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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. FAA–2019–0410; Product Identifier 2018–CE–059–AD; Amendment 39–19644; AD 2019–10–05]

RIN 2120–AA64

Airworthiness Directives; Viking Air Limited (Type Certificate Previously Held by Bombardier Inc.; de Havilland, Inc.) Airplanes

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule; request for comments.

SUMMARY: The FAA is adopting a new airworthiness directive (AD) for all Viking Air Limited (Viking) Models DHC–6–1, DHC–6–100, DHC–6–200, DHC–6–300, and DHC–6–400 airplanes. This AD results from mandatory continuing airworthiness information (MCAI) issued by the aviation authority of another country to identify and correct an unsafe condition on an aviation product. The MCAI describes the unsafe condition as occurrences of excessive wear of elevator cables at pulley location station (STA) 270.3. The FAA is issuing this AD to require actions to address the unsafe condition on these products.

DATES: This AD is effective June 20, 2019.

The FAA must receive comments on this AD by July 15, 2019.

ADDRESSES: You may send comments by any of the following methods:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal:* Go to *http://www.regulations.gov*. Follow the instructions for submitting comments.
- *Fax:* (202) 493–2251.
- *Mail:* U.S. Department of Transportation, Docket Operations, M–30, West Building Ground Floor, Room W12–140, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590.
- *Hand Delivery:* U.S. Department of Transportation, Docket Operations, M–30, West Building Ground Floor, Room W12–140, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590, between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

Examining the AD Docket

You may examine the AD docket on the internet at *http://www.regulations.gov* by searching for and locating Docket No. FAA–2019–0410; or in person at Docket Operations between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays. The AD docket contains this AD, the regulatory evaluation, any comments received, and other information. The street address for Docket Operations (telephone (800) 647–5527) is listed above. Comments will be available in the AD docket shortly after receipt.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Darren Gassetto, Aerospace Engineer, Mechanical Systems and Admin Services Section, FAA, New York ACO Branch, 1600 Stewart Avenue, Suite 410, Westbury, New York 11590; telephone: (516) 228–7323; fax: (516) 794–5531; email: *9-avs-nyaco-cos@faa.gov*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Discussion

Transport Canada, which is the aviation authority for Canada, has issued AD Number CF–2018–28, dated October 15, 2018 (referred to after this as ''the MCAI''), to correct an unsafe condition for all Viking (formerly Bombardier Inc.; de Havilland, Inc.) Models DHC–6–1, DHC–6–100, DHC–6–110, DHC–6–200, DHC–6–210, DHC–6–300, DHC–6–310, DHC–6–320, and DHC–6–400 airplanes. The MCAI states:

> There have been several occurrences of excessive wear of elevator cables at the STA 270.3 pulleys. In one case the cable failed in flight leading to an emergency landing. Viking Air Ltd., (Viking) has determined that excessive wear can be caused by a damaged pulley. Elevator cable wear that is not detected can lead to failure of the cable and loss of control of the aeroplane.

The damage to the elevator control cable is caused by a dent on the pulley on the inside bearing race that is not detectable by direct visual inspection or rotation of the pulley without applied load. The dent in the bearing race prevents free turning of the pulley under certain load conditions, which causes rapid wear of the cable. The dent is caused by wear over an extended period of time due to vibration while the bearing is stationary. This AD requires inspecting the elevator and rudder control cables for abnormal wear at pulley location STA 270.3 and replacing any worn cables and the corresponding pulley. You may examine the MCAI on the internet at *http://www.regulations.gov* by searching for and locating Docket No. FAA–2019–0410.

Record of Ex Parte Communication

In preparation of AD actions such as notices of proposed rulemaking and immediately adopted final rules, it is the practice of the FAA to obtain technical information and information on the operational and economic impact from design approval holders and aircraft operators. The FAA discussed certain aspects of this AD by email and in person with Viking Air Limited. A copy of each email contact and a summary of each discussion can be found in the rulemaking docket. For information on locating the docket, see ''Examining the AD Docket'' in **ADDRESSES**.

Related Service Information

The FAA reviewed Viking DHC–6 Twin Otter Service Bulletin Number: V6/0062, dated July 31, 2017. The service information contains instructions for inspecting the elevator and rudder control cables for abnormal wear at pulley location STA 270.3 and replacing any worn cables and the corresponding pulley.

FAA's Determination and Requirements of the AD

This product has been approved by the aviation authority of another country, and is approved for operation in the United States. Pursuant to our bilateral agreement with this State of Design Authority, they have notified us of the unsafe condition described in the MCAI and service information referenced above. The FAA is issuing this AD because we evaluated all information provided by the State of Design Authority and determined the unsafe condition exists and is likely to exist or develop on other products of the same type design.

FAA's Determination of the Effective Date

An unsafe condition exists that requires the immediate adoption of this AD. The FAA has found that the risk to the flying public justifies waiving notice and comment prior to adoption of this rule because failure of the elevator or rudder control cable in flight could result in loss of control of the aircraft. Therefore, the FAA finds good cause that notice and opportunity for prior public comment are impracticable. In addition, for the reason(s) stated above, the FAA finds that good cause exists for making this amendment effective in less than 30 days.

Comments Invited

This AD is a final rule that involves requirements affecting flight safety, and the FAA did not precede it by notice and opportunity for public comment. The FAA invites you to send any written relevant data, views, or arguments about this AD. Send your comments to an address listed under the **ADDRESSES** section. Include ''Docket No. FAA–2019–0410; Product Identifier 2018–CE–059–AD'' at the beginning of your comments. The FAA specifically invites comments on the overall regulatory, economic, environmental, and energy aspects of this AD. The FAA will consider all comments received by the closing date and may amend this AD because of those comments.

The FAA will post all comments received, without change, to *http://www.regulations.gov,* including any personal information you provide. The FAA will also post a report summarizing each substantive verbal contact we receive about this AD.

Costs of Compliance

The FAA estimates that this AD will affect 133 products of U.S. registry. The FAA also estimates that it will take about .5 work-hour per product to comply with the basic inspection requirement of this AD. The average labor rate is $85 per work-hour.

Based on these figures, the FAA estimates the cost of the AD on U.S. operators to be $5,652.50, or $42.50 per product.

In addition, the FAA estimates that any necessary follow-on replacement action will take about 3 work-hours and require parts costing $203 for a cost of $458 per product. The FAA has no way of determining the number of products that may need these actions.

Authority for This Rulemaking

Title 49 of the United States Code specifies the FAA's authority to issue rules on aviation safety. Subtitle I, section 106, describes the authority of the FAA Administrator. ''Subtitle VII: Aviation Programs,'' describes in more detail the scope of the Agency's authority.

The FAA is issuing this rulemaking under the authority described in ''Subtitle VII, Part A, Subpart III, section 44701: General requirements.'' Under that section, Congress charges the FAA with promoting safe flight of civil aircraft in air commerce by prescribing regulations for practices, methods, and procedures the Administrator finds necessary for safety in air commerce. This regulation is within the scope of that authority because it addresses an unsafe condition that is likely to exist or develop on products identified in this rulemaking action.

This AD is issued in accordance with authority delegated by the Executive Director, Aircraft Certification Service, as authorized by FAA Order 8000.51C. In accordance with that order, issuance of ADs is normally a function of the Compliance and Airworthiness Division, but during this transition period, the Executive Director has delegated the authority to issue ADs applicable to small airplanes, gliders, balloons, airships, domestic business jet transport airplanes, and associated appliances to the Director of the Policy and Innovation Division.

Regulatory Findings

The FAA determined that this AD will not have federalism implications under Executive Order 13132. This AD will not have a substantial direct effect on the States, on the relationship between the national government and the States, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government.

For the reasons discussed above, I certify that this AD:

(1) Is not a ''significant regulatory action'' under Executive Order 12866,

(2) Is not a ''significant rule'' under the DOT Regulatory Policies and Procedures (44 FR 11034, February 26, 1979),

(3) Will not affect intrastate aviation in Alaska, and

(4) Will not have a significant economic impact, positive or negative, on a substantial number of small entities under the criteria of the Regulatory Flexibility Act.

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 39

Air transportation, Aircraft, Aviation safety, Incorporation by reference, Safety.

Adoption of the Amendment

Accordingly, under the authority delegated to me by the Administrator, the FAA amends 14 CFR part 39 as follows:

PART 39—AIRWORTHINESS DIRECTIVES

■ 1. The authority citation for part 39 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 106(g), 40113, 44701.

§ 39.13 [Amended]

■ 2. The FAA amends § 39.13 by adding the following new airworthiness directive (AD):

2019–10–05 Viking Air Limited (type certificate previously held by Bombardier Inc.; de Havilland, Inc.): Amendment 39–19644; Docket No. FAA–2019–0410; Product Identifier 2018–CE–059–AD.

(a) Effective Date

This AD becomes effective June 20, 2019.

(b) Affected ADs

None.

(c) Applicability

This AD applies to Viking Air Limited (type certificate previously held by Bombardier Inc.; de Havilland, Inc.) Models DHC–6–1, DHC–6–100, DHC–6–200, DHC–6–300, and DHC–6–400 airplanes, all serial numbers, certificated in any category.

(d) Subject

Air Transport Association of America (ATA) Code 27: Flight Controls.

(e) Reason

This AD was prompted by mandatory continuing airworthiness information (MCAI) issued by the aviation authority of another country to identify and correct an unsafe condition on an aviation product. The MCAI describes the unsafe condition as occurrences of excessive wear of elevator cables at pulley location station (STA) 270.3. The FAA is issuing this AD to prevent failure of the elevator and rudder control cables, which could result in loss of control of the airplane.

(f) Actions and Compliance

Unless already done, do the following actions in paragraphs (f)(1) and (2) of this AD.

(1) Within the next 90 days after the effective date of this AD or upon reaching the life limit for replacing an elevator or rudder control cable, whichever occurs first, inspect the cables for abnormal wear at pulley location STA 270.3. If there is abnormal wear on a cable, before further flight, in addition to replacing the life-limited cable from service, replace the corresponding pulley. For purposes of this AD, abnormal wear is defined as either of the following:

(i) Wear on an individual wire exceeding 40 percent of the original wire size or the blending of worn areas on the adjacent wires exceeding 40 percent; or

(ii) More than three broken wires in a one-inch span of 7 × 7 cable or six broken wires in a one-inch span of 7 × 19 cable.

(2) Within the next 90 days after the effective date of this AD, revise the Airworthiness Limitations section of your maintenance program by adding the following requirements:

(i) At the scheduled replacement of each life-limited elevator and rudder control cable, inspect the cable for abnormal wear at pulley location STA 270.3.

(ii) If there is abnormal wear on the cable at the pulley location, before further flight, in addition to removing the life-limited cable from service, replace the corresponding pulley.

(g) Other FAA AD Provisions

The following provisions also apply to this AD:

(1) *Alternative Methods of Compliance (AMOCs):* The Manager, New York ACO Branch, FAA, has the authority to approve AMOCs for this AD, if requested using the procedures found in 14 CFR 39.19. In accordance with 14 CFR 39.19, send your request to your principal inspector or local Flight Standards District Office, as appropriate. If sending information directly to the manager of the certification office, send it to ATTN: Program Manager, Continuing Operational Safety, FAA, New York ACO Branch, 1600 Stewart Avenue, Suite 410, Westbury, New York 11590; telephone: (516) 228–7300; fax: (516) 794–5531; email: *9-avs-nyaco-cos@faa.gov.* Before using any approved AMOC on any airplane to which the AMOC applies, notify your appropriate principal inspector (PI) in the FAA Flight Standards District Office (FSDO), or lacking a PI, your local FSDO.

(2) *Contacting the Manufacturer:* For any requirement in this AD to obtain corrective actions from a manufacturer, the action must instead be accomplished using a method approved by the Manager, New York ACO Branch, FAA; or Transport Canada Civil Aviation (TCCA); or Viking Air Limited's Design Organization Approval (DOA). If approved by the DOA, the approval must include the DAO-authorized signature.

(h) Related Information

(1) Refer to MCAI TCCA AD Number CF–2018–28, dated October 15, 2018, and Viking DHC–6 Twin Otter Service Bulletin Number: V6/0062, dated July 31, 2017, for related information. You may examine the MCAI on the internet at *http://www.regulations.gov* by searching for and locating Docket No. FAA–2019–0410. For Viking Air Limited service information identified in this AD, contact Viking Air Limited Technical Support, 1959 de Havilland Way, Sidney, British Columbia, Canada, V8L 5V5; telephone: (North America) (800) 663–8444; fax: (250) 656–0673; email: *technical.support@vikingair.com;* internet: *http://www.vikingair.com/support/service-bulletins.*

(2) For more information about this AD, contact Darren Gassetto, Aerospace Engineer, Mechanical Systems and Admin Services Section, FAA, New York ACO Branch, 1600 Stewart Avenue, Suite 410, Westbury, NY 11590; telephone: (516) 228–7323; fax: (516) 794–5531; email: *9-avs-nyaco-cos@faa.gov.*

Issued in Kansas City, Missouri, on May 23, 2019.

Melvin J. Johnson,

Aircraft Certification Service, Deputy Director, Policy and Innovation Division, AIR–601.

[FR Doc. 2019–11298 Filed 5–30–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

33 CFR Part 165

[Docket No. USCG–2019–0413]

RIN 1625–AA00

Safety Zone; Belvedere Island Birthday Fireworks; Richardson Bay, Belvedere, CA

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Temporary final rule.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard is establishing a temporary safety zone in the navigable waters of Richardson Bay 500 feet west of Belvedere Island in support of the Belvedere Island Birthday Fireworks on June 1, 2019. This safety zone is necessary to protect personnel, vessels, and the marine environment from the dangers associated with pyrotechnics. Unauthorized persons or vessels are prohibited from entering into, transiting through, or remaining in the safety zone without permission of the Captain of the Port or a designated representative.

DATES: This rule is effective from noon to 10:25 p.m. on June 1, 2019.

ADDRESSES: To view documents mentioned in this preamble as being available in the docket, go to *https://www.regulations.gov,* type USCG–2019–0413 in the ''SEARCH'' box and click ''SEARCH.'' Click on Open Docket Folder on the line associated with this rule.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: If you have questions on this rule, call or email Lieutenant Junior Grade Jennae Cotton, Waterways Management, U.S. Coast Guard; telephone (415) 399–3585, email *SFWaterways@uscg.mil.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Table of Abbreviations

COTP Captain of the Port San Francisco
CFR Code of Federal Regulations
DHS Department of Homeland Security
§ Section
U.S.C. United States Code

II. Background Information and Regulatory History

The Coast Guard is issuing this temporary rule without prior notice and opportunity to comment pursuant to authority under section 4(a) of the Administrative Procedure Act (APA) (5 U.S.C. 553(b)). This provision authorizes an agency to issue a rule without prior notice and opportunity to comment when the agency for good cause finds that those procedures are ''impracticable, unnecessary, or contrary to the public interest.'' Under 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B), the Coast Guard finds that good cause exists for not publishing a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) with respect to this rule. Since the Coast Guard received notice of this event on May 20, 2019, notice and comment procedures would be impracticable in this instance.

Under 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3), the Coast Guard finds that good cause exists for making this rule effective less than 30 days after publication in the **Federal Register**. For similar reasons as stated above, notice and comment procedures would be impractical in this instance due to the short notice provided for this event.

III. Legal Authority and Need for Rule

The Coast Guard is issuing this rule under authority 46 U.S.C. 70034 (previously 33 U.S.C. 1231). The Captain of the Port San Francisco (COTP) has determined that potential hazards associated with the Belvedere Island Birthday Fireworks on June 1, 2019, will be a safety concern for anyone within a 100-foot radius of the fireworks barge during loading, staging, and transit, and anyone within a 420-foot radius of the fireworks barge starting 30 minutes before the fireworks display is scheduled to commence and ending 30 minutes after the conclusion of the fireworks display. For this reason, a safety zone is needed to protect personnel, vessels, and the marine environment in the navigable waters around the fireworks barge during the fireworks display.

IV. Discussion of the Rule

This rule establishes a safety zone from noon until 10:25 p.m. on June 1, 2019, during the loading, staging, and transit of the fireworks barge, until approximately 30 minutes after completion of the fireworks display. From noon to 9:15 p.m. on June 1, 2019, during the loading, staging, and transit of the fireworks barge until 30 minutes prior to the start of the fireworks display, the safety zone will encompass the navigable waters around and under

the fireworks barge, from surface to bottom, within a circle formed by connecting all points 100 feet out from the fireworks barge. Loading the pyrotechnics onto the fireworks barge is scheduled from noon to 4 p.m. on June 1, 2019, at Pier 50 in San Francisco, CA. From 4 p.m. to 8:15 p.m. on June 1, 2019, the barge will remain at Pier 50. From 8:15 p.m. to 9:25 p.m. on June 1, 2019, the fireworks barge will be towed from Pier 50 to the display location, where it will remain until the conclusion of the fireworks display.

At 9:15 p.m. on June 1, 2019, 30 minutes prior to the commencement of the 10-minute Belvedere Island Birthday Fireworks, the safety zone will increase in size and encompass the navigable waters around and under the fireworks barge, from surface to bottom, within a circle formed by connecting all points 420 feet from the circle center at approximate position 37°52′08″ N, 122°28′18″ W (NAD 83). The safety zone will terminate at 10:25 p.m. on June 1, 2019.

The effect of the safety zone is to restrict navigation in the vicinity of the fireworks loading, staging, transit, and firing site. Except for persons or vessels authorized by the COTP or the COTP's designated representative, no person or vessel may enter or remain in the restricted areas. These regulations are needed to keep spectators and vessels away from the immediate vicinity of the fireworks firing sites to ensure the safety of participants, spectators, and transiting vessels.

V. Regulatory Analyses

We developed this rule after considering numerous statutes and Executive orders related to rulemaking. Below we summarize our analyses based on a number of these statutes and Executive orders, and we discuss First Amendment rights of protestors.

A. Regulatory Planning and Review

Executive Orders 12866 and 13563 direct agencies to assess the costs and benefits of available regulatory alternatives and, if regulation is necessary, to select regulatory approaches that maximize net benefits. Executive Order 13771 directs agencies to control regulatory costs through a budgeting process. This rule has not been designated a ''significant regulatory action,'' under Executive Order 12866. Accordingly, this rule has not been reviewed by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), and pursuant to OMB guidance it is exempt from the requirements of Executive Order 13771.

This regulatory action determination is based on the limited duration and narrowly tailored geographic area of the safety zone. Although this rule restricts access to the waters encompassed by the safety zone, the effect of this rule will not be significant because the local waterway users will be notified via public Notice to Mariners to ensure the safety zone will result in minimum impact. The entities most likely to be affected are waterfront facilities, commercial vessels, and pleasure craft engaged in recreational activities.

B. Impact on Small Entities

The Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980, 5 U.S.C. 601–612, as amended, requires Federal agencies to consider the potential impact of regulations on small entities during rulemaking. The term ''small entities'' comprises small businesses, not-for-profit organizations that are independently owned and operated and are not dominant in their fields, and governmental jurisdictions with populations of less than 50,000. The Coast Guard certifies under 5 U.S.C. 605(b) that this rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

This rule may affect the following entities, some of which may be small entities: owners and operators of waterfront facilities, commercial vessels, and pleasure craft engaged in recreational activities and sightseeing, if these facilities or vessels are in the vicinity of the safety zone at times when this zone is being enforced. This rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities for the following reasons: (i) This rule will encompass only a small portion of the waterway for a limited period of time, and (ii) the maritime public will be advised in advance of these safety zones via Notice to Mariners.

Under section 213(a) of the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996 (Pub. L. 104–121), we want to assist small entities in understanding this rule. If the rule would affect your small business, organization, or governmental jurisdiction and you have questions concerning its provisions or options for compliance, please contact the person listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section.

Small businesses may send comments on the actions of Federal employees who enforce, or otherwise determine compliance with, Federal regulations to the Small Business and Agriculture Regulatory Enforcement Ombudsman and the Regional Small Business Regulatory Fairness Boards. The Ombudsman evaluates these actions annually and rates each agency's responsiveness to small business. If you wish to comment on actions by employees of the Coast Guard, call 1–888–REG–FAIR (1–888–734–3247). The Coast Guard will not retaliate against small entities that question or complain about this rule or any policy or action of the Coast Guard.

C. Collection of Information

This rule will not call for a new collection of information under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501–3520).

D. Federalism and Indian Tribal Governments

A rule has implications for federalism under Executive Order 13132, Federalism, if it has a substantial direct effect on the States, on the relationship between the national government and the States, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government. We have analyzed this rule under that Order and have determined that it is consistent with the fundamental federalism principles and preemption requirements described in Executive Order 13132.

Also, this rule does not have tribal implications under Executive Order 13175, Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments, because it does not have a substantial direct effect on one or more Indian tribes, on the relationship between the Federal Government and Indian tribes, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities between the Federal Government and Indian tribes. If you believe this rule has implications for federalism or Indian tribes, please contact the person listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section above.

E. Unfunded Mandates Reform Act

The Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1531–1538) requires Federal agencies to assess the effects of their discretionary regulatory actions. In particular, the Act addresses actions that may result in the expenditure by a State, local, or tribal government, in the aggregate, or by the private sector of $100,000,000 (adjusted for inflation) or more in any one year. Though this rule will not result in such an expenditure, we do discuss the effects of this rule elsewhere in this preamble.

F. Environment

We have analyzed this rule under Department of Homeland Security Directive 023–01 and Environmental Planning COMDTINST 5090.1 (series),

which guide the Coast Guard in complying with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321–4370f), and have determined that this action is one of a category of actions that do not individually or cumulatively have a significant effect on the human environment. This rule involves a safety zone of limited size and duration. It is categorically excluded from further review under paragraph L60(a) in Table 3–1 of U.S. Coast Guard Environmental Planning Implementing Procedures 5090.1. A Record of Environmental Consideration supporting this determination is available in the docket where indicated under **ADDRESSES**.

G. Protest Activities

The Coast Guard respects the First Amendment rights of protesters. Protesters are asked to contact the person listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section to coordinate protest activities so that your message can be received without jeopardizing the safety or security of people, places or vessels.

List of Subjects in 33 CFR Part 165

Harbors, Marine safety, Navigation (water), Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Security measures, Waterways.

For the reasons discussed in the preamble, the Coast Guard amends 33 CFR part 165 as follows:

PART 165—REGULATED NAVIGATION AREAS AND LIMITED ACCESS AREAS

■ 1. The authority citation for part 165 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 46 U.S.C 70034, 70051; 33 CFR 1.05–1, 6.04–1, 6.04–6, and 160.5; Department of Homeland Security Delegation No. 0170.1.

■ 2. Add § 165.T11–976 to read as follows:

§ 165.T11–976 Safety Zone; Belvedere Island Birthday Fireworks, Richardson Bay, Belvedere, CA.

(a) *Location.* The following area is a safety zone: From noon on June 1, 2019 until 9:15 p.m. on June 1, 2019 the safety zone will encompass all navigable waters of San Francisco Bay and Richardson Bay, from surface to bottom, within a circle formed by connecting all points 100 feet out from the fireworks barge during the loading and staging at Pier 50 in San Francisco, as well as during transit to and arrival at Belvedere, CA. Between 9:15 p.m. and 10:25 p.m. on June 1, 2019, the safety zone will expand to all navigable waters, from surface to bottom, within a circle formed by connecting all points 420 feet out from the fireworks barge in approximate position 37°52′08″ N, 122°28′18″ W (NAD 83).

(b) *Definitions.* As used in this section, ''designated representative'' means a Coast Guard Patrol Commander, including a Coast Guard coxswain, petty officer, or other officer operating a Coast Guard vessel or a Federal, State, or local officer designated by or assisting the Captain of the Port San Francisco (COTP) in the enforcement of the safety zone.

(c) *Regulations.* (1) Under the general safety zone regulations in subpart C of this part, you may not enter the safety zone described in paragraph (a) of this section unless authorized by the COTP or the COTP's designated representative.

(2) The safety zone is closed to all vessel traffic, except as may be permitted by the COTP or a designated representative.

(3) Vessel operators desiring to enter or operate within the safety zone must contact the COTP or a designated representative to obtain permission to do so. Vessel operators given permission to enter or operate in the safety zone must comply with all lawful orders or directions given to them by the COTP or the COTP's designated representative. Persons and vessels may request permission to enter the safety zones on VHF–23A or through the 24-hour Command Center at telephone (415) 399–3547.

(d) *Effective period.* The zone described in paragraph (a) of this section will be effective and enforced from noon on June 1, 2019 until approximately 10:25 p.m. on June 1, 2019. The Captain of the Port San Francisco will notify the maritime community of periods during which these zones will be enforced via Notice to Mariners in accordance with § 165.7.

Dated: May 28, 2019.

Marie B. Byrd,

Captain, U.S. Coast Guard, Captain of the Port, San Francisco.

[FR Doc. 2019–11410 Filed 5–30–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110–04–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

33 CFR Part 165

[Docket No. USCG–2019–0408]

Safety Zones; Annual Events in the Captain of the Port Buffalo Zone

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Notice of enforcement of regulation.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard will enforce certain safety zones located in federal regulations for Annual Events in the Captain of the Port Buffalo. This action is necessary and intended to protect the safety of life and property on navigable waters prior to, during, and immediately after these events. During each enforcement period, no person or vessel may enter the respective safety zone without the permission of the Captain of the Port Buffalo.

DATES: The regulations in 33 CFR 165.939(a)(4) as listed in Table 165.939 will be enforced from 9:30 p.m. through 10:15 p.m. on June 14, 2019. The regulations in 33 CFR 165.939(a)(5) as listed in Table 165.939 will be enforced from 9 p.m. through 10 p.m. on June 1, 2019. The regulations in 33 CFR 165.939(a)(6) as listed in Table 165.939 will be enforced from 8 a.m. through 5:30 p.m. on June 15, 2019.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: If you have questions about this notice of enforcement, call or email LT Sean Dolan, Chief of Waterways Management, U.S. Coast Guard Sector Buffalo telephone 716–843–9322, email *D09-SMB-SECBuffalo-WWM@uscg.mil*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Coast Guard will enforce the Safety Zones; Annual Events in the Captain of the Port Buffalo Zone listed in 33 CFR 165.939 for the following events:

(1) *Seneca River Days, Baldwinsville, NY*; The safety zone listed in Table 165.939 as (a)(4) will be enforced from 9:30 p.m. through 10:15 p.m. on June 14, 2019 with a rain date of June 15, 2019.

(2) *Flagship Niagara Mariner's Ball Fireworks, Erie, PA*; The safety zone listed in Table 165.939 as (a)(5) will be enforced from 9 p.m. through 10 p.m. on June 01, 2019.

(3) *Hope Chest Buffalo Niagara Dragon Boat Festival, Buffalo, NY*; The safety zone listed in Table 165.939 as (a)(6) will be enforced from 8:00 a.m. through 5:30 p.m. on June 15, 2019.

Pursuant to 33 CFR 165.23, entry into, transiting, or anchoring within the safety zones during an enforcement period is prohibited unless authorized by the Captain of the Port Buffalo or a designated representative. Those seeking permission to enter the safety zones may request permission from the Captain of Port Buffalo via channel 16, VHF–FM. Vessels and persons granted permission to enter the safety zones shall obey the directions of the Captain of the Port Buffalo or a designated representative. While within a safety

zone, all vessels shall operate at the minimum speed necessary to maintain a safe course.

This notice of enforcement is issued under authority of 33 CFR 165.939 and 5 U.S.C. 552 (a). In addition to this notice of enforcement in the **Federal Register**, the Coast Guard will provide the maritime community with advance notification of this enforcement period via Broadcast Notice to Mariners or Local Notice to Mariners. If the Captain of the Port Buffalo determines that the safety zone need not be enforced for the full duration stated in this notification he or she may use a Broadcast Notice to Mariners to grant general permission to enter the respective safety zone.

Dated: May 23, 2019.

Joseph S. Dufresne,

Captain, U.S. Coast Guard, Captain of the Port Buffalo.

[FR Doc. 2019–11374 Filed 5–30–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110–04–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[EPA–R03–OAR–2018–0722; FRL–9994–40-Region 3]

Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Pennsylvania; Commercial Fuel Oil Sulfur Limits for Combustion Units in Philadelphia County

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is approving a state implementation plan (SIP) revision submitted by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania (Pennsylvania). The revision updates Philadelphia County's portion of the Pennsylvania SIP, which includes regulations concerning sulfur content in fuel oil. Implementation of these provisions will reduce the amount of sulfur in fuel oils used in combustion units in Philadelphia County. EPA is approving these revisions to the Pennsylvania SIP in accordance with the requirements of the Clean Air Act (CAA).

DATES: This final rule is effective on July 1, 2019.

ADDRESSES: EPA has established a docket for this action under Docket ID Number EPA–R03–OAR–2018–0722. All documents in the docket are listed on the *https://www.regulations.gov* website. Although listed in the index, some information is not publicly available, *e.g.,* confidential business information (CBI) or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. Certain other material, such as copyrighted material, is not placed on the internet and will be publicly available only in hard copy form. Publicly available docket materials are available through *https://www.regulations.gov,* or please contact the person identified in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section for additional availability information.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Erin Trouba, Planning & Implementation Branch (3AD30), Air & Radiation Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region III, 1650 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103. The telephone number is (215) 814–2023. Ms. Trouba can also be reached via electronic mail at *trouba.erin@epa.gov*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

On March 19, 2019 (84 FR 9991), EPA published a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. In the NPRM, EPA proposed approval of lower commercial fuel oil sulfur limits for combustion and sale in Philadelphia County into the Pennsylvania SIP. The formal SIP revision was submitted by the City of Philadelphia, Air Management Services (AMS) through the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (PADEP) on June 21, 2018. The SIP revision consists of an amendment to 40 CFR 52.2020(c)(3), the Philadelphia County portion of the SIP, in order to implement provisions for lower sulfur levels in commercial fuel oil in Philadelphia County.

II. Summary of SIP Revision and EPA Analysis

Through its June 2018 SIP revision submittal, Pennsylvania sought to revise its SIP by including amendments to Section 3–207 of the Air Management Code (AMC), as well as Sections I, II, and III of Air Management Regulation (AMR) III (Control of Emissions of Oxides and Sulfur Compounds). The revision lowers the maximum allowable sulfur content in number 2 and lighter fuel oils from 0.2 percent (%) by weight (2,000 parts per million (ppm)) to 0.0015% by weight (15 ppm) and lowers the maximum allowable sulfur content in number 4 fuel oils from 0.3% by weight (3,000 ppm) to 0.25% by weight (2,500 ppm).

The revision also lowers the permissible sulfur dioxide (SO_2) emissions from the combustion of number 4 fuel oils and lowers the sulfur oxides emission limit to 0.4 ppm for any 5-minute period when measured at ground level. The revision allows commercial fuel oil stored by the ultimate consumer at its facility prior to the applicable compliance date, July 1, 2015, to be used after that applicable compliance date, if the fuel oil met the applicable maximum allowable sulfur content at the time it was stored, provided that certain conditions are met. Also included in the revised provisions are exemptions for using noncompliant fuel oil beyond July 1, 2020 and an emergency conditions provision.

Other specific requirements of lower commercial fuel oil sulfur limits for combustion and sale in Philadelphia County and the rationale for EPA's proposed action are explained in the NPRM, which is available in the docket for this rulemaking located at *https://www.regulations.gov,* Docket ID Number EPA–R03–OAR–2018–0722. No adverse public comments were received on the NPRM. Two identical positive public comments were received.

III. Final Action

EPA is approving Pennsylvania's June 21, 2018 SIP submittal that lowers commercial fuel oil sulfur limits for combustion units in Philadelphia County as a revision to the Pennsylvania SIP. With this approval, EPA will incorporate amended AMC Section 3–207 and AMR III Sections I, II, and III into the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania's SIP.

IV. Incorporation by Reference

In this document, EPA is finalizing regulatory text that includes incorporation by reference. In accordance with requirements of 1 CFR 51.5, EPA is finalizing the incorporation by reference of lower commercial fuel oil sulfur limits for combustion units in Philadelphia County discussed in Sections I and II of this action. EPA has made, and will continue to make, these materials generally available through *www.regulations.gov* and at the EPA Region III Office (please contact the person identified in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section of this preamble for more information). Therefore, these materials have been approved by EPA for inclusion in the SIP, have been incorporated by reference by EPA into that plan, are fully Federally enforceable under sections 110 and 113 of the CAA as of the effective date of the final rulemaking of EPA's approval, and will be

incorporated by reference in the next update to the SIP compilation.[1]

V. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

Under the CAA, the Administrator is required to approve a SIP submission that complies with the provisions of the CAA and applicable Federal regulations. 42 U.S.C. 7410(k); 40 CFR 52.02(a). Thus, in reviewing SIP submissions, EPA's role is to approve state choices, provided that they meet the criteria of the CAA. Accordingly, this action merely approves state law as meeting Federal requirements and does not impose additional requirements beyond those imposed by state law. For that reason, this action:

- Is not a ''significant regulatory action'' subject to review by the Office of Management and Budget under Executive Orders 12866 (58 FR 51735, October 4, 1993) and 13563 (76 FR 3821, January 21, 2011);
- Is not an Executive Order 13771 (82 FR 9339, February 2, 2017) regulatory action because SIP approvals are exempted under Executive Order 12866.
- Does not impose an information collection burden under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*);
- Is certified as not having a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*);
- Does not contain any unfunded mandate or significantly or uniquely affect small governments, as described in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (Pub. L. 104–4);
- Does not have Federalism implications as specified in Executive Order 13132 (64 FR 43255, August 10, 1999);
- Is not an economically significant regulatory action based on health or safety risks subject to Executive Order 13045 (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997);
- Is not a significant regulatory action subject to Executive Order 13211 (66 FR 28355, May 22, 2001);
- Is not subject to requirements of Section 12(d) of the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act of 1995 (15 U.S.C. 272 note) because application of those requirements would be inconsistent with the CAA; and
- Does not provide EPA with the discretionary authority to address, as appropriate, disproportionate human health or environmental effects, using practicable and legally permissible methods, under Executive Order 12898 (59 FR 7629, February 16, 1994).

In addition, this rule does not have tribal implications as specified by Executive Order 13175 (65 FR 67249, November 9, 2000), because the SIP is not approved to apply in Indian country located in the state, and EPA notes that it will not impose substantial direct costs on tribal governments or preempt tribal law.

VI. Submission to Congress and the Comptroller General

The Congressional Review Act, 5 U.S.C. 801 *et seq.,* as added by the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996, generally provides that before a rule may take effect, the agency promulgating the rule must submit a rule report, which includes a copy of the rule, to each House of the Congress and to the Comptroller General of the United States. EPA will submit a report containing this action and other required information to the U.S. Senate, the U.S. House of Representatives, and the Comptroller General of the United States prior to publication of the rule in the **Federal Register**. A major rule cannot take effect until 60 days after it is published in the **Federal Register**. This action is not a ''major rule'' as defined by 5 U.S.C. 804(2).

C. Petitions for Judicial Review

Under section 307(b)(1) of the CAA, petitions for judicial review of this action must be filed in the United States Court of Appeals for the appropriate circuit by July 30, 2019. Filing a petition for reconsideration by the Administrator of this final rule does not affect the finality of this action for the purposes of judicial review nor does it extend the time within which a petition for judicial review may be filed, and shall not postpone the effectiveness of such rule or action. This action regarding commercial fuel oil sulfur limits for combustion and sale in Philadelphia County may not be challenged later in proceedings to enforce its requirements. (See section 307(b)(2).)

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 52

Environmental protection, Air pollution control, Incorporation by reference, Ozone, Particulate matter, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Sulfur oxides.

Dated: May 17, 2019.

Cosmo Servidio,

Regional Administrator, Region III.

40 CFR part 52 is amended as follows:

PART 52—APPROVAL AND PROMULGATION OF IMPLEMENTATION PLANS

■ 1. The authority citation for part 52 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 7401 *et seq.*

Subpart NN—Pennsylvania

■ 2. In § 52.2020, the table in paragraph (c)(3) is amended by revising:

■ a. Under ''Title 3-Air Management Code'' an entry ''Chapter 3–200''; and

■ b. Under ''Regulation III'', entries ''Section I'', ''Section II'', and ''Section III''.

The revisions read as follows:

§ 52.2020 Identification of plan.

* * * * *

(c) * * *

(3)* * *

Rule citation	Title/subject	State effective date	EPA approval date	Additional explanation/§ 52.2063 citation
Title 3—Air Management Code				
*	*	*	*	*
Chapter 3–200 ..	Prohibited Conduct	06/18/15	5/31/2019, Insert **Federal Register** citation].	Section 3–207 was amended to lower the allowable sulfur content in fuel oils in Philadelphia County.

[1] 62 FR 27968 (May 22, 1997).

Rule citation	Title/subject	State effective date	EPA approval date	Additional explanation/§ 52.2063 citation
*	*	*	*	*
Regulation III—The Control of Emissions of Oxides and Sulfur Compounds				
Section I	No Title [General Provisions]	11/25/15	5/31/2019, Insert **Federal Register** citation].	
Section II	Control of Sulfur Compound Emissions.	11/25/15	5/31/2019, Insert **Federal Register** citation].	
Section III	Control of Sulfur in Fuels	11/25/15	5/31/2019, Insert **Federal Register** citation].	
*	*	*	*	*

[FR Doc. 2019–11171 Filed 5–30–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[EPA–R05–OAR–2007–1092; FRL–9994–65–Region 5]

Air Plan Approval; Michigan; Permit To Install Public Hearing Provisions

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is approving certain changes to the Michigan State Implementation Plan (SIP). This action relates to changes to the Permit to Install requirements for public participation of permitting actions. Additionally, the action contains changes to the rule which address permit emission limits that are enforceable as a practical matter.

DATES: This final rule is effective on July 1, 2019.

ADDRESSES: EPA has established a docket for this action under Docket ID No. EPA–R05–OAR–2007–1092. All documents in the docket are listed on the *www.regulations.gov* website. Although listed in the index, some information is not publicly available, *i.e.,* Confidential Business Information (CBI) or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. Certain other material, such as copyrighted material, is not placed on the internet and will be publicly available only in hard copy form. Publicly available docket materials are available either through *www.regulations.gov* or at the Environmental Protection Agency, Region 5, Air and Radiation Division, 77 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois 60604. This facility is open from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding Federal holidays. We recommend that you telephone Constantine Blathras, Environmental Engineer, at (312) 886–0671 before visiting the Region 5 office.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Constantine Blathras, Environmental Engineer, Air Permits Section, Air Programs Branch (AR–18J), Environmental Protection Agency, Region 5, 77 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois 60604, (312) 886–0671, *Blathras.constantine@epa.gov*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Throughout this document whenever ''we,'' ''us,'' or ''our'' is used, we mean EPA. This supplementary information section is arranged as follows:

I. Background
II. State Submittal
III. What action is EPA taking?
IV. Incorporation by Reference
V. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

I. Background

Section 110(a)(2)(C) of the Clean Air Act requires that the SIP include a program to provide for the ''regulation of the modification and construction of any stationary source within the areas covered by the plan as necessary to assure that national ambient air quality standards are achieved.'' This includes a program for permitting construction and modification of both major and minor sources that the state deems necessary to protect air quality. The State of Michigan's minor source permit to install rules are contained in Part 2 (Air Use Approval) of the Michigan Administrative Code. Changes to the Part 2 rules were submitted on November 12, 1993; May 16, 1996; April 3, 1998; September 2, 2003; March 24, 2009; and February 28, 2017.

Michigan originally submitted its Michigan R 336.1205 (rule 205) as a revision to its Part 2 SIP on May 16, 1996. The most recent version of rule 205 was submitted to EPA on March 24, 2009 and has a State effective date of June 20, 2008. EPA published a proposed approval of all Part 2 changes, except rule 205, on August 15, 2017 (82 FR 38651). EPA took no action to approve rule 205 at that time. Most recently, EPA approved changes to the Part 2 rules (except rule 205) in a final approval dated August 31, 2018 (83 FR 44485). In this action, EPA is approving revisions to the SIP for Michigan rule 205 and 324.5511(3) of the Michigan Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Act. Rule 205 is titled ''Permit to install; approval.'' and is a section of the Part 2 air use approval rules of the Michigan Administrative Code that specifies the public participation requirements for issuance of air pollutant construction permits. Michigan Act 451, Part 55, section 324.5511(3) defines the permitting actions requiring public comment and public hearing opportunities.

II. State Submittal

(1) R 336.1205 (Rule 205) of Michigan's Part 2 Air Permit Rules

Rule 205 requires permits to install which include limitations that restrict the potential to emit from a stationary source, process, or process equipment to a quantity below that which would otherwise constitute a major source or major modification under any part of the Part 2 air permit rules. Permits to install must contain adequate emission limits that are enforceable as a practical matter; with a consideration to the time-period, production, emission, usage and/or operational limits that restrict the source's potential to emit in order to demonstrate compliance.

Michigan rule 205 describes the content and public participation process for the Michigan Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ), as the permitting authority, to act on certain permits which need to be ''federally enforceable'' or enforceable as a practical matter. Additionally, the rule also prescribes these requirements for

any permit issued under Section 112 of the Clean Air Act. This rule incorporates guidance published by EPA in the **Federal Register** on June 28, 1989 (54 FR 27274) on limiting a source's potential to emit. The rule applies only to sources and modifications defined as ''major'' under Federal regulations and to sources which would be subject to the ''major'' requirements except for conditions contained in the permit which limit the potential to emit to less than the applicable emission thresholds. Sources which accept conditions which limit the potential to emit to something less than the true design capacity of the equipment being installed are referred to as ''synthetic minor'' sources.

Rule 205 specifies that the draft permit is subject to the public participation process specified in section 324.5511(3) of Michigan Act 451. The requirements of section 324.5511(3) are reviewed and further described below. Lastly, Michigan, at its discretion, may approve a permit to install that includes limitations restricting the potential to emit of the stationary source without meeting the requirements of section 324.5511(3) if the emission limitations restrict the potential to emit of the source to less than 90% of the quantity referenced in the applicable requirement.

(2) 324.5511(3) of Michigan Act 451

In its May 1996 submittal, MDEQ requested that all of Part 55 of Act 451 of the 1994 Michigan act be approved as a revision to the Michigan SIP in addition to rule 205 and other sections of Michigan's Part 2 air permit program rules. EPA did not act on the request to include Part 55 of the Michigan act into the Michigan SIP, nor did we approve rule 205. Upon EPA's review of the submittal, we determined that the other sections of the Part 55 act, such as 324.5506, pertain to the Michigan operating permits program. EPA approved the mechanism for Michigan's title V operating permits program but did not approve its operating permits rules into the SIP because that program has a different approval mechanism under the Clean Air Act. Additionally, section 324.5511(3) references consent orders and the public notice opportunity for those actions. Actions related to consent orders are not being approved into the State's SIP.

On December 19, 2018, Michigan submitted a clarification letter to EPA specifying that it only intended to submit a selection of section 324.5511(3) of the Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Act 451 of 1994 as part of the revision with Michigan rule 205. Michigan rule 205 references the above-mentioned rule 324.5511(3) at R 336.1205(1)(b) citing, ''A draft permit has been subjected to the public participation process specified in section 324.5511(3) of the act.'' EPA is approving the selection of section 5511(3) into the Michigan SIP as submitted by the State in their December 19, 2018 letter. The selected language as submitted removes references to Michigan's operating permits program and consent order requirements which are not being approved into the SIP, nor are they required to be approved into the SIP. Whereas section 5511(3) contains provisions related to New Source Review (NSR), the operating permits program, and consent orders, this action is not intended as a revision to Michigan's SIP language pertaining to its title V operating permits program or to actions related to consent orders, but only for NSR construction permitting purposes.

EPA requires that major sources and major modifications to major sources subject to the Prevention of Significant Deterioration of air quality and those sources impacting nonattainment areas be subject to public participation requirements, including a public comment period and opportunity for a public hearing. EPA already approved Michigan's major source air permitting program and its associated public participation requirements, found in Michigan rule R 336.2817, on March 25, 2010 (75 FR14352) in accordance with the requirements found in 40 CFR 51.166. Sources subject to Part 19, New Source Review for major sources impacting nonattainment areas, are required to obtain a permit subject to the permitting provisions of Michigan rules Part 19, which meet the requirements found in 40 CFR 51.165(a) and (b), and rule 201 of the Part 2 air permit rules.

Approving Michigan's rule 205 and section 324.5511(3) of the Michigan act as a revision to the Michigan SIP will strengthen the existing State public notice requirements for public participation for air permits. As stated in Michigan's letter, ''These additions will strengthen the Michigan SIP by formalizing the public participation process for all permits issued pursuant to Part 55 and R 336.1201, as well as major source prevention of significant deterioration and nonattainment NSR permits to install.''

Section 324.5511(3), paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) specify the requirements for permit notification and sets the public comment period to at least 30 days with an opportunity for a public hearing with at least a 30-day notice. The current SIP required NSR public participation process provides for only a 21-day public notice and comment period. The Federal permit public participation requirements are only applicable for major source and major modifications in both attainment and nonattainment areas and not the minor source permitting program. These approved provisions of rule 205 and section 324.5511(3) further strengthen the already approved minor air pollutant construction permitting program by adding a public notice requirement for those sources above 90% of the quantity referenced in the applicable requirements which would constitute a major source or major modification and by prescribing the permit emission limitations which will make the synthetic minor air permit practically enforceable. Michigan will continue to exercise its discretion by making draft permits available for public comment which are below the 90% quantity in the applicable requirements for a major source or major modification.

(3) Proposed Approval and Comments Received

On March 27, 2019, EPA published an action proposing approval of Michigan rule R336.1205 and 324.5511(3) of Michigan Act 451 (84 FR 11464). The comment period for the proposed approval ended April 26, 2019. EPA received two comments via the *regulations.gov* website during the comment period. Commenters submitted comments that generally were in support of this proposed action. One commenter noted that the requirement for public hearing being put into place in Michigan needs to be country-wide and not just limited to communities that demand it after damage has already happened. The commenter also raised concerns with the oil and gas companies not requiring public notice for drilling operations. The Federal major source construction permitting rules require that all major sources of air pollution be subject to a public participation process including a 30-day public comment period and opportunity for a public hearing. States are required to adopt requirements that are at least as stringent as the Federal applicable air permitting requirements. The State of Michigan issues air permits pursuant to its regulations including all applicable Federal requirements, with their associated public notice and comment period requirements.

III. What action is EPA taking?

EPA is approving Michigan rule R 336.1205, ''Permit to install; approval''

and portions of section 324.5511(3) of Michigan Act 451 of 1994 into the Michigan SIP.

IV. Incorporation by Reference

In this rule, EPA is finalizing regulatory text that includes incorporation by reference. In accordance with requirements of 1 CFR 51.5, EPA is finalizing the incorporation by reference of the Michigan Regulations described in the amendments to 40 CFR part 52 set forth below. EPA has made, and will continue to make, these documents generally available through *www.regulations.gov,* and at the EPA Region 5 Office (please contact the person identified in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section of this preamble for more information). Therefore, these materials have been approved by EPA for inclusion in the State implementation plan, have been incorporated by reference by EPA into that plan, are fully federally enforceable under sections 110 and 113 of the CAA as of the effective date of the final rulemaking of EPA's approval, and will be incorporated by reference in the next update to the SIP compilation.[1]

V. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

Under the Clean Air Act, the Administrator is required to approve a SIP submission that complies with the provisions of the Clean Air Act and applicable Federal regulations. 42 U.S.C. 7410(k); 40 CFR 52.02(a). Thus, in reviewing SIP submissions, EPA's role is to approve state choices, provided that they meet the criteria of the Clean Air Act. Accordingly, this action merely approves state law as meeting Federal requirements and does not impose additional requirements beyond those imposed by state law. For that reason, this action:

- Is not a significant regulatory action subject to review by the Office of Management and Budget under Executive Orders 12866 (58 FR 51735, October 4, 1993) and 13563 (76 FR 3821, January 21, 2011);
- Is not an Executive Order 13771 (82 FR 9339, February 2, 2017) regulatory action because SIP approvals are exempted under Executive Order 12866;
- Does not impose an information collection burden under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*);
- Is certified as not having a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*);
- Does not contain any unfunded mandate or significantly or uniquely affect small governments, as described in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (Pub. L. 104–4);
- Does not have federalism implications as specified in Executive Order 13132 (64 FR 43255, August 10, 1999);
- Is not an economically significant regulatory action based on health or safety risks subject to Executive Order 13045 (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997);
- Is not a significant regulatory action subject to Executive Order 13211 (66 FR 28355, May 22, 2001);
- Is not subject to requirements of Section 12(d) of the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act of 1995 (15 U.S.C. 272 note) because application of those requirements would be inconsistent with the Clean Air Act; and
- Does not provide EPA with the discretionary authority to address, as appropriate, disproportionate human health or environmental effects, using practicable and legally permissible methods, under Executive Order 12898 (59 FR 7629, February 16, 1994).

In addition, the SIP is not approved to apply on any Indian reservation land or in any other area where EPA or an Indian tribe has demonstrated that a tribe has jurisdiction. In those areas of Indian country, the rule does not have tribal implications and will not impose substantial direct costs on tribal governments or preempt tribal law as specified by Executive Order 13175 (65 FR 67249, November 9, 2000).

The Congressional Review Act, 5 U.S.C. 801 *et seq.,* as added by the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996, generally provides that before a rule may take effect, the agency promulgating the rule must submit a rule report, which includes a copy of the rule, to each House of the Congress and to the Comptroller General of the United States. EPA will submit a report containing this action and other required information to the U.S. Senate, the U.S. House of Representatives, and the Comptroller General of the United States prior to publication of the rule in the **Federal Register**. A major rule cannot take effect until 60 days after it is published in the **Federal Register**. This action is not a ''major rule'' as defined by 5 U.S.C. 804(2).

Under section 307(b)(1) of the Clean Air Act, petitions for judicial review of this action must be filed in the United States Court of Appeals for the appropriate circuit by July 30, 2019. Filing a petition for reconsideration by the Administrator of this final rule does not affect the finality of this action for the purposes of judicial review nor does it extend the time within which a petition for judicial review may be filed, and shall not postpone the effectiveness of such rule or action. This action may not be challenged later in proceedings to enforce its requirements. (See section 307(b)(2).)

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 52

Environmental protection, Air pollution control, Carbon monoxide, Incorporation by reference, Intergovernmental relations, Lead, Nitrogen dioxide, Ozone, Particulate matter, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Sulfur oxides, Volatile organic compounds.

Dated: May 21, 2019.

Cheryl L. Newton,

Acting Regional Administrator, Region 5.

40 CFR part 52 is amended as follows:

PART 52—APPROVAL AND PROMULGATION OF IMPLEMENTATION PLANS

■ 1. The authority citation for part 52 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 7401 *et seq.*

■ 2. Section 52.1170 is amended:

■ a. In the table in paragraph (c) by adding an entry for ''R 336.1205'' after the entry for ''R 336.1204'' under the heading ''Part 2. Air Use Approval''; and

■ b. In the table in paragraph (e) by adding an entry for ''List of permit applications; list of consent order public notices; notice, opportunity for public comment and public hearing required for certain permit actions.'' after the entry for ''Regional Haze Progress Report''.

The additions read as follows:

§ 52.1170 Identification of plan.

* * * * *

(c) * * *

[1] 62 FR 27968 (May 22, 1997).

EPA-APPROVED MICHIGAN REGULATIONS

Michigan citation	Title	State effective date	EPA approval date	Comments
*	*	*	*	*
Part 2. Air Use Approval				
*	*	*	*	*
R 336.1205	Permit to install; approval	6/20/2008	5/31/2019, [Insert **Federal Register** citation].	
*	*	*	*	*

* * * * * (e) * * *

EPA-APPROVED MICHIGAN NONREGULATORY AND QUASI-REGULATORY PROVISIONS

Name of nonregulatory SIP provision	Applicable geographic or nonattainment area	State submittal date	EPA approval date	Comments
*	*	*	*	*
List of permit applications; list of consent order public notices; notice, opportunity for public comment and public hearing required for certain permit actions.	Statewide	12/19/2018	5/31/2019, [Insert **Federal Register** citation].	Includes: Letter from Michigan Department of Environmental Quality Director C. Heidi Grether to Regional Administrator Cathy Stepp, dated 12/19/2018, along with an enclosed selection of Section 5511 (3) of Part 55, Air Pollution Control, of the Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Act, 1994 PA 451, as amended.
*	*	*	*	*

[FR Doc. 2019–11407 Filed 5–30–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[EPA–R03–OAR–2018–0626; FRL–9994–42-Region 3]

Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Delaware; Revision to the Regulatory Definition of a Volatile Organic Compound

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is approving a state implementation plan (SIP) revision submitted by the State of Delaware. This revision pertains to amendments made to the definition of ''volatile organic compound'' (VOC) in the Delaware Administrative Code to conform with EPA's regulatory definition of VOC. The EPA found that certain compounds have a negligible photochemical reactivity and therefore has exempted them from the regulatory definition of VOC in several rulemaking actions, as discussed below. This revision to the Delaware SIP requested the exemption of these compounds from the regulatory definition of VOC to match the actions EPA has taken. The revision also requested minor changes to the format of some of the chemical formulas for VOCs that are already excluded from the definition of VOC in the Delaware SIP. EPA is approving these revisions to update the definition of VOC in the Delaware SIP under the Clean Air Act (CAA).

DATES: This final rule is effective on July 1, 2019.

ADDRESSES: EPA has established a docket for this action under Docket ID Number EPA–R03–OAR–2018–0626. All documents in the docket are listed on the *https://www.regulations.gov* website. Although listed in the index, some information is not publicly available, *e.g.,* confidential business information (CBI) or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. Certain other material, such as copyrighted material, is not placed on the internet and will be publicly available only in hard copy form. Publicly available docket materials are available through *https://www.regulations.gov,* or please contact the person identified in the ''For Further Information Contact'' section for additional availability information.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Elizabeth Gaige, Air Quality Analysis Branch (3AD40), Air & Radiation Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region III, 1650 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103. The telephone number is (215) 814–5676. Ms. Gaige can also be reached via electronic mail at *gaige.elizabeth@epa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

VOCs are organic compounds of carbon that, in the presence of sunlight, react with sources of oxygen molecules, such as nitrogen oxides (NO_X) and carbon monoxide (CO), in the

atmosphere to produce tropospheric ozone, commonly known as smog. Common sources that may emit VOCs include paints, coatings, housekeeping and maintenance products, and building and furnishing materials. Outdoor emissions of VOCs are regulated by EPA primarily to prevent the formation of ozone.

VOCs have different levels of volatility, depending on the compound, and react at different rates to produce varying amounts of ozone. VOCs that are non-reactive or of negligible reactivity to form ozone react slowly and/or form less ozone; therefore, reducing their emissions has limited effects on local or regional ozone pollution. Section 302(s) of the CAA specifies that EPA has the authority to define the meaning of VOC and what compounds shall be treated as VOCs for regulatory purposes. It is EPA's policy that organic compounds with a negligible level of reactivity should be excluded from the regulatory definition of VOC in order to focus control efforts on compounds that significantly affect ozone concentrations. EPA uses the reactivity of ethane as the threshold for determining whether a compound has negligible reactivity. Compounds that are less reactive than, or equally reactive to, ethane under certain assumed conditions may be deemed negligibly reactive and, therefore, suitable for exemption by EPA from the regulatory definition of VOC. The policy of excluding negligibly reactive compounds from the regulatory definition of VOC was first laid out in the ''Recommended Policy on Control of Volatile Organic Compounds'' (42 FR 35314, July 8, 1977) and was supplemented subsequently with the ''Interim Guidance on Control of Volatile Organic Compounds in Ozone State Implementation Plans'' (70 FR 54046, September 13, 2005). The regulatory definition of VOC as well as a list of compounds that are designated by EPA as negligibly reactive can be found at 40 CFR 51.100(s).

On September 30, 1999, EPA revised the regulatory definition of VOC in 40 CFR 51.100(s) to exclude t-butyl acetate (also known as tertiary butyl acetate or TBAC) from the definition of VOC for purposes of VOC emissions limitations or VOC content requirements. *See* 64 FR 52731.[1]

On November 29, 2004 (69 FR 69290), EPA promulgated a final rule revising the regulatory definition of VOC in 40 CFR 51.100(s) to add HFE–7000 (1,1,1,2,2,3,3-heptafluoro-3-methoxy-propane), HFE–7500 [3-ethoxy-1,1,1,2,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,6-dodecafluoro-2-(trifluoromethyl) hexane], HFC–227ea (1,1,1,2,3,3,3-heptafluoropropane), and methyl formate to the list of compounds excluded from EPA's regulatory definition of VOC. On January 18, 2007 (72 FR 2193) and January 21, 2009 (74 FR 3437), EPA promulgated additional final rules revising the regulatory definition of VOC in 40 CFR 51.100(s) to add HFE–7300 (1,1,1,2,2,3,4,5,5,5-decafluoro-3-methoxy-4-trifluoromethyl-pentane), propylene carbonate, and dimethyl carbonate to the list of compounds excluded from the regulatory definition of VOC. These actions were based on EPA's consideration of the compounds' negligible reactivity and low contribution to ozone as well as the low likelihood of risk to human health or the environment. EPA's rationale for these actions is explained in more detail in the final rules for these actions.

II. Summary of SIP Revision and EPA Analysis

In order to conform with EPA's current regulatory definition of VOC in 40 CFR 51.100(s), Delaware amended Section 2.0 of 7 DE Admin. Code 1101—*Definitions and Administrative Principles* to add HFE–7000, HFE–7500, HFC–227ea, methyl formate, HFE–7300, propylene carbonate and dimethyl carbonate to a list of compounds excluded from the regulatory definition of VOC. Delaware also amended the definition of VOC in 7 DE Admin. Code 1101 to exclude TBAC from the definition of VOC for the purposes of VOC emissions limitations or VOC content requirements, but continued to define TBAC as a VOC for purposes of all recordkeeping, emissions reporting, photochemical dispersion modeling, and inventory requirements that apply to VOC.[2] Delaware also made minor changes to the format of some of the chemical formulas for VOCs that were already excluded from the definition of VOC in 7 DE Admin Code 1101.[3] On May 25, 2018, the State of Delaware, through the Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control (DNREC), formally submitted these amendments to 7 DE Admin. Code 1101 as a SIP revision.

On February 12, 2019 (84 FR 3384), EPA published a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) for the State of Delaware. In the NPRM, EPA proposed approval of updates to the regulatory definition of VOC. EPA's rationale for the proposed action is discussed in the NPRM and will not be restated here.

EPA received one comment supporting EPA's NPRM approval of the SIP and suggesting that EPA adopt a new nomenclature for VOCs. EPA thanks the commenter but notes that the renaming of VOCs was outside of the scope of EPA's proposal.

III. Final Action

EPA is approving updates to the regulatory definition of VOC in Section 2.0 of 7 DE Admin. Code 1101, submitted on May 25, 2018 by DNREC, as a revision to the Delaware SIP, as the submission meets the requirements of CAA section 110.

IV. Incorporation by Reference

In this document, EPA is finalizing regulatory text that includes incorporation by reference. In accordance with requirements of 1 CFR 51.5, EPA is finalizing the incorporation by reference ofx the revisions to the definition of VOC in Section 2.0 of 7 DE Admin. Code 1101 discussed in Section II of this preamble. EPA has made, and will continue to make, these materials generally available through *www.regulations.gov* and at the EPA Region III Office (please contact the person identified in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section of this preamble for more information). Therefore, these materials have been approved by EPA for inclusion in the SIP, have been incorporated by reference by EPA into that plan, are fully Federally enforceable under sections 110 and 113 of the CAA as of the effective date of the final rulemaking of EPA's approval, and will be incorporated by reference in the next update to the SIP compilation.[4]

[1] EPA's September 30,1999 final rule continued to define TBAC as a VOC for purposes of all recordkeeping, emissions reporting, photochemical dispersion modeling, and inventory requirements that apply to VOC. On February 25, 2016, EPA revised the regulatory definition of VOC under 40 CFR 51.100(s) to remove the recordkeeping and reporting requirements for TBAC (81 FR 9341). EPA's rationale for this action is explained in more detail in the final rule for that action.

[2] As discussed previously, on February 25, 2016, EPA revised the regulatory definition of VOC under 40 CFR 51.100(s) to remove the recordkeeping and reporting requirements for TBAC (81 FR 9341). However, Delaware's May 25, 2018 SIP revision retains the recordkeeping and reporting requirements for TBAC as these updates were adopted August 14, 2009 and became effective September 10, 2009, which was prior to EPA's final rule removing the recordkeeping and reporting requirements for TBAC.

[3] The format of the chemical formulas for the following compounds were revised to incorporate subscripts: 1,1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4-nonafluoro-4-methoxy-butane ($C_4F_9OCH_3$), 2-(difluoromethoxymethyl)-1,1,1,2,3,3,3-heptafluoropropane ($(CF_3)_2CFCF_2OCH_3$), 1-ethoxy-1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4,4-nonafluorobutane ($C_4F_9OC_2H_5$), and 2-(ethoxydifluoromethyl)-1,1,1,2,3,3,3-heptafluoropropane ($(CF_3)_2CFCF_2OC_2H_5$).

[4] 62 FR 27968 (May 22, 1997).

V. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

A. General Requirements

Under the CAA, the Administrator is required to approve a SIP submission that complies with the provisions of the CAA and applicable Federal regulations. 42 U.S.C. 7410(k); 40 CFR 52.02(a). Thus, in reviewing SIP submissions, EPA's role is to approve state choices, provided that they meet the criteria of the CAA. Accordingly, this action merely approves state law as meeting Federal requirements and does not impose additional requirements beyond those imposed by state law. For that reason, this action:

- Is not a ''significant regulatory action'' subject to review by the Office of Management and Budget under Executive Orders 12866 (58 FR 51735, October 4, 1993) and 13563 (76 FR 3821, January 21, 2011);
- Is not an Executive Order 13771 (82 FR 9339, February 2, 2017) regulatory action because SIP approvals are exempted under Executive Order 12866.
- Does not impose an information collection burden under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*);
- Is certified as not having a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*);
- Does not contain any unfunded mandate or significantly or uniquely affect small governments, as described in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (Pub. L. 104–4);
- Does not have Federalism implications as specified in Executive Order 13132 (64 FR 43255, August 10, 1999);
- Is not an economically significant regulatory action based on health or safety risks subject to Executive Order 13045 (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997);
- Is not a significant regulatory action subject to Executive Order 13211 (66 FR 28355, May 22, 2001);
- Is not subject to requirements of Section 12(d) of the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act of 1995 (15 U.S.C. 272 note) because application of those requirements would be inconsistent with the CAA; and
- Does not provide EPA with the discretionary authority to address, as appropriate, disproportionate human health or environmental effects, using practicable and legally permissible methods, under Executive Order 12898 (59 FR 7629, February 16, 1994).

In addition, this rule does not have tribal implications as specified by Executive Order 13175 (65 FR 67249, November 9, 2000), because the SIP is not approved to apply in Indian country located in the state, and EPA notes that it will not impose substantial direct costs on tribal governments or preempt tribal law.

B. Submission to Congress and the Comptroller General

The Congressional Review Act, 5 U.S.C. 801 *et seq.,* as added by the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996, generally provides that before a rule may take effect, the agency promulgating the rule must submit a rule report, which includes a copy of the rule, to each House of the Congress and to the Comptroller General of the United States. EPA will submit a report containing this action and other required information to the U.S. Senate, the U.S. House of Representatives, and the Comptroller General of the United States prior to publication of the rule in the **Federal Register**. A major rule cannot take effect until 60 days after it is published in the **Federal Register**. This action is not a ''major rule'' as defined by 5 U.S.C. 804(2).

C. Petitions for Judicial Review

Under section 307(b)(1) of the CAA, petitions for judicial review of this action must be filed in the United States Court of Appeals for the appropriate circuit by July 30, 2019. Filing a petition for reconsideration by the Administrator of this final rule does not affect the finality of this action for the purposes of judicial review nor does it extend the time within which a petition for judicial review may be filed, and shall not postpone the effectiveness of such rule or action. This action updating the regulatory definition of a VOC in the Delaware SIP may not be challenged later in proceedings to enforce its requirements. (See section 307(b)(2).)

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 52

Environmental protection, Air pollution control, Incorporation by reference, Intergovernmental relations, Ozone, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Sulfur oxides, Volatile organic compounds.

Dated: May 17, 2019.

Cosmo Servidio,

Regional Administrator, Region III.

40 CFR part 52 is amended as follows:

PART 52—APPROVAL AND PROMULGATION OF IMPLEMENTATION PLANS

■ 1. The authority citation for part 52 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 7401 *et seq.*

Subpart I—Delaware

■ 2. In § 52.420, the table in paragraph (c) is amended under ''1101 Definitions and Administrative Principles'', by adding a second ''Section 2.0'' after the existing entry for ''Section 2.0, Definitions'' to read as follows.

§ 52.420 Identification of plan.

* * * * *

(c) * * *

EPA-APPROVED REGULATIONS AND STATUTES IN THE DELAWARE SIP

State regulation (7 DNREC 1100)	Title/subject	State effective date	EPA approval date	Additional explanation
*	*	*	*	*
1101 Definitions and Administrative Principles				
Section 2.0	Definitions	9/10/09	5/31/2019, [***Insert Federal Register citation***].	Updated definition of Volatile Organic Compound. Previous approval 8/11/2010.
*	*	*	*	*

* * * * *

[FR Doc. 2019–11179 Filed 5–30–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Defense Acquisition Regulations System

48 CFR Parts 201, 209, and 252

[Docket DARS–2018–0059]

RIN 0750–AJ85

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement: Applicability of Inflation Adjustment of Acquisition-Related Thresholds (DFARS Case 2018–D023)

AGENCY: Defense Acquisition Regulations System, Department of Defense (DoD).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: DoD is issuing a final rule to amend the Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement (DFARS) to implement a section of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 to require that inflation adjustments of statutory acquisition-related thresholds under 41 U.S.C. 1908 apply to existing contracts and subcontracts in effect on the date of the adjustment that contain the adjusted clauses.

DATES: Effective May 31, 2019.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ms. Heather Kitchens, telephone 571–372–6104.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

DoD published a proposed rule in the **Federal Register** at 83 FR 65618 on December 21, 2018, to revise the DFARS to implement section 821 of the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for Fiscal Year (FY) 2018 (Pub. L. 115–91). Section 821 amends 41 U.S.C. 1908(d) to require inflation adjustments of statutory acquisition-related thresholds under 41 U.S.C. 1908 apply to existing contracts and subcontracts in effect on the date of the adjustment. Section 821 adds the words ''and shall apply, in the case of the procurement of property or services by contract, to a contract, and any subcontract at any tier under the contract, in effect on that date without regard to the date of award of the contract or subcontract'' at the end of 41 U.S.C. 1908(d).

41 U.S.C. 1908, Inflation adjustment of acquisition-related dollar thresholds, requires an adjustment every five years of acquisition-related thresholds for inflation using the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI–U), except for the Construction Wage Rate Requirements statute (formerly known as the Davis-Bacon Act), Service Contract Labor Standards statute (formerly known as the Service Contract Act), and trade agreements thresholds.

There were no public comments submitted in response to the proposed rule. There are no changes made to the final rule except for conforming changes to the current version of the DFARS.

II. Applicability to Contracts at or Below the Simplified Acquisition Threshold and for Commercial Items, Including Commercially Available Off-the-Shelf Items

This rule does not create any new provisions or clauses or impact any existing provisions or clauses, except for moving dollar values of thresholds in the stated clauses to DFARS text locations and adding references to the DFARS text locations in these clauses.

III. Executive Orders 12866 and 13563

Executive Order (E.O.s) 12866, Regulatory Planning and Review; and E.O. 13563, Improving Regulation and Regulatory Review, direct agencies to assess all 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). E.O. 13563 emphasizes the importance of quantifying both costs and benefits, of reducing costs, of harmonizing rules, and of promoting flexibility. This is not a significant regulatory action and, therefore, was not subject to review under section 6(b) of E.O. 12866, Regulatory Planning and Review, dated September 30, 1993. This is not a major rule under 5 U.S.C. 804.

V. Executive Order 13771

This final rule is not an E.O. 13771 regulatory action, because this rule is not significant under E.O. 12866.

VI. Regulatory Flexibility Act

DoD does not expect this final rule to have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities within the meaning of the Regulatory Flexibility Act, 5 U.S.C. 601, *et seq.* However, a final regulatory flexibility analysis has been performed and is summarized as follows:

DoD is amending the Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement (DFARS) to implement section 821 of the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for Fiscal Year (FY) 2018. Section 821 amends 41 U.S.C. 1908(d) by including a statement that the inflation adjusted acquisition-related dollar thresholds apply to existing contracts and subcontracts in effect on the date of the adjustment.

There were no comments made by the public in response to the initial regulatory flexibility analysis.

This rule will likely affect, to some extent, all small business concerns that submit offers or are awarded contracts by the Federal Government. For Fiscal Year 2017, there were 106,438 unique vendors in the Federal Procurement Data System (FPDS) identified as small business concerns.

This rule is not expected to have any significant economic impact on small business concerns, because this rule: (1) Is not creating any new requirements with which small entities must comply, and (2) is only establishing the framework to apply the inflation adjustments of statutory acquisition-related thresholds under 41 U.S.C. 1908 to existing contracts and subcontracts in effect on the date of the adjustment. The rule will have minimal impact on small businesses when responding to solicitations where an inflation-adjusted threshold applies. Any impacts of this rule will have a positive impact on small business entities.

The next inflation adjustment to the thresholds will be implemented through a future DFARS rule. The inflation adjustments are intended to maintain the status quo by adjusting for changes in the value of the dollar. Often any impact on small business concerns will be beneficial by preventing burdensome requirements from applying to small dollar value acquisitions, which are the acquisitions for which small business concerns are most likely to participate.

The rule does not duplicate, overlap, or conflict with any other Federal rules.

There are no known significant alternative approaches to the proposed rule that would meet the requirements of the applicable statute.

VI. Paperwork Reduction Act

The rule does not contain any information collection requirements that require the approval of the Office of Management and Budget under the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. chapter 35).

List of Subjects in 48 CFR Parts 201, 209, and 252

Government procurement.

Jennifer Lee Hawes,

Regulatory Control Officer, Defense Acquisition Regulations System.

Therefore, 48 CFR parts 201, 209, and 252 are amended as follows:

■ 1. The authority citation for parts 201, 209, and 252 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 41 U.S.C. 1303 and 48 CFR chapter 1.

PART 201—FEDERAL ACQUISITION REGULATIONS SYSTEM

■ 2. Amend section 201.109 by—

■ a. Redesignating paragraph (a) as paragraph (a)(ii); and

■ b. Adding a new paragraph (a)(i).

The addition reads as follows:

201.109 Statutory acquisition-related dollar thresholds–adjustment for inflation.

(a)(i) 41 U.S.C. 1908(d) requires the adjustment for inflation of all statutory acquisition-related dollar thresholds in the DFARS be applied to contracts and subcontracts without regard to the date of award of the contract or subcontract, except thresholds based on the Wage Rate Requirements statute, the Service Contract Labor Standards statute, or established by the United States Trade Representative pursuant to the Trade Agreement Act, which are not escalated by the statute.

* * * * *

PART 209—CONTRACTOR QUALIFICATION

■ 3. Amend section 209.571–1 by revising the definitions of ''Lead system integrator'' and ''Major subcontractor'' to read as follows:

209.571–1 Definitions.

* * * * *

Lead system integrator includes *lead system integrator with system responsibility* and *lead system integrator without system responsibility*.

(i) *Lead system integrator with system responsibility* means a prime contractor for the development or production of a major system, if the prime contractor is not expected at the time of award to perform a substantial portion of the work on the system and the major subsystems.

(ii) *Lead system integrator without system responsibility* means a prime contractor under a contract for the procurement of services, the primary purpose of which is to perform acquisition functions closely associated with inherently governmental functions (see section 7.503(d) of the Federal Acquisition Regulation) with respect to the development or production of a major system.

Major subcontractor means a subcontractor that is awarded a subcontract that equals or exceeds—

(i) Both the certified cost or pricing data threshold and 10 percent of the value of the contract under which the subcontract is awarded; or

(ii) $55 million.

* * * * *

PART 252—SOLICITATION PROVISIONS AND CONTRACT CLAUSES

■ 4. Amend section 252.203–7004 by—

■ a. Removing the clause date of ''(OCT 2016)'' and adding ''(MAY 2019)'' in its place; and

■ b. Revising paragraphs (a) and (d).

The revisions read as follows:

252.203–7004 Display of Hotline Posters.

* * * * *

(a) *Definition.* As used in this clause—

United States means the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and outlying areas.

* * * * *

(d) *Subcontracts.* The Contractor shall include the substance of this clause, including this paragraph (d), in all subcontracts that exceed the threshold specified in Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement 203.1004(b)(2)(ii) on the date of subcontract award, except when the subcontract is for the acquisition of a commercial item.

* * * * *

252.209–7004 [Amended]

■ 5. Amend section 252.209–7004 by—

■ a. Removing the clause date of ''(OCT 2015)'' and adding ''(MAY 2019)'' in its place;

■ b. In paragraph (a), removing ''$35,000'' and adding ''the threshold specified in Federal Acquisition Regulation 9.405–2(b) on the date of subcontract award'' in its place.

■ 6. Amend section 252.209–7009 by—

■ a. Removing the clause date of ''(OCT 2015)'' and adding ''(MAY 2019)'' in its place; and

■ b. Revising paragraph (a).

The revision reads as follows:

252.209–7009 Organizational Conflict of Interest—Major Defense Acquisition Program.

* * * * *

(a) *Definition.* As used in this clause—

Major subcontractor means a subcontractor that is awarded a subcontract that equals or exceeds—

(1) Both the certified cost or pricing data threshold and 10 percent of the value of the contract under which the subcontract is awarded; or

(2) The threshold specified in the definition of ''major subcontractor'' at Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement 209.571–1 on the date of subcontract award.

* * * * *

■ 7. Amend section 252.219–7003 by—

■ a. Removing the clause date of ''(DEC 2018)'' and adding ''(MAY 2019)'' in its place;

■ b. Revising paragraphs (a) and (g); and

■ c. In Alternate I—

■ i. Removing the clause date of ''(DEC 2018)'' and adding ''(MAY 2019)'' in its place; and

■ ii. Revising paragraphs (a) and (g).

The revisions read as follows:

252.219–7003 Small Business Subcontracting Plan (DoD Contracts)

* * * * *

(a) *Definition.* As used in this clause—

Summary Subcontract Report (SSR) Coordinator means the individual who is registered in the Electronic Subcontracting Reporting System (eSRS) at the Department of Defense level and is responsible for acknowledging receipt or rejecting SSRs submitted under an individual subcontracting plan in eSRS for the Department of Defense.

* * * * *

(g) Include the clause at Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement (DFARS) 252.219–7004, Small Business Subcontracting Plan (Test Program), in subcontracts with subcontractors that participate in the Test Program described in DFARS 219.702–70, if the subcontract is expected to exceed the applicable threshold specified in Federal Acquisition Regulation 19.702(a), and to have further subcontracting opportunities.

* * * * *

Alternate I. * * *

(a) *Definition.* As used in this clause—

Summary Subcontract Report (SSR) Coordinator means the individual who is registered in the Electronic Subcontracting Reporting System (eSRS) at the Department of Defense level and is responsible for acknowledging receipt or rejecting SSRs submitted under an individual subcontracting plan in eSRS for the Department of Defense.

* * * * *

(g) Include the clause at Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement (DFARS) 252.219–7004, Small Business Subcontracting Plan (Test Program), in subcontracts with subcontractors that participate in the

Test Program described in DFARS 219.702–70, if the subcontract is expected to exceed the applicable threshold specified in Federal Acquisition Regulation 19.702(a), and to have further subcontracting opportunities.

* * * * *

■ 8. Amend section 252.219–7004 by—

Revising the section heading;

■ a. Removing the clause date of ''(APR 2018)'' and adding ''(MAY 2019)'' in its place;

■ b. Revising paragraph (g) introductory text.

■ c. In paragraph (g)(1), removing ''252.219–7003'' and adding ''Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement (DFARS) 252.219–7003'' in its place;

■ d. In paragraph (g)(2), removing ''252.219–7003'' and adding ''DFARS 252.219–7003'' in its place; and

■ e. In paragraph (g)(3), removing ''252.219–7004'' and adding ''DFARS 252.219–7004'' in its place.

The revisions read as follows:

252.219–7004 Small Business Subcontracting Plan (Test Program).

* * * * *

(g) *Subcontracts.* The Contractor shall include in subcontracts that offer subcontracting opportunities, are expected to exceed the applicable threshold specified in FAR 19.702(a) on the date of subcontract award, and are required to include the clause at FAR 52.219–8, Utilization of Small Business Concerns, the clauses at—

* * * * *

■ 9. Amend section 252.225–7004 by—

■ a. Removing the clause date of ''(OCT 2015)'' and adding ''(MAY 2019)'' in its place;

■ b. Revising paragraphs (a) and (b)(1).

The revisions read as follows:

252.225–7004 Report of Intended Performance Outside the United States and Canada—Submission after Award.

* * * * *

(a) *Definition.* As used in this clause—

United States means the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and outlying areas.

(b) * * *

(1) Exceeds the threshold specified in Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement 225.870–4(c)(2)(i)(A)(*1*) on the date of award of this contract; and

* * * * *

■ 10. Amend section 252.249–7002 by—

■ a. Revising the section heading;

■ b. Removing the clause date of ''(OCT 2015)'' and adding ''(MAY 2019)'' in its place;

■ c. Revising paragraph (a); and

■ d. Revising paragraphs (d)(1) and (d)(2).

The revisions read as follows:

252.249–7002 Notification of Anticipated Contract Termination or Reduction.

* * * * *

(a) *Definition.* As used in this clause—

Major defense program means a program that is carried out to produce or acquire a major system (as defined in 10 U.S.C. 2302(5)).

* * * * *

(d) * * *

(1) Provide notice of the anticipated termination or reduction to each first-tier subcontractor with a subcontract that equals or exceeds the threshold specified in Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement (DFARS) 225.870–4(c)(2)(i)(A)(*1*) at the time of the notice; and

(2) Require that each such subcontractor—

(i) Provide notice to each of its subcontractors with a subcontract that equals or exceeds the threshold specified in DFARS 225.870–4(c)(2)(i)(C) at the time of the notice; and

(ii) Impose a similar notice and flowdown requirement to subcontractors with subcontracts that equal or exceed the threshold specified in DFARS 225.870–4(c)(2)(i)(C) at the time of the notice.

* * * * *

[FR Doc. 2019–11308 Filed 5–30–19; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Defense Acquisition Regulations System

48 CFR Parts 204, 212, 225, and 252

[Docket DARS–2018–0060]

RIN 0750–AJ82

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement: Foreign Commercial Satellite Services and Certain Items on the Commerce Control List (DFARS Case 2018–D020)

AGENCY: Defense Acquisition Regulations System, Department of Defense (DoD).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: DoD has adopted as final, without change, an interim rule amending the Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement (DFARS) to implement sections of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Years 2017 and 2018. One section imposes additional prohibitions with regard to acquisition of certain foreign commercial satellite services, such as cybersecurity risk and source of satellites and launch vehicles used to provide the foreign commercial satellite services, and expands the definition of ''covered foreign country'' to include Russia. Another section prohibits purchase of items originating in the People's Republic of China that meet the definition of goods and services controlled as munitions items when moved to the Commerce Control List of the Export Administration Regulations of the Department of Commerce.

DATES: Effective May 31, 2019.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ms. Amy G. Williams, telephone 571–372–6106.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

DoD published an interim rule in the **Federal Register** at 83 FR 66066 on December 21, 2018, to implement section 1603 of the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for Fiscal Year (FY) 2018 (Pub. L. 115–91) and section 1296 of the NDAA for FY 2017 (Pub. L. 114–328). Section 1603 amends 10 U.S.C. 2279 to impose additional prohibitions with regard to acquisition of certain foreign commercial satellite services, such as cybersecurity risk and source of satellites and launch vehicles used to provide the foreign commercial satellite services. Section 1603 also expands the definition of ''Covered foreign country'' to include Russia. Section 1296 prohibits purchase of items from a Communist Chinese military company. One respondent submitted a public comment in response to the interim rule.

II. Discussion and Analysis

DoD reviewed the public comment received. It was favorable to implementation of the rule. No changes from the interim rule are made in the final rule.

III. Applicability to Contracts at or Below the Simplified Acquisition Threshold and for Commercial Items, Including Commercially Available Off-the-Shelf Items

A. The Interim Rule Amended the Applicability of Existing DFARS Solicitation Provisions and Contract Clauses and Added a New Clause as Follows

• To implement section 1603 of the NDAA for FY 2018, this rule amended the provision at DFARS 252.225–7049, Prohibition on Acquisition of Commercial Satellite Services from Certain Foreign Entities—Representation, and added a clause to

enforce compliance with the representations in the associated provisions. This provision and clause apply to acquisitions not greater than the simplified acquisition threshold (SAT) and acquisitions of commercial items.

• To implement section 1296 of the NDAA for FY 2017, this rule modified the clause at DFARS 252.225–7007, Prohibition on Acquisition of United States Munitions List Items from Communist Chinese Military Companies, to prohibit contractors or subcontractors from acquiring items listed on the 600 series of the CCL that are to be delivered under the contract from any Communist Chinese military company. The rule continues to prescribe the use of this clause for use in solicitations and contracts for items valued at or below the SAT. However, the clause now applies to the acquisition of commercial items, including Commercially Available Off-the-Shelf (COTS) items, if the items are 600 series items on the CCL, or USML items. Although most 600 series items are not commercial items, and USML items are even less likely to be commercial items, it is possible that some of these covered items will be commercial items and must not be purchased from a Communist Chinese military company.

B. Determinations

• *Section 1603 of the NDAA for FY 2018.* A determination and finding was signed by the Director, Defense Procurement and Acquisition Policy, on June 23, 2014, that due to potential risk to national security it would not be in the best interest of the United States to exempt acquisitions not greater than the SAT and acquisitions of commercial items from the applicability of 10 U.S.C. 2279.

• *Section 1296 of the NDAA for FY 2017.* A determination under 41 U.S.C. 1905 was not required to prescribe DFARS 252.225–7012 for use in solicitations and contracts valued at or below the SAT, because this is consistent with the current applicability of the clause DFARS 252.225–7007, which prohibits acquisitions of items on the USML from Communist Chinese Military companies. The Principal Director, DPC, determined that it is in the best interest of the Government to apply the requirements of section 1296 to contracts for the acquisition of commercial items, including COTS items, to prevent insertion of malicious items into U.S. weapons platforms, information technology systems, and other areas, presenting a threat to our warfighters and their ability to defend national security.

IV. Executive Orders 12866 and 13563

Executive Orders (E.O.s) 12866 and 13563 direct agencies to assess all 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). E.O. 13563 emphasizes the importance of quantifying both costs and benefits, of reducing costs, of harmonizing rules, and of promoting flexibility. This is not a significant regulatory action and, therefore, was not subject to review under section 6(b) of E.O. 12866, Regulatory Planning and Review, dated September 30, 1993. This rule is not a major rule under 5 U.S.C. 804.

V. Regulatory Flexibility Act

A final regulatory flexibility analysis (FRFA) has been prepared consistent with the Regulatory Flexibility Act, 5 U.S.C. 601, *et seq.* The FRFA is summarized as follows:

The reason for this rule is to implement section 1603 of the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for Fiscal Year (FY) 2018 and section 1296 of the NDAA for FY 2017. Section 1603 of the NDAA for FY 2018 amends 10 U.S.C. 2279, which prohibits acquisition of certain foreign commercial satellite services. Section 1296 of the NDAA for FY 2017 amends section 1211 of the NDAA for FY 2006 to prohibit purchase from any Communist Chinese military company, through a contract or subcontract (at any tier), of goods and services controlled as munitions items on the 600 series of the Commerce Control List (CCL) of the Export Administration Regulations of the Department of Commerce.

The objectives of the rule are as follows:

• *Section 1603.* To prohibit award of contracts for commercial satellite services to a foreign entity if entering into such contract would create an unacceptable cybersecurity risk. In addition, the definition of covered foreign country is expanded to include Russia (other covered foreign countries are China, North Korea, Iran, Sudan, and Syria). New restrictions are also added with regard to the satellites and launch vehicles to be used to provide the satellite services, but these restrictions do not apply to launches that occur prior to December 31, 2022.

• *Section 1296.* To prohibit purchase of items originating in the People's Republic of China that meet the definition of goods and services controlled as munitions items when moved to the 600 series of the CCL of the Export Administration Regulations of the Department of Commerce.

There were no significant issues raised by the public comments in response to the initial regulatory flexibility analysis.

DoD estimates that this rule applies to small entities as follows:

• *Section 1603.* This part of the rule applies to less than 86 small entities. According to Federal Procurement Data System (FPDS) data for FY 2016, 86 small entities were awarded contracts or orders for services under Product Service Code D304 (ADP Telecommunications and Transmission Services), of which commercial satellite services are a subset. Although the focus of the Regulatory Flexibility Act is protection of domestic small business entities that are eligible for assistance from the Small Business Administration, there may be domestic small business entities in the United States that offer the satellite services of a foreign entity that would be restricted by this rule.

• *Section 1296.* This part of the rule applies to any small entities that intend to provide items on the 600 series of the Commerce Control List under a DoD contract or subcontract. The 600 series consists of items on the Commerce Control List that have an export control classification number of which the third character is a ''6''. These items were transitioned from the United States Munitions List (USML) to the 600 series, because they have less than a critical military or intelligence capability than the items that remain on the USML, but they are not currently in normal commercial use. Data on the number of entities that can provide such items, and whether they are small or other than small entities, is not available in FPDS, because these items are not readily identifiable in FPDS and are often acquired through subcontracts.

Projected reporting or recordkeeping requirements of this rule are as follows:

• *Section 1603.* In addition to the current annual representations as to whether the offeror is, or is not, a foreign entity subject to the prohibitions of the statute; or is, or is not, offering commercial satellite services provided by such a foreign entity, this rule adds five more annual representations as to whether the offeror—

○ Is, or is not offering commercial satellite services using satellites, launched on or after December 31, 2022, that will be designed or manufactured in a covered foreign country;

○ Is, or is not offering commercial satellite services using satellites, launched on or after December 31, 2022, that will be designed or manufactured by an entity controlled in whole or in part by, or acting on behalf of, the government of a covered foreign country;

○ Is, or is not offering commercial satellite services using satellites, launched outside the United States on or after December 31, 2022, using a launch vehicle that is designed or manufactured in a covered foreign country;

○ Is, or is not offering commercial satellite services using satellites, launched outside the United States on or after December 31, 2022, using a launch vehicle that is provided by the government of a covered foreign country; and

○ Is, or is not offering commercial satellite services using satellites, launched outside the United States on or after December 31, 2022, using a launch vehicle that is provided by an entity controlled in whole or in part by, or acting on behalf of, the government of a covered foreign country.

Further information is required if the offeror provides an affirmative response to any of the representations, but such affirmative response and further submission is expected to be extremely rare because of the statutory prohibition and the expected rarity of a waiver by the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment or for Policy. Furthermore, this prohibition is only applicable to launches on or after December 31, 2022.

If the satellite service provider responded affirmatively to any of the new representations regarding launch vehicles, if such launches are covered in whole or in part by a contract or other agreement relating to launch services that, prior to June 10, 2018, was either fully paid by the satellite service provider or covered by a legally binding commitment of the satellite service provider to pay for such services, a de minimis amount of information is required with regard to such contract or agreement in order to establish an exception to the associated prohibitions.

• *Section 1296.* There are no projected reporting or recordkeeping requirements relating to implementation of section 1296. The only compliance requirements are to not purchase 600 series items that originate in the People's Republic of China.

This rule will not have a significant economic impact on any small entities, unless they are offering commercial satellite services subject to the restrictions of this rule or providing 600 series items that originate in the Peoples Republic of China. DoD was not able to identify any alternatives that would reduce the burden on small entities and meet the objectives of the rule.

VI. Paperwork Reduction Act

The interim rule affected the information collection requirements in the provision at DFARS 252.225–7049, currently approved through March 31, 2021, under OMB Control Number 0704–0525, entitled Prohibition on Acquisition of Commercial Satellite Services from Certain Foreign Entities, in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. chapter 35). The impact, however, is negligible at this time, because the prohibition on use of certain foreign satellites and launch vehicles only applies to launches outside the United States on or after December 31, 2022. The information collection will be updated to reflect these changes when renewed.

List of Subjects in 48 CFR Parts 201, 212, 225, and 252

Government procurement.

■ Accordingly, the interim rule amending 48 CFR parts 201, 212, 225, and 252, which was published at 83 FR 66066 on December 21, 2018, is adopted as final without change.

Jennifer Lee Hawes,

Regulatory Control Officer, Defense Acquisition Regulations System.

[FR Doc. 2019–11306 Filed 5–30–19; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Defense Acquisition Regulations System

48 CFR Parts 206, 211, and 213

[Docket DARS–2018–0052]

RIN 0750–AJ50

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement: Brand Name or Equal (DFARS Case 2017–D040)

AGENCY: Defense Acquisition Regulations System, Department of Defense (DoD).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: DoD is issuing a final rule amending the Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement (DFARS) to implement a section of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 that requires the use of brand name or equal descriptions, or proprietary specifications or standards, in solicitations to be justified and approved.

DATES: Effective May 31, 2019.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ms. Carrie Moore, telephone 571–372–6093.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

DoD published a proposed rule in the **Federal Register** at 83 FR 54696 on October 31, 2018, to implement section 888(a) of the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for Fiscal Year (FY) 2017 (Pub. L. 114–328), which requires that competition on DoD contracts not be limited through the use of brand name or equal descriptions, or proprietary specifications or standards, in solicitations, unless a justification for such specification is provided and approved in accordance with 10 U.S.C. 2304(f). Six respondents submitted public comments in response to the proposed rule.

II. Discussion and Analysis

DoD reviewed the public comments in the development of the final rule. A discussion of the comments and the changes made to the rule as a result of those comments is provided, as follows:

A. Summary of Significant Changes From the Proposed Rule

The paragraphs at DFARS 211.104 and DFARS 211.170 have been updated to clarify that the use brand name or equal descriptions or proprietary specifications and standards shall be justified and approved when using sealed bidding procedures, negotiated procedures, or simplified procedures for certain commercial items.

B. Analysis of Public Comments

1. Support for the Rule

Comment: Several respondents expressed support for the rule.

Response: DoD acknowledges the support for the rule.

2. Restrictions on Brand Name or Equal Descriptions

Comment: A respondent expressed concern that subjecting brand name or equal descriptions to the justification and approval process will discourage the use of solicitations that signal a preference for, but do not require, a specific brand or product.

Response: The language in the rule meets the intent of the statute at section 888(a) of the NDAA for FY 2017. When contracting without providing for full and open competition (*e.g.,* requiring a specific brand or product particular to one manufacturer, or requiring specifications or standards that are

proprietary to a specific entity), contracting officers are still required to justify such an action and have it approved in accordance with the processes of Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) 6.3 and DFARS 206.3.

3. Lifecycle Quality Assurance

Comment: Several respondents advised that requiring brand name or proprietary equipment typically assures that a certain level of quality and warranty will be conveyed with the item. The respondents expressed concern that DoD may face difficulties ensuring that equivalent products provide the same level of quality assurance as brand name or proprietary equipment during the product's lifecycle. Further, one respondent expressed dissatisfaction with placing additional restrictions on the ability to use brand name descriptions when procuring complex system components, as the action prevents DoD from making the best decisions about the quality of goods being used in the national defense.

Response: The rule does not prohibit the use of brand name descriptions, brand name or equal descriptions, or proprietary specifications and standards, when necessary. Instead, the rule encourages the development of requirement descriptions that enable competition, to the maximum extent possible. For example, if a system component to be used in national defense requires a minimum level of quality and reliability, those physical, functional, and performance needs can be expressed in the description of the requirement and a competitive solicitation may be issued. If the component requirements for quality and reliability can only be expressed in terms of or met by a single brand name description, proprietary specifications or standards, or a brand name or equal description, then the description or specifications and standards may be used in the acquisition; but, only after the action is justified with sufficient facts and rationale and approved in accordance with FAR 6.3 and DFARS 206.3.

Comment: To mitigate life-cycle quality assurance concerns, one respondent suggested that solicitations utilizing brand name or equal descriptions include a comparable life-cycle length for the product, as necessary, to ensure DoD receives an equal product in terms of durability and warranty.

Response: Requirements personnel determine and define the minimum physical, functional, and performance characteristics of a requirement necessary to ensure it will meet DoD's needs. At their discretion, requirements personnel can identify an essential life-cycle length or warranty coverage in the description of the requirement.

Comment: Another respondent suggested that removing the draft proposed text at DFARS 206.302–1(c)(2)(S–70), regarding the use of proprietary specifications and standards, may help alleviate concerns about DoD receiving a necessary level of quality assurance.

Response: The language in the rule meets the intent of the statute at section 888(a) of the NDAA for FY 2017, which requires that competition on DoD contracts is not limited by the use of proprietary specifications or standards in solicitations, unless a justification for such specifications or standards is provided and approved in accordance with FAR 6.3 and DFARS 206.3.

4. Application of Rule to Acquisitions Valued at or Below the Simplified Acquisition Threshold (SAT)

Comment: Some respondents advised that the rule is unclear whether the Government intends to apply the justification and approval requirement to acquisitions valued at or below the SAT.

Response: The rule does not apply the justification and approval requirement to acquisitions valued at or below the SAT. The rule adds text to DFARS 206.3, Other Than Full and Open Competition, and DFARS 213.5, Simplified Procedures for Certain Commercial Items, neither of which apply to acquisitions valued at or below the simplified acquisition threshold. The rule also adds text to DFARS subpart 211.1, Selecting and Developing Requirements Documents.

In the proposed rule, the requirement to execute a justification and approval when using such descriptions or specifications and standards appeared as a standalone statement under DFARS 211.1, with two subparagraphs directing the contracting officer to see the proposed rule text in DFARS 206.3 and 213.5, as applicable. The rule uses the title of FAR 13.5, Simplified Procedures for Certain Commercial Items, only to refer to the procedures for the acquisition of commercial supplies and services in an amount greater than the simplified acquisition threshold but not exceeding $7 million.

The intent of the text in this subpart is to clarify that a justification and approval is required to include brand name or equal descriptions, or proprietary specifications or standards, in DoD solicitations that use sealed bidding, or negotiated acquisition procedures, or simplified acquisition procedures for certain commercial items, as specified in the following two subparagraphs. To clarify the intent of the rule, the text in subpart 211.1 has been changed from a standalone statement to a statement that a justification and approval is required when using the procedures identified in the subsequent subparagraphs; and, to add a reference to ''FAR 13.5'' after simplified acquisition procedures for certain commercial items.

III. Applicability to Contracts at or Below the Simplified Acquisition Threshold and for Commercial Items, Including Commercially Available Off-the-Shelf Items

This rule does not create any new DFARS clauses or amend any existing DFARS clauses.

IV. Executive Orders 12866 and 13563

Executive Orders (E.O.s) 12866 and 13563 direct agencies to assess all 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). E.O. 13563 emphasizes the importance of quantifying both costs and benefits, of reducing costs, of harmonizing rules, and of promoting flexibility. This is not a significant regulatory action and, therefore, was not subject to review under section 6(b) of E.O. 12866, Regulatory Planning and Review, dated September 30, 1993. This rule is not a major rule under 5 U.S.C. 804.

V. Executive Order 13771

This rule is not subject to E.O. 13771, because this rule is not a significant regulatory action under E.O. 12866.

VI. Regulatory Flexibility Act

A final regulatory flexibility analysis (FRFA) has been prepared consistent with the Regulatory Flexibility Act, 5 U.S.C. 601, *et seq.* The FRFA is summarized as follows:

DoD is amending the Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement (DFARS) to implement section 888(a) of the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for Fiscal Year (FY) 2017, which requires that competition in DoD contracts not be limited through the use of brand name or equivalent descriptions, or proprietary specifications or standards, in solicitations unless a justification for such specification is provided and

approved in accordance with 10 U.S.C. 2304(f).

The objective of this final rule is to ensure that a justification is executed and approved prior to including brand name or equal descriptions, or proprietary specifications or standards, in a solicitation that uses simplified procedures for certain commercial items or negotiated acquisition or sealed bidding procedures.

No public comments were received in response to the initial regulatory flexibility analysis.

The Federal Procurement Data System (FPDS) does not collect data on contracts awarded using brand name or equal descriptions or contracts that were competed and included proprietary specifications or standards. Currently, brand name or equal descriptions are procured through competitive procedures, but FPDS does not identify the subset of contracts that were awarded competitively using such descriptions.

FPDS can identify the number of offers received in response to a solicitation. This subset can help DoD better identify the number of competitive requirements that may have used such descriptions, specifications, or standards, but only received one offer for various reasons.

As a result, FPDS identifies that there were 127,536 contracts and orders competed and awarded in FY 2017 that only received one offer. Of the 127,536 new awards, 76,179(60%) of these actions were awarded to 9,823 unique small business entities. The proposed rule applies to all entities who do business with the Federal Government and is not expected to have a significant impact on these entities, regardless of business size.

This rule does not include any new reporting, recordkeeping, or other compliance requirements for small businesses.

The rule does not duplicate, overlap, or conflict with any other Federal rules.

There are no known significant alternative approaches to the rule that would meet the proposed objectives.

VII. Paperwork Reduction Act

The rule does not contain any information collection requirements that require the approval of the Office of Management and Budget under the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. chapter 35).

List of Subjects in 48 CFR Parts 206, 211, and 213

Government procurement.

Jennifer Lee Hawes,

Regulatory Control Officer, Defense Acquisition Regulations System.

Therefore, 48 CFR parts 206, 211, and 213 are amended as follows:

■ 1. The authority citation for 48 CFR parts 206, 211, and 213 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 41 U.S.C. 1303 and 48 CFR chapter 1.

PART 206—COMPETITION REQUIREMENTS

■ 2. In section 206.302–1, paragraphs (c) and (S–70) are added to read as follows:

206.302–1 Only one responsible source and no other supplies or services will satisfy agency requirements.

* * * * *

(c) *Application for brand-name descriptions.*

(2) Notwithstanding FAR 6.302–1(c)(2), in accordance with section 888(a) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Pub. L. 114–328), the justification and approval addressed in FAR 6.303 is required in order to use brand name or equal descriptions.

* * * * *

(S–70) *Application for proprietary specifications or standards.* In accordance with section 888(a) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Pub. L. 114–328), the justification and approval addressed in FAR 6.303 is required in order to use proprietary specifications and standards.

* * * * *

PART 211—DESCRIBING AGENCY NEEDS

■ 3. Section 211.104 is added to read as follows:

211.104 Use of brand name or equal purchase descriptions.

A justification and approval is required to use brand name or equal purchase descriptions—

(1) When using sealed bidding or negotiated acquisition procedures (see 206.302–1(c)(2) for justification requirements); or

(2) When using the simplified procedures for certain commercial items at FAR 13.5 (see 213.501(a)(ii) for justification requirement).

■ 4. Section 211.170 is added to read as follows:

211.170 Use of proprietary specifications or standards.

A justification and approval is required to use proprietary specifications and standards—

(1) When using sealed bidding or negotiated acquisition procedures (see 206.302–1(S–70) for justification requirements); or,

(2) When using the simplified procedures for certain commercial items at FAR 13.5 (see 213.501(a)(ii) for justification requirements).

PART 213—SIMPLIFIED ACQUISITION PROCEDURES

■ 5. Section 213.501 is amended by—

■ a. Redesignating paragraph (a) as paragraph (a)(i); and

■ b. Adding new paragraph (a)(ii) to read as follows:

213.501 Special documentation requirements.

(a) * * *

(ii) In accordance with section 888(a) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Pub. L. 114–328), the justification and approval addressed in FAR 13.501(a) is required in order to use brand name or equal descriptions or proprietary specifications and standards.

[FR Doc. 2019–11305 Filed 5–30–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 5001–06–P

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Defense Acquisition Regulations System

48 CFR Parts 211 and 252

[Docket DARS–2019–0022]

RIN 0750–AK42

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement: Repeal of DFARS Provision Regarding Availability of Specifications and Standards Not Listed in the Acquisition Streamlining and Standardization Information System (DFARS Case 2019–D007)

AGENCY: Defense Acquisition Regulations System, Department of Defense (DoD).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: DoD is issuing a final rule amending the Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement (DFARS) to remove a clause that is no longer necessary.

DATES: Effective May 31, 2019.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ms. Carrie Moore, telephone 571–372–6093.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

DoD is amending the DFARS to remove DFARS clause 252.211–7001, Availability of Specifications, Standards, and Data Item Descriptions Not Listed in the Acquisition Streamlining and Standardization Information System (ASSIST), and Plans, Drawings, and Other Pertinent Documents, and the associated clause prescription at DFARS 211.204(c)(i). When solicitations identify requirements documents, FAR 11.201 requires the documents to be furnished with the solicitation or the solicitation to include specific instructions for obtaining or examining such documents.

DFARS provision 252.211–011 is included in solicitations that require the use of specifications, standards, and data item descriptions that are not listed in the ASSIST database. The provision provides offerors with the name and address of the activity from which the offeror can obtain a copy of the applicable documents, upon request. As implemented, the clause was intended for use in situations where the documents were not attached to the solicitation and an offeror could request a copy of the documents by mail.

DFARS provision 252.211–7002, Examination of Specifications, Standards, Plans, Drawings, Data Item Descriptions and Other Pertinent Documents, is also available for use in solicitations that require the use of specifications, standards, and data item descriptions not listed in the ASSIST database. The text of DFARS provision 252.211–7002 notifies offerors that the documents are unavailable for distribution (as an attachment to the solicitation) and includes a blank, to be completed by the contracting officer, to provide a physical address, email address, or name and phone number where the documents can be requested and/or obtained. It is no longer necessary to have two different provisions to communicate how or where an offeror can obtain or view documents associated with a solicitation. As such, DFARS provision 252.211–7001 is no longer necessary and can be removed.

The removal of this DFARS text supports a recommendation from the DoD Regulatory Reform Task Force. On February 24, 2017, the President signed Executive Order (E.O.) 13777, ''Enforcing the Regulatory Reform Agenda,'' which established a Federal policy ''to alleviate unnecessary regulatory burdens'' on the American people. In accordance with E.O. 13777, DoD established a Regulatory Reform Task Force to review and validate DoD regulations, including the DFARS. A public notice of the establishment of the DFARS Subgroup to the DoD Regulatory Reform Task Force, for the purpose of reviewing DFARS provisions and clauses, was published in the **Federal Register** at 82 FR 35741 on August 1, 2017, and requested public input. No public comments were received on these provisions. The DoD Task Force reviewed the requirements of DFARS provision 252.211–7001, Availability of Specifications, Standards, and Data Item Descriptions Not Listed in the Acquisition Streamlining and Standardization Information System (ASSIST), and Plans, Drawings, and Other Pertinent Documents, and determined that the DFARS coverage was unnecessary and recommended removal.

II. Applicability to Contracts at or Below the Simplified Acquisition Threshold and for Commercial Items, Including Commercially Available Off-the-Shelf Items

This rule only removes obsolete DFARS provision 252.211–7001, Availability of Specifications, Standards, and Data Item Descriptions Not Listed in the Acquisition Streamlining and Standardization Information System (ASSIST), and Plans, Drawings, and Other Pertinent Documents. The rule does not impose any new requirements on contracts at or below the simplified acquisition threshold and for commercial items, including commercially available off-the-shelf items.

III. Publication of This Final Rule for Public Comment Is Not Required by Statute

The statute that applies to the publication of the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) is Office of Federal Procurement Policy statute (codified at title 41 of the United States Code). Specifically, 41 U.S.C. 1707(a)(1) requires that a procurement policy, regulation, procedure or form (including an amendment or modification thereof) must be published for public comment if it relates to the expenditure of appropriated funds, and has either a significant effect beyond the internal operating procedures of the agency issuing the policy, regulation, procedure, or form, or has a significant cost or administrative impact on contractors or offerors. This final rule is not required to be published for public comment, because DoD is not issuing a new regulation; rather, this rule is merely removing an obsolete clause from the DFARS.

IV. Executive Orders 12866 and 13563

E.O.s 12866 and 13563 direct agencies to assess all 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). E.O. 13563 emphasizes the importance of quantifying both costs and benefits, of reducing costs, of harmonizing rules, and of promoting flexibility. This is not a significant regulatory action and, therefore, was not subject to review under section 6(b) of E.O. 12866, Regulatory Planning and Review, dated September 30, 1993. This rule is not a major rule under 5 U.S.C. 804.

V. Executive Order 13771

This rule is not subject to E.O. 13771, because this rule is not a significant regulatory action under E.O. 12866.

VI. Regulatory Flexibility Act

Because a notice of proposed rulemaking and an opportunity for public comment are not required to be given for this rule under 41 U.S.C. 1707(a)(1) (see section III. of this preamble), the analytical requirements of the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*) are not applicable. Accordingly, no regulatory flexibility analysis is required, and none has been prepared.

VII. Paperwork Reduction Act

The rule does not contain any information collection requirements that require the approval of the Office of Management and Budget under the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. chapter 35).

List of Subjects in 48 CFR Parts 211 and 252

Government procurement.

Jennifer Lee Hawes,

Regulatory Control Officer, Defense Acquisition Regulations System.

Therefore, 48 CFR parts 211 and 252 are amended as follows:

■ 1. The authority citation for 48 CFR parts 211 and 252 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 41 U.S.C. 1303 and 48 CFR chapter 1.

PART 211—DESCRIBING AGENCY NEED

■ 2. Revise section 211.204 to read as follows:

211.204 Solicitation provisions and contract clauses.

(c) When contract performance requires use of specifications, standards, and data item descriptions that are not listed in the Acquisition Streamlining and Standardization Information System database, use a provision, as appropriate, substantially the same as 252.211–7002, Availability for Examination of Specifications, Standards, Plans, Drawings, Data Item Descriptions, and Other Pertinent Documents.

PART 252—SOLICITATION PROVISIONS AND CONTRACT CLAUSES

252.211–7001 [Removed and Reserved]

■ 3. Remove and reserve section 252.211–7001.

[FR Doc. 2019–11310 Filed 5–30–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 5001–06–P

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Defense Acquisition Regulations System

48 CFR Parts 215 and 233

[Docket DARS–2019–0001]

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement: Technical Amendments

AGENCY: Defense Acquisition Regulations System, Department of Defense (DoD).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: DoD is making technical amendments to the Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement (DFARS) to provide needed editorial changes.

DATES: Effective May 31, 2019.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ms. Jennifer L. Hawes, Defense Acquisition Regulations System, OUSD(A&S)DPC(DARS), Room 3B941, 3060 Defense Pentagon, Washington, DC 20301–3060. Telephone 571–372–6115; facsimile 571–372–6094.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This final rule amends the DFARS as follows:

1. Provides direction to contracting officers at DFARS 215.406–2 to see DFARS Procedures, Guidance, and Information (PGI) 215.406–2 for additional information and guidance on Certificates of Current Cost or Pricing Data.

2. Provides direction to contracting officers at DFARS 233.171 to follow the procedures at DFARS PGI 233.171 for reporting information on protests involving the same contract award or proposed award that have been filed at both the Government Accountability Office and the United States Court of Federal Claims.

List of Subjects in 48 CFR Parts 215 and 233

Government procurement.

Jennifer Lee Hawes,

Regulatory Control Officer, Defense Acquisition Regulations System.

Therefore, 48 CFR parts 215 and 233 are amended as follows:

■ 1. The authority citations for 48 CFR parts 215 and 233 continue to read as follows:

Authority: 41 U.S.C. 1303 and 48 CFR chapter 1.

PART 215—CONTRACTING BY NEGOTIATIONS

■ 2. Section 215.406–2 is added to read as follows:

215.406–2 Certificate of Current Cost or Pricing Data.

See PGI 215.406–2 for additional information and guidance on Certificates of Current Cost or Pricing Data.

PART 233—SOLICITATION PROVISIONS AND CONTRACT CLAUSES

■ 3. Section 233.171 is added to read as follows:

233.171 Reporting requirement for protests of solicitations or awards.

Follow the procedures at PGI 233.171 for reporting information on protests involving the same contract award or proposed award that have been filed at both the Government Accountability Office and the United States Court of Federal Claims.

[FR Doc. 2019–11418 Filed 5–30–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 5001–06–P

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Defense Acquisition Regulations System

48 CFR Parts 247 and 252

[Docket DARS–2019–0023]

RIN 0750–AK64

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement: Repeal of DFARS Clause "Ordering Limitation" (DFARS Case 2019–D026)

AGENCY: Defense Acquisition Regulations System, Department of Defense (DoD).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: DoD is issuing a final rule amending the Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement (DFARS) to remove a clause that is no longer necessary.

DATES: *Effective:* May 31, 2019.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ms. Carrie Moore, telephone 571–372–6093.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

DoD is amending the DFARS to remove DFARS clause 252.247–7012, Ordering Limitation, and the associated prescription at DFARS 247.271–3(g). This DFARS clause is included in solicitations and contract when an indefinite-delivery contract for the preparation of personal property for movement or storage, or for performance of intra-city or intra-area movement, is contemplated. The clause advises a contractor of the manner in which the Government will place orders for requisite supplies and services in consideration of the contractor's guaranteed maximum daily capacity.

Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) clause 52.216–19, Ordering Limitations, is also included in solicitations and contracts for indefinite-delivery contracts and identifies: The minimum and maximum order quantities or values; a limitation on ordering, within a specified number of days, a total amount or quantity that exceeds the maximum order quantities or values; and, the terms and conditions for placing, accepting, or refusing orders that exceed the maximum ordering limitations identified in the clause. Upon review of the DFARS and FAR clause and based on current transportation practices, DoD determined that the FAR clause adequately addresses the necessary terms and conditions on minimum and maximum ordering limitations for the preparation of personal property for

movement or storage, or performance of intra-city or intra-area movement. In the event that supplemental information on ordering in excess of a contractor's guaranteed maximum capability is necessary in a solicitation or contract, the information can be included and more appropriately belongs in the ordering procedures of the contract. As the FAR clause adequately meets DoD needs, this DFARS clause is no longer necessary and can be removed.

The removal of this DFARS text supports a recommendation from the DoD Regulatory Reform Task Force. On February 24, 2017, the President signed Executive Order (E.O.) 13777, ''Enforcing the Regulatory Reform Agenda,'' which established a Federal policy ''to alleviate unnecessary regulatory burdens'' on the American people. In accordance with E.O. 13777, DoD established a Regulatory Reform Task Force to review and validate DoD regulations, including the DFARS. A public notice of the establishment of the DFARS Subgroup to the DoD Regulatory Reform Task Force, for the purpose of reviewing DFARS provisions and clauses, was published in the **Federal Register** at 82 FR 35741 on August 1, 2017, and requested public input. No public comments were received on this clause. The DoD Task Force reviewed the requirements of DFARS clause 252.247–7012, Ordering Limitation, and determined that the DFARS coverage was unnecessary and recommended removal.

II. Applicability to Contracts at or Below the Simplified Acquisition Threshold and for Commercial Items, Including Commercially Available Off-the-Shelf Items

This rule only removes obsolete DFARS clause 252.247–7012, Ordering Limitation. The rule does not impose any new requirements on contracts at or below the simplified acquisition threshold and for commercial items, including commercially available off-the-shelf items.

III. Publication of This Final Rule for Public Comment Is Not Required by Statute

The statute that applies to the publication of the FAR is Office of Federal Procurement Policy statute (codified at title 41 of the United States Code). Specifically, 41 U.S.C. 1707(a)(1) requires that a procurement policy, regulation, procedure or form (including an amendment or modification thereof) must be published for public comment if it relates to the expenditure of appropriated funds, and has either a significant effect beyond the internal operating procedures of the agency issuing the policy, regulation, procedure, or form, or has a significant cost or administrative impact on contractors or offerors. This final rule is not required to be published for public comment, because DoD is not issuing a new regulation; rather, this rule is merely removing an obsolete clause from the DFARS.

IV. Executive Orders 12866 and 13563

E.O.s 12866 and 13563 direct agencies to assess all 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). E.O. 13563 emphasizes the importance of quantifying both costs and benefits, of reducing costs, of harmonizing rules, and of promoting flexibility. This is not a significant regulatory action and, therefore, was not subject to review under section 6(b) of E.O. 12866, Regulatory Planning and Review, dated September 30, 1993. This rule is not a major rule under 5 U.S.C. 804.

V. Executive Order 13771

This rule is not subject to E.O. 13771, because this rule is not a significant regulatory action under E.O. 12866.

VI. Regulatory Flexibility Act

Because a notice of proposed rulemaking and an opportunity for public comment are not required to be given for this rule under 41 U.S.C. 1707(a)(1) (see section III. of this preamble), the analytical requirements of the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*) are not applicable. Accordingly, no regulatory flexibility analysis is required, and none has been prepared.

VII. Paperwork Reduction Act

The rule does not contain any information collection requirements that require the approval of the Office of Management and Budget under the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. chapter 35).

List of Subjects in 48 CFR Parts 247 and 252

Government procurement.

Jennifer Lee Hawes,

Regulatory Control Officer, Defense Acquisition Regulations System.

Therefore, 48 CFR parts 247 and 252 are amended as follows:

■ 1. The authority citation for 48 CFR parts 247 and 252 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 41 U.S.C. 1303 and 48 CFR chapter 1.

PART 247—TRANSPORTATION

247.271–3 [Amended]

■ 2. Amend section 247.271–3 by—

■ a. Removing paragraph (g); and

■ b. Redesignating paragraphs (h) through (n) as (g) through (m).

PART 252—SOLICITATION PROVISIONS AND CONTRACT CLAUSES

252.247–7012 [Removed and Reserved]

■ 3. Remove and reserve section 252.247–7012.

252.247–7013 [Amended]

■ 4. Amend section 252.247–7013 introductory text by removing ''247.270–3(h)'' and adding ''247.271–3(g)'' in its place.

252.247–7014 [Amended]

■ 5. Amend section 252.247–7014 introductory text by removing ''247.270–3(i)'' and adding ''247.271–3(h)'' in its place.

252.247–7016 [Amended]

■ 6. Amend section 252.247–7016 introductory text by removing ''247.270–3(k)'' and adding ''247.271–3(i)'' in its place.

252.247–7017 [Amended]

■ 7. Amend section 252.247–7017 introductory text by removing ''247.270–3(l)'' and adding ''247.271–3(j)'' in its place.

252.247–7018 [Amended]

■ 8. Amend section 252.247–7018 introductory text by removing ''247.270–3(m)'' and adding ''247.271–3(k)'' in its place.

252.247–7019 [Amended]

■ 9. Amend section 252.247–7019 introductory text by removing ''247.270–3(n)'' and adding ''247.271–3(l)'' in its place.

[FR Doc. 2019–11311 Filed 5–30–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 5001–06–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

50 CFR Part 660

[Docket No. 190215127–9460–02]

RIN 0648–BI73

Fisheries Off West Coast States; Coastal Pelagic Species Fisheries; Multi-Year Harvest Specifications for the Central Subpopulation of Northern Anchovy

AGENCY: National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: NMFS is implementing this final rule to establish the overfishing limit (OFL), acceptable biological catch (ABC) and annual catch limit (ACL), for the central subpopulation of northern anchovy in the U.S. exclusive economic zone (EEZ) off the Pacific coast under the Coastal Pelagic Species Fishery Management Plan. NMFS prepared this rulemaking in response to a January 2018 court decision (*Oceana, Inc.* v. *Ross*) that vacated the OFL, ABC, and ACL for the central subpopulation of northern anchovy, followed by subsequent orders requiring NMFS to establish a new OFL, ABC, and ACL through a notice and comment rulemaking. NMFS is implementing an OFL of 94,290 metric tons (mt), an ABC of 23,573 mt, and an ACL of 23,573 mt. If the ACL for this stock is reached or projected to be reached, then fishing will be closed until it reopens at the start of the next fishing season. This rule is intended to conserve and manage the central subpopulation of northern anchovy off the U.S. West Coast.

DATES: Effective July 1, 2019.

ADDRESSES: Copies of the Final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis are available at NMFS West Coast Region, 501 W. Ocean Blvd., Suite 4200, Long Beach, CA 90802.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Joshua Lindsay, West Coast Region, NMFS, (562) 980–4034.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Coastal Pelagic Species (CPS) fishery in the U.S. EEZ off the West Coast is managed under the CPS Fishery Management Plan (FMP). The Pacific Fishery Management Council (Council) developed the FMP pursuant to the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (Magnuson-Stevens Act), 16 U.S.C. 1801 *et seq.* The six species managed under the CPS FMP are Pacific sardine, Pacific mackerel, jack mackerel, northern anchovy (northern and central subpopulations), market squid, and krill. The CPS FMP is implemented by regulations at 50 CFR part 660, subpart I.

Management unit stocks in the CPS FMP are classified under three management categories: active, monitored, and prohibited harvest species. Stocks in the active category (Pacific sardine and Pacific mackerel) are managed under catch limits set using regular stock assessments and regular or annual adjustments of target harvest levels based on those stock assessments. Fisheries for these stocks have biologically significant levels of catch, or biological or socioeconomic considerations requiring this type of relatively intense harvest management procedures. In contrast, stocks in the monitored management category (jack mackerel, northern anchovy, and market squid [1]), are managed under multi-year catch limits and annual reviews of available abundance data without dictated regular stock assessments or annual adjustments to target harvest levels. Fisheries for monitored stocks do not have biologically significant catch levels and, therefore, do not require intensive harvest management. As a result, monitored stocks have been adequately managed by tracking landings and examining available abundance indices. Species in both categories may be subject to management measures such as catch allocation, gear regulations, closed areas or closed seasons. For example, trip limits and a limited entry permit program apply to all CPS finfish. The prohibited harvest species category is comprised only of krill, which is subject to a complete prohibition on targeting and retention.

Compared to the management framework for stocks in the active category, which uses annual estimates of biomass to calculate annual harvest levels, the ACLs for the monitored finfish stocks are not based on annual estimates of biomass or any single estimate of biomass. As described above, ACLs for monitored finfish are set at the ABC levels, which are no higher than 25 percent of the OFL. OFLs are set equal to estimates of MSY—an estimate that is intended to reflect the largest average fishing mortality rate or yield that can be taken from a stock over the long term, if contained in the CPS FMP, or set based on a stock-specific method if deemed more appropriate. Although the control rules and harvest policies for monitored CPS stocks are simpler than the active category control rules, the inclusion of a large non-discretionary buffer between the OFL and ABC both protects the stock from overfishing and allows for a relatively small sustainable harvest while also meeting the goals and objectives of the CPS FMP including helping to achieve optimum yield (OY). In recognition of the low fishing effort and landings for these stocks, the Council chose this type of passive management framework for some finfish stocks in the FMP because it has proven sufficient to prevent overfishing while allowing for sustainable annual harvests, even when the year-to-year biomasses of these stocks fluctuate.

On January 18, 2018, in *Oceana, Inc.* v. *Ross,* the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California granted summary judgment to Oceana, vacating OFL, ABC, ACL for the central subpopulation of northern anchovy (hereafter, simply ''central anchovy''). This ruling, in combination with subsequent court rulings, requires NMFS to submit for publication a final rule re-establishing these reference points no later than May 28, 2019. Therefore, NMFS is implementing through this action a new OFL, ABC and ACL that will be in effect beginning in the 2019 fishing year and that would remain in place until new scientific information becomes available to warrant changes. Additional details about management framework for stocks in the CPS FMP, as well as the process used to determine these new reference points, is discussed in the proposed rule for this action (April 8, 2019; 84 FR 13858), and are not repeated here.

NMFS determined that with the limited time available to review and analyze more complex approaches for setting these reference points, the most appropriate path at this time for setting an OFL for central anchovy in accordance with the FMP is to use an approach similar to the approach used by the Council, and approved by NMFS, for developing an OFL and ABC for the northern subpopulation of northern anchovy (NSNA) in 2010.

Consistent with the approach used to set the NSNA reference points, the OFL, ABC, and ACL in this rule are based on averaging three of the available four recent estimates of the relative abundance for central anchovy from NMFS surveys and an estimate of the rate of fishing mortality for central

[1] Market squid is statutorily exempt from the general requirement to be managed using an ACL because of its short life-cycle.

anchovy at MSY or E_{MSY}.[2] The abundance estimates are from the 2016 and 2018 NMFS acoustic-trawl method (ATM) surveys, which are 151,558 mt and 723,826 mt respectively and the 2017 NMFS daily egg production method (DEPM) survey, which is 308,173 mt. An ATM estimate was also available for 2017. However, NMFS evaluated the 2017 estimate compared to the other ATM estimates, and decided, for this rulemaking, to exclude it from the analysis to generate catch limits. NMFS did so because the ATM survey in the summer of 2017 was focused off the northern portion of the U.S. West Coast as well as the west coast of Vancouver Island, British Columbia, Canada, and was not designed to sample the complete range of central anchovy. The principle objectives of this survey were to gather data on the northern stock of Pacific sardine, and to some extent, the northern stock of northern anchovy, and therefore the survey chose not to sample south of Morro Bay, California, which is area where central anchovy are typically found.

The fishing mortality rate estimate is from an analysis that the NMFS Southwest Fisheries Science Center (SWFSC) completed in 2016 as part of an effort examining minimum stock size thresholds for CPS. For potentially deriving an E_{MSY}, this analysis used the most current time-series data available, which comes from the last model-based stock assessment for central anchovy completed for formal management purposes (Jacobson *et al.* 1995). This analysis produced estimates of F_{MSY} based on eight alternative models. We have used the average of the four best fitting models from that work to calculate an E_{MSY} of 0.239. This methodology, as more fully described in the proposed rule results in an OFL of 94,290 metric tons (mt), an ABC of 23,573 mt, and an ACL of 23,573 mt, all of which are being established through this action.

In determining whether to use the abundance estimates described above, we considered scientific reviews presented to the Council at its April 2018 meeting, which stated that ATM estimates cannot be considered absolute estimates of biomass and should not be used to directly inform management on their own. These reviews concluded that, unless ATM estimates are used as a data source in an integrated stock assessment model, two things would need to occur before they are used to directly inform management, including: (1) Addressing the area shoreward of the survey that is not sampled; and (2) conducting a management strategy evaluation to determine the appropriate way to incorporate an index of abundance into a harvest control rule. However, we are comfortable at this time with using these ATM estimates, because the acoustic estimates represent recent information on the stock and can be considered minimum estimates of the stock size, and using these estimates in a time series to set an OFL, in combination with reducing the OFL by 75 percent to set the ABC and ACL, will prevent overfishing. Therefore, NMFS determined that using these ATM estimates in the manner described above represents use of the best available information for determining the reference points in this rule.

The Council developed, and NMFS approved, the monitored stock management control rules and overfishing specification process as consistent with the best scientific information available. Monitored stock management, including the buffer between the OFL and ABC that is built into the harvest policy for CPS stocks, appropriately accounts for the various types of scientific uncertainty around the OFL estimate and also takes into account other considerations associated with meeting the goals and objectives of the CPS FMP. This action sets the ACL equal to the ABC per the framework in the FMP. The CPS FMP states that the ACL for stocks in the monitored management category are set equal to their ABC or lower if it is determined necessary to prevent overfishing or for other OY considerations. When deciding whether to reduce the ACL to prevent overfishing, the primary condition that would necessitate NMFS setting an ACL at a level lower than ABC would be if NMFS determined that landings could not be adequately tracked in-season to prevent harvests from exceeding the ABC. However, setting the ACL at a level lower than the ABC, or establishing an additional ACT to account for management uncertainty and to prevent overfishing is unnecessary, because managers have the ability to track the landings of this fishery and close the fishery if necessary to ensure the ACL, and, therefore, to ensure that the ABC is not exceeded.

As for setting the ACL at a level lower than ABC for OY considerations, no probative information has been presented that requires reductions in the ACL based on economic or social reasons. Oceana asserted that prey dependency (a potential ''ecological consideration'' that they note) dictates reductions, however, as discussed in the responses to Comments 5 and 6 below, there is no credible scientific record for that assertion. The ACL will sufficiently limit harvests of central anchovy on an annual basis to both conserve the ecosystem and prevent overfishing of the stock.

These reference points will remain in place until changed conditions necessitate revisions to the FMP framework or changes to the reference points pursuant to the existing framework. If the ACL is reached, or about to be reached, the fishery will be closed until the beginning of the next fishing season. The NMFS West Coast Regional Administrator would publish a notice in the **Federal Register** announcing the date of any such closure.

This action also implements a minor revision to 50 CFR 660.509 to clarify the NMFS West Coast Regional Administrator's authority to close a CPS fishery by announcement in a notice published in the **Federal Register**, per the CPS FMP, when an ACL is reached. Currently this section describes the Regional Administrator's authority for implementing in-season closures only when a directed fishery allocation or incidental allocation is reached.

On April 8, 2019, NMFS published a proposed rule for this action and solicited public comments (84 FR 13858), with a public comment period that ended on April 23, 2019. NMFS received 10 comment letters on the proposed rule. Some of the letters included multiple comments, and some letters contained comments similar to comments in other letters. NOAA summarizes and provides responses to the comments below. We note that some comments included recommendations to change the default ABC control rule for monitored stocks, the OY specification for central anchovy, and the central anchovy management framework, but none of these measures were within the scope of this rulemaking. Even though these recommendations were not within the scope of this final rule, for information purposes only, NMFS also respondse to these recommendations below. No changes were made from the proposed rule stage in response to the comments received.

Comments and Responses

Comment 1: One of the comments provided by the environmental non-governmental organization Oceana stated that the proposed action was not consistent with the CPS FMP, specifically the framework for setting

[2] The calculation uses an E_{MSY}, which is the exploitation rate for deterministic equilibrium MSY and although similar in context is slightly different than a calculation of F_{MSY}.

the OFL, ABC, and ACL for stocks in the monitored management category of the FMP. The commenter notes that the prior MSY estimate for central anchovy was based, to some degree, on a long time series of abundance estimates, whereas the proposed MSY value and OFL are only based on 3 years of abundance estimates. The commenter questions NMFS's choice of abundance estimates, as well as why NMFS did not use other available abundance estimates. The commenter notes that by excluding other abundance estimates or not considering them, NMFS does not ensure management measures prevent overfishing if the stock declines below NMFS's selected average biomass. Finally, the commenter states that, in other recent abundance estimates, central anchovy abundance was below the ACL proposed in this action.

Response: NMFS used the best scientific information available to determine the OFL for central anchovy. As described in the preamble of the proposed rule, under the default framework established through Amendment 13 (76 FR 70362, November 14, 2011) the OFL had been set equal to the existing MSY value in the FMP. This MSY value was set in Amendment 8 to the FMP. Using this approach again would have resulted in the OFL that was vacated in the court decision on *Oceana* v. *Ross*. For this reason, the commenter is correct that NMFS did not use the default method described in the FMP. Instead, NMFS derived reference points using an alternative approach.

NMFS did not attempt with this rule to ''update'' or calculate a new MSY value for central anchovy and it was not necessary to do so. As stated in the preamble of the proposed rule, although a default method is described in the FMP for setting reference points for stocks in the monitored management category of the FMP, the OFL may also be determined using a stock-specific method. For example, when determining the OFL for the northern subpopulation of northern anchovy (NSNA), the Council recommended a stock-specific approach to calculate an OFL instead of the FMP default method. Section 4.6.1 of the CPS FMP states that ''the Council may use the default harvest control rule . . . for Monitored species unless a better species-specific rule is available.'' For this action NMFS determined that although a viable MSY estimate for central anchovy still exists in the FMP, a stock-specific approach was more appropriate for calculating the OFL.

Additionally, although NMFS did not explicitly recalculate a new estimate of MSY for central anchovy, one of the central tenets of the management framework for stocks in the monitored management category is that, unlike stocks in the active management category whose OFL and ABC change every year, the OFL and ABC for stocks in the monitored category remain in place until new scientific information becomes available to warrant changing them or they are moved to the active category. Therefore, not only did NMFS determine that the OFL and ABC in this action are based on the best scientific information available, NMFS also determined that these values are robust enough to remain in place for multiple years and still prevent overfishing.

Although the vacated reference points were set using long-term information and thus were representative of the long-term population structure and variability of central anchovy, the District Court indicated that the vacated reference points were not reflective of recent biomass levels. To address this concern, NMFS attempted to use recent abundance estimates in the current rulemaking. In making this decision, NMFS examined historical estimates from past central anchovy stock assessments, specifically the time series of spawning stock biomass produced by the 1995 assessment. That stock assessment was subject to a formal scientific review and was determined to be the best scientific information available estimating the biomass of central anchovy for 1994. NMFS reviewed this information, to compare more recent abundance estimates to historic biomass estimates. This comparison revealed that the recent ATM and DEPM biomass estimates used to calculate the OFL implemented in this action fell well within the range of historic estimates. The average of the recent three abundance estimates was similar to the average biomass over the historic timeframe. The average spawning stock biomass from 1963 to 1994 using values produced by the 1995 stock assessment was approximately 400,000 mt, with a median of 346,500 mt. Averaging abundance estimates from the three recent years used in this fnal rule (151,558 mt, 308,173 mt, 723,826 mt) produces a very comparable average biomass of 394,519 mt. The highest stock biomass estimate over the historic timeframe according to the 1995 stock assessment was approximately 1.1 million mt, and the lowest was 138,000 mt.

The commenter also states that NMFS did not consider other data sources that provide longer term estimates of central anchovy abundance and that show that the values chosen by NMFS are not valid. Specifically the commenter cites estimates from two scientific papers, a MacCall *et al.* 2016 (MacCall paper) and a Thayer *et al.* 2017 paper. (Thayer *et al.* 2017 is also used by the commenter as a reference to a Thayer 2018 citation that includes estimates only presented as a public comment to the Pacific Fishery Management Council in 2018.) The commenter also cites apparent total abundance estimates from egg and larval data produced by NMFS, other than the DEPM estimate used for this rulemaking. In previous reviews and for multiple reasons, NMFS and other independent scientists determined that the estimates of abundance from the MacCall paper were not the best scientific information available on the status of total central anchovy population. NMFS and other outside scientists had concerns regarding the method used to expand the trend information into estimates of absolute or total abundance. Also, NMFS and outside scientists identified inherent issues with using data from only the California Cooperative Fisheries Investigation (CalCOFI) core region for estimating total biomass, as the spatial scale of this region does not encompass the range of central anchovy, as well as the high uncertainty in the estimates the paper produced. In 2016, NMFS fishery scientists and other outside scientists highlighted technical flaws in the method the MacCall paper used to derive population estimates in presentations to the Council. In NMFS' judgement, these issues rendered the estimates unreliable as a measure of the total stock abundance. NMFS presented an analysis at the Council's November 2016 meeting (*i.e.,* attempted ''DEPM-lite'') that confirmed some of the technical weaknesses with the MacCall paper's estimation method and that same method is used for the estimates in Thayer *et al.* 2017 and Thayer 2018. The Council's Science and Statistical Committee (SSC) agreed with NMFS's analysis of these technical weaknesses with the methods used to derive the biomass estimates in the MacCall and subsequent Thayer papers. NMFS analysis presented to the Council in November 2016, as well as a separate publication by NFMS scientists (McClatchie *et al* 2018), also highlighted some of the practical reasons why the stock was likely never as low as calculated or purported by the original MacCall paper and subsequent Thayer papers. For this action, NMFS re-reviewed the MacCall paper and reviewed the subsequent estimates utilizing this same method (Thayer *et al* 2017 and Thayer 2018) and believes that

these estimates do not represent the best scientific information available currently on the population status of central anchovy.

In fact, Thayer 2018, presented revised estimates from Thayer *et al.* 2017 that were drastically higher than they had previously reported, further raising issues with the accuracy and usability of the MacCall and Thayer estimates for calculating an OFL. Specifically, Thayer *et al.* 2017, reported population levels for the years 2012–2016, extending the MacCall 2016 estimates beyond 2011 (the last year included in that paper), and stated that central anchovy total abundance in 2015 was 5,300 mt and that the 2016 population level was probably similar to the 2015 estimate. However, Thayer 2018 revised the Thayer *et al.* 2017 estimates for 2015 and 2016 to 92,100 mt and 153,200 mt respectively; these revised estimates are approximately 30 times higher than the Thayer *et al.* 2017 estimates from the previous year.

This is not to say that all of the information produced by these papers is uninformative. H, for use as total estimates of the central anchovy population, or for determining a reliable OFL for the purpose of this rule, NMFS determined that the MacCall and Thayer papers did not represent the best scientific information available. The data used by NMFS in this action come from validated and approved methods for determining biomass and therefore represent better estimates of the total biomass of central anchovy and therefore are the best scientific information available for use in determining the OFL. NMFS notes, however, that if one were to compare the MacCall and Thayer time series of biomass estimates to the information that NMFS used to calculate the OFL in this final rule, the range of the estimates (*e.g.* both the average and the median) are actually fairly similar. And in one scenario, using the time series of calculated biomass estimates from the Thayer papers actually produces an average biomass value of 425,000 mt., which is higher than the average of the three years used by NMFS of approximately 395,000 mt. Using this higher average biomass to calculate an OFL would subsequently result in a higher OFL than the one in this final rule.

The commenter also relies on a time series of data incorporating the biomass estimates from MacCall and Thayer in stating that the anchovy biomass was below the proposed ACL in recent years. As stated above, NMFS has determined that these estimates of biomass do not represent the best scientific information available regarding the current or past status of the stock. As noted above other information, also directly contradicts the commenter's assertion that the population of anchovy was ever as low as stated in the MacCall paper (lower than 20,000 mt and potentially as low as 6,000 mt) including that actual fishery landings exceeded these levels in the same years while at the same time, large amounts of anchovy are also being consumed by predators. For example, in 2015, just over 17,000 mt of central anchovy were caught in U.S. waters alone, while Thayer *et al.* 2017 estimated that the population was only 5,000 mt in 2015.

Similarly, the commenter questions NMFS's choice to not use a NMFS ATM estimate of abundance from 2015 as well as apparent egg production estimates and other egg and larval data from CalCOFI data. NFMS did consider the degree to which NMFS could use the 2015 ATM estimate. NMFS determined that this estimate could not be used because the 2015 ATM estimate was calculated during the first year the SWFSC had attempted an ATM estimate for central anchovy, because of the uncertainty associated with the estimate, and because the estimate was never finalized by the SWFSC, determined to be best available science, or published by the SWFSC in a final technical report. As it relates to existing or potential estimates from egg and larval data, the commenter cites an index of abundance presented by NMFS scientists in 2016 for the years 1981–2015, as well as information presented at the November 2018 Council meeting by NMFS SWFSC staff, that the commenter states showed ''. . . data on 2017 egg production and corresponding spawning stock biomass estimates for CSNA, indicating the agency is able to convert the relative egg production index to absolute biomass.'' The commenter further states that ''[t]his presentation also included time series of CSNA spawning biomass from DEPM, DEPM Light, and CalCOFI eggs & larvae for 1982, 1983, 1984, 2009–2011, and 2017, including a spawning biomass of 15,000 mt from 2009–2011''. While it is true that in 2016 NMFS attempted to produce egg production estimates in a manner similar to the method used in the MacCall paper (although NMFS made some modifications to try to correct some of the faults in the method used in the MacCall paper), NMFS reached the same conclusion as it had when reviewing the 2015 ATM estimate, that is, that the data was not suitable for estimating the total biomass of the central anchovy stock. This conclusion is also stated in the presentation the commenter references. NMFS is somewhat unclear as to what information the commenter is referencing when using the phrase ''indicating the agency is able to convert the relative egg production index to absolute biomass,'' except perhaps there is confusion regarding the various methods used for the data presented. The presentation does include the 2017 DEPM estimate used by NMFS for this action, as well as some historical DEPM point estimates for reference, as well as non-DEPM methods, such as the MacCall estimates; however to clarify, although the 2017 DEPM estimate used by NMFS as part of this rulemaking, the estimates from the MacCall andThayer papers, the attempted DEPM-lite and the egg production estimates referenced by the commenter all use some level of egg data; however, all of these different biomass estimates were produced using different methods. For example some of these methods, including the MacCall and Thayer methods, require taking trends in the egg data and expanding or turning those trends into an estimate of absolute biomass. This type of expansion is one of the technical flaws mentioned above that makes estimates from these methods unreliable for estimating total biomass. Whereas, the 2017 DEPM estimate does not suffer from this same weakness because it is a direct calculation derived using reproductive information from adult fish collected in the same year as the egg and larval information, which is not the case for the MacCall and Thayer biomass estimats. By taking data from adult fish from the same year in which the egg data are collected, there is not a need to expand the egg data into estimates of biomass based adult information from a different time period, such as the 1980's as done in the MacCall paper. In addition, the 2017 DEPM estimate used by NMFS in this final rule was derived using egg data from more than just the core CalCOFI region. The survey data used for this estimate was from north of San Francisco to San Diego, and therefore it covered the majority of the range of central anchovy in U.S. waters. By comparison, the northern extent of the CalCOFI data used in for the MacCall and Thayer estimates is near Point Conception, California.

Comment 2: The Council commented that, although it had limited time to review the proposed rule, it considered the proposed OFL, ABC, and ACL as viable replacements for these reference points for central anchovy at this time. The Council also noted that the CPS

FMP allows reference points to be updated, if necessary, as new scientific information becomes available. The Council's comment letter described its future plans to investigate other approaches for setting the central anchovy reference points in the future.

Response: NMFS recognizes that the Council had limited time to review the proposed rule, and appreciates the Council scheduling time at its April meeting to allow the Council and its advisory bodies to review the proposed reference points. NMFS will continue to support Council efforts to research central anchovy reference points and management approaches.

Comment 3: A number of commenters expressed concern over the perceived indefinite and/or static nature of the proposed reference points. Commenters stated that setting reference points indefinitely for central anchovy would not account for the variability of the stock size from one year to the next, and may not prevent overfishing in years when the population is small. Related to this comment was a comment that the ABC control rule NMFS used to set reference points in this action does not prevent overfishing because it does not account for the variability in central anchovy population levels. Oceana also commented that new information shows that the anchovy population is highly variable.

Response: The management framework in the CPS FMP adjusts reference points for some stocks each year based on annual estimates of total biomass, typically from integrated stock assessments. For other stocks, such as central anchovy, the FMP uses conservative catch limits that are not adjusted annually. The CPS FMP management framework is described in further detail in the preamble of this rule and in the proposed rule, but is not the subject of this rulemaking. Therefore, NMFS is not re-opening the CPS FMP management regime or the ABC control rule used in this rule, which provides for a 75 percent reduction to the OFL. This management regime and ABC control rule were recommended by the Council's SSC and approved by NMFS in 2000 through Amendment and reaffirmed through Amendment 13 in 2011.

Although the reference points implemented in this rule will not be adjusted until the Council or NMFS takes a new action to change them, they are not intended to be in place indefinitely. The CPS FMP explicitly allows the Council to recommend changes, updates, or revisions to reference points at any time based on new scientific information.

Additionally, these commenters appear to assert that ''overfishing'' of the stock will occur if, in a single year or a few consecutive years, the biomass of the stock is 75 percent or more below the average biomass used to calculate the OFL. This assertion however assumes that the OFL is equal to the average biomass used in the OFL calculation, when in fact the OFL is substantially lower than average biomass. Conceptually, one can view the OFL as a proxy for MSY and by definition, MSY is a long-term average yield, not biomass, and is intended to represent he amount of fishing mortality that may sustainably occur over the long term, even with variability in stock biomass. The annual estimate of central anchovy stock biomass may be higher or lower than average biomass in a given year, without overfishing occurring. And because the ABC/ACL level has been substantially reduced from the OFL/MSY level, which was reduced from average biomass, the annual estimate of central anchovy biomass may also be above or below this level without overfishing occurring.

Regarding the ABC control rule, *i.e.* the 75 percent buffer from OFL to ABC, NMFS further notes that this buffer is intended to account for scientific uncertainty in the estimate of stock biomass, and ensures that overfishing does not occur if there are large changes in abundance from one year to the next. The commenter imagined an example stock that declines from 715,000 mt to 167,000 mt over a 3-year period (a 77 percent decline from 1985–1988), and stated that reducing a static OFL by 75 percent is not sufficient to prevent overfishing. The commenter noted that, had an overfishing limit and associated catch limits been set based on the 1985 biomass of 715,000 mt, an ABC set using the 75 percent buffer would not have been sufficient to prevent overfishing.

If NMFS did in fact set the OFL based on an estimate of biomass of 715,000 mt, then the resulting OFL based on the same methodology in this action would be 170,885 mt. In this case, the resulting ABC would be 42,712 mt. If the biomass then declined to 167,000 mt, then a removal of 42,712 mt would only be a 25 percent harvest rate, which would still be precautionary for a fast growing and highly productive species like central anchovy. Additionally, the methodology that NMFS used in this rulemaking for determining the OFL does not set the OFL equal to a single estimate of biomass.

NMFS agrees that there is considerable variability in the central anchovy population, and notes that the original CPS FMP recognized this variability. The analysis used to approve the originally CPS FMP, which is when the Council first adopted the ABC control rule for stocks in the monitored management category, highlights the variability of CPS stock sizes in multiple places. For instance the CPS FMP states that ''extreme natural variability and susceptibility to recruitment overfishing are characteristic of clupeoid stocks.'' Central anchovy is a clupeoid stock. Additionally, the CPS FMP cites multiple scientific studies showing that central anchovy goes through ''boom and bust'' cycles and has done so even back to historical time frames (over 1,000 years ago) before there was commercial fishing on the stock. NMFS notes that the concept of potential risks of fishing at a constant level on variable stocks like those in the CPS FMP, is not a new concept as implied by the commenter, and was also recognized in the original CPS FMP and therefore were considered and properly accounted for when determining and adopting the monitored stock control rules. The CPS FMP states, ''The original theoretical definition of MSY as a constant level of catch should not be applied in the CPS fishery, because biomass and productivity of most CPS change in response to environmental variability on annual and decadal time scales. For example, the theoretical, deterministic equilibrium MSY catch level for Pacific sardine under favorable environmental conditions may be greater than the biomass of an unfished stock under unfavorable environmental conditions (Jacobson and MacCall 1995). Any reasonable level of MSY as a constant catch will result in low biomass levels and risk to the stock during unproductive periods when abundance tends to decline.'' This is why catch levels are not set at MSY under the CPS FMP, instead, the Council and NMFS determined that applying the conservative monitored stock control rule, which sets catch substantially below MSY catch levels alleviate the concern that some of the resulting annual catch levels could be detrimental to the stock.

Furthermore, the available data and information for this stock does not indicate that fishing at similar levels seen over the last 20 years jeopardizes the long-term productive capacity of the stock, even when biomass levels are relatively low. NMFS acknowledges that the stock was likely at relatively lower levels at times in the past decade, but even assuming the stock reached the anomalously low levels calculated by the MacCall and Thayer for 2009–2015, fishing continued at historical levels

and the stock recovered very substantially in the immediately following years according to all of the available biomass estimates. Nothing in the recent experience for this stock suggests that ''overfishing'' is occurring or likely with the ACL adopted by this final rule. To the contrary, the scientific consensus long has been that fishing is not having any significant impact on this stock, and the more recent biomass data only confirm that conclusion.

Finally, as part of NMFS' general responsibilities, we will continue to collect information on the abundance of central anchovy, likely through the results of ATM surveys, and report that information to the Council to ensure adequate conservation and management of the stock. Separately, if NMFS were to observe any anomalously low fluctuations in the population, we would directly inform the Council of the changed conditions and determine if a change in the management of the stock is warranted to conserve central anchovy.

Comment 4: NMFS received two comments, one from the whale watching business and one from a wildlife photographer, expressing concern over potential impacts to humpback whales from anchovy fishing in and around Monterey Bay, California. In particular, commenters stated that fishing may cause localized depletion of anchovy, which is a prey species for humpback whales, and may ultimately impact businesses that involve humpback whales, such as whale watching and other tourism.

Response: Although not specifically requested in the comments as a way to mitigate potential localized depletion effects, we note that area closures to mitigate potential localized depletion or user group conflicts or other measures to restrict anchovy fishing in Monterey Bay or other areas are outside the scope of this action. Humpback whales are globally distributed and are highly migratory. The whales spend spring, summer, and fall feeding in temperate or high-latitude areas of the North Atlantic, North Pacific and Southern Ocean, and migrate to the tropics in winter to breed and calve. Recent NMFS status reports show humpback whales are increasing in abundance throughout much of their range, with some populations that occur off of California to feed no longer warranting listing as endangered under the Endangered Species Act. Humpback whales off the central California coast are highly migratory, breeding in Costa Rica and Mexico and traveling to central California to forage. Humpback whales are believed to be largely opportunistic foragers (Fleming *et al.,* 2015), who target a wide variety of prey species (Whitteveen, 2006). They are known to feed on several types of small schooling fish and krill, and their prey consumption is likely an indicator of dominant prey types in the ecosystem. Each year, the distribution of these whales off the West Coast can shift based on a variety of biological and environmental conditions. These whales typically undertake regular migrations between feeding and breeding areas. Environmental conditions will also vary and influence the distribution of prey species (*e.g.,* krill and small fishes) the whales need. Given their diverse diet and migratory patterns, it is unlikely that the removal of a portion of one prey source in one localized geographic area would have a substantial negative impact on their population. Additionally, although central anchovy can often be found in Monterey Bay, there is not a separate resident population of central anchovy within Monterey Bay. Along with moving up and down the coast, anchovy also move in and out of Monterey Bay and this movement happens regardless of fishing pressure. This pattern may be linked the whether or not krill, one of their preferred prey species, are available in more offshore waters. NMFS is actively engaged in trying to understand the drivers of humpback whale foraging patterns along the U.S. West Coast to enhance the ecosystem science used in our fisheries management. These include, in particular the patterns witnessed recently of humpback whales moving inshore because of a lack of krill offshore.

Comment 5: Oceana also commented that NMFS should set the ACL below ABC to account for predator needs and other relevant ecological, economic, and social factors, to achieve optimum yield.

Response: Although the ACL can be set lower than the ABC (which has already been reduced from OFL) for OY considerations, as it relates to predator needs NMFS has determined that no further reductions are warranted based on the record. With regard to the potential indirect impact to central anchovy predators through the removal of a prey source, because the ACL is set equal to the ABC, and the ABC has already been substantially reduced to account for scientific uncertainty to protect central anchovy from overfishing and OY considerations, harvesting up to the ACL level should have a minimal effect on central anchovy populations. As discussed above, the recent biomass trends support this conclusion. Populations of anchovy fluctuate frequently, primarily triggered by larger ecosystem and environmental changes and regardless of fishery harvests, which generally amount to a relatively small proportion of central anchovy biomass even at lower biomass levels. Therefore, it is unlikely that removing up to the ACL will reduce the total abundance of central anchovy in a manner that would indirectly impact predator populations. Additionally, given that harvest rates of central anchovy have generally been well below this ACL, with little expectation they will increase significantly in the short term, and the fact that central anchovy is only one component of much larger forage base upon which most predators in the California Current Ecosystem (CCE) along the U.S. West Coast depend, harvest at the level of the ACL would likely not have a discernable impact as a removal of a prey source. Furthermore, there is no direct evidence that the current fishing levels are having direct competition effects on species that feed on central anchovy. The likely reason for this, as reflected in most studies on the subject, is that predators of CPS in the CCE have opportunistic diets and do not depend on one specific prey item. For example, many documented predators of sardines showed no signs of population stress or decline during periods of very low sardine abundance in the CCE from the 1950s through the 1980s when their diets reflected an absence of this prey resource.

NMFS did not identify any other economic, ecological or social reasons to reduce the ACL from the ABC.

Classification

NMFS is issuing these regulations under Magnuson-Stevens Act section 305(d), 16 U.S.C. 1855(d).

Pursuant to the procedures established to implement section 6 of E.O. 12866, the Office of Management and Budget has determined that this final rule is not significant.

A final regulatory flexibility analysis (FRFA) was prepared as part of the regulatory impact review. The FRFA describes the economic impact this final rule may have on small entities. A description of the action, why it is being considered, and the legal basis for this action are contained at the beginning of this section in the preamble and in the **SUMMARY** section of the preamble and is not repeated here. The results of the analysis are stated below. A copy of this analysis is available from NMFS (see **ADDRESSES**).

For Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA) purposes only, NMFS has established a small business size standard for businesses, including their affiliates,

whose primary industry is commercial fishing (see 50 CFR 200.2(a)). A business primarily engaged in commercial fishing (NAICS code 11411) is classified as a small business if it is independently owned and operated, is not dominant in its field of operation (including its affiliates), and has combined annual receipts not in excess of $11 million for all its affiliated operations worldwide.

The action being implemented through this final rule is the establishment of a new OFL, ABC, and ACL for the central anchovy.

The small entities that would be affected by this action are the vessels that harvest central anchovy as part of the West Coast CPS purse seine fleet. The average annual per vessel revenue in 2016 for the West Coast CPS finfish small purse seine fleet, as well as the few vessels that target anchovy off of Oregon and Washington, was below $11 million; therefore, all of these vessels are considered small businesses under the RFA. Because each affected vessel is a small business, this final rule is considered to equally affect all of these small entities in the same manner. Therefore, this rule would not create disproportionate costs between small and large vessels/businesses.

To evaluate whether this final rule could potentially reduce the profitability of affected vessels, NMFS compared current and average recent historical landings to the proposed ACL (maximum fishing level for each year). The ACL for central anchovy is 23,573 mt. In 2018, approximately 17,040 mt of central anchovy were landed. The annual average harvest from 2009 to 2018 for central anchovy was 7,020 mt. Therefore, although the establishment of a new ACL for this stock is considered a new management measure for the fishery, and is lower than the previous ACL level of 25,000 mt, this action should not result in changes in current fishery operations. As a result, it is unlikely that the ACL implemented in this rule will limit the potential profitability to the fleet from catching central anchovy and thus would not impose significant economic impacts.

The central anchovy fishery is a component of the CPS purse seine fishery off the U.S. West Coast, which generally fishes a complex of species that also includes the fisheries for Pacific sardine, Pacific mackerel, jack mackerel, and market squid. Currently there are 58 vessels permitted in the Federal CPS limited entry fishery off California. Annually, 32 of these 58 CPS vessels landed anchovy in recent years.

CPS finfish vessels typically harvest a number of other species, including Pacific sardine, Pacific mackerel, and market squid, making the central anchovy fishery only one component of a multi-species CPS fishery. Therefore, the revenue derived from this fishery is only part of determining the overall revenue for a majority of the vessels in the CPS fleet, and the economic impact to the fleet from the action cannot be viewed in isolation. CPS vessels typically rely on multiple species for profitability because abundance of the central anchovy stock, like the other CPS stocks, is highly associated with ocean conditions and seasonality. Variability in ocean conditions and season results in variability in the timing and location of CPS harvest throughout the year. Because each species responds to ocean conditions in its own way, not all CPS stocks are likely to be abundant at the same time. Therefore, as abundance levels and markets fluctuate, the CPS fishery as a whole has relied on a group of species for its annual revenues.

NMFS reviewed and evaluated other methods and data sources to update the estimate of MSY or develop a new long-term OFL. However, NMFS had limited time to fully review these types of methods; therefore, an alternative such as this was not fully developed. The CPS FMP also states that the ACL is set equal to the ABC or lower if determined necessary to prevent overfishing or for other OY considerations not already build into the ABC control rule. This action sets the ACL equal to the ABC which is the maximum level it can be set; other alternatives for the ACL could only set it lower, creating a higher potential for negative economic impact on the directly affected fishermen. Additionally, this action maintains the management approach set in the FMP for stocks in the monitored category, which dictates how the OFL and ABC can be set, thereby limiting the alternatives for these values.

Thus, no significant alternatives to this final rule exist that would accomplish the stated objectives of the applicable statutes while minimizing any significant economic impact of this rule on the affected small entities. However, as stated above, this final rule is not expected to have a significant economic impact on the regulated fishermen.

This action does not contain a collection-of-information requirement for purposes of the Paperwork Reduction Act.

Authority: 16 U.S.C. 1801 *et seq.*

Dated: May 28, 2019.

Samuel D. Rauch, III,

Deputy Assistant Administrator for Regulatory Programs, National Marine Fisheries Service.

For the reasons set out in the preamble, 50 CFR part 660 is amended as follows:

PART 660—FISHERIES OFF WEST COAST STATES

■ 1. The authority citation for part 660 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 16 U.S.C. 1801 *et seq.,* 16 U.S.C. 773 *et seq.,* and 16 U.S.C. 7001 *et seq.*

■ 2. In § 660.509, paragraph (a) is revised to read as follows:

§ 660.509 Accountability measures (season closures).

(a) *General rule for this subpart.* When the directed fishery allocation, incidental allocation, annual catch limit is reached for any CPS species, the fishery for that CPS species will be closed until the beginning of the next fishing period or season. The Regional Administrator shall announce in the Federal Register the date of such closure, as well as any incidental harvest level(s) recommended by the Council and approved by NMFS.

* * * * *

■ 3. In § 660.511, paragraph (k) is added to read as follows:

§ 660.511 Catch restrictions.

* * * * *

(k) The following ACLs apply to fishing for monitored stocks of CPS finfish:

(1) Northern Anchovy (Central Subpopulation): 23,573 mt.

(2) [Reserved]

[FR Doc. 2019–11400 Filed 5–30–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–22–P

Proposed Rules

Federal Register
Vol. 84, No. 105
Friday, May 31, 2019

This section of the FEDERAL REGISTER contains notices to the public of the proposed issuance of rules and regulations. The purpose of these notices is to give interested persons an opportunity to participate in the rule making prior to the adoption of the final rules.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

10 CFR Part 431

[EERE–2019–BT–STD–0008]

Energy Conservation Program: Energy Conservation Standards for Small Electric Motors

AGENCY: Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, Department of Energy.

ACTION: Request for information; reopening of public comment period.

SUMMARY: On April 9, 2019, the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) published a request for information pertaining to the energy conservation standards for small electric motors. The notice provided an opportunity for submitting written comments, data, and information by May 24, 2019. This document reopens the comment period.

DATES: The comment period for the RFI, published on April 9, 2019 (84 FR 14027), is reopened. DOE will accept written comments, data, and information in response to the RFI no later than June 7, 2019.

ADDRESSES: Interested persons are encouraged to submit comments using the Federal eRulemaking Portal at *http://www.regulations.gov*. Follow the instructions for submitting comments. Alternatively, interested persons may submit comments, identified by docket number EERE–2019–BT–STD–0008, by any of the following methods:

1. *Federal eRulemaking Portal: http://www.regulations.gov*. Follow the instructions for submitting comments.
2. *Email: SmallElecMotors2019STD0008@ee.doe.gov*. Include the docket number EERE–2019–BT–STD–0008 in the subject line of the message.
3. *Postal Mail:* Appliance and Equipment Standards Program, U.S. Department of Energy, Building Technologies Office, Mailstop EE–5B, 1000 Independence Avenue SW, Washington, DC 20585–0121. Telephone: (202) 287–1445. If possible, please submit all items on a compact disc (''CD''), in which case it is not necessary to include printed copies.
4. *Hand Delivery/Courier:* Appliance and Equipment Standards Program, U.S. Department of Energy, Building Technologies Office, 950 L'Enfant Plaza, SW, 6th Floor, Washington, DC 20024. Telephone: (202) 287–1445. If possible, please submit all items on a CD, in which case it is not necessary to include printed copies.

No telefacsimilies (faxes) will be accepted.

Docket: The docket for this activity, which includes **Federal Register** notices, comments, and other supporting documents/materials, is available for review at *http://www.regulations.gov*. All documents in the docket are listed in the *http://www.regulations.gov* index. However, some documents listed in the index, such as those containing information that is exempt from public disclosure, may not be publicly available.

The docket web page can be found at *https://www.regulations.gov/docket?D=EERE-2019-BT-STD-0008*. The docket web page contains instructions on how to access all documents, including public comments, in the docket.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jeremy Dommu, U.S. Department of Energy, Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, Building Technologies Office, EE–5B, 1000 Independence Avenue SW, Washington, DC 20585–0121. Telephone: (202) 586–9870. Email: *ApplianceStandardsQuestions@ee.doe.gov*.

Michael Kido, U.S. Department of Energy, Office of the General Counsel, GC–33, 1000 Independence Avenue SW, Washington, DC 20585–0121. Telephone: (202) 586–8145. Email: *Michael.Kido@hq.doe.gov*.

For further information on how to submit a comment, or review other public comments and the docket contact the Appliance and Equipment Standards Program staff at (202) 287–1445 or by email: *ApplianceStandardsQuestions@ee.doe.gov*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: DOE published a Request for Information (''RFI'') pertaining to the energy conservation standards for small electric motors on April 9, 2019. 84 FR 14027. The RFI initiated a data collection process to consider whether to amend DOE's energy conservation standards for small electric motors, and whether amending the standards for small electric motors would result in significant energy savings and be technologically feasible and economically justified. DOE requested written comment, data, and information pertaining to these standards by May 24, 2019.

On May 22, 2019, the National Electrical Manufacturers Association (''NEMA''), an interested party in the matter, requested a one-week extension of the public comment period for the RFI that DOE previously published in the **Federal Register** on April 9, 2019. (NEMA, EERE–2019–BT–STD–0008, No. 4) The comment period for the RFI closed on May 24, 2019.[1]

DOE has determined that a reopening of the comment period to allow additional time for interested parties to submit comments is appropriate. Therefore, DOE is reopening the comment period and will accept comments until June 7, 2019, to provide interested parties additional time to prepare and submit comments. Accordingly, DOE will consider any comments received by this date, to be timely submitted.

Signed in Washington, DC, on May 23, 2019.

Steven Chalk,

Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for Energy Efficiency, Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy.

[FR Doc. 2019–11390 Filed 5–30–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6450–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. FAA–2019–0365; Product Identifier 2019–NE–12–AD]

RIN 2120–AA64

Airworthiness Directives; Pratt & Whitney Turbofan Engines

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

[1] Available at *https://www.regulations.gov/document?D=EERE-2019-BT-STD-0008-0004*.

ACTION: Notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM).

SUMMARY: The FAA proposes to adopt a new airworthiness directive (AD) for all Pratt & Whitney (PW) PW1519G, PW1521G, PW1521GA, PW1524G, PW1525G, PW1521G–3, PW1524G–3, PW1525G–3, PW1919G, PW1921G, PW1922G, PW1923G, and PW1923G–A model turbofan engines. This proposed AD was prompted by corrosion found on the high-pressure compressor (HPC) front hub, which could result in certain HPC front hubs cracking before reaching their published life limit. This proposed AD would require revisions to the Airworthiness Limitations Section (ALS) of the manufacturer's Instructions for Continued Airworthiness (ICA) and air carrier's approved Continued Airworthiness Maintenance Programs (CAMP) to incorporate new or more restrictive airworthiness limitations. The FAA is proposing this AD to address the unsafe condition on these products.

DATES: The FAA must receive comments on this proposed AD by July 15, 2019.

ADDRESSES: You may send comments, using the procedures found in 14 CFR 11.43 and 11.45, by any of the following methods:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal:* Go to *http://www.regulations.gov*. Follow the instructions for submitting comments.
- *Fax:* 202–493–2251.
- *Mail:* U.S. Department of Transportation, Docket Operations, M–30, West Building Ground Floor, Room W12–140, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590.
- *Hand Delivery:* Deliver to Mail address above between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

For service information identified in this NPRM, contact Pratt & Whitney, 400 Main Street, East Hartford, CT 06118; phone: 800–565–0140; fax: 860–565–5442; email: *help24@pw.utc.com;* internet: *http://fleetcare.pw.utc.com*. You may view this service information at the FAA, Engine and Propeller Standards Branch, 1200 District Avenue, Burlington, MA 01803. For information on the availability of this material at the FAA, call 781–238–7759.

Examining the AD Docket

You may examine the AD docket on the internet at *http://www.regulations.gov* by searching for and locating Docket No. FAA–2019–0365; or in person at Docket Operations between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays. The AD docket contains this NPRM, the regulatory evaluation, any comments received, and other information. The street address for Docket Operations is listed above. Comments will be available in the AD docket shortly after receipt.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kevin M. Clark, Aerospace Engineer, ECO Branch, FAA, 1200 District Avenue, Burlington, MA 01803; phone: 781–238–7088; fax: 781–238–7199; email: *kevin.m.clark@faa.gov*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Comments Invited

The FAA invites you to send any written relevant data, views, or arguments about this proposal. Send your comments to an address listed under the **ADDRESSES** section. Include ''Docket No. FAA–2019–0365; Product Identifier 2019–NE–12–AD'' at the beginning of your comments. The FAA specifically invites comments on the overall regulatory, economic, environmental, and energy aspects of this NPRM. The FAA will consider all comments received by the closing date and may amend this NPRM because of those comments.

The FAA will post all comments received, without change, to *http://www.regulations.gov,* including any personal information you provide. The FAA will also post a report summarizing each substantive verbal contact received about this NPRM.

Discussion

The FAA was notified that corrosion was found on an HPC front hub during a routine engine overhaul. This corrosion, also found beneath the anti-corrosion coating, reduces the low-cycle fatigue capability and can occur even during engine downtime. As a result, PW decreased the certified life of the affected HPC front hub. This condition, if not addressed, could result in uncontained HPC front hub release, damage to the engine, and damage to the airplane.

Related Service Information Under 1 CFR Part 51

The FAA reviewed PW Service Bulletin (SB) PW1000G–A–72–00–0109–00A–930A–D, Issue No. 001, dated April 2, 2019 (''PW SB PW1000G–A–72–00–0109–00A–930A–D''), and PW SB PW1000G–A–72–00–0058–00B–930A–D, Issue No. 002, dated May 10, 2019 (''PW SB PW1000G–A–72–00–0058–00B–930A–D''). PW SB PW1000G–A–72–00–0109–00A–930A–D describes the revised maximum cycle limits of the HPC front hub for PW PW1500G engines. PW SB PW1000G–A–72–00–0058–00B–930A–D describes the revised maximum cycle limits of the HPC front hub for PW PW1900 engines. This service information is reasonably available because the interested parties have access to it through their normal course of business or by the means identified in the **ADDRESSES** section.

FAA's Determination

The FAA is proposing this AD because it evaluated all the relevant information and determined the unsafe condition described previously is likely to exist or develop in other products of the same type design.

Proposed AD Requirements

This proposed AD would require revisions to the ALS of the manufacturer's ICA and air carrier's approved CAMP to incorporate revised airworthiness limitations.

Costs of Compliance

The FAA estimates that this proposed AD affects 18 engines installed on airplanes of U.S. registry.

The FAA estimates the following costs to comply with this proposed AD:

ESTIMATED COSTS

Action	Labor cost	Parts cost	Cost per product	Cost on U.S. operators
Revise the ALS and CAMP	1 work-hour × $85 per hour = $85	$0	$85	$1,530

Authority for This Rulemaking

Title 49 of the United States Code specifies the FAA's authority to issue rules on aviation safety. Subtitle I, section 106, describes the authority of the FAA Administrator. Subtitle VII: Aviation Programs, describes in more detail the scope of the Agency's authority.

The FAA is issuing this rulemaking under the authority described in

Subtitle VII, Part A, Subpart III, Section 44701: ''General requirements.'' Under that section, Congress charges the FAA with promoting safe flight of civil aircraft in air commerce by prescribing regulations for practices, methods, and procedures the Administrator finds necessary for safety in air commerce. This regulation is within the scope of that authority because it addresses an unsafe condition that is likely to exist or develop on products identified in this rulemaking action.

This AD is issued in accordance with authority delegated by the Executive Director, Aircraft Certification Service, as authorized by FAA Order 8000.51C. In accordance with that order, issuance of ADs is normally a function of the Compliance and Airworthiness Division, but during this transition period, the Executive Director has delegated the authority to issue ADs applicable to engines, propellers, and associated appliances to the Manager, Engine and Propeller Standards Branch, Policy and Innovation Division.

Regulatory Findings

The FAA determined that this proposed AD would not have federalism implications under Executive Order 13132. This proposed AD would not have a substantial direct effect on the States, on the relationship between the national government and the States, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government.

For the reasons discussed above, I certify this proposed regulation:

(1) Is not a ''significant regulatory action'' under Executive Order 12866,

(2) Will not affect intrastate aviation in Alaska, and

(3) Will not have a significant economic impact, positive or negative, on a substantial number of small entities under the criteria of the Regulatory Flexibility Act.

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 39

Air transportation, Aircraft, Aviation safety, Incorporation by reference, Safety.

The Proposed Amendment

Accordingly, under the authority delegated to me by the Administrator, the FAA proposes to amend 14 CFR part 39 as follows:

PART 39—AIRWORTHINESS DIRECTIVES

■ 1. The authority citation for part 39 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 106(g), 40113, 44701.

§ 39.13 [Amended]

■ 2. The FAA amends § 39.13 by adding the following new airworthiness directive (AD):

Pratt & Whitney: Docket No. FAA–2019–0365; Product Identifier 2019–NE–12–AD.

(a) Comments Due Date

The FAA must receive comments by July 15, 2019.

(b) Affected ADs

None.

(c) Applicability

This AD applies to Pratt & Whitney (PW) PW1519G, PW1521G, PW1521GA, PW1524G, PW1525G, PW1521G–3, PW1524G–3, PW1525G–3, PW1919G, PW1921G, PW1922G, PW1923G, and PW1923G–A model turbofan engines.

(d) Subject

Joint Aircraft System Component (JASC) Code 7230, Turbine Engine Compressor Section.

(e) Unsafe Condition

This AD was prompted by corrosion found on the high-pressure compressor (HPC) front hub, which could result in certain HPC front hubs cracking before reaching their published life limit. The FAA is issuing this AD to prevent failure of the HPC front hub. The unsafe condition, if not addressed, could result in uncontained HPC front hub release, damage to the engine, and damage to the airplane.

(f) Compliance

Comply with this AD within the compliance times specified, unless already done.

(g) Required Action

Within 90 days after the effective date of this AD, revise the Airworthiness Limitations Section of the PW Instructions for Continued Airworthiness, and for air carrier operations, the approved continuous airworthiness maintenance program, with the following maximum cycle limits for HPC front hub, part number 30G3210.

(1) For PW PW1519G, PW1521G, PW1521GA, PW1524G, PW1525G, PW1521G–3, PW1524G–3, and PW1525G–3 model turbofan engines, use the cycle limits established in Table 3, Revision to Table of Limits, of PW Service Bulletin (SB) PW1000G–A–72–00–0109–00A–930A–D, Issue No. 001, dated April 2, 2019.

(2) For PW PW1919G, PW1921G, PW1922G, PW1923G, and PW1923G–A model turbofan engines, use the cycle limits established in Table 3, Revision to Table of Limits, of PW SB PW1000G–A–72–00–0058–00B–930A–D, Issue No. 002, dated May 10, 2019.

(h) Alternative Methods of Compliance (AMOCs)

(1) The Manager, ECO Branch, FAA, has the authority to approve AMOCs for this AD, if requested using the procedures found in 14 CFR 39.19. In accordance with 14 CFR 39.19, send your request to your principal inspector or local Flight Standards District Office, as appropriate. If sending information directly to the manager of the certification office, send it to the attention of the person identified in paragraph (i)(1) of this AD. You may email your request to: *ANE-AD-AMOC@faa.gov*.

(2) Before using any approved AMOC, notify your appropriate principal inspector, or lacking a principal inspector, the manager of the local flight standards district office/certificate holding district office.

(i) Related Information

(1) For more information about this AD, contact Kevin M. Clark, Aerospace Engineer, ECO Branch, FAA, 1200 District Avenue, Burlington, MA 01803; phone: 781–238–7088; fax: 781–238–7199; email: *kevin.m.clark@faa.gov*.

(2) For service information identified in this AD, contact Pratt & Whitney, 400 Main Street, East Hartford, CT 06118; phone: 800–565–0140; fax: 860–565–5442; email: *help24@pw.utc.com;* internet: *http://fleetcare.pw.utc.com*. You may view this referenced service information at the FAA, Engine and Propeller Standards Branch, 1200 District Avenue, Burlington, MA 01803. For information on the availability of this material at the FAA, call 781–238–7759.

Issued in Burlington, Massachusetts, on May 24, 2019.

Karen M. Grant,

Acting Manager, Engine & Propeller Standards Branch, Aircraft Certification Service.

[FR Doc. 2019–11285 Filed 5–30–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 71

[Docket No. FAA–2018–1002; Airspace Docket No. 18–AWP–23]

RIN 2120–AA66

Amendment of Class E Airspace; Madera, CA

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM).

SUMMARY: This action proposes to modify the Class E airspace extending upward from 700 feet above the surface at Madera Municipal Airport, Madera, CA, eliminate references to the Clovis and Friant Very High Frequency Omni-Directional Range/Tactical Air Navigation Aids (VORTAC), and update the airports geographic coordinates to match the FAA's current aeronautical database. In addition, this action would update the airspace lateral dimensions to meet current requirements by

removing 4.4 miles of airspace extending to the southeast, adding 0.4 miles to the radius around the Airport Reference Point and adding a portion that extends 1 mile either side of 316° bearing from the 4.4 mile radius to 1.5 miles northwest. This action would support the operation of Instrument Flight Rules (IFR) under standard instrument approach and departure procedures in the National Airspace System.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before July 15, 2019.

ADDRESSES: Send comments on this proposal to the U.S. Department of Transportation, Docket Operations, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, West Building Ground Floor, Room W12–140, Washington, DC 20590; telephone: 1–800–647–5527, or (202) 366–9826. You must identify FAA Docket No. FAA–2018–1002; Airspace Docket No. 18–AWP–23, at the beginning of your comments. You may also submit comments through the internet at *http://www.regulations.gov*.

FAA Order 7400.11C, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, and subsequent amendments can be viewed online at *http://www.faa.gov/air_traffic/publications/*. For further information, you can contact the Airspace Policy Group, Federal Aviation Administration, 800 Independence Avenue SW, Washington, DC 20591; telephone: (202) 267–8783. The Order is also available for inspection at the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). For information on the availability of FAA Order 7400.11C at NARA, call (202) 741–6030, or go to *https://www.archives.gov/federal-register/cfr/ibr-locations.html*.

FAA Order 7400.11, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, is published yearly and effective on September 15.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Richard Roberts, Federal Aviation Administration, Operations Support Group, Western Service Center, 2200 S 216th St., Des Moines, WA 98198–6547; telephone (206) 231–2245.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Authority for This Rulemaking

The FAA's authority to issue rules regarding aviation safety is found in Title 49 of the United States Code. Subtitle I, Section 106 describes the authority of the FAA Administrator. Subtitle VII, Aviation Programs, describes in more detail the scope of the agency's authority. This rulemaking is promulgated under the authority described in Subtitle VII, Part A, Subpart I, Section 40103. Under that section, the FAA is charged with prescribing regulations to assign the use of airspace necessary to ensure the safety of aircraft and the efficient use of airspace. This regulation is within the scope of that authority as it would modify Class E airspace extending upward from 700 feet above the surface for the Madera Municipal Airport, Madera, CA, to support IFR operations in standard instrument approach and departure procedures at this airport.

Comments Invited

Interested parties are invited to participate in this proposed rulemaking by submitting such written data, views, or arguments, as they may desire. Comments that provide the factual basis supporting the views and suggestions presented are particularly helpful in developing reasoned regulatory decisions on the proposal. Comments are specifically invited on the overall regulatory, aeronautical, economic, environmental, and energy-related aspects of the proposal. Communications should identify both docket numbers and be submitted in triplicate to the address listed above. Persons wishing the FAA to acknowledge receipt of their comments on this notice must submit with those comments a self-addressed, stamped postcard on which the following statement is made: ''Comments to Docket No. FAA–2018–1002; Airspace Docket No. 18–AWP–23''. The postcard will be date/time stamped and returned to the commenter.

All communications received before the specified closing date for comments will be considered before taking action on the proposed rule. The proposal contained in this notice may be changed in light of the comments received. A report summarizing each substantive public contact with FAA personnel concerned with this rulemaking will be filed in the docket.

Availability of NPRMs

An electronic copy of this document may be downloaded through the internet at *http://www.regulations.gov*. Recently published rulemaking documents can also be accessed through the FAA's web page at *http://www.faa.gov/air_traffic/publications/airspace_amendments/*.

You may review the public docket containing the proposal, any comments received, and any final disposition in person in the Dockets Office (see the **ADDRESSES** section for the address and phone number) between 9:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday, except federal holidays. An informal docket may also be examined during normal business hours at the Northwest Mountain Regional Office of the Federal Aviation Administration, Air Traffic Organization, Western Service Center, Operations Support Group, 2200 S 216th St., Des Moines, WA 98198–6547.

Availability and Summary of Documents for Incorporation by Reference

This document proposes to amend FAA Order 7400.11C, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, dated August 13, 2018, and effective September 15, 2018. FAA Order 7400.11C is publicly available as listed in the **ADDRESSES** section of this document. FAA Order 7400.11C lists Class A, B, C, D, and E airspace areas, air traffic service routes, and reporting points.

The Proposal

The FAA is proposing an amendment to Title 14 Code of Federal Regulations (14 CFR) part 71 by modifying the Madera Municipal Airport Class E5 domestic airspace extending upward from 700 feet above the surface of the earth. The Friant and Clovis VORTACs are being decommissioned and require the legal descriptions in FAA Order 7400.11C be rewritten to eliminate references to these navigational aids. Concurrently with the rewriting of the legal descriptions, the FAA completed a review of the airspace. As a result of this review, the FAA is proposing the removal of 4.4 miles of airspace extending to the southeast, adding 0.4 miles to the radius around the Airport Reference Point to accommodate circling approaches, and adding a portion that extends 1 mile either side of 316° bearing from the 4.4 mile radius to 1.5 miles northwest. In addition, this proposal would update the airports geographic coordinates to match the FAA's current aeronautical database. This action would support the operation of Instrument Flight Rules (IFR) under standard instrument approach and departure procedures in the National Airspace System.

Class E airspace designations are published in paragraph 6005 of FAA Order 7400.11C, dated August 13, 2018, and effective September 15, 2018, which is incorporated by reference in 14 CFR 71.1. The Class E airspace designations listed in this document will be published subsequently in the Order.

Regulatory Notices and Analyses

The FAA has determined that this regulation only involves an established body of technical regulations for which frequent and routine amendments are

necessary to keep them operationally current, and is non-controversial and unlikely to result in adverse or negative comments. It, therefore: (1) Is not a ''significant regulatory action'' under Executive Order 12866; (2) is not a ''significant rule'' under DOT Regulatory Policies and Procedures (44 FR 11034; February 26, 1979); and (3) does not warrant preparation of a regulatory evaluation as the anticipated impact is so minimal. Since this is a routine matter that will only affect air traffic procedures and air navigation, it is certified that this rule, when promulgated, would not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the criteria of the Regulatory Flexibility Act.

Environmental Review

This proposal would be subject to an environmental analysis in accordance with FAA Order 1050.1F, ''Environmental Impacts: Policies and Procedures'' prior to any FAA final regulatory action.

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 71

Airspace, Incorporation by reference, Navigation (air).

The Proposed Amendment

Accordingly, pursuant to the authority delegated to me, the Federal Aviation Administration proposes to amend 14 CFR part 71 as follows:

PART 71—DESIGNATION OF CLASS A, B, C, D, AND E AIRSPACE AREAS; AIR TRAFFIC SERVICE ROUTES; AND REPORTING POINTS

■ 1. The authority citation for 14 CFR part 71 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 106(f), 106(g), 40103, 40113, 40120; E.O. 10854, 24 FR 9565, 3 CFR, 1959–1963 Comp., p. 389.

§ 71.1 [Amended]

■ 2. The incorporation by reference in 14 CFR 71.1 of FAA Order 7400.11C, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, dated August 13, 2018, and effective September 15, 2018, is amended as follows:

Paragraph 6005 Class E Airspace Areas Extending Upward From 700 Feet or More Above the Surface of the Earth.

* * * * *

AWP CA E5 Madera, CA [Amend]

Madera Muni Airport, CA
(Lat. 36°59′11″ N, long. 120°06′45″ W)

That airspace extending upward from 700 feet above the surface within a 4.4-mile radius of the Madera Muni Airport and within 2.8 miles each side of the 112° bearing from the airport extending from the 4.4-mile radius to 6 miles southeast of the airport and that airspace 1.8 miles either side of the 80° bearing from a point in space, coordinates lat. 37°01′29″ N, long. 120°09′06″ W, extending from the 4.4 mile radius to 7.2 miles from the point in space coordinates and that airspace 1 mile either side of the 316° bearing from the Madera Muni Airport extending from the 4.4-mile radius to 5.5 miles northwest.

Issued in Seattle, Washington, on May 17, 2019.

Maria A. Aviles,

Group Manager (A), Operations Support Group, Western Service Center.

[FR Doc. 2019–11301 Filed 5–30–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Parts 401, 404, 413, 414, 415, 417, 420, 431, 433, 435, 437, 440, and 450

[Docket No.: FAA–2019–0229; Notice No. 19–01A]

RIN 2120–AL17

Streamlined Launch and Reentry Licensing Requirements; Extension of Comment Period

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM); extension of comment period.

SUMMARY: This action extends the comment period for an NPRM that was published on April 15, 2019. In that document, the FAA proposed to streamline and increase the flexibility in the FAA's commercial space launch and reentry regulations. This action would consolidate and revise multiple regulatory parts and apply a single set of licensing and safety regulations across several types of operations and vehicles. The FAA is extending the comment period closing date to allow commenters time to adequately analyze the proposed rule and prepare response.

DATES: The comment period for the NPRM published on April 15, 2019 at 84 FR 15296 and scheduled to close on June 14, 2019, is extended until July 30, 2019.

ADDRESSES: You may send comments identified by docket number FAA–2019–0229 using any of the following methods:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal:* Go to *http://www.regulations.gov* and follow the online instructions for sending your comments electronically.
- *Mail:* Send comments to Docket Operations, M–30; U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT), 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Room W12–140, West Building Ground Floor, Washington, DC 20590–0001.
- *Hand Delivery or Courier:* Take comments to Docket Operations in Room W12–140 of the West Building Ground Floor at 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC, between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.
- *Fax:* Fax comments to Docket Operations at 202–493–2251.

Privacy: In accordance with 5 U.S.C. 553(c), DOT solicits comments from the public to better inform its rulemaking process. DOT posts these comments, without edit, including any personal information the commenter provides, to *www.regulations.gov,* as described in the system of records notice (DOT/ALL–14 FDMS), which can be reviewed at *www.dot.gov/privacy*.

Docket: Background documents or comments received may be read at *http://www.regulations.gov* at any time. Follow the online instructions for accessing the docket or Docket Operations in Room W12–140 of the West Building Ground Floor at 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC, between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ralen Gao, ARM–209, Office of Rulemaking, Federal Aviation Administration, 800 Independence Avenue SW, Washington, DC 20591, telephone (202) 267–3168; email *ralen.gao@faa.gov*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

A. Comments Invited

The FAA invites interested persons to participate in this rulemaking by submitting written comments, data, or views. The agency also invites comments relating to the economic, environmental, energy, or federalism impacts that might result from adopting the proposals in this document. The most helpful comments reference a specific portion of the proposal, explain the reason for any recommended change, and include supporting data. To ensure the docket does not contain duplicate comments, commenters should send only one copy of written comments, or if comments are filed electronically, commenters should submit only one time.

The FAA will file in the docket all comments it receives, as well as a report summarizing each substantive public contact with FAA personnel concerning this proposed rulemaking. Before acting on this proposal, the FAA will consider all comments it receives on or before the closing date for comments. The FAA

will consider comments filed after the comment period has closed if it is possible to do so without incurring expense or delay. The agency may change this proposal in light of the comments it receives.

B. Availability of Rulemaking Documents

An electronic copy of rulemaking documents may be obtained from the internet by—

1. Searching the Federal eRulemaking Portal (*http://www.regulations.gov*);
2. Visiting the FAA's Regulations and Policies web page at *http://www.faa.gov/regulations_policies* or
3. Accessing the Government Printing Office's web page at *http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/*.

Copies may also be obtained by sending a request to the Federal Aviation Administration, Office of Rulemaking, 800 Independence Avenue SW, Washington, DC 20591, or by calling (202) 267–9680. Commenters must identify the docket or notice number of this rulemaking.

All documents the FAA considered in developing this proposed rule, including economic analyses and technical reports, may be accessed from the internet through the Federal eRulemaking Portal referenced in item (1) above.

Background

On March 26, 2019, the FAA posted a draft copy of the NPRM entitled ''Streamlined Launch and Reentry Licensing Requirements'' on its website for public preview. On April 15, 2019, this rule, containing minimal changes, was published as Notice No. 19–01 in the **Federal Register** (84 FR 15296). Commenters were instructed to provide comments on or before June 14, 2019.

Since publication, fifty-six commenters [1] have requested an extension of the comment period to a total of 120 days, or until August 13, 2019, citing the proposed rule's breadth, significant impact, length, and complexity. The commenters stated a longer time frame is necessary in order to fully review the proposed rule and develop comments and recommendations.

The FAA agrees with the petitioners' request for an extension of the comment period. It recognizes the content of the proposed rule is significant and complex, and that an extension would help commenters craft complete and thoughtful responses. Because the rule was posted on the FAA's website 20 days prior to its publication in the **Federal Register**, the FAA is extending the comment period an additional 45 days. With this extension, the comment period will now close on July 30, 2019. This will provide the public with a total of 125 days to conduct its review.

The FAA does not anticipate any further extension of the comment period for this rulemaking.

Extension of Comment Period

In accordance with § 11.47(c) of Title 14, Code of Federal Regulations, the FAA has reviewed the petitions for extension of the comment period for this notice. The petitioners have shown a substantive interest in the proposed policy and good cause for the extension of the comment period. The FAA has determined that an extension of the comment period for an additional 45 days to July 30, 2019, is consistent with the public interest, and that good cause exists for taking this action.

Accordingly, the comment period for Notice No. 19–01 is extended until July 30, 2019.

Issued under authority provided by 49 U.S.C. 106(f), 44701(a), and 44703 in Washington, DC, on May 24, 2019.

Lirio Liu,

Executive Director, Office of Rulemaking.

[FR Doc. 2019–11286 Filed 5–30–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

[1] The commenters are Aerospace Industries Association (AIA), Analytical Graphics Inc. (AGI), Aircraft Owners and Pilots Association (AOPA), Airlines for America, Airports Council International—North America (ACI), Air Line Pilots Association (ALPA), American Association of Airline Executives (AAAE), Arete STEM Foundation, Arizona State University, Atomos Space, Axiom, Blue Origins, Colorado Air and Space Port, Exos Aerospace, Generation Orbit, Houston Space Port, Heinlein Prize Trust, Johns Hopkins University, InterFlight Global Corporation, Leo Aerospace, Maxar Technologies, Midland International Air & Space Port, Misty Harbor HOA, MLA Space, Mojave Air & Space Port, Momentus, Moon Express, National Air Traffic Controllers Association (NATCA), New Mexico Spaceport Authority, Purdue School of Aeronautics and Astronautics, Quest for Stars, Regional Airline Association (RAA), Sierra Nevada Corporation, Spaceport Strategies LLC, SpaceX, Space Angels, Space Florida, Spaceport Camden, SpinLaunch, Southwest Research Institute, TeamHealth Healthcare Staffing, Techshot, TIP Technologies, Vector Launch, Virgin Galactic, Virgin Orbit, World View, Xplore Inc., and various members of the public.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Internal Revenue Service

26 CFR Part 163

[REG–104464–18]

RIN 1545–BO55

Deduction for Foreign-Derived Intangible Income and Global Intangible Low-Taxed Income; Hearing

AGENCY: Internal Revenue Service (IRS), Treasury.

ACTION: Proposed rule; notice of hearing.

SUMMARY: This document provides a notice of public hearing on proposed regulations to provide guidance to determine the amount of the deduction for foreign-derived intangible income and global intangible low-taxed income.

DATES: The public hearing is being held on Wednesday, July 10, 2019, at 10:00 a.m. The IRS must receive speakers' outlines of the topics to be discussed at the public hearing by Monday, July 1, 2019.

ADDRESSES: The public hearing is being held in the IRS Auditorium, Internal Revenue Service Building, 1111 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20224. Due to building security procedures, visitors must enter at the Constitution Avenue entrance. In addition, all visitors must present a valid photo identification to enter the building.

Send Submissions to CC:PA:LPD:PR (REG–104464–18), Room 5205, Internal Revenue Service, P.O. Box 7604, Ben Franklin Station, Washington, DC 20044. Submissions may be hand-delivered Monday through Friday to CC:PA:LPD:PR (REG–104464–18), Couriers Desk, Internal Revenue Service, 1111 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20224 or sent electronically via the Federal eRulemaking Portal at *www.regulations.gov* (IRS REG–104464–18).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Concerning proposed §§ 1.250(a)–1 through 1.250(b)–6, 1.962–1, 1.6038–2, 1.6038–3, and 1.6038A–2, Kenneth Jeruchim at (202) 317–6939; concerning proposed §§ 1.1502–12, 1.1502–13 and 1.1502–50, Michelle A. Monroy at (202) 317–5363 or Austin Diamond-Jones at (202) 317–6847; concerning submissions of comments, the hearing and/or to be placed on the building access list to attend the hearing, Regina Johnson at (202) 317–6901 (not toll-free numbers), *fdms.database@irscounsel.treas.gov*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The subject of the public hearing is the

notice of proposed rulemaking (REG–104464–18) that was published in the **Federal Register** on Wednesday, March 6, 2019 (84 FR 8188).

The rules of 26 CFR 601.601(a)(3) apply to the hearing. Persons who wish to present oral comments at the hearing that submitted written comments by May 6, 2019, must submit an outline of the topics to be addressed and the amount of time to be devoted to each topic by Monday, July 1, 2019.

A period of 10 minutes is allotted to each person for presenting oral comments. After the deadline for receiving outlines has passed, the IRS will prepare an agenda containing the schedule of speakers. Copies of the agenda will be made available, free of charge, at the hearing or by contacting the Publications and Regulations Branch at (202) 317–6901 (not a toll-free number) *fdms.database@irscounsel.treas.gov*.

Because of access restrictions, the IRS will not admit visitors beyond the immediate entrance area more than 30 minutes before the hearing starts. For information about having your name placed on the building access list to attend the hearing, see the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section of this document.

Martin V. Franks,

Chief, Publications and Regulations Branch, Legal Processing Division, Associate Chief Counsel (Procedure and Administration).

[FR Doc. 2019–11388 Filed 5–30–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4830–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Internal Revenue Service

26 CFR Part 31

[REG–132240–15]

RIN 1545–BN52

Withholding on Certain Distributions Under Section 3405(a) and (b)

AGENCY: Internal Revenue Service (IRS), Treasury.

ACTION: Notice of proposed rulemaking.

SUMMARY: This document contains a proposed regulation regarding withholding on certain periodic and nonperiodic distributions under section 3405, other than eligible rollover distributions. This regulation would affect payors and payees of these distributions.

DATES: Written or electronic comments and must be received by August 29, 2019.

ADDRESSES: Send submissions to CC:PA:LPD:PR (REG–132240–15), Room 5203, Internal Revenue Service, P.O. Box 7604, Ben Franklin Station, Washington, DC 20044. Submissions may be hand-delivered Monday through Friday between the hours of 8 a.m. and 4 p.m. to CC:PA:LPD:PR (REG–132240–15), Courier's Desk, Internal Revenue Service, 1111 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20224, or sent electronically via the Federal eRulemaking Portal at *http://www.regulations.gov* (indicate IRS REG–132240–15).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Concerning the proposed regulation, Jeremy D. Lamb at (202) 317–6799; concerning submissions of comments, Regina Johnson at (202) 317–6901 (not toll-free numbers).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Section 3405(a)(1) requires the payor of any periodic payment to withhold income tax from the payment. Under section 3405(a)(2), an individual generally may elect not to have section 3405(a)(1) apply with respect to periodic payments made to the individual. Section 3405(b)(1) requires the payor of any nonperiodic distribution to withhold income tax from the distribution. Under section 3405(b)(2), an individual generally may elect not to have section 3405(b)(1) apply with respect to any nonperiodic distribution.

Section 3405(e)(2) defines a periodic payment as a designated distribution that is an annuity or similar periodic payment. Section 3405(e)(3) defines a nonperiodic distribution as any designated distribution that is not a periodic payment. A designated distribution generally is defined in section 3405(e)(1) as any distribution or payment from or under an employer deferred compensation plan, an individual retirement plan (as defined in section 7701(a)(37)), or a commercial annuity. For this purpose, an employer deferred compensation plan is defined in section 3405(e)(5) as any pension, annuity, profit sharing, or stock bonus plan or other plan deferring the receipt of compensation, and a commercial annuity is defined in section 3405(e)(6) as an annuity, endowment, or life insurance contract issued by an insurance company licensed to do business under the laws of any State.

Section 3405(e)(1)(B) identifies certain amounts or payments that are not a ''designated distribution'' for purposes of section 3405 withholding. Under section 3405(e)(1)(B)(iii), any amount that is subject to withholding under subchapter A of chapter 3 (relating to withholding of tax on nonresident aliens and foreign corporations) by the person paying such amount or which would be so subject but for a tax treaty is not a designated distribution.

Section 3405(e)(13)(A) provides generally that, in the case of any periodic payment or nonperiodic distribution that is ''to be delivered outside of the United States and any possession of the United States,'' no election may be made under section 3405(a)(2) or (b)(2) with respect to such payment, with the result that withholding may not be waived. Section 3405(e)(13)(B) provides that section 3405(e)(13)(A) does not apply if the recipient certifies to the payor, in such manner as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, that the recipient is not (i) a United States citizen or a resident alien of the United States, or (ii) an individual to whom section 877 applies. Section 877(h) provides that section 877 applies to certain nonresident alien individuals whose expatriation date, as defined in section 877A(g)(3), is before June 17, 2008.

Notice 87–7 (1987–1 C.B. 420), see § 601.601(d)(2)(ii)(*b*), provides guidance under section 3405(e)(13)(A) to payors of designated distributions with respect to their duty to withhold income tax from such distributions. The notice addresses designated distributions to the following categories of payees: (1) Payees who have provided the payors with a residence address outside of the United States; [1] (2) payees who have provided the payors with a residence address within the United States; and (3) payees who have not provided the payors with a residence address.

Notice 87–7 specifies that, if a payee has provided the payor with a residence address outside of the United States, the payor is required to withhold income tax from designated distributions to the payee. If a payee has provided the payor with a residence address within the United States, the payor is required to withhold income tax from these distributions to the payee unless the payee has elected no withholding in accordance with the applicable provisions of section 3405. If a payee has not provided the payor with a residence address, the payor is required to withhold income tax from designated distributions; included within this category is a payee who has provided the payor with an address for the

[1] For purposes of this preamble, references to the ''United States'' include any possession of the United States.

payee's nominee, trustee, or agent without also providing the payee's residence address.

Explanation of Provisions

The Department of the Treasury and the IRS have concluded that Notice 87–7 generally provides an administrable standard with respect to withholding under section 3405 that is consistent with the purposes of the statute. Thus, the proposed regulation is based on the guidance provided in Notice 87–7. However, stakeholders have requested clarification regarding the application of Notice 87–7 and section 3405(e)(13)(A) in the following situations:

- The payee provides the payor with an Army Post Office (APO), Fleet Post Office (FPO), or Diplomatic Post Office (DPO) address.[2]
- The payee provides the payor with a residence address located within the United States but provides payment instructions that request delivery of the designated distribution to a financial institution or other person located outside of the United States.

The proposed regulation includes rules that would address these situations, and the regulation when finalized would supersede the guidance in Notice 87–7 for payors of designated distributions with respect to their duty to withhold under sections 3405(a)(1) or (b)(1).

A. Payees With a Military or Diplomatic Post Office Address

For purposes of section 3405(e)(13)(A), the proposed regulation treats an APO, FPO, or DPO address as an address located within the United States. In 1986, section 3405(e) was amended to add section 3405(e)(13) as one of several provisions intended to increase compliance with the internal revenue laws by United States persons resident abroad and green card holders. The legislative history indicates that Congress was concerned, based on data gathered by the General Accounting Office (GAO),[3] that the percentage of taxpayers who fail to file returns is substantially higher among Americans living abroad than it is among those resident in the United States and that it is often difficult for the IRS to enforce compliance by these taxpayers. S. Rep. No. 99–313, pt. 4, at 390 (1986).

The GAO data referred to in the legislative history does not include United States military personnel and their families as taxpayers who are living abroad. Johnny C. Finch, *United States Citizens Living in Foreign Countries and Not Filing Federal Income Tax Returns,* United States General Accounting Office, May 8, 1985. In addition, enforcement of compliance by individuals receiving mail at an APO, FPO, or DPO address generally does not involve the same challenges as enforcing compliance by other taxpayers living abroad. Because APO, FPO, and DPO delivery destinations are generally United States military or diplomatic facilities, taxpayers with an APO, FPO, or DPO address commonly maintain a current or former employment or contractor relationship with the United States federal government. Moreover, these addresses are generally treated as ''domestic'' by the United States Postal Service. *United States Domestic Mail Manual, 608.2.2.* Accordingly, the Department of the Treasury and the IRS have concluded that designated distributions to United States military and diplomatic personnel or their families should not be treated as delivered outside of the United States solely because those payments or distributions are to be delivered to a United States military or diplomatic post office address. For these reasons, the Department of the Treasury and the IRS have determined that treating an APO, FPO, or DPO address as located within the United States for purposes of section 3405(e)(13)(A) is consistent with the tax avoidance concerns underlying the enactment of section 3405(e)(13).

B. Payees With a Residence Address Located Within the United States

The proposed regulation would impose new withholding requirements on payors regarding certain payees who have provided the payor with a residence address located within the United States. Under Notice 87–7, payors are not required to withhold if a payee provides a residence address located within the United States and the payee elects no withholding. Notice 87–7 does not specifically address whether payors are required to withhold when a payee provides a residence address located within the United States but also provides payment instructions indicating that the funds are to be delivered outside of the United States. As explained above, section 3405(e)(13)(A) was enacted because Congress was concerned about noncompliance. Section 3405(e)(13)(A) refers to ''any periodic payment or nonperiodic distribution which is to be delivered outside of the United States.'' Consistent with the text of section 3405(e)(13)(A) and its purpose, the proposed regulation requires payors to withhold in certain circumstances when a payee provides a residence address located within the United States but also provides payment instructions indicating that the funds are to be delivered outside of the United States.

C. Payees With a Residence Address Located Outside of the United States and Payees Who Have Not Provided a Residence Address

Unless section 3405(e)(13)(B) applies, if the payee's residence address that is provided to the payor is located outside of the United States, the payor is required to withhold income tax under section 3405 from any designated distribution, without regard to the delivery instructions and without regard to any attempt to elect no withholding. Thus, for example, withholding under section 3405 would be required even if a payee with a foreign residence address has requested that the distribution be deposited with a financial institution located within the United States. Given the ease with which the funds deposited with a financial institution in the United States can be withdrawn by a person located outside the United States, the Department of the Treasury and the IRS have concluded that the payee's residence address is more likely to be indicative of the place the distribution is ultimately to be delivered than the location of the financial institution. As proposed, the same requirement to withhold income tax under section 3405 would apply if a payor has not provided a residence address to the payee. Furthermore, a payee who has provided the payor with an address for the payee's nominee, trustee, or agent without also providing the payee's residence address has not provided a residence address for purposes of this regulation.

These rules are consistent with the approach in Notice 87–7, which uses the residence address of the payee in order to determine whether a taxpayer is permitted to make an election not to have withholding apply under section 3405(a)(2) or (b)(2). The Department of the Treasury and the IRS have determined that this interpretation articulated in Notice 87–7 should be retained because it provides an administrable standard that has been relied upon for many years, is consistent with the legislative history, and appropriately addresses tax avoidance

[2] Army Post Office (APO) is associated with Army or Air Force installations. Fleet Post Office (FPO) is associated with Navy installations and ships. APO/FPO addresses are utilized by Department of Defense personnel, their family members, and other authorized users. Diplomatic Post Office (DPO) provides global mail service to authorized personnel assigned to designated posts abroad.

[3] Effective July 7, 2004, the GAO's legal name was changed from the General Accounting Office to the Government Accountability Office.

concerns underlying section 3405(e)(13)(A).[4]

D. Payments Subject to Withholding Under Subchapter A of Chapter 3

In accordance with section 3405(e)(1)(B)(iii), the proposed regulation clarifies that a designated distribution does not include a distribution that is subject to withholding under subchapter A of chapter 3 or that would be so subject but for a tax treaty and, therefore, the withholding rules under section 3405(a) and (b) do not apply to such distributions. For example, section 3405(a) or (b) withholding would not apply to a United States-source distribution to a nonresident alien individual from a trust described in section 401(a). In such a case, the withholding rules of section 1441 (within subchapter A of chapter 3) would apply to such distributions. See § 1.1441–1(b)(1).

Proposed Applicability Date

This regulation is proposed to apply with respect to distributions on or after the applicability date of the final regulation. Taxpayers may continue to rely upon Notice 87–7 until this regulation is finalized. Upon publication of a final regulation, Notice 87–7 will be superseded. Notwithstanding the previous sentence, taxpayers may rely upon § 31.3405(e)–1(b)(1) and (2) of the proposed regulation until the applicability date of the final regulation.

Special Analyses

This regulation is not subject to review under section 6(b) of Executive Order 12866 pursuant to the Memorandum of Agreement (April 11, 2018) between the Department of the Treasury and the Office of Management and Budget regarding review of tax regulations. Because this regulation does not impose a collection of information on small entities, the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. chapter 6) does not apply. Pursuant to section 7805(f) of the Internal Revenue Code, this regulation has been submitted to the Chief Counsel for Advocacy of the Small Business Administration for comment on its impact on small business.

[4] The committee report states that ''it will be appropriate to require withholding with respect to pension payments to persons with foreign addresses absent a showing that withholding is not required.'' S. Rep. No. 99–313, pt. 4, at 391 (1986).

Comments and Requests for Public Hearing

Before this proposed regulation is adopted as a final regulation, consideration will be given to any comments that are submitted timely to the IRS as prescribed in this preamble under the **ADDRESSES** heading. The Department of the Treasury and the IRS request comments on all aspects of the proposed rules, including any administrative concerns and how they should be addressed. All comments will be available at *www.regulations.gov* or upon request. A public hearing will be scheduled if requested in writing by any person who timely submits written comments. If a public hearing is scheduled, notice of the date, time, and place of the public hearing will be published in the **Federal Register**.

Statement of Availability of IRS Documents

IRS revenue procedures, revenue rulings, notices and other guidance cited in this preamble are published in the Internal Revenue Bulletin (or Cumulative Bulletin) and are available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Publishing Office, Washington, DC 20402, or by visiting the IRS website at *http://www.irs.gov*.

Drafting Information

The principal author of this proposed regulation is Jeremy D. Lamb, IRS Office of Associate Chief Counsel (Employee Benefits, Exempt Organizations, and Employment Taxes). However, other personnel from the Department of the Treasury and the IRS participated in the development of the proposed regulation.

List of Subjects in 26 CFR Part 31

Employment taxes, Income taxes, Penalties, Pensions, Railroad retirement, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Social security, Unemployment compensation.

Proposed Amendments to the Regulations

Accordingly, 26 CFR part 31 is proposed to be amended as follows:

PART 31—EMPLOYMENT TAXES AND COLLECTION OF INCOME AT THE SOURCE

■ **Paragraph 1.** The authority citation for part 31 continues to read in part as follows:

Authority: 26 U.S.C. 7805.

* * * * *

■ **Par. 2.** Section 31.3405(e)–1 is added to read as follows:

§ 31.3405(e)–1 Questions and answers relating to withholding on pensions, annuities, and certain other deferred income.

(a) The following questions and answers apply for purposes of determining whether a payor of a distribution described in section 3405(a) or (b) must withhold income tax under this section. For purposes of this section, references to the United States include possessions of the United States.

(b)(1) Q–1: Is an Army Post Office (APO), Fleet Post Office (FPO), or Diplomatic Post Office (DPO) address an address located within the United States for purposes of section 3405(e)(13)(A)?

(2) A–1: For purposes of section 3405(e)(13)(A), an APO, FPO, or DPO address is an address located within the United States.

(c)(1) Q–2: Is the payor required to withhold income tax from any distribution described in section 3405(a) or (b) if the payee's residence address that is provided to the payor is located within the United States?

(2) A–2: If the payee's residence address that is provided to the payor is located within the United States, the payor is required to withhold income tax from any distribution described in section 3405(a) or (b) unless the payee has made a valid election of no withholding in accordance with section 3405(a)(2) or (b)(2). Any election of no withholding with respect to a distribution under section 3405(a)(2) or (b)(2) is not valid if the payee instructs the payor to do one or more of the following in connection with the distribution:

(i) Send the distribution to a financial institution or other person located outside of the United States;

(ii) Send the distribution to a financial institution or other person located within the United States with further instructions (such as ''for further credit to'' instructions) directing that the funds be forwarded to a financial institution or other person located outside of the United States; or

(iii) Send the distribution to a financial institution or other person pursuant to payment instructions (including addenda information) that reference an International Automated Clearing House Transaction (IAT), International Bank Account Number (IBAN), or Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication (SWIFT) Business Identifier Code (BIC) linked to a financial institution or other person located outside of the United States.

(d)(1) Q–3: Is the payor required to withhold income tax from a distribution

described in section 3405(a) or (b) if the payee's residence address that is provided to the payor is located outside of the United States?

(2) A–3: Unless section 3405(e)(13)(B) (which provides an exception for certain nonresident aliens) applies, if the payee's residence address that is provided to the payor is located outside of the United States, the payor is required to withhold income tax from a distribution described in section 3405(a) or (b), without regard to the delivery instructions and without regard to any request by the payee to elect no withholding. Withholding would be required, in this case, even if the payee has requested that the distribution be delivered to a financial institution or other person located within the United States.

(e)(1) Q–4: Is the payor required to withhold income tax from a distribution described in section 3405(a) or (b) if the payee has not provided the payor with the payee's residence address?

(2) A–4: If a payee has not provided the payor with the payee's residence address, the payor is required to withhold income tax from a distribution described in section 3405(a) or (b). A payee may not elect no withholding under section 3405(a)(2) or (b)(2) and any purported election of no withholding by such payee is not valid. For purposes of this section, a payee who has provided the payor with an address for the payee's nominee, trustee, or agent without also providing the payee's residence address has not provided a residence address.

(f)(1) Q–5: Do the withholding rules under section 3405(a) and (b) apply to a payee who is to receive a distribution that is subject to withholding under subchapter A of chapter 3 (or that would be so subject but for a tax treaty)?

(2) A–5: In accordance with section 3405(e)(1)(B)(iii), a designated distribution does not include a distribution of a United States-source payment that is subject to withholding under the rules of section 1441 and § 1.1441–1(b)(1) of this chapter (or that would be so subject but for a tax treaty), such as a pension or other deferred compensation plan distribution to be made to a payee who is a nonresident alien (or other individual payee who is presumed to be a foreign person under the presumption rules of § 1.1441–1(b)(3) of this chapter). Withholding under the rules of section 1441 and § 1.1441–1(b)(1) of this chapter, rather than under the rules of section 3405(a) or (b), would apply to such a distribution.

(g)(1) Q–6: What is the effective date and applicability date of this section?

(2) A–6: This section is effective on the date of publication of the Treasury decision adopting these rules as a final regulation in the **Federal Register**. The regulation in this section applies with respect to distributions on or after the applicability date of the final regulation.

Kirsten Wielobob,

Deputy Commissioner for Services and Enforcement.

[FR Doc. 2019–11292 Filed 5–30–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4830–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

33 CFR Part 165

[Docket Number USCG–2018–1009]

RIN 1625–AA00

Safety Zones; Sector Upper Mississippi River Annual and Recurring Safety Zones Update

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Notice of proposed rulemaking.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard proposes to amend and update its tables of annual and recurring safety zones that take place within the Eighth Coast Guard District listed in our regulations. We invite your comments on this proposed rulemaking.

DATES: Comments and related material must be received by the Coast Guard on or before July 1, 2019.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments identified by docket number USCG–2018–1009 using the Federal eRulemaking Portal at *https://www.regulations.gov*. See the ''Public Participation and Request for Comments'' portion of the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** section for further instructions on submitting comments.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: If you have questions about this proposed rulemaking, call or email Lieutenant Commander Christian Barger, Sector Upper Mississippi River Waterways Management Division, U.S. Coast Guard; telephone 314–269–2560, email *Christian.J.Barger@uscg.mil*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Table of Abbreviations

CFR Code of Federal Regulations
COTP Captain of the Port Sector Upper Mississippi River
DHS Department of Homeland Security
FR Federal Register
NPRM Notice of proposed rulemaking
§ Section
U.S.C. United States Code

II. Background, Purpose, and Legal Basis

The Captain of the Port Sector Upper Mississippi River (COTP) proposes to amend and update section 165.801 Table 2 of Title 33 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) (33 CFR 165.801 Table 2) titled *Sector Upper Mississippi River Annual and Recurring Safety Zones* to accurately reflect safety zones occurring on a regular basis in the Sector Upper Mississippi River Captain of the Port Zone. We propose to remove four safety zones that are no longer necessary. In addition, the COTP proposes to amend Table 2 by updating details of all safety zones. The updated details of all safety zones include correcting errors in the names of twelve safety zones, re-defining the date of safety zones for fireworks displays for 4th of July celebrations to permit greater flexibility in planning of these events, correcting errors in the nearest city for nine safety zones, and removing sponsor names from all safety zones. Finally, the COTP proposes to amend Table 2 by rearranging the Table to display safety zones first by the body of water on which they take place (alphabetically), second by the date(s) on which those safety zones will be enforced, and third by mile marker (descending).

This proposed rule would ensure that the public is informed of annual and recurring safety zones taking place within the Sector Upper Mississippi River Captain of the Port Zone, that the table of annual and recurring safety zones is easy to read, and would considerably reduce administrative burden to both the Coast Guard and those requesting the enforcement of recurring safety zones. The Coast Guard is proposing this rulemaking under the authority in 46 U.S.C. 70034 (previously 33 U.S.C. 1231).

The Coast Guard encourages the public to participate in this proposed rulemaking through the comment process so that any necessary changes not already contained in this proposed rule, can be identified and implemented in a timely and efficient manner.

III. Discussion of Proposed Rule

Section 165.801 of Title 33 CFR contains regulations related to annual and recurring safety zones. From time to time, this section requires amendment to properly reflect safety zones recurring within the Eighth Coast Guard District. This proposed rule would remove four safety zones that are no longer necessary, update details for all safety zones to include the correction of

twelve names, re-defining the date of safety zones for fireworks displays for 4th of July celebrations to permit greater flexibility in planning of these events, correcting errors in the nearest city for nine safety zones, removing sponsor names from all safety zones, and rearrange the Table to display safety zones first by the body of water on which they take place (alphabetically), second by the date(s) on which those safety zones will be enforced, and third by mile marker (descending).The proposed changes are as follows.

This proposed rule would remove the following four safety zones from Table 2 of 33 CFR 165.801:

Date	Sponsor/name	Sector upper Mississippi River location	Safety zone
3. 1 day—2nd weekend of June.	City of Champlin/Father Hennepin Fireworks Display.	Champlin, MN	Upper Mississippi River mile marker 870.5 to 872.0.
34. 1 day—4th of July weekend.	McGregor/Marquette Chamber Commerce/Independence Day Celebration.	McGregor, IA	Upper Mississippi River mile marker 635.7 to 634.2.
35. 2 days—2nd weekend in August.	Tug Committee/Great River Tug	Port Byron, IL	Upper Mississippi River mile marker 497.2 to 497.6 (Illinois).
39. 2 days—Weekend that precedes Labor Day Weekend.	Lake of the Ozarks Shootout, Inc./Lake of the Ozarks Shootout.	Lake of the Ozarks, MO	Lake of the Ozarks mile marker 032.5 to 034.5.

This proposed rule would update the details of all safety zones in Table 2 of 33 CFR 165.801 and reorganize the table as follows:

Date	Event	City, state	Safety zone
Illinois River			
1. 1 day—Either on or within a week before or after July 4th.	Red, White, and Boom Peoria	Peoria, IL	Mile Markers 162.5–162.1.
2. 1 day—Either on or within a week before or after July 4th.	Grafton Chamber 4th of July Fireworks	Grafton, IL	Mile Markers 1.5–0.5.
Lake of the Ozarks			
3. 1 day—Last Sunday of May.	Tan-Tar-A Resort Memorial Day Fireworks.	Osage Beach, MO	Mile Markers 26.2–25.8.
4. 1 day—Last Sunday of May.	Lodge of the Four Seasons Memorial Day Fireworks.	Lake Ozark, MO	Mile Markers 14.2–13.8.
5. 1 day—Either on or within a week before or after July 4th.	Tan-Tar-A Resort 4th of July Fireworks	Osage Beach, MO	Mile Markers 26.2–25.8.
6. 1 day—Either on or within a week before or after July 4th.	Lodge of the Four Seasons 4th of July Fireworks.	Lake Ozark, MO	Mile Markers 14.2–13.8.
7. 1 day—First weekend of September.	Tan-Tar-A Resort Labor Day Fireworks	Osage Beach, MO	Mile Markers 26.2–25.8.
8. 1 day—First weekend of September.	Lodge of the Four Seasons Labor Day Fireworks.	Lake Ozark, MO	Mile Markers 14.2–13.8.
Missouri River			
9. 1 day—Either the last weekend of June or first weekend of July.	KC Riverfest	Kansas City, MO	Mile Markers 365.5–364.8.
10. 1 day—Either on or within a week before or after July 4th.	Parkville 4th of July Fireworks	Parkville, MO	Mile Markers 378.0–377.5.
11. 1 day—Either on or within a week before or after July 4th.	Salute to America	Jefferson City, MO	Mile Markers 143.5 to 143.0.
12. 1 day—Either on or within a week before or after July 4th.	Hermann 4th of July Fireworks	Hermann, MO	Mile Markers 98.0 to 97.0.
13. 2 days—Either on or within a week before or after July 4th.	St. Charles Riverfest	St. Charles, MO	Mile Markers 28.8 to 28.2.
14. 2 days—Third weekend of July.	Amelia Earhart Festival	Atchison, KS	Mile Markers 424.5 to 422.0.
15. 2 days—Third weekend of September.	Riverside Riverfest	Riverside, MO	Mile Markers 372.2–371.8.

Date	Event	City, state	Safety zone
16. 1 day—The weekend before Thanksgiving.	Parkville Christmas on the River	Parkville, MO	Mile Markers 378.0–377.5.
St. Croix River			
17. 1 day—Either the last weekend of June or first weekend of July.	Hudson Booster Days	Hudson, WI	Mile Markers 17.2–16.8.
18. 1 day—Either on or within a week before or after July 4th.	Stillwater 4th of July	Stillwater, MN	Mile Markers 23.5–22.9.
19. 4 days—Third week of July.	Lumberjack Days	Stillwater, MN	Mile Markers 23.5–22.9.
Upper Mississippi River			
20. 1 day—Fourth weekend of May.	Lumiere Place Memorial Day Fireworks	St. Louis, MO	Mile Markers 180.5–180.0.
21. 1 day—First weekend of June.	St. Louis Brewers Guild Festival Fireworks.	St. Louis, MO	Mile Markers 180–179.2.
22. 1 day—Third Sunday of June.	Burlington Steamboat Days	Burlington, IA	Mile Markers 404.5–403.5.
23. 1 day—The Sunday of Father's Day weekend.	Winona Steamboat Days Fireworks	Winona, MN	Mile Markers 725.7–725.4.
24. 1 day—Either the last weekend of June or first weekend of July.	Bellevue Heritage Days	Bellevue, IA	Mile Markers 556.5–556.5.
25. 4 days—Either the first or second week of July.	La Crosse Riverfest Air Show and Fireworks.	La Crosse, WI	Mile Markers 698.5–697.5.
26. 1 day—First weekend of July.	Lumiere Place 4th of July Fireworks	St. Louis, MO	Mile Markers 180.5–180.0.
27. 1 day—Either on or within a week before or after July 4th.	Red, White, and Boom Minneapolis	Minneapolis, MN	Mile Markers 854.5–853.5.
28. 1 day—Either on or within a week before or after July 4th.	Mississippi Alumination	Red Wing, MN	Mile Markers 791.2 –790.8.
29. 1 day–Either on or within a week before or after July 4th.	Lake City 4th of July Fireworks	Lake City, MN	Mile Markers 772.8–772.4.
30. 1 day—Either on or within a week before or after July 4th.	Marquette Independence Day Celebration.	Marquette, IA	Mile Markers 635.7–634.2.
31. 1 day—Either on or within a week before or after July 4th.	Stars and Stripes	Guttenberg, IA	Mile Markers 615.5 –615.0.
32. 1 day—Either on or within a week before or after July 4th.	Radio Dubuque/Dubuque JayCees Air Show and Fireworks.	Dubuque, IA	Mile Markers 583.0–581.0.
33. 1 day—Either on or within a week before or after July 4th.	City of East Moline Fireworks	East Moline, IA	Mile Markers 490.2–489.8.
34. 1 day—Either on or within a week before or after July 4th.	Red, White, and Boom Davenport	Davenport, IA	Mile Markers 482.7–482.0.
35. 1 day—Either on or within a week before or after July 4th.	Muscatine 4th of July Fireworks	Muscatine, IA	Mile Markers 456.0–455.0.
36. 1 day—Either on or within a week before or after July 4th.	Louisiana July 4th Fireworks	Louisiana, MO	Mile Markers 283.0–282.0.
37. 1 day—Either on or within a week before or after July 4th.	Mississippi Fireworks Festival	Alton, IL	Mile Markers 203.0–202.5.
38. 3 days—Either on or within a week before or after July 4th.	Fair St. Louis	St. Louis, MO	Mile Markers 180.0–179.2.
39. 1 day—Second weekend of July.	Prairie du Chien Fireworks	Prairie du Chien, WI	Mile Markers 635.7–635.2.
40. 2 days—Third weekend of July.	Hastings Rivertown Days	Hastings, MN	Mile Markers 815.2–813.7.
41. 1 day—Fourth weekend of July.	Aquatennial Fireworks	Minneapolis, MN	Mile Markers 854.2–853.2.

Date	Event	City, state	Safety zone
42. 1 day—Second weekend of August.	Lansing Fish Days Fireworks	Lansing, IA	Mile Markers 663.9–662.8.
43. 2 days—First weekend of September.	City of Keithsburg Fireworks	Keithsburg, IL	Mile Markers 427.5–427.3.
44. 1 day—First weekend of September.	Lumiere Place Labor Day Fireworks	St. Louis, MO	Mile Markers 180.5–180.0.

The effect of this proposed rule would be to restrict general navigation for a duration of time during the listed dates in accordance with the regulations in 33 CFR 165.801. The proposed recurring safety zones are necessary to provide for the safety of life on navigable waters during events which pose a risk to persons and vessels operating on the waterway.

IV. Regulatory Analyses

We developed this proposed rule after considering numerous statutes and Executive orders related to rulemaking. Below we summarize our analyses based on a number of these statutes and Executive orders and we discuss First Amendment rights of protestors.

A. Regulatory Planning and Review

Executive Orders 12866 and 13563 direct agencies to assess the costs and benefits of available regulatory alternatives and, if regulation is necessary, to select regulatory approaches that maximize net benefits. Executive Order 13771 directs agencies to control regulatory costs through a budgeting process. This NPRM has not been designated a ''significant regulatory action,'' under Executive Order 12866. Accordingly, the NPRM has not been reviewed by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), and pursuant to OMB guidance it is exempt from the requirements of Executive Order 13771.

This regulatory action determination is based on the location, size, and duration of the safety zones that will be in place during the listed events. The enforcement of these safety zones would be limited in size and duration necessary to ensure the safety of life during the listed events. Additionally, this proposed rule would only modify the existing tables of events by removing four safety zones that no longer take place, updating the details of safety zones to ensure they are current and accurate, and modifying the safety zone table for easier reading.

B. Impact on Small Entities

The Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980, 5 U.S.C. 601–612, as amended, requires Federal agencies to consider the potential impact of regulations on small entities during rulemaking. The term ''small entities'' comprises small businesses, not-for-profit organizations that are independently owned and operated and are not dominant in their fields, and governmental jurisdictions with populations of less than 50,000. The Coast Guard certifies under 5 U.S.C. 605(b) that this proposed rule would not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

While some owners or operators of vessels intending to transit the safety zones may be small entities, for the reasons stated in section IV.A above, this proposed rule would not have a significant economic impact on any vessel owner or operator.

If you think that your business, organization, or governmental jurisdiction qualifies as a small entity and that this rule would have a significant economic impact on it, please submit a comment (see **ADDRESSES**) explaining why you think it qualifies and how and to what degree this rule would economically affect it.

Under section 213(a) of the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996 (Pub. L. 104–121), we want to assist small entities in understanding this proposed rule. If the rule would affect your small business, organization, or governmental jurisdiction and you have questions concerning its provisions or options for compliance, please contact the person listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section. The Coast Guard will not retaliate against small entities that question or complain about this proposed rule or any policy or action of the Coast Guard.

C. Collection of Information

This proposed rule would not call for a new collection of information under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501–3520).

D. Federalism and Indian Tribal Governments

A rule has implications for federalism under Executive Order 13132, Federalism, if it has a substantial direct effect on the States, on the relationship between the national government and the States, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government. We have analyzed this proposed rule under that Order and have determined that it is consistent with the fundamental federalism principles and preemption requirements described in Executive Order 13132.

Also, this proposed rule does not have tribal implications under Executive Order 13175, Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments, because it would not have a substantial direct effect on one or more Indian tribes, on the relationship between the Federal Government and Indian tribes, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities between the Federal Government and Indian tribes. If you believe this proposed rule has implications for federalism or Indian tribes, please contact the person listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section.

E. Unfunded Mandates Reform Act

The Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1531–1538) requires Federal agencies to assess the effects of their discretionary regulatory actions. In particular, the Act addresses actions that may result in the expenditure by a State, local, or tribal government, in the aggregate, or by the private sector of $100,000,000 (adjusted for inflation) or more in any one year. Though this proposed rule would not result in such an expenditure, we do discuss the effects of this rule elsewhere in this preamble.

F. Environment

We have analyzed this proposed rule under Department of Homeland Security Directive 023–01 and Commandant Instruction M16475.1D, which guide the Coast Guard in complying with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321–4370f), and have made a preliminary determination that this action is one of a category of actions that do not individually or cumulatively have a significant effect on the human environment. This proposed rule involves the amendment of existing safety zone tables found in 33 CFR 165.801 to accurately reflect recurring safety zones occurring on a regular basis within the Eighth Coast Guard District.

Normally such actions are categorically excluded from further review under paragraph L60(b) of Appendix A, Table 1 of DHS Instruction Manual 023–01–001–01, Rev. 01, for which a Record of Environmental Consideration is not required. However, prior to the activation of any listed safety zone, a complete environmental review will be conducted in accordance with DHS Instruction Manual 023–01–001–01, Rev.01 and Commandant Instruction M16475.1D. We seek any comments or information that may lead to the discovery of a significant environmental impact from this proposed rule.

G. Protest Activities

The Coast Guard respects the First Amendment rights of protesters. Protesters are asked to contact the person listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section to coordinate protest activities so that your message can be received without jeopardizing the safety or security of people, places, or vessels.

V. Public Participation and Request for Comments

We view public participation as essential to effective rulemaking, and will consider all comments and material received during the comment period. Your comment can help shape the outcome of this rulemaking. If you submit a comment, please include the docket number for this rulemaking, indicate the specific section of this document to which each comment applies, and provide a reason for each suggestion or recommendation.

We encourage you to submit comments through the Federal eRulemaking Portal at *http://www.regulations.gov*. If your material cannot be submitted using *http://www.regulations.gov,* contact the person in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section of this document for alternate instructions.

We accept anonymous comments. All comments received will be posted without change to *https://www.regulations.gov* and will include any personal information you have provided. For more about privacy and the docket, visit *https://www.regulations.gov/privacyNotice*.

Documents mentioned in this NPRM as being available in the docket, and all public comments, will be in our online docket at *https://www.regulations.gov* and can be viewed by following that website's instructions. Additionally, if you go to the online docket and sign up for email alerts, you will be notified when comments are posted or a final rule is published.

List of Subjects in 33 CFR Part 165

Harbors, Marine safety, Navigation (water), Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Security measures, Waterways.

For the reasons discussed in the preamble, the Coast Guard proposes to amend 33 CFR part 165 as follows:

PART 165—REGULATED NAVIGATION AREAS AND LIMITED ACCESS AREAS

■ 1. The authority citation for part 165 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 46 U.S.C. 70034, 70051; 33 CFR 1.05–1, 6.04–1, 6.04–6, and 160.5; Department of Homeland Security Delegation No. 0170.1

■ 2. Revise Table 2 to § 165.801 as follows:

TABLE 2 TO § 165.801—SECTOR UPPER MISSISSIPPI RIVER ANNUAL AND RECURRING SAFETY ZONES

Date	Event	City, state	Safety zone
Illinois River			
1. 1 day—Either on or within a week before or after July 4th.	Red, White, and Boom Peoria	Peoria, IL	Mile Markers 162.5–162.1.
2. 1 day—Either on or within a week before or after July 4th.	Grafton Chamber 4th of July Fireworks	Grafton, IL	Mile Markers 1.5–0.5.
Lake of the Ozarks			
3. 1 day—Last Sunday of May.	Tan-Tar-A Resort Memorial Day Fireworks.	Osage Beach, MO	Mile Markers 26.2–25.8.
4. 1 day—Last Sunday of May.	Lodge of the Four Seasons Memorial Day Fireworks.	Lake Ozark, MO	Mile Markers 14.2–13.8.
5. 1 day—Either on or within a week before or after July 4th.	Tan-Tar-A Resort 4th of July Fireworks	Osage Beach, MO	Mile Markers 26.2–25.8.
6. 1 day—Either on or within a week before or after July 4th.	Lodge of the Four Seasons 4th of July Fireworks.	Lake Ozark, MO	Mile Markers 14.2–13.8.
7. 1 day—First weekend of September.	Tan-Tar-A Resort Labor Day Fireworks	Osage Beach, MO	Mile Markers 26.2–25.8.
8. 1 day—First weekend of September.	Lodge of the Four Seasons Labor Day Fireworks.	Lake Ozark, MO	Mile Markers 14.2–13.8.
Missouri River			
9. 1 day—Either the last weekend of June or first weekend of July.	KC Riverfest	Kansas City, MO	Mile Markers 365.5–364.8.
10. 1 day—Either on or within a week before or after July 4th.	Parkville 4th of July Fireworks	Parkville, MO	Mile Markers 378.0–377.5.

TABLE 2 TO § 165.801—SECTOR UPPER MISSISSIPPI RIVER ANNUAL AND RECURRING SAFETY ZONES—Continued

Date	Event	City, state	Safety zone
11. 1 day—Either on or within a week before or after July 4th.	Salute to America	Jefferson City, MO	Mile Markers 143.5 to 143.0.
12. 1 day—Either on or within a week before or after July 4th.	Hermann 4th of July Fireworks	Hermann, MO	Mile Markers 98.0 to 97.0.
13. 2 days—Either on or within a week before or after July 4th.	St. Charles Riverfest	St. Charles, MO	Mile Markers 28.8 to 28.2.
14. 2 days—Third weekend of July.	Amelia Earhart Festival	Atchison, KS	Mile Markers 424.5 to 422.0.
15. 2 days—Third weekend of September.	Riverside Riverfest	Riverside, MO	Mile Markers 372.2–371.8.
16. 1 day—The weekend before Thanksgiving.	Parkville Christmas on the River	Parkville, MO	Mile Markers 378.0–377.5.
St. Croix River			
17. 1 day—Either the last weekend of June or first weekend of July.	Hudson Booster Days	Hudson, WI	Mile Markers 17.2–16.8.
18. 1 day—Either on or within a week before or after July 4th.	Stillwater 4th of July	Stillwater, MN	Mile Markers 23.5–22.9.
19. 4 days—Third week of July.	Lumberjack Days	Stillwater, MN	Mile Markers 23.5–22.9.
Upper Mississippi River			
20. 1 day—Fourth weekend of May.	Lumiere Place Memorial Day Fireworks	St. Louis, MO	Mile Markers 180.5–180.0.
21. 1 day—First weekend of June.	St. Louis Brewers Guild Festival Fireworks.	St. Louis, MO	Mile Markers 180–179.2.
22. 1 day—Third Sunday of June.	Burlington Steamboat Days	Burlington, IA	Mile Markers 404.5–403.5.
23. 1 day—The Sunday of Father's Day weekend.	Winona Steamboat Days Fireworks	Winona, MN	Mile Markers 725.7–725.4.
24. 1 day—Either the last weekend of June or first weekend of July.	Bellevue Heritage Days	Bellevue, IA	Mile Markers 556.5–556.5.
25. 4 days—Either the first or second week of July.	La Crosse Riverfest Air Show and Fireworks.	La Crosse, WI	Mile Markers 698.5–697.5.
26. 1 day—First weekend of July.	Lumiere Place 4th of July Fireworks	St. Louis, MO	Mile Markers 180.5–180.0.
27. 1 day—Either on or within a week before or after July 4th.	Red, White, and Boom Minneapolis	Minneapolis, MN	Mile Markers 854.5–853.5.
28. 1 day—Either on or within a week before or after July 4th.	Mississippi Alumination	Red Wing, MN	Mile Markers 791.2 –790.8.
29. 1 day—Either on or within a week before or after July 4th.	Lake City 4th of July Fireworks	Lake City, MN	Mile Markers 772.8–772.4.
30. 1 day—Either on or within a week before or after July 4th.	Marquette Independence Day Celebration.	Marquette, IA	Mile Markers 635.7–634.2.
31. 1 day—Either on or within a week before or after July 4th.	Stars and Stripes	Guttenberg, IA	Mile Markers 615.5 –615.0.
32. 1 day—Either on or within a week before or after July 4th.	Radio Dubuque/Dubuque JayCees Air Show and Fireworks.	Dubuque, IA	Mile Markers 583.0–581.0.
33. 1 day—Either on or within a week before or after July 4th.	City of East Moline Fireworks	East Moline, IA	Mile Markers 490.2–489.8.
34. 1 day—Either on or within a week before or after July 4th.	Red, White, and Boom Davenport	Davenport, IA	Mile Markers 482.7–482.0.
35. 1 day—Either on or within a week before or after July 4th.	Muscatine 4th of July Fireworks	Muscatine, IA	Mile Markers 456.0–455.0.

TABLE 2 TO § 165.801—SECTOR UPPER MISSISSIPPI RIVER ANNUAL AND RECURRING SAFETY ZONES—Continued

Date	Event	City, state	Safety zone
36. 1 day—Either on or within a week before or after July 4th.	Louisiana July 4th Fireworks	Louisiana, MO	Mile Markers 283.0–282.0.
37. 1 day—Either on or within a week before or after July 4th.	Mississippi Fireworks Festival	Alton, IL	Mile Markers 203.0–202.5.
38. 3 days—Either on or within a week before or after July 4th.	Fair St. Louis	St. Louis, MO	Mile Markers 180.0–179.2.
39. 1 day—Second weekend of July.	Prairie du Chien Fireworks	Prairie du Chien, WI	Mile Markers 635.7–635.2.
40. 2 days—Third weekend of July.	Hastings Rivertown Days	Hastings, MN	Mile Markers 815.2–813.7.
41. 1 day—Fourth weekend of July.	Aquatennial Fireworks	Minneapolis, MN	Mile Markers 854.2–853.2.
42. 1 day—Second weekend of August.	Lansing Fish Days Fireworks	Lansing, IA	Mile Markers 663.9–662.8.
43. 2 days—First weekend of September.	City of Keithsburg Fireworks	Keithsburg, IL	Mile Markers 427.5–427.3.
44. 1 day—First weekend of September.	Lumiere Place Labor Day Fireworks	St. Louis, MO	Mile Markers 180.5–180.0.

Dated: April 24, 2019.

S.A. Stoermer,

Captain, U.S. Coast Guard, Captain of the Port Sector Upper Mississippi River.

[FR Doc. 2019–11452 Filed 5–30–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110–04–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[EPA–R06–OAR–2019–0301; FRL–9994–02-Region 6]

Air Plan Approval; Arkansas; Revisions to State Implementation Plan Permitting Programs

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to the Federal Clean Air Act (CAA or the Act), the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is proposing to approve revisions to the Arkansas State Implementation Plan (SIP) Permitting Programs submitted on October 24, 2002, July 26, 2010, November 6, 2012, and March 24, 2017. Most of the revisions are administrative in nature and make the SIP current with Federal rules. In addition, the revisions add permit flexibility provisions to the NSR program. This proposed action is consistent with the requirements of section 110 of the CAA.

DATES: Written comments must be received on or before July 1, 2019.

ADDRESSES: Submit your comments, identified by Docket No. EPA–R06–OAR–2019–0301, at *https://www.regulations.gov* or via email to *mohr.ashley@epa.gov*. Follow the online instructions for submitting comments. Once submitted, comments cannot be edited or removed from *Regulations.gov*. The EPA may publish any comment received to its public docket. Do not submit electronically any information you consider to be Confidential Business Information (CBI) or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. Multimedia submissions (audio, video, etc.) must be accompanied by a written comment. The written comment is considered the official comment and should include discussion of all points you wish to make. The EPA will generally not consider comments or comment contents located outside of the primary submission (*i.e.* on the web, cloud, or other file sharing system). For additional submission methods, please contact Ashley Mohr, 214–665–7289, *mohr.ashley@epa.gov*. For the full EPA public comment policy, information about CBI or multimedia submissions, and general guidance on making effective comments, please visit *https://www.epa.gov/dockets/commenting-epa-dockets*.

Docket: The index to the docket for this action is available electronically at *www.regulations.gov* and in hard copy at the EPA Region 6 Office, 1201 Elm Street, Dallas, Texas. While all documents in the docket are listed in the index, some information may be publicly available only at the hard copy location (*e.g.,* copyrighted material), and some may not be publicly available at either location (*e.g.,* CBI).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ashley Mohr, EPA Region 6 Office, Air Permits Section, 1201 Elm Street, Dallas, TX 75202, 214–665–7289, *mohr.ashley@epa.gov*. To inspect the hard copy materials, please schedule an appointment with Ms. Mohr or Mr. Bill Deese at 214–665–7253.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Throughout this document wherever ''we,'' ''us,'' or ''our'' is used, we mean the EPA.

I. Background

The EPA is proposing approval of SIP revisions submitted by Arkansas on October 24, 2002, July 26, 2010, November 6, 2012, and March 24, 2017. The proposed revisions addressed in this action include administrative revisions, revisions that make the Arkansas SIP current with Federal rules, and revisions that add permit flexibility provisions to the NSR program. Also, included in this action is the proposed approval of revisions to the Arkansas SIP that address EPA's previous 2016 disapproval related to biomass deferral language. The specific provisions addressed in this action are discussed below.

A. October 24, 2002 Submittal

On October 24, 2002, Arkansas submitted revisions to the SIP that included changes enacted at Reg. 26, Chapters 3, 4, and 6. These revisions were adopted by the Arkansas Pollution Control & Ecology Commission on August 23, 2002, and became effective on September 26, 2002.

This action is the EPA's first action on the October 24, 2002 SIP revision

submittal and will address all of the SIP revisions to Reg. 26, Chapters 3, 4, and 6 contained in the 2002 submittal.

B. July 26, 2010 Submittal

On July 26, 2010, Arkansas submitted revisions to the SIP that included changes enacted at Reg. 19, Chapters 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, and Appendix A and enacted at Reg. 26, Chapters 3, 4, 5, and 6. These revisions were adopted by the Arkansas Pollution Control & Ecology Commission on December 5, 2008, and became effective on January 25, 2009. (On November 23, 2010, Teresa Marks, Director of the Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ), provided a clarification letter regarding the July 26, 2010 submittal. This clarification letter was a resubmission of the SIP revision resulting from the previous submittal containing one incorrect hardcopy and electronic copy of the SIP revision.) On March 28, 2019, Arkansas withdrew a portion of the July 26, 2010 submitted revisions from consideration for approval into the Arkansas SIP. Therefore, EPA is not taking action on those withdrawn revisions, as they are no longer in front of EPA for review.[1]

The EPA is proposing to take action only on the revisions to Reg. 19, Chapter 4, Sections 405, 411, 414, 415, and 416; Reg. 19, Appendix A; Reg. 26, Chapter 3, Sections 301 and 302; Reg. 26, Chapter 4, Sections 401, 402, 407, 409, and 410; Reg. 26, Chapter 5, Sections 501 and 502; and Reg. 26, Chapter 6, Sections 601, 602, 603, and 604. The July 26, 2010 submittal also contained the replacement of ''Sections'' with ''Reg.'' throughout Reg. 19 and Reg. 26 section headings (*e.g.,* ''Section 26.101'' heading revised to ''Reg. 26.101''). We are proposing to approve this non-substantive change throughout the current SIP-approved portions of Reg. 19 and Reg. 26. The EPA has already taken action on other elements of this submittal as follows: (1) EPA approved revisions to Reg. 19, Chapter 15 on March 12, 2012 (77 FR 14604); (2) EPA approved revisions to Reg. 19, Chapter 9 on April 2, 2013 (78 FR 19596); (3) EPA approved revisions to Reg. 19, Chapter 14 on April 17, 2014 (78 FR 21631); (4) EPA approved revisions to Reg. 19, Chapters 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, and 13 on March 4, 2015 (80 FR 11573); and (5) EPA approved a portion of the revisions to Reg. 19, Chapter 4 on June 29, 2018 (83 FR 30553).

[1] Arkansas withdrew the following revisions from the July 26, 2010 submittal in their March 28, 2019 request for withdrawal: Changes to Reg. 19.407(B)(1)(b).

C. November 6, 2012 Submittal

On November 6, 2012, Arkansas submitted revisions to the SIP that included changes enacted at Reg. 19, Chapters 1, 2, 3, 5, 9 and Appendix A and enacted at Reg. 26, Chapter 4. These revisions were adopted by the Arkansas Pollution Control & Ecology Commission on June 22, 2012, and October 26, 2012, and became effective on July 9, 2012, and November 18, 2012, respectively. On March 28, 2019, Arkansas withdrew a portion of the November 6, 2012 submitted revisions from consideration for approval into the Arkansas SIP. Therefore, EPA is not taking action on those withdrawn revisions, as they are no longer before EPA for review.[2] In addition, EPA returned a portion of the November 6, 2012 submitted revisions back to Arkansas because they were no longer applicable as a result of the March 28, 2019 withdrawal request. EPA is not taking action those returned revisions, as they are no longer in front of EPA for review.[3]

The EPA is proposing to take action only on the revisions to Reg. 19, Chapter 4, Section 407; Reg. 19, Appendix A; and Reg. 26, Chapter 4, Section 401. The EPA has already taken action on other elements of this submittal as follows: (1) EPA approved revisions to Reg. 19, Chapter 9 on April 2, 2013 (78 FR 19596); (2) EPA approved revisions to Reg. 19, Chapters 1 and 2 on March 4, 2015 (80 FR 11573); and (3) EPA approved revisions to Reg. 9, Chapters 1, 2, 3, 5, and 9 on April 30, 2015 (80 FR 24216).

D. March 24, 2017 Submittal

On March 24, 2017, Arkansas submitted revisions to the SIP that included changes enacted at Reg. 19, Chapters 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 14, 15, Appendix A, and Appendix B and enacted at Reg. 26, Chapters 3, 4, 5, and 6, as well as, the submittal of Infrastructure and NAAQS SIPs. These revisions were adopted by the Arkansas Pollution Control & Ecology Commission on February 26, 2016, and became effective on March 14, 2016.

The EPA is proposing to take action only on the revisions to Reg. 19, Chapter 7, Sections 702 and 703; Reg. 19, Chapter 9, Sections 901, 903, and 904; Reg. 19, Chapter 11; Reg. 19, Appendix A; Reg. 26, Chapter 3, Section 302; Reg. 26, Chapter 4, Sections 401, 402, and 407; Reg. 26, Chapter 5, Section 502; and Reg. 26, Chapter 6, Sections 602, 603, and 604. The EPA has already taken action on other elements of this submittal as follows: (1) EPA approved revisions to Reg. 19, Chapter 9 on April 2, 2013 (78 FR 19596); (2) EPA approved revisions to Reg. 19, Chapters 1 and 2 on March 4, 2015 (80 FR 11573); (3) EPA approved revisions to Reg. 9, Chapters 1, 2, 3, 5, and 9 on April 30, 2015 (80 FR 24216).

[2] Arkansas withdrew the following revisions from the November 6, 2012 submittal in their March 28, 2019 request for withdrawal: Changes to Reg. 19.405(B)(1); changes to Reg. 19.407(C)(3); changes to Reg. 19, Appendix A, Group A, Item 1; and the addition of ''75,000 tpy carbon dioxide'' to Reg. 19, Appendix A, Group A, Item 13.

[3] As a result of Arkansas's March 28, 2019 withdrawal request, the revisions to 407(B)(1)(b) submitted on November 6, 2012 were no longer applicable and were returned to the state on May 21, 2019.

II. Summary of Revisions to the Arkansas SIP and EPA's Evaluation

A. Non-Substantive Changes

Non-substantive changes were made to Regulation 19, Chapter 4, Sections 405, 406, 407, 411, 412, and 415; Chapter 7, Sections 702 and 703; Chapter 9, Sections 901, 903, and 904; Chapter 11; Appendix A and Regulation 26, Chapter 3, Section 302; Chapter 4, Sections 401, 402, and 407; Chapter 5, Section 502; and Chapter 6, Sections 602, 603, and 604 such as edits to acronyms, punctuation and section symbols. A complete listing of the non-substantive changes is in the TSD for this action. In addition, as part of the July 2, 2010 SIP revision submittal, section headings were changed from ''Section'' to ''Reg.'' throughout Reg. 19 and Reg. 26. We are proposing approval of this non-substantive change to the SIP-approved portions of Reg. 19 and Reg. 26 as part of this action. The non-substantive changes are being approved here to maintain consistency between State rules and the approved SIP.

B. Updated References to Federal Regulations

Revisions were made to Regulations 19 and 26 to reflect more recent publication and/or effective dates of federal regulations that are referenced in the Arkansas SIP. These revisions are found in Regulation 19, Chapter 4, Sections 407 and 412; Chapter 7, Sections 702 and 703; Chapter 9, Section 903 and 904; and Appendix A and Regulation 26, Chapter 4, Section 401; and Chapter 6, Sections 603 and 604. The TSD for this action includes a complete listing of the revised reference dates along with a description of any changes the update version(s) of the federal rule contained. These changes are being approved here to maintain consistency between State rules and the approved SIP and so that the current SIP references the updated federal regulations.

C. Clarifications to Existing SIP Provisions

Revisions to provide additional clarification in the regulatory language were made to Reg. 19, Section 407 and Reg. 19, Appendix A. These changes were made to ensure consistency within the regulatory provisions of Reg. 19 and to make the existing requirements clearer within the regulatory language itself. The TSD for this action denotes the revisions made to the regulatory text and details regarding the basis for the revisions. EPA does not believe that the approval of the revisions made to provide additional clarification impact the regulations ability to meet the applicable CAA requirements for the Arkansas SIP, including non-interference with attainment.

D. Revisions To Address EPA's Previous Disapproval

EPA's final rulemaking effective June 22, 2016, disapproved severable portions of the Arkansas SIP submittal dated November 6, 2012 that adopted the Biomass Deferral because they were no longer consistent with federal laws and regulations (81 FR 32239). In response to EPA's 2016 final rulemaking, Arkansas adopted subsequent revisions to address the disapproval and remove the previously adopted biomass deferral language at Reg. 19.904(G)(2)(b). In this action, EPA is proposing to approve these revisions to the Arkansas SIP that address our 2016 disapproval.

E. Permit Flexibility Provisions—Regulation 19.414, 19.415, and 19.416

Arkansas submitted the permit flexibility provisions found in Reg. 19.414, 415, and 416 for incorporation into the Arkansas SIP. As discussed in this section, EPA finds that the revisions to add these provisions into the SIP are approvable.

Reg. 19.414—Operational Flexibility-Applicant's Duty to Apply for Alternative Scenarios, allows permittees to implement alternative scenarios that were initially included in their permit application, without a permit revision or notification to the Department. These alternative scenarios underwent review by the Department and were included, along with any associated requirements (*e.g.,* monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements), in the permit that underwent public review prior to issuance. Section 110(l) is met because the Department's review is required by the SIP's permitting rules at Reg. 19.402 and 19.405(A) to ensure that the applicable requirements, which include a demonstration that there will be no interference with attainment and reasonable further progress and any other applicable requirement of the Federal CAA, are met for each scenario. As such, approval of the SIP revisions incorporating Reg. 19.414 does not impact the SIP's ability to continuing meeting the applicable requirements since the underlying permitting process through which the alternative scenarios are reviewed, approved, and incorporated into the permit is a SIP-approved process. EPA finds that the approval of Reg. 19.414 into the Arkansas SIP will satisfy the requirements of Section 110(l) to not interfere with applicable requirements concerning attainment or other applicable CAA SIP requirements.

Reg. 19.415—Changes Resulting in No Emissions Increases, allows permittees to make certain changes within the facility that otherwise contravene permit terms without a permit revision if the changes are not modifications under Title I, do not exceed emissions allowed under the permit, do not violate applicable requirements, and do not contravene federally enforceable permit terms and conditions that are monitoring, recordkeeping, reporting, or compliance certification requirements. Pursuant to Reg. 19.415(C), these provisions cannot be used to violate applicable requirements, which would include the circumvention of state or federal permitting requirements and cannot be used for changes that result in emission increases beyond short-term or long-term permitted limits, which were determined to be protective of the NAAQS by ADEQ during permit issuance. Reg. 19.415(D) also prohibits any changes that would contravene federally enforceable permit limits, which would include any applicable SIP requirements. ADEQ has indicated that they would deny any request pursuant to Reg. 19.415 that violates a state or federal permit or permitting requirement.[4] Section 110(l) is met because Reg. 19.415 prohibits changes that circumvent applicable state and federal permitting requirements, including those contained in the SIP, and does not allow for increases in emissions beyond permitting limits that were determined during the SIP-approved permitting process to not cause or contribute to a violation of the NAAQS. EPA finds that the approval of Reg. 19.415 into the Arkansas SIP will not interfere with applicable requirements concerning attainment or other applicable CAA SIP requirements.

Reg. 19.416—Permit Flexibility, codifies ADEQ's discretion to grant extensions to testing, compliance or other dates in a permit; to grant a request to allow temporary emissions and/or testing that would otherwise exceed a limit in a facility's permit; and to allow an alternative to monitoring specified in a facility's operating permit. Reg. 19.416 cannot be used to circumvent state or federal permitting requirements, and it prohibits at Reg. 19.416(A)(2), (B)(2), and (C)(2) any changes that would violate federal requirements, which would include any applicable SIP requirements. The temporary emissions increases allowed under Reg. 19.416 are limited to less than five tons of any individual criteria pollutant, one ton of any single hazardous air pollutant, and 2.5 tons of any hazardous air pollutant. The temporary emissions increases allowed by Reg. 19.416 are at levels that would qualify as an insignificant activity under SIP-approved Reg. 19, Appendix A, Group A(13) and are expected to have negligible impacts on ambient air concentrations and not interfere with the NAAQS. Section 110(l) is met because Reg. 19.416 prohibits changes that circumvent applicable state and federal permitting requirements, including those contained in the SIP, and the temporary emissions increases allowed by Reg. 19.416 are limited to levels that would not impact compliance with the NAAQS. EPA finds that the approval of Reg. 19.416 into the SIP will not interfere with applicable requirements concerning attainment or other applicable CAA requirements for SIPs.

III. Proposed Action

We are proposing to approve portions of the revisions to the Arkansas SIP submitted on October 24, 2002, July 26, 2010, November 6, 2012, and March 24, 2017. Specifically, we are proposing to approve the following revisions:

- Revisions to Regulation 19, Chapter 4 adopted on December 5, 2008 (effective January 25, 2009), June 22, 2012 (effective July 9, 2012), October 26, 2012 (effective November 18, 2012), and February 26, 2016 (effective March 14, 2016);
- Revisions to Regulation 19, Chapter 7 adopted on February 26, 2016 (effective March 14, 2016);
- Revisions to Regulation 19, Chapter 9 adopted on February 26, 2016 (effective March 14, 2016);
- Revisions to Regulation 19, Chapter 11 adopted on February 26, 2016 (effective March 14, 2016);

[4] Clarification letter dated March 11, 2019, addressed to Ms. Adina Wiley, EPA Region 6, from Mr. Thomas Rheaume, ADEQ.

• Revisions to Regulation 19, Appendix A adopted on December 5, 2008 (effective January 25, 2009), June 22, 2012 (effective July 9, 2012), October 26, 2012 (effective November 18, 2012), and February 26, 2016 (effective March 14, 2016);

• Revisions to Regulation 26, Chapter 3 adopted on August 23, 2002 (effective September 26, 2002), December 5, 2008 (effective January 25, 2009), and February 26, 2016 (effective March 14, 2016);

• Revisions to Regulation 26, Chapter 4 adopted on August 23, 2002 (effective September 26, 2002), December 5, 2008 (effective January 25, 2009), June 22, 2012 (effective July 9, 2012), October 26, 2012 (effective November 18, 2012), and February 26, 2016 (effective March 14, 2016);

• Revisions to Regulation 26, Chapter 5 adopted on December 5, 2008 (effective January 25, 2009) and February 26, 2016 (effective March 14, 2016);

• Revisions to Regulation 26, Chapter 6 adopted on August 23, 2002 (effective September 26, 2002), December 5, 2008 (effective January 25, 2009), and February 26, 2016 (effective March 14, 2016); and

• Non-substantive revisions throughout the current SIP-approved portions of Regulation 19 and 26 that replace ''Section'' with ''Reg.'' within section headings (*e.g.,* ''Section 26.101'' revised to ''Reg. 26.101'') that were adopted on December 5, 2008 (effective January 25, 2009).

EPA is not proposing any action to be taken on the portions of the July 26, 2010 and November 6, 2012 SIP revision submittals that were listed in the letter from Arkansas dated March 28, 2019, that requested the withdrawal of those revisions from EPA's consideration for approval into the Arkansas SIP.

IV. Incorporation by Reference

In this action, we are proposing to include in a final rule regulatory text that includes incorporation by reference. In accordance with the requirements of 1 CFR 51.5, we are proposing to incorporate by reference revisions to the Arkansas regulations as described in the Proposed Action section above. We have made, and will continue to make, these documents generally available electronically through *www.regulations.gov* and in hard copy at the EPA Region 6 office (please contact the person identified in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section of this preamble for more information).

V. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

Under the CAA, the Administrator is required to approve a SIP submission that complies with the provisions of the Act and applicable Federal regulations. 42 U.S.C. 7410(k); 40 CFR 52.02(a). Thus, in reviewing SIP submissions, the EPA's role is to approve state choices, provided that they meet the criteria of the CAA. Accordingly, this action merely proposes to approve state law as meeting Federal requirements and does not impose additional requirements beyond those imposed by state law. For that reason, this action:

• Is not a ''significant regulatory action'' subject to review by the Office of Management and Budget under Executive Orders 12866 (58 FR 51735, October 4, 1993) and 13563 (76 FR 3821, January 21, 2011);

• Is not an Executive Order 13771 (82 FR 9339, February 2, 2017) regulatory action because SIP approvals are exempted under Executive Order 12866;

• Does not impose an information collection burden under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*);

• Is certified as not having a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*);

• Does not contain any unfunded mandate or significantly or uniquely affect small governments, as described in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (Pub. L. 104–4);

• Does not have federalism implications as specified in Executive Order 13132 (64 FR 43255, August 10, 1999);

• Is not an economically significant regulatory action based on health or safety risks subject to Executive Order 13045 (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997);

• Is not a significant regulatory action subject to Executive Order 13211 (66 FR 28355, May 22, 2001);

• Is not subject to requirements of section 12(d) of the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act of 1995 (15 U.S.C. 272 note) because application of those requirements would be inconsistent with the CAA; and

• Does not provide EPA with the discretionary authority to address, as appropriate, disproportionate human health or environmental effects, using practicable and legally permissible methods, under Executive Order 12898 (59 FR 7629, February 16, 1994).

In addition, the SIP is not approved to apply on any Indian reservation land or in any other area where EPA or an Indian tribe has demonstrated that a tribe has jurisdiction. In those areas of Indian country, the proposed rule does not have tribal implications and will not impose substantial direct costs on tribal governments or preempt tribal law as specified by Executive Order 13175 (65 FR 67249, November 9, 2000).

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 52

Environmental protection, Air pollution control, Carbon monoxide, Incorporation by reference, Lead, Nitrogen dioxide, Ozone, Particulate matter, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Sulfur oxides, Volatile organic compounds.

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 7401 *et seq.*

Dated: May 21, 2019.

David Gray,

Acting Regional Administrator, Region 6.

[FR Doc. 2019–11259 Filed 5–30–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 58

[EPA–HQ–OAR–2019–0137; FRL–9994–69–OAR]

RIN 2060–AU38

Extension of Start Date for Revised Photochemical Assessment Monitoring Stations

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: The EPA is proposing to revise the start date for the revised Photochemical Assessment Monitoring Stations (PAMS) monitoring site network established in 40 CFR part 58, Appendix D. This proposed revision would extend the start date from June 1, 2019, to June 1, 2021. The proposed revision would give states two additional years to acquire the necessary equipment and expertise needed to successfully make the required PAMS measurements by the start of the 2021 PAMS season.

DATES: *Comments.* Comments must be received on or before July 1, 2019.

ADDRESSES: You may send comments, identified by Docket ID No. EPA–HQ–OAR–2019–0137 by any of the following methods:

• *Federal eRulemaking Portal: https://www.regulations.gov/* (our preferred method). Follow the online instructions for submitting comments.

• *Email: a-and-r-docket@epa.gov.* Include Docket ID No. EPA–HQ–OAR–2019–0137 in the subject line of the message.

• *Fax:* (202) 566–9744. Attention Docket ID No. EPA–HQ–OAR–2019–0137.

• *Mail:* U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, EPA Docket Center, Docket ID No. EPA–HQ–OAR–2019–0137, Mail Code 28221T, 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20460.

• *Hand/Courier Delivery:* EPA Docket Center, EPA WJC West Building, Room 3334, 1301 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20004. The Docket Center's hours of operations are 8:30 a.m.—4:30 p.m., Monday—Friday (except Federal Holidays).

Instructions: All submissions received must include the Docket ID No. for this rulemaking. Comments received may be posted without change to *https://www.regulations.gov/,* including any personal information provided. For detailed instructions on sending comments and additional information on the rulemaking process, see the ''Public Participation'' heading of the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section of this document.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For questions about this proposed action, contact Kevin Cavender, Air Quality Analysis Division (C304–06), Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina 27711; telephone number: (919) 541–2364; fax number: (919) 541–1903; and email address: *cavender.kevin@epa.gov*.

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I. Public Participation

A. Written Comments

Submit your comments, identified by Docket ID No. EPA–HQ–OAR–2019–0137, at *https://www.regulations.gov* (our preferred method), or the other methods identified in the **ADDRESSES** section. Once submitted, comments cannot be edited or removed from the docket. The EPA may publish any comment received to its public docket. Do not submit electronically any information you consider to be Confidential Business Information (CBI) or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. Multimedia submissions (audio, video, etc.) must be accompanied by a written comment. The written comment is considered the official comment and should include discussion of all points you wish to make. The EPA will generally not consider comments or comment contents located outside of the primary submission (*i.e.,* on the Web, cloud, or other file sharing system). For additional submission methods, the full EPA public comment policy, information about CBI or multimedia submissions, and general guidance on making effective comments, please visit *https://www.epa.gov/dockets/commenting-epa-dockets*.

Submitting CBI: Clearly mark the part or all of the information that you claim to be CBI. For CBI information in a disk or CD–ROM that you mail to the EPA, mark the outside of the disk or CD–ROM as CBI and then identify electronically within the disk or CD–ROM the specific information that is claimed as CBI. In addition to one complete version of the comment that includes information claimed as CBI, a copy of the comment that does not contain the information claimed as CBI must be submitted for inclusion in the public docket. Information marked as CBI will not be disclosed except in accordance with procedures set forth in Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) part 2.

Do not submit information that you consider to be CBI or otherwise protected through *http://www.regulations.gov* or email. Send or deliver information identified as CBI to only the following address: OAQPS Document Control Officer (Room C404–02), U.S. EPA, Research Triangle Park, NC 27711, Attention Docket ID No. EPA–HQ–OAR–2019–0137.

If you have any questions about CBI or the procedures for claiming CBI, please consult the person identified in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section.

Docket: All documents in the docket are listed in the *http://www.regulations.gov* index. Although listed in the index, some information is not publicly available, *e.g.,* CBI (Confidential Business Information) or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. Certain other material, such as copyrighted material, will be publicly available only in hard copy. Publicly available docket materials are available either electronically in *http://www.regulations.gov* or in hard copy at the EPA Docket Center, EPA/DC, EPA WJC West Building, Room 3334, 1301 Constitution Ave. NW, Washington, DC. This Docket Facility is open from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays. The telephone number for the Public Reading Room is (202) 566–1744, and the telephone number for the Air Docket is (202) 566–1742.

II. General Information

A. Does this action apply to me?

Table 1 of this preamble lists the entities that may be affected by this proposal. Table 1 is not intended to be exhaustive, but rather provides a guide for readers regarding the entities that this proposed action is likely to affect. The proposed amendment, if promulgated, will be applicable to the affected entities. If you have questions regarding the applicability of this action to a particular entity, consult the person listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section.

TABLE 1—SOURCE CATEGORIES AFFECTED BY THIS PROPOSED ACTION

Source category	NAICS code [1]	Examples of affected sources
State, local, and tribal government agencies	924119	Administration of air and water resource and solid waste management programs

[1] North American Industry Classification System.

B. Where can I get a copy of this document and other related information?

In addition to being available in the docket, an electronic copy of this action is available on the internet. Following signature by the EPA Administrator, the EPA will post a copy of this proposed action at *https://www3.epa.gov/ttn/amtic/pamsreeng.html*. Following publication in the **Federal Register**, the EPA will post the **Federal Register** version of the proposal and key technical documents at this same website.

III. Background

The EPA PAMS program was promulgated in the early 1990s to meet the requirements of Section 182(c)(1) of the Clean Air Act (CAA). Significant revisions to the PAMS requirements (found in 40 CFR part 58, Appendix D) were made as part of the 2015 Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) review. *See* 80 FR 65292, 65420–30 (Oct. 26, 2015). The revised PAMS requirements call for ozone precursor measurements to be made during the 3-month PAMS season (June, July, and August) at existing NCore sites [1] in core-based statistical areas (CBSA) with a population of one million or more (a multi-pollutant monitoring network also required in 40 CFR part 58). These sites are referred to as ''required PAMS sites.'' The main objective of the required PAMS sites is to develop a database of ozone precursors and meteorological measurements to support ozone model development and track the trends of important ozone precursor concentrations. In addition to the required PAMS sites, the revised PAMS requirements also call for each state with nonattainment areas classified as Moderate (or above) for any ozone NAAQS and states in the Ozone Transport Region to develop and implement an Enhanced Monitoring Plan (EMP). The objective of EMPs is to better understand ozone formation in specific areas through enhanced ozone and ozone precursor monitoring activities.

The revised PAMS requirements reduced the number of required PAMS sites (from 75 to 43) while improving spatial distribution. Of the 43 required PAMS sites, 16 were existing PAMS sites and 27 are new PAMS sites. While the new PAMS requirements leverage the existing NCore network and infrastructure providing significant long-term cost savings, many states (including those with existing PAMS sites due to the age of the existing equipment) will need to install new equipment to comply with the revised PAMS requirements (*e.g.,* automated gas chromatographs (auto-GCs) to measure hourly volatile organic compounds (VOCs), true NO_2 analyzers, ceilometers (to measure mixing height), rain gauges, solar radiation sensors, and support equipment).

In revising the PAMS requirements, the EPA ''recognize[d] that the changes to the PAMS requirements will require resources and a reasonable timeline in order to be successfully implemented.'' 80 FR at 65428. ''The PAMS program,'' the EPA explained, ''is funded, in part, as part of the EPA's section 105 grants.'' [2] *Id.* At the time of the 2015 PAMS revisions, ''EPA believe[d] that the current national funding level of the PAMS program [was] sufficient to support these final changes . . . .'' *Id.* Additionally, the EPA explained that monitoring agencies would need time ''to make capital investments (primarily for the installation of autoGCs, NO_2 monitors, and ceilometers), prepare appropriate [Quality Assurance] documents, and develop the expertise needed to successfully collect PAMS measurements via training or otherwise.'' *Id.*

Currently, the revised PAMS requirements require states to start making PAMS measurements by June 1, 2019. To assist states in acquiring the necessary equipment, the EPA has been working on national contracts [3] to provide much of the needed equipment for making PAMS measurements—specifically contracts for auto-GCs, ceilometers, and true NO_2 analyzers. The EPA informed the states of its intent to make the national contracts available to them for the purchase of the listed PAMS equipment during numerous meetings, conferences, and workgroup calls (See docket No. EPA–HQ–2019–0137 for examples of these communications). Due to budget constraints [4] and delays in EPA's contracting process, many of the states relying on the national contracts for equipment will not have all the necessary equipment in time for the current start date. However, the EPA has obtained some of the necessary PAMS equipment, which has been delivered to participating states. At the time of this proposal, roughly two thirds of the states have received and are operating auto-GCs but only one third of the sites will have the ceilometer and true NO_2 analyzers in 2019. Sites will need all of the equipment, however, to satisfy all of the PAMS requirements. The EPA is currently working on a national contract to purchase the remaining auto-GCs, but the remaining auto-GCs will not be available by the current June 1, 2019 start date. Moreover, once the remaining auto-GCs are delivered, states will need adequate time to install the new devices and develop the expertise to successfully collect PAMS measurements. The EPA is also working on national contracts to purchase the true NO_2 analyzers and ceilometers.

[1] NCore sites are National Core multipollutant monitoring stations. *See* 40 CFR 58.1.

[2] Section 105 grants are provided through the State and Tribal Air Grant (STAG) funds.

[3] The EPA assists states by negotiating and awarding national contracts for ambient air sampling and analysis services and large-scale monitoring equipment and supplies for efficiency and consistency in the monitoring networks. National contracts provide many benefits to EPA and the states, including simplified acquisition, national consistency, and sometimes better pricing options. For large-scale equipment contracts, the EPA coordinates closely with state monitoring agencies to determine interest before pursuing actual contracting vehicles. For those states planning to use the national contracts for PAMS equipment, the EPA will purchase the equipment using STAG funds on behalf of the state and have the equipment delivered directly to the state.

[4] The EPA is using STAG funds to purchase equipment on behalf of participating states under the national contracts. Approximately $8 million dollars is needed to purchase the equipment. To minimize disruption to existing initiatives currently being funded by STAG, the EPA is setting aside $2 million in STAG funds per year over Fiscal Years 2017, 2018, 2019, and 2020 to fund the purchases of the new equipment on a rolling basis (*i.e.,* when a contract is established and equipment can be purchased).

That contract will not be funded until 2020 and the states will not receive that equipment until the summer of 2020.

IV. What action are we proposing?

As discussed above, many of the states relying on the EPA's assistance in acquiring equipment for the required PAMS sites will not have all the necessary equipment by June 1, 2019. Because many states will also be new to making PAMS measurements, they will need time to become proficient with the equipment after the equipment has been delivered. Accordingly, the EPA believes it is appropriate to extend the start date for required PAMS monitoring for all sites until the start of the PAMS season following the delivery of the remaining PAMS equipment. Based on current expectations, the last equipment will be delivered in the summer of 2020. As such, the EPA is proposing to extend the start date for required PAMS monitoring until the beginning of the PAMS season in 2021 (*i.e.,* June 1, 2021). The delays in the national contracts do not impact the state driven EMPs, and as such, we are not proposing any change to the current EMP date.

Alternatively, the EPA is taking comment on whether the start date should be extended only for sites that have not received the necessary equipment and is considering two alternative options. Under the first alternative, the EPA would require each remaining site to begin measurements once *all* of the necessary equipment has been delivered (and taking into account a reasonable training period), rather than having a uniform start date for all sites. Under the second alternative, the EPA would require sites to begin measurements as the necessary equipment has been delivered (and taking into account a reasonable training period). For example, under this option, the start date would be tied to the delivery of particular equipment, *e.g.,* an auto-GC, and would account for any training associated with running the auto-GC to ensure successful data collection. Accordingly, we are also requesting information on what a reasonable time frame would be to install the new equipment and develop the expertise to successfully collect PAMS measurements.

V. What are the impacts of the actions being proposed?

As stated above, the main objective of the PAMS program is to develop a database of ozone precursors and meteorological measurements to support ozone model development and track the trends of important ozone precursor concentrations. The EPA and other scientists use the data collected from the PAMS network to develop, evaluate, and improve ozone models. The proposed delay in PAMS implementation will reduce the amount of precursor and meteorological data available from the PAMS season in 2019 and 2020. Nevertheless, sites which have already received the necessary equipment will likely begin making PAMS measurements as soon as possible, and as such, about two thirds of the required PAMS sites may begin making speciated VOC measurements in 2019, with the remaining third beginning to make speciated VOC measurements in 2020. One-third of the sites will have the ceilometer and true NO_2 analyzers in 2019, with the remainder receiving the equipment in fiscal year 2020. In addition, many of the required PAMS measurements are already being made at these sites as part of the NCore network, including ozone, NOy, and several meteorological measurements. Accordingly, while not a complete data set, PAMS data users will have much of the data necessary to develop, evaluate, and improve ozone models regardless of the proposed delay in start time.

VI. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

Additional information about these statutes and Executive Orders can be found at *https://www.epa.gov/laws-regulations/laws-and-executive-orders.*

A. Executive Order 12866: Regulatory Planning and Review and Executive Order 13563: Improving Regulation and Regulatory Review

This action is not a significant regulatory action and was, therefore, not submitted to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review.

B. Executive Order 13771: Reducing Regulation and Controlling Regulatory Costs

This action is expected to be an Executive Order 13771 deregulatory action. This proposed rule is expected to provide meaningful burden reduction by giving states 2 additional years to begin PAMS monitoring. A 2-year delay in the required PAMS site start date will result in cost savings for the network due to a savings in operating costs for those measurements not being made during the delay. The EPA estimates that it will cost approximately $166,000 per year per site to make the PAMS measurements that are not already being made at NCore sites (primarily speciated VOCs, carbonyls, mixing height, and true NO_2). Assuming states who do have the necessary equipment will make the PAMS measurements regardless of the delayed start date, it is estimated that a savings of roughly $5 million will occur in 2019, and roughly $2 million will occur in 2020.

C. Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA)

This action does not impose any new information collection burden under the PRA. OMB has previously approved the information collection activities contained in the existing regulations and has assigned OMB control number 2060–0084. The burden associated with conducting and reporting PAMS monitoring data been fully incorporated into the Ambient Air Quality Surveillance Information Collection Request.

D. Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA)

I certify that this action will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the RFA. In making this determination, the impact of concern is any significant adverse economic impact on small entities. An agency may certify that a rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities if the rule relieves regulatory burden, has no net burden or otherwise has a positive economic effect on the small entities subject to the rule. This proposed action would reduce burden on the affected state and local monitoring agencies by delaying implementation and the associated costs of PAMS monitoring by 2 years. We have, therefore, concluded that this action will relieve regulatory burden for all directly regulated small entities.

E. Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA)

This action does not contain any unfunded mandate as described in UMRA, 2 U.S.C. 1531–1538, and does not significantly or uniquely affect small governments. The action imposes no enforceable duty on any state, local or tribal governments or the private sector.

F. Executive Order 13132: Federalism

This action does not have federalism implications. It will not have substantial direct effects on the states, on the relationship between the national government and the states, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government.

G. Executive Order 13175: Consultation and Coordination With Indian Tribal Governments

This action does not have tribal implications, as specified in Executive Order 13175. This action only applies to state and local monitoring agencies operating NCore monitoring sites in Core Based Statistical Areas of 1,000,000 people or more. No tribal governments will be subject to the PAMS monitoring requirements. Thus, Executive Order 13175 does not apply to this action.

H. Executive Order 13045: Protection of Children From Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks

The EPA interprets Executive Order 13045 as applying only to those regulatory actions that concern environmental health or safety risks that the EPA has reason to believe may disproportionately affect children, per the definition of ''covered regulatory action'' in section 2–202 of the Executive Order. This action is not subject to Executive Order 13045 because it does not concern an environmental health risk or safety risk.

I. Executive Order 13211: Actions Concerning Regulations That Significantly Affect Energy Supply, Distribution, or Use

This action is not subject to Executive Order 13211, because it is not a significant regulatory action under Executive Order 12866.

J. National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act (NTTAA)

This rulemaking does not involve technical standards.

K. Executive Order 12898: Federal Actions To Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations

The EPA believes that this action is not subject to Executive Order 12898 (59 FR 7629, February 16, 1994) because it does not establish an environmental health or safety standard.

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 58

Ambient air monitoring, Ozone, Photochemical Assessment Monitoring Stations, Precursor monitoring.

Dated: May 23, 2019.

Andrew R. Wheeler,

Administrator.

For the reasons stated in the preamble, the Environmental Protection Agency proposes to amend part 58 of title 40, chapter I, of the Code of Federal Regulations as follows:

PART 58—AMBIENT AIR QUALITY SURVEILLANCE

■ 1. The authority citation for part 58 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 7403, 7405, 7410, 7414, 7601, 7611, 7614, and 7619.

■ 2. Section 58.13 is amended by revising paragraph (h) to read as follows:

§ 58.13 Monitoring network completion.

* * * * *

(h) The Photochemical Assessment Monitoring sites required under 40 CFR part 58 Appendix D, section 5(a) must be physically established and operating under all of the requirements of this part, including the requirements of appendix A, C, D, and E of this part, no later than June 1, 2021.

* * * * *

[FR Doc. 2019–11406 Filed 5–30–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Defense Acquisition Regulations System

48 CFR Parts 212, 232, and 252

[Docket DARS–2019–0025]

RIN 0750–AK25

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement: Prompt Payments of Small Business Contractors (DFARS Case 2018–D068)

AGENCY: Defense Acquisition Regulations System, Department of Defense (DoD).

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: DoD is proposing to amend the Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement (DFARS) to implement a section of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 that provides for accelerated payments to small business contractors and subcontractors.

DATES: Comments on the proposed rule should be submitted in writing to the address shown below on or before July 30, 2019, to be considered in the formation of a final rule.

ADDRESSES: Submit comments identified by DFARS Case 2018–D068, using any of the following methods:

○ *Federal eRulemaking Portal: http://www.regulations.gov.* Search for ''DFARS Case 2018–D068.'' Select ''Comment Now'' and follow the instructions provided to submit a comment. Please include ''DFARS Case 2018–D068'' on any attached documents.

○ *Email: osd.dfars@mail.mil.* Include DFARS Case 2018–D068 in the subject line of the message.

○ *Fax:* 571–372–6094.

○ *Mail:* Defense Acquisition Regulations System, Attn: Jennifer D. Johnson, OUSD(A–S)DPC/DARS, Room 3B941, 3060 Defense Pentagon, Washington, DC 20301–3060.

Comments received generally will be posted without change to *http://www.regulations.gov,* including any personal information provided. To confirm receipt of your comment(s), please check *www.regulations.gov,* approximately two to three days after submission to verify posting (except allow 30 days for posting of comments submitted by mail).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ms. Jennifer D. Johnson, telephone 571–372–6100.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

This rule proposes to revise the DFARS to implement section 852 of the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for Fiscal Year (FY) 2019 (Pub. L. 115–232). Section 852 provides for accelerated payments to small business contractors and to small business subcontractors by accelerating payments to their prime contractors. Specifically, section 852 requires DoD, to the fullest extent permitted by law, to establish an accelerated payment date for small business contractors, with a goal of 15 days after receipt of a proper invoice, if a specific payment date is not established by contract. For contractors that subcontract with small businesses, section 852 requires DoD, to the fullest extent permitted by law, to establish an accelerated payment date, with a goal of 15 days after receipt of a proper invoice, if: (1) A specific payment date is not established by contract, and (2) the contractor agrees to make accelerated payments to the subcontractor without any further consideration from, or fees charged to, the subcontractor.

The requirements of section 852 are similar to current DoD policy and practice regarding payments to small business contractors and subcontractors. DFARS 232.903 states DoD's policy of assisting small businesses by paying them as quickly as possible after receipt of invoices and proper documentation, and before normal payment due dates established in the contract. In practice, the Defense Financial Accounting Service (DFAS) currently provides accelerated payments to nearly all DoD contractors, as permitted by law.

II. Discussion and Analysis

This rule proposes to amend DFARS parts 212, 232, and 252 to implement section 852 of the NDAA for FY 2019. In part 232, this rule proposes to add section 232.009, Providing accelerated payments to small business subcontractors, to address compliance with section 852. The clause at Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) 52.232–40, Providing Accelerated Payments to Small Business Subcontractors, already includes most of the requirements of section 852. Therefore, DoD will continue to use the FAR clause, in order to avoid unnecessary duplication. However, this rule proposes to add a new contract clause at DFARS 252.232–7XXX, Accelerating Payments to Small Business Subcontractors—Prohibition on Fees and Consideration. In accordance with section 852, this new clause prohibits contractors from requiring any further consideration from, or charging fees to, their small business subcontractors when making accelerated payments under FAR 52.232–40. The rule proposes to add this new clause to the list at section 212.301, Solicitation provisions and contract clauses for the acquisition of commercial items.

III. Expected Impact of the Proposed Rule

Current DoD policy, as stated in DFARS 232.903, is to pay small business contractors as quickly as possible after receipt of invoices and proper documentation. This rule proposes to specify that DoD will provide payment as quickly as possible, to the fullest extent permitted by law, with a goal of 15 days after receipt of proper invoices and documentation, and before normal payment due dates. For items that ordinarily require payment in less than 15 days (*e.g.,* perishable food), DoD will provide payment as quickly as possible after receipt of proper invoices and documentation, and before the normal payment due date.

With few exceptions, DoD will provide accelerated payments to small business contractors and to other contractors that agree to provide accelerated payments to their small business subcontractors without further consideration or fees. DoD will not be able to provide accelerated payments if such payments put DoD at risk of a violation of law.

DoD estimates that 40,282 contractors (including 30,498 small businesses) will receive accelerated payments each year, based on data obtained from the Federal Procurement Data System and input from subject matter experts. Specifically, DoD awarded contracts to an average of 40,689 unique entities (including 30,806 small businesses) each year from FY 2016 through FY 2018. Subject matter experts estimated that DoD would not provide accelerated payments to approximately 1 percent (407, including 308 small businesses) of these contractors because such payments would put DoD at risk of a violation of law. Therefore, approximately 40,282 contractors (including 30,498 small businesses) per year would receive accelerated payments.

The clause at FAR 52.232–40, Providing Accelerated Payments to Small Business Subcontractors, currently requires contractors to provide accelerated payments to their small business subcontractors when the Government provides accelerated payments to the contractors. DoD contracting officers are required to include this clause in DoD contracts. As a result, DoD contractors should already be providing accelerated payments to small business subcontractors.

In accordance with section 852 of the NDAA for FY 2019, this rule proposes to prohibit contractors from requiring any further consideration from, or charging fees to, their small business subcontractors when making accelerated payments. This prohibition will be communicated to contractors in a new contract clause at DFARS 252.232–7XXX, Accelerating Payments to Small Business Subcontractors—Prohibition on Fees and Consideration. This prohibition would benefit small business subcontractors who have been required to provide consideration or pay fees to the prime contractor in order to receive accelerated payments. Any costs for prime contractors to implement the prohibition on fees and consideration are expected to be de minimis since DoD expects that only a small number of contractors have required such consideration or fees from their small business subcontractors.

It is not possible for DoD to estimate the number of small business subcontractors who have been required to provide consideration or pay fees for accelerated payments from prime contractors, nor is it possible to estimate the dollar value of the consideration provided or fees paid. The lack of available data makes it difficult to predict the impact of the proposed rule. Depending on the extent to which small business subcontractors have been required to provide consideration or pay fees to receive accelerated payments, the proposed prohibition could result in cost savings. DoD invites public comment regarding the number of small businesses required to provide such consideration or fees to prime contractors, the basis for such estimates, and the cost impact of the consideration or fees.

IV. Applicability to Contracts at or Below the Simplified Acquisition Threshold and for Commercial Items, Including Commercially Available Off-the-Shelf Items

DoD intends to apply the requirements of section 852 of the NDAA for FY 2019 to contracts at or below the simplified acquisition threshold (SAT) and to contracts for the acquisition of commercial items, including commercially available off-the-shelf (COTS) items.

A. Applicability to Contracts at or Below the SAT

41 U.S.C. 1905 governs the applicability of laws to contracts or subcontracts in amounts not greater than the simplified acquisition threshold. It is intended to limit the applicability of laws to such contracts or subcontracts. 41 U.S.C. 1905 provides that if a provision of law contains criminal or civil penalties, or if the FAR Council makes a written determination that it is not in the best interest of the Federal Government to exempt contracts or subcontracts at or below the SAT, the law will apply to them. The Principal Director, Defense Pricing and Contracting (DPC), is the appropriate authority to make comparable determinations for regulations to be published in the DFARS, which is part of the FAR system of regulations.

Given that the requirements of section 852 of the NDAA for FY 2019 were enacted to provide accelerated payments to small business contractors and subcontractors, and since approximately 96 percent of DoD contracts are valued at or below the SAT, DoD intends to determine that it is in the best interest of the Federal Government to apply the rule to contracts at or below the SAT. An exception for contracts at or below the SAT would exclude contracts intended to be covered by the law, thereby undermining the overarching public policy purpose of the law.

B. Applicability to Contracts for the Acquisition of Commercial Items, Including COTS Items

10 U.S.C. 2375 governs the applicability of laws to DoD contracts and subcontracts for the acquisition of commercial items, including COTS items, and is intended to limit the applicability of laws to contracts and subcontracts for the acquisition of

commercial items, including COTS items. 10 U.S.C. 2375 provides that if a provision of law contains criminal or civil penalties, or if the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment (USD(A&S)) makes a written determination that it is not in the best interest of the Federal Government to exempt commercial item contracts, the provision of law will apply to contracts for the acquisition of commercial items. Due to delegations of authority from USD(A&S), the Principal Director, DPC, is the appropriate authority to make this determination.

Given that the requirements of section 852 of the NDAA for FY 2019 were enacted to provide accelerated payments to small business contractors and subcontractors, and since more than half of DoD's contractors are small businesses providing commercial items, including COTS items, DoD intends to determine that it is in the best interest of the Federal Government to apply the rule to contracts for the acquisition of commercial items, including COTS items, as defined at FAR 2.101. An exception for contracts for the acquisition of commercial items, including COTS items, would exclude the contracts intended to be covered by the law, thereby undermining the overarching public policy purpose of the law.

V. Executive Orders 12866 and 13563

Executive Orders (E.O.s) 12866 and 13563 direct agencies to assess all 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). E.O. 13563 emphasizes the importance of quantifying both costs and benefits, of reducing costs, of harmonizing rules, and of promoting flexibility. This is not a significant regulatory action and, therefore, was not subject to review under section 6(b) of E.O. 12866, Regulatory Planning and Review, dated September 30, 1993. This rule is not a major rule under 5 U.S.C. 804.

VI. Executive Order 13771

This rule is not expected to be subject to the requirements of E.O. 13771, because this rule is not a significant regulatory action under E.O. 12866.

VII. Regulatory Flexibility Act

DoD expects that this proposed rule may have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities within the meaning of the Regulatory Flexibility Act, 5 U.S.C. 601, *et seq.* Therefore, an initial regulatory flexibility analysis has been performed and is summarized as follows:

DoD is proposing to amend the DFARS to implement section 852 of the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for Fiscal Year (FY) 2019 (Pub. L. 115–232). Section 852 requires DoD, to the fullest extent permitted by law, to establish an accelerated payment date for small business contractors, with a goal of 15 days after receipt of a proper invoice, if a specific payment date is not established by contract. For contractors that subcontract with small businesses, section 852 requires DoD, to the fullest extent permitted by law, to establish an accelerated payment date, with a goal of 15 days after receipt of a proper invoice, if—(1) a specific payment date is not established by contract and (2) the contractor agrees to make accelerated payments to the subcontractor without any further consideration from, or fees charged to, the subcontractor.

The objective of the rule is to provide accelerated payments to small business contractors and subcontractors. The legal basis is section 852 of the NDAA for FY 2019.

According to data obtained from the Federal Procurement Data System, DoD awarded contracts to an average of 30,806 unique small entities each year from FY 2016 through FY 2018. DoD estimates that it may not be possible to provide accelerated payments to approximately 308 small contractors (1%) because such payments would put DoD at risk of a violation of law. Therefore, approximately 30,498 small contractors per year would receive accelerated payments.

This rule does not impose any new reporting, recordkeeping or other compliance requirements for small entities.

This rule does not duplicate, overlap, or conflict with any other Federal rules.

There are no known alternatives that would accomplish the stated objectives of the applicable statute.

DoD invites comments from small business concerns and other interested parties on the expected impact of this rule on small entities.

DoD will also consider comments from small entities concerning the existing regulations in subparts affected by this rule in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 610. Interested parties must submit such comments separately and should cite 5 U.S.C 610 (DFARS Case 2018–D068), in correspondence.

VIII. Paperwork Reduction Act

The rule does not contain any information collection requirements that require the approval of the Office of Management and Budget under the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. chapter 35).

List of Subjects in 48 CFR Parts 212, 232, and 252

Government procurement.

Jennifer Lee Hawes,
Regulatory Control Officer, Defense Acquisition Regulations System.

Therefore, 48 CFR parts 212, 232, and 252 are proposed to be amended as follows:

■ 1. The authority citations for 48 CFR part 212, 232, and 252 continue to read as follows:

Authority: 41 U.S.C. 1303 ad 48 CFR chapter 1.

PART 212—ACQUISITION OF COMMERCIAL ITEMS

■ 2. Amend section 212.301 by adding paragraph (f)(xiii)(G) to read as follows:

212.301 Solicitation provisions and contract clauses for the acquisition of commercial items.

* * * * *

(f) * * *

(xiii) * * *

(G) Use the clause at 252.232–7XXX, Accelerating Payments to Small Business Subcontractors—Prohibition on Fees and Consideration, as prescribed in 232.009–2(2).

* * * * *

PART 232—CONTRACT FINANCING

■ 3. Add sections 232.009, 232.009–1, and 232.009–2 to read as follows:

232.009 Providing accelerated payments to small business subcontractors.

232.009–1 General.

Section 852 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Pub. L. 115–232) requires DoD to provide accelerated payments to small business contractors and subcontractors, to the fullest extent permitted by law, with a goal of 15 days.

232.009–2 Contract clause.

Use the clause at 252.232–7XXX, Accelerating Payments to Small Business Subcontractors—Prohibition on Fees and Consideration, in solicitations and contracts, including those using FAR part 12 procedures for the acquisition of commercial items, that include the clause at FAR 52.232–40, Providing Accelerated Payments to Small Business Subcontractors.

Subpart 232.9—Prompt Payment

■ 4. Revise section 232.903 to read as follows:

232.903 Responsibilities.

In accordance with section 852 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Pub. L. 115–232), DoD shall assist small business concerns by providing payment as quickly as possible, to the fullest extent permitted by law, with a goal of 15 days after receipt of proper invoices and all required documentation, including acceptance, and before normal payment due dates established in the contract (see 232.906(a)).

PART 252—SOLICITATION PROVISIONS AND CONTRACT CLAUSES

■ 5. Add section 252.232–7XXX to read as follows:

252.232–7XXX Accelerating Payments to Small Business Subcontractors—Prohibition on Fees and Consideration.

As prescribed in 232.009–2, use the following clause:

ACCELERATING PAYMENTS TO SMALL BUSINESS SUBCONTRACTORS—PROHIBITION ON FEES AND CONSIDERATION (DATE)

(a) In accordance with section 852 of Public Law 115–232, the contractor shall not require any further consideration from or charge fees to the small business subcontractor when making accelerated payments to subcontractors under the clause at FAR 52.232–40, Providing Accelerated Payments to Small Business Subcontractors.

(b) Include the substance of this clause, including this paragraph (b), in all subcontracts with small business concerns, including those for the acquisition of commercial items.

(End of clause)

[FR Doc. 2019–11309 Filed 5–30–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 5001–06–P

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Defense Acquisition Regulations System

48 CFR Part 244

[Docket DARS–2019–0024]

RIN 0750–AJ48

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement: Contractor Purchasing System Review Threshold (DFARS Case 2017–D038)

AGENCY: Defense Acquisition Regulations System, Department of Defense (DoD).

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: DoD is proposing to amend the Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement (DFARS) to establish a DoD contractor purchasing system review dollar threshold that provides a regulatory basis for allowing DoD personnel to support other essential priorities and missions of greater contractual risk, while reducing regulatory impact on contractors.

DATES: Comments on the proposed rule should be submitted in writing to the address shown below on or before July 30, 2019, to be considered in the formation of a final rule.

ADDRESSES: Submit comments identified by DFARS Case 2017–D038, using any of the following methods:

○ *Federal eRulemaking Portal: http://www.regulations.gov.* Search for ''DFARS Case 2017–D038.'' Select ''Comment Now'' and follow the instructions to submit a comment. Please include your name, company name (if any), and ''DFARS Case 2017–D038'' on any attached document.

○ *Email: osd.dfars@mail.mil.* Include DFARS Case 2017–D038 in the subject line of the message.

○ *Fax:* 571–372–6094.

○ *Mail:* Defense Acquisition Regulations System, Attn: Kimberly Bass, OUSD(A&S)DPAP/DARS, Room 3B941, 3060 Defense Pentagon, Washington, DC 20301–3060.

Instructions: Comments received generally will be posted without change to *http://www.regulations.gov,* including any personal information provided. To confirm receipt of your comment(s), please check *www.regulations.gov,* approximately two to three days after submission to verify posting (except allow 30 days for posting of comments submitted by mail).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kimberly Bass, telephone 571–372–6174.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

This proposed rule implements a recommendation from the Defense Contract Management Agency (DCMA) to raise the contractor purchasing system review (CPSR) threshold at Federal Acquisition Regulation 44.302(a) from $25 million to $50 million. Currently, FAR 44.302(a) requires the administrative contracting officer (ACO) to determine whether a contractor's sales to the Government are expected to exceed $25 million during the next 12 months and, if so, perform a review to determine if a CPSR is needed. The ACO uses this dollar threshold in conjunction with the surveillance criteria cited at FAR 44.302(a), *i.e.,* contractor past performance, and the volume, complexity, and dollar value of subcontracts. DCMA performs the preponderance of DoD CPSRs. Competitively awarded firm-fixed-price and competitively awarded fixed-price with economic price adjustment contracts and sales of commercial items pursuant to Part 12 are excluded from this requirement.

FAR 44.302(a) specifically authorizes the head of the agency responsible for contract administration to raise or lower the $25 million CPSR threshold if it is considered to be in the Government's best interest. The dollar threshold of $25 million cited at FAR 44.302(a) has been unchanged since 1996. In 2016, the DCMA CPSR Group conducted an analysis to determine if raising the CPSR threshold would be beneficial. Based on the Group's findings, it was determined that adjusting the threshold upward to $50 million would appropriately account for inflation, reduce burden on small contractors, and allow a more efficient and effective use of CSPR resources to review larger contractors where more taxpayer dollars are at risk.

II. Discussion and Analysis

This rule proposes to amend DFARS 244.302, Requirements, to establish within the DFARS a DoD CPSR dollar threshold of $50 million. With this threshold in place, it is estimated that DCMA ACOs can reduce the number of contractor reviews by approximately 20 percent, while reducing by only 2% the value of contract dollars covered by CSPRs. Thus, the Government will be adequately protected by the $50 million threshold.

III. Applicability to Contracts at or Below the Simplified Acquisition Threshold and for Commercial Items, Including Commercially Available Off-the-Shelf Items

This rule does not add any new provisions or clauses or impact any existing provisions or clauses. The rule merely increases the DoD dollar threshold for conducting CPSRs to $50 million.

IV. Executive Orders 12866 and 13563

Executive Orders (E.O.s) 12866 and 13563 direct agencies to assess all 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). E.O. 13563 emphasizes the importance of quantifying both costs and benefits, of reducing costs, of harmonizing rules, and of promoting flexibility. This is not a significant regulatory action and, therefore, was not subject to review under section 6(b) of E.O. 12866, Regulatory Planning and Review, dated September 30, 1993. This rule is not a major rule under 5 U.S.C. 804.

V. Executive Order 13771

This rule is not expected to be subject to E.O. 13771, because this rule is not a significant regulatory action under E.O. 12866.

VI. Regulatory Flexibility Act

DoD does not expect this proposed rule to have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities within the meaning of the Regulatory Flexibility Act, 5 U.S.C. 601, *et seq.,* based on a review of historical data concerning the purchasing system, business system program. However, an initial regulatory flexibility analysis has been performed and is summarized as follows:

DoD is proposing to amend the Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement (DFARS) to establish a DoD contractor purchasing system review (CPSR) dollar threshold.

The objective of this rule is to create a new DFARS section at 244.302 to establish a CPSR dollar threshold of $50 million. The threshold will be used in conjunction with other surveillance criteria cited at Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) 44.302(a), to include contractor past performance and the volume, complexity, and dollar value of subcontracts. The proposed rule establishes a DoD dollar threshold of $50 million for a formal CPSR; in effect, raising the current surveillance threshold of $25 million cited at FAR 44.302(a) for DoD contractors.

In 2014, there were there were 667 unique entities for which administrative contracting officers (ACO) had recorded approved CPSR decisions in the Contract Business Analysis Repository. A 20% reduction in the number of CPSRs is expected to result from increasing the CPSR threshold from $25 million to $50 million for a total reduction of approximately 133 firms no longer meeting the criteria for a CPSR review. Contractor purchasing systems are eligible for a comprehensive follow-on review every three years. Based on this three-year review cycle, approximately 45 fewer contractors would be reviewed each year (133 firms/3-year cycle = 44.3, rounded to 45 fewer reviews conducted each year). Of the 45 entities, it is estimated that 35 of these contractors are large businesses and 10 are small entities.

The $50 million dollar threshold should reduce the compliance burden for approximately 133 contractors, and permit a more prudent and efficient use of resources, prioritizing surveillance to the larger firms.

For the approximately 133 contractors affected by this rule, there could be additional requirements for those firms to request consent to contract from the ACO, pursuant to FAR clause 52.244–2, Subcontracts. It is estimated that the annual number of consent to contract requests are approximately 12 per contractor.

The rule does not duplicate, overlap, or conflict with any other Federal rules. There are no significant alternatives to the proposed rule that accomplish the stated objectives.

DoD will also consider comments from small entities concerning the existing regulations in subparts affected by this rule in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 610. Interested parties must submit such comments separately and should cite 5 U.S.C. 610 (DFARS Case 2017–D038), in correspondence.

VII. Paperwork Reduction Act

The Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. Chapter 35) applies. The rule contains information collection requirements cleared by the Office of Management and Budget under OMB control number 9000–0149, entitled ''Subcontract Consent and Contractor's Purchasing System Review.'' The current clearance for OMB control number 9000–0149 already accounts for the reduction in burden associated with raising the DoD threshold for conducting CPSRs.

List of Subjects in 48 CFR Part 244

Government procurement.

Jennifer Lee Hawes,

Regulatory Control Officer, Defense Acquisition Regulations System.

Therefore, 48 CFR part 244 is proposed to be amended as follows:

PART 244—SUBCONTRACTING POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

■ 1. The authority citation for 48 CFR part 244 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 41 U.S.C. 1303 ad 48 CFR chapter 1.

PART 244—SUBCONTRACTING POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

■ 2. Section 244.302 is added to read as follows:

244.302 Requirements.

(a) In lieu of the threshold at FAR 44.302(a), the ACO shall determine the need for a CPSR if a contractor's sales to the Government are expected to exceed $50 million during the next 12 months.

[FR Doc. 2019–11304 Filed 5–30–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 5001–06–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration

49 CFR Chapter III, Subchapter B

[Docket No. FMCSA–2018–0037]

RIN 2126–AC17

Safe Integration of Automated Driving Systems-Equipped Commercial Motor Vehicles; Correction

AGENCY: Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA), DOT.

ACTION: Advance notice of proposed rulemaking (ANPRM); correction.

SUMMARY: FMCSA is correcting an advanced notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) that published in the **Federal Register** on May 28, 2019. The document requests public comment about Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations (FMCSRs) that may need to be amended, revised, or eliminated to facilitate the safe introduction of automated driving systems (ADS) equipped commercial motor vehicles (CMVs) onto our Nation's roadways. The ANPRM contained an erroneous date for closure of the comment period.

DATES: The comments due date for the ANPRM published on May 28, 2019 (84 FR 24449), is corrected as of May 28, 2019. Comments on the ANPRM must be received on or before July 29, 2019.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments identified by Docket Number FMCSA–2018–0037 using any of the following methods:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal: http://www.regulations.gov.* Follow the online instructions for submitting comments.
- *Mail:* Docket Management Facility, U.S. Department of Transportation, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, West Building, Ground Floor, Room W12–140, Washington, DC 20590–0001.
- *Hand Delivery or Courier:* West Building, Ground Floor, Room W12–140, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC, between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. ET, Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.
- *Fax:* 202–493–2251.

• S*ubmissions Containing Confidential Business Information (CBI):* Mr. Brian Dahlin, Chief, Regulatory Evaluation Division, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590.

To avoid duplication, please use only one of these methods. See the ''Public Participation and Request for Comments'' portion of the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section for instructions on submitting comments, including collection of information comments for the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, OMB.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Michael Huntley, Division Chief, Vehicle and Roadside Operations, Office of Carrier, Driver, and Vehicle Safety, MC–PSV, Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590–0001 by telephone at (202) 366–9209 or by email, *michael.huntley@dot.gov*. If you have questions on viewing or submitting material to the docket, contact Docket Services, telephone (202) 366–9826.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In FR Doc. 2019–11038 appearing on page 24449 in the **Federal Register** of Tuesday, May 28, 2019, in the first column, the **DATES** section is corrected to read as follows:

DATES: Comments on this document must be received on or before July 29, 2019.

Issued on: May 28, 2019.

Larry W. Minor,

Associate Administrator for Policy.

[FR Doc. 2019–11387 Filed 5–28–19; 4:15 pm]

BILLING CODE 4910–EX–P

Notices

Federal Register
Vol. 84, No. 105
Friday, May 31, 2019

This section of the FEDERAL REGISTER contains documents other than rules or proposed rules that are applicable to the public. Notices of hearings and investigations, committee meetings, agency decisions and rulings, delegations of authority, filing of petitions and applications and agency statements of organization and functions are examples of documents appearing in this section.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request

May 28, 2019.

The Department of Agriculture has submitted the following information collection requirement(s) to OMB for review and clearance under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, Public Law 104–13. Comments are requested regarding; whether the collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility; the accuracy of the agency's estimate of burden including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used; ways to enhance the quality, utility and clarity of the information to be collected; and ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

Comments regarding this information collection received by July 1, 2019 will be considered. Written comments should be addressed to: Desk Officer for Agriculture, Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget (OMB), New Executive Office Building, 725—17th Street NW, Washington, DC 20502. Commenters are encouraged to submit their comments to OMB via email to: *OIRA_Submission@OMB.EOP.GOV* or fax (202) 395–5806 and to Departmental Clearance Office, USDA, OCIO, Mail Stop 7602, Washington, DC 20250–7602. Copies of the submission(s) may be obtained by calling (202) 720–8958.

An agency may not conduct or sponsor a collection of information unless the collection of information displays a currently valid OMB control number and the agency informs potential persons who are to respond to the collection of information that such persons are not required to respond to the collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

Title: Restricted, Prohibited, and Controlled Importation of Animal and Poultry Products and Byproducts, Into the United States.

OMB Control Number: 0579–0015.

Summary of Collection: The Animal Health Protection Act (AHPA) of 2002 is the primary Federal law governing the protection of animal health. The law gives the Secretary of Agriculture broad authority to detect, control, or eradicate pests or diseases of livestock or poultry. Disease prevention is the most effective method for maintaining a healthy animal population and enhancing the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) ability to compete in the world market of animals and animal products trade. In connection with this mission, APHIS enforces regulations regarding both the importation of controlled materials and the prevention of foreign animal disease incursions into the United States. The regulations under which APHIS conducts these disease prevention activities are contained in Title 9, Chapter 1, Subchapter D, Parts 94, 95, and 122 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Need and Use of the Information: APHIS will collect information to ensure that imported items do not present a disease risk to the livestock and poultry populations of the United States. The information collected will provide APHIS with critical information concerning the origin and history of the items destined for importation into the United States. Without the information, the United States would be at increase risk of an exotic disease incursion.

Description of Respondents: Business or other for-profit; Not for-profit institutions; Foreign Government.

Number of Respondents: 3,437.

Frequency of Responses: Recordkeeping; Reporting; On occasion; Quarterly.

Total Burden Hours: 427,734.

Animal Plant and Health Inspection Service

Title: Cooperative State-Federal Brucellosis Eradication Program.

OMB Control Number: 0579–0047.

Summary of Collection: The Animal Health Protection Act (AHPA) of 2002 is the primary Federal law governing the protection of animal health. The AHPA is contained in Title X, Subtitle E, Sections 10401–18 of Public Law 107–171, May 13 2002, the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002. Disease prevention and disease surveillance are the most effective methods for maintaining a healthy animal population and for enhancing the United States' ability to compete in the world market of animal and animal product trade. The Veterinary Services (VS) unit of the USDA's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) is responsible for administering regulations intended to protect the health of the U.S. livestock population. Brucellosis is an infectious disease of animals and humans caused by bacteria of the genus *Brucella*. The continued presence of brucellosis in a herd seriously threatens the health, welfare, and economic viability of the livestock industry. There is no economically feasible treatment for brucellosis in livestock. The Cooperative State-Federal Brucellosis Eradication Program is a national program to eliminate this serious disease of livestock. APHIS will collect information using various forms and methods.

Need and use of the Information: APHIS will use the information collected via various forms and methods to demonstrate that program requirements are being met for State and herd status and to demonstrate that program-allowed activities, such as testing vaccinating, and movement, are being conducted in accordance with the regulations and program rules. Without the information, APHIS would not be able to conduct an effective brucellosis surveillance, control, and eradication program.

Description of Respondents: Business; State, Local or Tribal Government.

Number of Respondents: 99,481.

Frequency of Responses: Recordkeeping; Reporting: On occasion; Quarterly; Monthly.

Total Burden Hours: 247,321.

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

Title: Federal Plant Pest and Noxious Weed Regulations.

OMB Control Number: 0579–0054.

Summary of Collection: In accordance with Section 412 of the Plant Protection Act (Title IV, Pub L. 106–224, 114 Stat. 438, 7 U.S.C. 7712), the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to prohibit or restrict the importation, entry, exportation, or interstate movement of plants, plant products, biological control organisms, noxious weeds, soil, regulated garbage, or means of conveyance, if the Secretary determines that the prohibition or restriction is necessary to prevent the dissemination of plant pests or disease within the United States. The associated regulations that were issued by the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) are located in 7 CFR parts 330 and 360.

Need and use of the Information: APHIS will use information collection activities in these regulations to evaluate and mitigate the risks associated with the import or interstate movement of plant pests, noxious weeds, soil, prohibited articles, and regulated garbage. These activities include applications for permits and compliance agreements, amendments and appeals, consultations, site assessments, inspections, certifications, labeling of containers, and recordkeeping.

Description of Respondent: State, Local or Tribal Government; Business or Other For-Profit; Individuals or Households.

Number of Respondents: 4,833.

Frequency of Responses: Reporting; Recordkeeping; Third-Party Disclosure.

Total Burden Hours: 21,394.

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

Title: Agriculture Select Agent Services; Import and Transport Permits for Non-Select Materials.

OMB Control Number: 0579–0213.

Summary of Collection: The Animal Health Protection Act of 2002 (the Act, 7 U.S.C. 8301 *et seq.*) authorizes the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) to provide for the oversight of the importation, entry, and movement in the United States of animals, pests or diseases, or any material or tangible object that could harbor them. Under the Act, USDA regulates certain organisms, biological agents, toxins, vectors, and animal products that have the potential to pose a severe threat to animal health or to animal products through the risk of disease or pest introduction. The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) has the primary responsibility for implementing the provisions of the Act within USDA. APHIS regulations for these activities are contained in 9 CFR part 94 (animals or animal products), 9 CFR part 95 (animal by-products) and 9 CFR part 122 (organisms and vectors). The regulations require an individual or entity, unless specifically exempted under the regulations, to apply for and be granted, by APHIS, a permit authorizing specific import or transport activities for regulated materials prior to engaging in the activities.

Need and use of the Information: The permit application process entails the use of forms designed to obtain critical information concerning individuals or entities seeking a permit, as well as the specific characteristics of the material to be permitted. This data is needed, in part, to allow APHIS to assess the risk of importing or transporting the material, as well as the biosecurity and biosafety mitigations in place at the receiving location. This, in turn, enables APHIS to ensure that appropriate safeguard, containment, and disposal requirements commensurate with the risk of the materials are implemented during transport, import, and upon receipt to protect against the spread or introduction of disease.

Description of Respondents: Private Sector.

Number of Respondents: 3,214.

Frequency of Response: Reporting.

Total Burden Hours: 6,055.

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

Title: National Animal Health Reporting System (NAHRS).

OMB Control Number: 0579–0299.

Summary of Collection: The Animal Health Protection Act (AHPA) of 2002 is the primary Federal law governing the protection of animal health. The law gives the Secretary of Agriculture broad authority to detect, control, or eradicate pests or diseases of livestock or poultry. The Secretary may also prohibit or restrict import or export of any animal or related material if necessary to prevent the spread of any livestock or poultry pest or disease. The AHPA is contained in Title X, Subtitle E, Sections 10401–18 of Public Law 107–171, May 13, 2002, of the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002. Disease prevention is the most effective method for maintaining a healthy animal population and enhancing the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), Veterinary Services' (VS) ability to allow U.S. animal producers to compete in the world market of animal and animal product trade. In connection with this mission, APHIS operates NAHRS, which collects, on a national basis, data on the prevalence of important livestock and poultry diseases within the United States.

Need and use of the Information: The NAHRS collects data monthly from State veterinarians on the presence or absence of specific diseases of interest to the World Organization for Animal Health (Office International des Epizooties) (OIE). As a member country of the OIE, the United States is required to submit reports on the status of certain diseases notifiable to the OIE. Reportable diseases are diseases that have the potential for rapid spread, irrespective of national borders, that are of serious socio-economic or public health consequence and that are of major importance in the international trade of animals and animal products. The potential benefits to trade as a result of the NAHRS include accurate reporting on the health status of the U.S. livestock industry, improved and expanded animal disease reporting infrastructure, expansion of livestock industries into new export markets, and preservation of existing markets through increased confidence in quality and disease freedom of U.S. livestock. This data collection is unique in terms of the type, quantity, and frequency of data; no other entity is collecting and reporting this type of data on the health status of U.S. livestock to the OIE.

Description of Respondents: State, Local, or Tribal Government.

Number of Respondents: 52.

Frequency of Responses: Reporting.

Total Burden Hours: 4,992.

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

Title: APHIS Student Outreach Program.

OMB Control Number: 0579–0362.

Summary of Collection: Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964—Nondiscrimination in Federally Assisted programs, established Special emphasis Programs throughout the Federal Government. The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service's (APHIS') Student Outreach Program is designed to help students learn about careers in animal science, veterinary medicine, plant pathology, and agribusiness. The program allows participants to live on college campuses and learn about agricultural science and agribusiness from university professors, practicing veterinarians, and professionals working for the U.S. Government.

The Student Outreach Program is designed to enrich students' lives while they are still in their formative years. APHIS' investment in the Student Outreach Program not only exposes students to careers in APHIS, it also

gives APHIS' employees the opportunity to meet and invest in APHIS' future workforce. Students chosen to participate in the Student Outreach Program will gain experience through hands-on labs, workshops, and field trips. Students will also participate in character and teambuilding activities and diversity workshops. Two programs currently in the Student Outreach Program are AgDiscovery and Safeguarding Natural Heritage Program: Strengthening Navajo Youth Connections to the Land.

Need and Use of the Information: To participate in these programs, applicants (students) must submit essays, letters of recommendation, and application packages. These applications are reviewed and rated by officials to select the program participants. In addition, cooperative agreements are used to facilitate the partnerships between APHIS and the participating universities to carry out these programs.

Description of Respondents: Individuals or households and public and private universities.

Number of Respondents: 1,126.

Frequency of Responses: Reporting.

Total Burden Hours: 6,330.

Ruth Brown,

Departmental Information Collection Clearance Officer.

[FR Doc. 2019–11372 Filed 5–30–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–34–P

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Forest Service

Information Collection; Secure Rural Schools Act

AGENCY: Forest Service, USDA.

ACTION: Notice; request for comment.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, the Forest Service is seeking comments from all interested individuals and organizations on the extension of the information collection, Secure Rural Schools Act.

DATES: Comments must be received in writing on or before July 30, 2019 to be assured of consideration. Comments received after that date will be considered to the extent practicable.

ADDRESSES: Comments concerning this notice should be addressed to Leanne Veldhuis, National Secure Rural Schools Program Coordinator, USDA Forest Service, Washington Office—Yates Building, 1400 Independence Avenue, Mailstop #1158, Washington, DC 20250; all comments should identify OMB 0596–0220.

The public may inspect comments received at website: *http://www.fs.usda.gov/main/pts/countyfunds/certification.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Leanne Veldhuis, National Secure Rural Schools Program Coordinator, by phone at 202–649–1177 or via email at *lveldhuis@fs.fed.us.*

Individuals who use telecommunication devices for the deaf (TDD) may call the Federal Information Relay Service (FIRS) at 1–800–877–8339 between 8:00 a.m. and 8:00 p.m., Eastern Standard Time, Monday through Friday.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Title: Secure Rural Schools Act.

OMB Number: 0596–0220.

Expiration Date of Approval: August 31, 2019.

Type of Request: Extension.

Abstract: The Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 (the Act) (16 U.S.C. 7101 *et seq.*), as reauthorized in Public Law 115–141, requires the appropriate official of a county that receives funds under Title III of the Act to submit to the appropriate Secretary an annual certification that the funds expended have been used as authorized.

The appropriate official of each participating county will be requested to report the amount of Title III funds expended in the applicable year in these categories as specified in the Act:

(1) To carry out authorized activities under the Firewise Communities Program;

(2) To reimburse the participating county for search and rescue and other emergency services, including firefighting and law enforcement patrols;

(3) To cover training costs and equipment purchases directly related to the emergency service described in paragraph (2); and

(4) To develop and carry out community wildfire protection plans.

The information collection will identify the participating county, the year in which the expenditures were made, the name, title, and signature of the certifying official; and the date of the certification. The certification will include a statement that all expenditures were for uses authorized under the Act and that the proposed uses were published and had a 60-day comment period and were submitted to the appropriate Secure Rural Schools Act resource advisory committee(s), if any, as described in Section 302(b) of the Act.

Beginning with the certification due on February 1, 2019, the information collection also will request the county to certify the amount of Title III funds received since October of 2008 that has not been obligated as of September 30th of the previous year. This collection is necessary in the certification due on February 1, 2022, to determine the amount of Title III funds that must be returned to the United States Treasury under section 304(b) of the Act. Collection of this information in 2019 is consistent with a recent audit of county uses of Title III funds by the Government Accountability Office (*http://www.gao.gov/products/GAO-12-775*). A county's procedure for and documentation of its obligation of Title III funds should be consistent with its procedures to obligate funds from other Federal sources.

In summary, the February 1, 2019, information collection will certify Title III funds expended in calendar year 2018, and the amount of Title III funds not obligated as of September 30, 2018. The February 1, 2020, information collection will certify Title III funds expended in calendar year 2019 and the amount of Title III funds not obligated as of September 30, 2019.

The determination of who is the appropriate certifying official is at the discretion of the county and borough and will vary depending on county or borough organization. For unorganized boroughs in Alaska and for participating counties in Vermont, a state official may provide the information.

The information will be collected in the form of conventional correspondence such as a letter and, at the respondent's option, attached tables or similar graphic display. The Forest Service provides an optional form for the convenience of respondents. At the respondent's discretion, the information may be submitted by hard copy and/or electronically scanned and included as an attachment to electronic mail.

Under the Act, the first response was required by February 1, 2010 for funds expended in 2009. Responses are required by February 1st of the following year each year Title III funds are expended. The Act requires Title III funds to be obligated by September 30, 2021, or be returned to the U.S. Treasury; therefore, the funds are likely to be expended or returned in 2021 and the final certification of expenditures could be made by February 1, 2022.

The Department of the Interior and the Bureau of Land Management are also authorized to participate in this information collection because the Bureau of Land Management administers Federal lands in western

Oregon covered by the Act. The information will be reviewed by the appropriate Secretary, or designee, to verify that participating counties have certified that funds were expended as authorized in the Act and to identify amounts not obligated by September 30th of the previous year. The information also may be used by the Department of the Interior because it is relevant to its Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT) program.

Estimate of Annual Burden per Respondent: The estimated time required for each respondent to collect, prepare and submit the information is 24 hours each year, including an estimated 20 hours for collection and four hours for preparation and submission.

Type of Respondents: Respondents are county officials.

Estimated Annual Number of Respondents: 344 county officials are expected to respond each year.

Estimated Annual Number of Responses per Respondent: The Act requires only one response for each participating county for each year expenditures are made, except that sixteen counties in western Oregon will respond separately to the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture.

Estimated Total Annual Burden on Respondents: The estimated time required for all respondents (344 counties) to collect, prepare, and submit the information is 8,256 hours each year.

Comment Is Invited

Comment is invited on: (1) Whether this collection of information is necessary for the stated purposes and the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical or scientific utility; (2) the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used; (3) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (4) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on respondents, including the use of automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

All comments received in response to this notice, including names and addresses when provided, will be a matter of public record. Comments will be summarized and included in the request for Office of Management and Budget approval.

Dated: May 14, 2019.

Victoria Christiansen,

Chief, Forest Service.

[FR Doc. 2019–11402 Filed 5–30–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3411–15–P

COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

Agenda and Notice of Public Meeting of the New Jersey Advisory Committee

AGENCY: Commission on Civil Rights.

ACTION: Announcement of meeting.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of the rules and regulations of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights (Commission), and the Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA), that a planning meeting of the New Jersey Advisory Committee to the Commission will convene by conference call, on Friday, June 21, 2019 at 11:30 a.m. (EDT). The purpose of the meeting is to announce the selection of the topic of the Committee's civil rights project, identify the members appointed to the Planning Workgroup and to discuss plans for the Briefing Meeting.

DATES: Friday, June 21, 2019, at 11:30 a.m. (EDT).

Public Call-In Information: Conference call number: 1–800–667–5617 and conference call ID number: 7386659.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ivy L. Davis, at *ero@usccr.gov* or by phone at 202–376–7533.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Interested members of the public may listen to the discussion by calling the following toll-free conference call number: 1–800–667–5617 and conference call ID number: 7386659. Please be advised that before placing them into the conference call, the conference call operator may ask callers to provide their names, their organizational affiliations (if any), and email addresses (so that callers may be notified of future meetings). Callers can expect to incur charges for calls they initiate over wireless lines, and the Commission will not refund any incurred charges. Callers will incur no charge for calls they initiate over land-line connections to the toll-free telephone number herein.

Persons with hearing impairments may also follow the discussion by first calling the Federal Relay Service at 1–800–877–8339 and providing the operator with the toll-free conference call number: 1–800–667–5617 and conference call ID number: 7386659.

Members of the public are invited to make statements during the Public Comment section of the meeting or to submit written comments. The comments must be received in the regional office approximately 30 days after each scheduled meeting. Written comments may be mailed to the Eastern Regional Office, U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, 1331 Pennsylvania Avenue, Suite 1150, Washington, DC 20425, or emailed to Evelyn Bohor at *ero@usccr.gov.* Persons who desire additional information may contact the Eastern Regional Office at (202) 376–7533.

Records and documents discussed during the meeting will be available for public viewing, as they become available at: *https://gsageo.force.com/FACA/FACAPublicView CommitteeDetails?id= a10t0000001gzjVAAQ,* click the ''Meeting Details'' and ''Documents'' links. Records generated from this meeting may also be inspected and reproduced at the Eastern Regional Office, as they become available, both before and after the meetings. Persons interested in the work of this advisory committee are advised to go to the Commission's website, *www.usccr.gov,* or to contact the Eastern Regional Office at the above phone number, email or street address.

Agenda

Friday, June 21, 2019 at 11:30 a.m. (EDT)

I. Welcome and Roll Call
II. Planning Meeting
—Study Civil Rights Project
—Continued Discussion of Plans for a Briefing Meeting
III. Other Business
IV. Next Meeting
V. Public Comment
VI. Adjourn

Dated: May 24, 2019.

David Mussatt,

Supervisory Chief, Regional Programs Unit.

[FR Doc. 2019–11361 Filed 5–30–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE P

COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

Notice of Public Meeting of the Michigan Advisory Committee

AGENCY: U.S. Commission on Civil Rights.

ACTION: Announcement of meeting.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of the rules and regulations of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights (Commission) and the Federal Advisory Committee Act that the Michigan Advisory Committee (Committee) will hold a meeting on Wednesday, June 5, 2019, at 2:00 p.m.

EST the purpose of the meeting will be to debrief testimony received at the April 30, Voting Rights hearing.

DATES: The meeting will be held on Wednesday, June 5, 2019, at 2:00 p.m. EST.

Public Call Information: Dial: 877–264–2842; Conference ID: 9228903.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ana Victoria Fortes, DFO, at *afortes@usccr.gov* or 213–894–3437.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Members of the public can listen to the discussion. This meeting is available to the public through the above toll-free call-in number. Any interested member of the public may call this number and listen to the meeting. An open comment period will be provided to allow members of the public to make a statement as time allows. The conference call operator will ask callers to identify themselves, the organization they are affiliated with (if any), and an email address prior to placing callers into the conference room. Callers can expect to incur regular charges for calls they initiate over wireless lines, according to their wireless plan. The Commission will not refund any incurred charges. Callers will incur no charge for calls they initiate over land-line connections to the toll-free telephone number. Persons with hearing impairments may also follow the proceedings by first calling the Federal Relay Service at 1–800–877–8339 and providing the Service with the conference call number and conference ID number.

Members of the public are also entitled to submit written comments; the comments must be received in the regional office within 30 days following the meeting. Written comments may be mailed to the Regional Programs Unit Office, U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, 230 S Dearborn St., Suite 2120, Chicago, IL 60604. They may also be faxed to the Commission at (312) 353–8324, or emailed to Carolyn Allen at *callen@usccr.gov.* Persons who desire additional information may contact the Regional Programs Office at (312) 353–8311.

Records generated from this meeting may be inspected and reproduced at the Regional Programs Office, as they become available, both before and after the meeting. Records of the meeting will be available via *www.facadatabase.gov* under the Commission on Civil Rights, Michigan Advisory Committee link. Persons interested in the work of this Committee are directed to the Commission's website, *http://www.usccr.gov,* or may contact the Regional Programs Office at the above email or street address.

Agenda

I. Welcome and Roll Call
II. Discussion about debrief testimony at the April 30, 2019 hearing.
III. Next Steps
IV. Public Comment
V. Adjournment

Dated: May 28, 2019.

David Mussatt,

Supervisory Chief, Regional Programs Unit.

[FR Doc. 2019–11424 Filed 5–30–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE P

COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

Agenda and Notice of Public Meeting of the Delaware Advisory Committee

AGENCY: Commission on Civil Rights.

ACTION: Announcement of meeting.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of the rules and regulations of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights (Commission), and the Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA), that a planning meeting of the Delaware Advisory Committee to the Commission will convene by conference call, on Monday, June 17, 2019 at 4:00 p.m. (EDT). The purpose of the meeting is to discuss and vote on the Committee's report on implicit bias and policing in communities of color in Delaware.

DATES: Monday, June 17, 2019 at 4:00 p.m. (EDT).

Public Call-In Information: Conference call number: 1–866–556–2429 and conference call ID: 4512490.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ivy L. Davis, at *ero@usccr.gov* or by phone at 202–376–7533.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Interested members of the public may listen to the discussion by calling the following toll-free conference call number: 1–866–556–2429 and conference call ID: 4512490. Please be advised that before placing them into the conference call, the conference call operator may ask callers to provide their names, their organizational affiliations (if any), and email addresses (so that callers may be notified of future meetings). Callers can expect to incur charges for calls they initiate over wireless lines, and the Commission will not refund any incurred charges. Callers will incur no charge for calls they initiate over land-line connections to the toll-free telephone number herein.

Persons with hearing impairments may also follow the discussion by first calling the Federal Relay Service at 1–800–877–8339 and providing the operator with the toll-free conference call number:1–866–556–2429 and conference call ID: 4512490.

Members of the public are invited make statements during the Public Comment section of the meeting or to submit written comments; the written comments must be received in the regional office approximately 30 days after each scheduled meeting. Written comments may be mailed to the Eastern Regional Office, U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, 1331 Pennsylvania Avenue, Suite 1150, Washington, DC 20425 or emailed to Evelyn Bohor at *ero@usccr.gov.* Persons who desire additional information may contact the Eastern Regional Office at (202) 376–7533.

Records and documents discussed during the meeting will be available for public viewing, as they become available at: *https://gsageo.force.com/FACA/FACAPublicView CommitteeDetails?id=a10t0000001gzlEAAQ,* click the ''Meeting Details'' and ''Documents'' links. Records generated from this meeting may also be inspected and reproduced at the Eastern Regional Office, as they become available, both before and after the meetings. Persons interested in the work of this advisory committee are advised to go to the Commission's website, *www.usccr.gov,* or to contact the Eastern Regional Office at the above phone number, email or street address.

Agenda

Monday, June 17, 2019 at 4:00 p.m. (EDT)

I. Welcome and Roll Call
II. Project Planning
—Discuss and Vote on Draft Report
III. Other Business
IV. Public Comment
V. Next Meeting
VI. Adjourn

Dated: May 24, 2019.

David Mussatt,

Supervisory Chief, Regional Programs Unit.

[FR Doc. 2019–11362 Filed 5–30–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE P

COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

Agenda and Notice of Public Meeting of the New York Advisory Committee

AGENCY: Commission on Civil Rights.

ACTION: Announcement of briefing meeting.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of the rules

and regulations of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights (Commission), and the Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA), that a briefing meeting of the New York Advisory Committee to the Commission will convene at 9:00 a.m. (EDT) on Wednesday, June 12, 2019 and Thursday, June 13, 2019 in the Auditorium of CUNY School of Law, 2 Court Square, Long Island City, NY 11101. The purpose of the briefing is to examine whether New York State is depriving its students of equal access to a state constitution mandated ''sound basic education'', and the effect that failure has had particularly on the black and latinx communities. The Committee will also look at the possible implications of the allocation of Foundation Aid or the failure of New York State to allocate sufficient funds for education. Persons who plan to attend the meeting that require accommodations, please contact Carolyn Allen at *CAllen@usccr.gov* at the at least ten (10) days before the scheduled date of the meeting.

Time will be set aside at the end of the briefing so that members of the public may address the Committee after the formal presentations have been completed. Persons interested in the issue are also invited to submit written comments; the comments must be received in the regional office by Friday, July 12, 2019. Written comments may be mailed to the Regional Programs Coordination Unit, U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, 230 S Dearborn Street, Suite 2120, Chicago, IL 60604, or faxed to (312) 353–8311, or emailed to David Barreras at *dbarreras@usccr.gov.* Persons who desire additional information may contact the Regional Programs Coordination Unit (RPCU) Office at (312) 353–8311.

Records and documents discussed during the meeting will be available for public viewing as they become available at *https://www.facadatabase.gov/FACA/apex/FACAPublicCommittee?id=a10t0000001gzmAAAQ* and clicking on the ''Meeting Details'' and ''Documents'' links. Records generated from this meeting may also be inspected and reproduced at the RPCU office, as they become available, both before and after the meeting. Persons interested in the work of this advisory committee are advised to go to the Commission's website, *www.usccr.gov,* or to contact the RPCU at the above phone number, email or street address.

Tentative Agenda

Wednesday, June 12, 2019

I. Welcome and Introductions: 9:00 a.m.
II. Briefing: 9:15 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.
- Panel One—9:15 a.m. to 10:45 a.m. (Education Executive Level)
- Panel Two—10:45 a.m. to 12:00 p.m. (Policy Analysis)
- Panel Three—12:15 p.m. to 1:30 p.m. (Education post-secondary)
- Panel Four– 2:15 p.m. to 3:15 p.m. (Education Executive Level)
- Panel Five—3:15 p.m. to 4:45 p.m. Elected Officials (Schools—Accountability)
- Panel Six—Elected Officials (Low-Level Enforcement/Broken Windows)

III. Open Session: 6:15 p.m.
IV. Adjournment

Thursday, June 13, 2019

I. Welcome and Introductions: 9:00 a.m. to 9:15 a.m.
II. Briefing: 9:15 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.
- Panel One—9:15 a.m. to 10:15 a.m. (Advocates)
- Panel Two—10:15 a.m. to 11:45 a.m. (Policy Analysis)
- Panel Three—12:00 p.m. to 1:15 p.m. (Economic Analysis)
- Panel Four—2:00 p.m. to 3:00 p.m. (Advocates)
- Panel Five—3:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. (Advocates)

III. Open Session—4:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.
IV. Adjournment

Dates:
Wednesday, June 12, 2019 (EDT)
Thursday, June 13, 2019 (EDT)

Time: 9:00 a.m.—Briefing, Meeting, and Public Session

ADDRESSES: CUNY School of Law, Auditorium, 2 Court Square, Long Island City, NY 11101.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: David Barreras at *dbarreras@usccr.gov,* or 312–353–8311.

David Mussatt,
Chief, Regional Programs Unit.

[FR Doc. 2019–11360 Filed 5–30–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Foreign-Trade Zones Board

[B–02–2019]

Foreign-Trade Zone (FTZ) 106—Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; Authorization of Production Activity; Xerox Corporation; (Polyester Latex for Printer/Copier Toner); Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

On December 18, 2019, the Port Authority of Greater Oklahoma City, grantee of FTZ 106, submitted a notification of proposed production activity to the FTZ Board on behalf of Xerox Corporation, within Subzone 106D in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

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 (84 FR 2156–2157, February 6, 2019). On May 28, 2019, the applicant was notified of the FTZ Board's decision that no further review of the activity is warranted at this time. The production activity described in the notification was authorized, subject to the FTZ Act and the FTZ Board's regulations, including Section 400.14.

Dated: May 28, 2019.

Andrew McGilvray,
Executive Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2019–11395 Filed 5–30–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–533–867]

Welded Stainless Pressure Pipe From India: Rescission of the Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2017–2018

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

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce (Commerce) is rescinding the administrative review of the antidumping duty order on welded stainless pressure pipe from India for the period November 1, 2017, through October 31, 2018.

DATES: Applicable May 31, 2019.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Stephanie Berger, AD/CVD Operations, Office III, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–2483.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On November 1, 2018, Commerce published a notice of opportunity to request an administrative review of the antidumping duty order on welded stainless pressure pipe from India.[1] On November 30, 2018, Commerce received timely requests to conduct an administrative review of the antidumping duty order on welded stainless pressure pipe from India from

[1] *See Antidumping or Countervailing Duty Order, Finding, or Suspended Investigation; Opportunity to Request Administrative Review,* 83 FR 54912 (November 1, 2018).

the following firms: Hindustan Inox Limited (Hindustan) and Bhandari Foils & Tubes Ltd (Bhandari).[2] Based on these requests, on February 6, 2019, in accordance with section 751(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), Commerce published in the **Federal Register** a notice of initiation of an administrative review covering the period November 1, 2017, through October 31, 2018.[3] On February 7, 2019, Hindustan submitted a timely request to withdraw its request for administrative review.[4] On February 12, 2019, Bhandari submitted a timely request to withdraw its request for administrative review.[5]

Rescission of Review

Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.213(d)(1), the Secretary will rescind an administrative review, in whole or in part, if the party or parties who requested the review withdraw(s) the request within 90 days of the date of publication of the notice of initiation of the requested review. Hindustan and Bhandari timely withdrew their requests for an administrative review, and no other party requested a review of these companies. As Hindustan and Bhandari are the only two firms upon which Commerce initiated the instant review, we are rescinding this review in its entirety, pursuant to 19 CFR 351.213(d)(1).

Assessment

Commerce will instruct U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to assess antidumping duties on all appropriate entries of welded stainless pressure pipe at rates equal to the cash deposit of estimated antidumping duties required at the time of entry, or withdrawal from warehouse, for consumption, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.212(c)(1)(i). Commerce intends to issue appropriate assessment instructions to CBP 15 days after the publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**, if appropriate.

Notification to Importers

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 and/or countervailing duties prior to liquidation of the relevant entries during this review period. Failure to comply with this requirement could result in Commerce's presumption that reimbursement of the antidumping and/or countervailing duties occurred and the subsequent assessment of doubled antidumping duties.

Notification Regarding Administrative Protective Order

This notice serves as a final reminder to parties subject to an administrative protective order (APO) of their responsibility concerning the return or destruction of proprietary information disclosed under an APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305, which continues to govern business proprietary information in this segment of the proceeding. Timely written notification of the return/destruction of APO materials or conversion to judicial protective order is hereby requested. Failure to comply with the regulations and terms of an APO is a violation which is subject to sanction.

This notice is issued and published in accordance with sections 751(a)(1) and 777(i)(1) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.213(d)(4).

Dated: April 16, 2019.

Gary Taverman,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations.

[FR Doc. 2019–11399 Filed 5–30–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

[2] *See* Hindustan's letter, ''Welded Stainless Pressure Pipe from India: Request for Administrative Review of Anti-Dumping Duty of Hindustan Inox Limited,'' dated November 30, 2018; and Bhandari's letter, ''Welded Stainless Pressure Pipe from India: Request for Administrative Review of Anti-Dumping Duty of Bhandari Foils & Tubes Ltd.,'' dated November 30, 2018.

[3] *See Initiation of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Administrative Reviews,* 84 FR 2159 (February 6, 2019) (*Initiation Notice*). Commerce exercised its discretion to toll all deadlines affected by the partial federal government closure from December 22, 2018, through the resumption of operations on January 29, 2019. *See* memorandum to the Record from Gary Taverman, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations, performing the non-exclusive functions and duties of the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance, ''Deadlines Affected by the Partial Shutdown of the Federal Government,'' dated January 28, 2019. Accordingly, the *Initiation Notice* was issued once operations resumed.

[4] *See* Hindustan's letter, ''Welded Stainless Pressure Pipe from India: Withdrawal of Request for Administrative Review of Anti-Dumping Duty of Hindustan Inox Limited.,'' dated February 7, 2019.

[5] *See* Bhandari's letter, ''Welded Stainless Pressure Pipe from India: Withdrawal of Request for Antidumping Duty Admin Review of Bhandari Foils & Tubes Ltd.,'' dated February 12, 2019.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–552–818, C–552–819]

Certain Steel Nails From the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Notice of Court Decision Not in Harmony With Final Scope Ruling and Notice of Amended Final Scope Ruling Pursuant to Court Decision

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

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce (Commerce) is notifying the public that the Court of International Trade's (CIT) final judgment in this case is not in harmony with Commerce's final scope ruling. Commerce, therefore, finds that certain zinc anchors imported by OMG, Inc. (OMG), are not within the scope of the antidumping and countervailing duty orders on certain steel nails from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (Vietnam).

DATES: Applicable May 24, 2019.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Yasmin Bordas at (202) 482–3813, AD/CVD Operations, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On August 5, 2016, OMG, an importer of zinc anchors, filed a request with Commerce for a scope ruling that its zinc anchors should be excluded from the scope of the antidumping and countervailing duty *Orders*[1] on certain steel nails from Vietnam.[2] OMG described the zinc anchors as a unitary article of commerce consisting of two parts: (1) A zinc alloy body; and (2) a zinc plated steel pin.[3]

On February 6, 2017, Commerce issued its Final Scope Ruling, in which it determined that OMG's zinc anchors are unambiguously within the scope of the *Orders* based upon the plain meaning of the *Orders* and the description of the zinc anchors contained in OMG's scope ruling request and supplemental questionnaire

[1] *See Certain Steel Nails from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Countervailing Duty Order*, 80 FR 41006 (July 14, 2015); *Certain Steel Nails from the Republic of Korea, Malaysia, the Sultanate of Oman, Taiwan, and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Antidumping Duty Orders*, 80 FR 39994 (July 13, 2015) (collectively, the *Orders*).

[2] *See* ''Certain Steel Nails from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Scope Ruling Request,'' dated August 5, 2016.

[3] *Id.* at 3, 23.

responses.[4] Commerce also found that several factors under 19 CFR 351.225(k)(1)—particularly the petition, the final report of the International Trade Commission (ITC), and a prior scope ruling—further supported Commerce's determination that OMG's zinc anchors fall within the scope of the *Orders*.[5] As a result of the Final Scope Ruling, Commerce instructed U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to continue suspension of liquidation of entries of OMG's zinc anchors.[6]

OMG challenged the Final Scope Ruling before the CIT, and on May 29, 2018, the CIT remanded Commerce's scope ruling.[7] *In its Remand Order*, the CIT held that OMG's zinc anchor is not a ''nail'' within the plain meaning of the word and is therefore outside the scope of the *Orders*.[8] In determining the definition of a ''nail,'' the CIT consulted *The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language and Webster's Third New International Dictionary of the English Language (Unabridged)*.[9] The CIT held that both of these sources unambiguously present ''a 'single clearly defined or stated meaning {of a nail}': A slim, usually pointed object used as a fastener designed for impact insertion.'' [10]

The CIT held that although the steel pin fits the common definition of a nail, the zinc anchor as a whole, does not.[11] According to the CIT, because OMG's zinc anchor is a unitary article of commerce, the entire product, not just a component part, must fit the definition of a nail to fall within the scope of the *Orders*.[12] The CIT concluded that because OMG's zinc anchors are composed of a steel pin and a zinc body, the entire product is not a nail.[13] Additionally, the CIT held that because the relevant industry classifies anchors with a steel pin as anchors, not nails, trade usage further supports the conclusion that OMG's zinc anchors are not nails.[14] The CIT remanded the Final Scope Ruling to Commerce for further consideration consistent with the CIT's opinion.[15] The CIT also directed Commerce to issue appropriate instructions to CBP regarding the suspension of liquidation of OMG's zinc anchors.[16]

Pursuant to the CIT's instructions, on remand, under protest, Commerce found that OMG's zinc anchors do not fall within the scope of the *Orders*.[17] On May 14, 2019, the CIT sustained Commerce's Final Remand Results.[18]

Timken Notice

In its decision in *Timken*,[19] as clarified by *Diamond Sawblades*,[20] the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit (CAFC) held that, pursuant to sections 516A(c) and (e) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), Commerce must publish a notice of court decision that is not ''in harmony'' with Commerce's determination and must suspend liquidation of entries pending a ''conclusive'' court decision. The CIT's May 14, 2019, judgment in this case, sustaining Commerce's decision in the Final Remand Results that OMG's zinc anchors fall outside the scope of the *Orders*, constitutes a final decision of that court that is not in harmony with the Final Scope Ruling. This notice is published in fulfillment of the publication requirements of *Timken*. Accordingly, Commerce will continue the suspension of liquidation of OMG's zinc anchors pending expiration of the period of appeal or, if appealed, pending a final and conclusive court decision.

Amended Final Scope Ruling

Because there is now a final court decision with respect to this case, Commerce is amending its Final Scope Ruling and finds that the scope of the *Orders* does not cover the zinc anchors specified in OMG's Scope Ruling Request. Commerce will instruct CBP that the cash deposit rate will be zero percent for the zinc anchors subject to OMG's scope ruling request. In the event that the CIT's ruling it not appealed, or if appealed, upheld by the CAFC, Commerce will instruct CBP to liquidate entries of OMG's zinc anchors without regard to antidumping and/or countervailing duties, and to lift suspension of liquidation of such entries.

Notification to Interested Parties

This notice is issued and published in accordance with section 516A(e)(1) of the Act.

Dated: May 23, 2019.

Jeffrey I. Kessler,

Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

[FR Doc. 2019–11397 Filed 5–30–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

[4] *See* Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Orders on Certain Steel Nails from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Final Scope Ruling on OMG, Inc.'s Zinc Anchors (Final Scope Ruling), dated February 6, 2017 at 9–10.

[5] *Id.* at 10.

[6] *See* Message Number 7041303, dated February 10, 2017; *see also* Message Number 7041301, dated February 10, 2017.

[7] *See OMG, Inc.* v. *United States*, Court No. 17–00036, Slip. Op. 18–63 (CIT 2018) (Remand Order).

[8] *See Remand Order*, Slip Op. 18–63 at 9.

[9] *Id.*

[10] *Id.* at 9–10.

[11] *Id.* at 10.

[12] *Id.*

[13] *Id.*

[14] *Id.* at 10–11.

[15] *Id.* at 11.

[16] *Id.*

[17] See Final Results of Redetermination Pursuant to Court Remand, *OMG, Inc.* v. *United States*, Court No. 17–00036, Slip Op. 18–63 (CIT May 29, 2018), dated August 27, 2018 (Final Remand Results).

[18] See *OMG, Inc.* v. *United States*, Court No. 17–00036, Slip Op. 19–58, No. 17-00036 (CIT 2019).

[19] *See Timken Co.* v. *United States*, 893 F.2d 337, 341 (Fed. Cir. 1990) (*Timken*).

[20] *See Diamond Sawblades Mfrs. Coalition* v. *United States*, 626 F.3d 1374 (Fed. Cir. 2010) (*Diamond Sawblades*).

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–552–802]

Certain Frozen Warmwater Shrimp From the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Partial Rescission of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2018–2019

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

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce (Commerce) is rescinding, in part, the administrative review of the antidumping duty order on certain frozen warmwater shrimp from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (Vietnam) for the period February 1, 2018, through January 31, 2019.

DATES: Applicable May 31, 2019.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Irene Gorelik, AD/CVD Operations, Office VIII, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–6905.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On May 2, 2019, based on timely requests for review for 107 companies by the Ad Hoc Shrimp Trade Action Committee (the petitioner),[1] 185 companies by the American Shrimp Processors Association (ASPA),[2] and various Vietnamese companies,[3] Commerce published in the **Federal Register** a notice of initiation of an administrative review of the

[1] *See* the Petitioner's Request for Administrative Review, dated February 27, 2019.

[2] *See* ASPA's Request for Administrative Review, dated February 27, 2019.

[3] *See, e.g.,* VASEP's submission, ''Request for Administrative Review (02/01/18–01/31/19),'' dated February 26, 2019; Soc Trang Seafood Seafood Joint Stock Company's ''Request for Review,'' dated February 11, 2019.

antidumping duty order on certain frozen warmwater shrimp from Vietnam covering the period February 1, 2018, through January 31, 2019.[4]

On April 25, 2019, Vietnam Fish One Co., Ltd. withdrew its review request.[5] On May 3, 2019, the petitioner and ASPA withdrew their respective review requests, in part.[6] On May 3, 2019, various Vietnamese exporters also withdrew their respective review requests.[7] All interested parties that withdrew their requests for review of companies also included those companies' name variations, as listed in the *Initiation Notice* and the attached Appendix. All review requests for the company names listed in the Appendix have been withdrawn; no other party requested a review of these exporters.

Partial Rescission of Review

Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.213(d)(1), Commerce will rescind an administrative review, in whole or in part, if the party that requested the review withdraws its request within 90 days of the publication of the notice of initiation of the requested review. Because the petitioner, ASPA, and the individual companies all withdrew their requests for administrative review within 90 days of the date of publication of the *Initiation Notice,* and no other interested party requested a review of these companies, Commerce is rescinding this review with respect to the companies identified in the Appendix, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.213(d)(1).

[4] *See Initiation of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Administrative Reviews,* 84 FR 18777 (May 2, 2019) (*Initiation Notice*).

[5] *See* Fish One Letter, ''Withdrawal of Review Request: Fish One,'' dated April 25, 2019.

[6] *See* the Petitioner's Submission, ''Domestic Producers' Partial Withdrawal of Review Requests,'' dated May 3, 2019; ASPA's Submission, ''Partial Withdrawal of Review Requests,'' dated May 3, 2019. On May 8, 2019, both the petitioner and ASPA filed additional withdrawal letters to include additional trade names that were inadvertently omitted from their initial withdrawal letters. The petitioner withdrew its requests for review covering 38 companies including name iterations. ASPA withdrew its requests for review covering 85 companies including name iterations.

[7] *See* Khanh Sung Company Ltd. Submission, ''Withdrawal of Request for Administrative Review,'' dated May 3, 2019; Ngoc Tri Joint Stock Company and Tai Kim Seafood Joint Stock Company's Submission, ''Withdrawal of Review Request, dated May 3, 2019; VASEP Submission, ''Withdrawal of Review Requests,'' dated May 3, 2019 (on behalf of 17 exporters and their additional trade names); Trade Pacific Submission, ''Withdrawal of Request for Administrative Review,'' dated May 6, 2019 (on behalf of two exporters and their additional trade names). A total of 23 Vietnamese exporters, including name iterations, withdrew their respective review requests.

Assessment

Commerce will instruct U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to assess antidumping duties on all appropriate entries at a rate equal to the cash deposit of estimated antidumping duties required at the time of entry, or withdrawal from warehouse, for consumption, during the period February 1, 2018, through January 31, 2019, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.212(c)(1)(i). Commerce intends to issue appropriate assessment instructions to CBP 15 days after the publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**, if appropriate.

Notifications

This notice serves as a 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 review period. Failure to comply with this requirement could result in Commerce's presumption that reimbursement of the antidumping duties occurred and the subsequent assessment of doubled antidumping duties.

This notice also serves as a reminder to parties subject to administrative protective order (APO) of their responsibility concerning the return or destruction of proprietary information disclosed under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305(a)(3), which continues to govern business proprietary information in this segment of the proceeding. Timely written notification of the return or destruction of APO materials, or conversion to judicial protective order, is hereby requested. Failure to comply with the regulations and terms of an APO is a violation which is subject to sanction.

This notice is issued and published in accordance with sections 751(a)(1) and 777(i)(1) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, and 19 CFR 351.213(d)(4).

Dated: May 22, 2019.

Gary Taverman,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations.

Appendix I

Companies Rescinded From Review

1. —Bac Lieu Fisheries Joint Stock Company
   —Bac Lieu Fisheries Joint Stock Company (''Bac Lieu Fis'')
   —Bac Lieu Fisheries Joint Stock Company (Bac Lieu Fis)
   —Bac Lieu Fisheries JSC
2. —Ben Tre Forestry and Aquaproduct Import-Export Joint Stock Company (''Faquimex'')
   —Ben Tre Forestry and Aquaproduct ImportExport Joint Stock Company (FAQUIMEX)
   —Ben Tre Forestry and Aquaproduct Import-Export Joint Stock Company (FAQUIMEX)
   —Bentre Aquaproduct Import & Export Joint Stock Company
   —Bentre Aquaproduct Import & Export Joint Stock Company (Aquatex Bentre)
3. —C.P. Vietnam Corporation
4. —Ca Mau Frozen Seafood Joint Stock Company (''Seaprimexco Vietnam'')
   —Ca Mau Seafood Joint Stock Company (''Seaprimexco Vietnam'')
   —Ca Mau Seafood Joint Stock Company (Seaprimexco Vietnam)
   —Seaprimexco Vietnam
5. —Cafatex Corporation
6. —Camau Frozen Seafood Processing Import Export Corporation (Camimex)
   —Camau Frozen Seafood Processing Import-Export Corporation (''Camimex'')
7. —Camau Seafood and Service Joint Stock Company (''CASES'')
   —Camau Seafood and Service Joint Stock Company (Cases)
   —Camau Seafood Processing and Service Joint Stock Corporation (and its affiliates, Kien Giang Branch—Camau Seafood Processing & Service Joint Stock Corporation, collectively ''CASES'')
   —Camau Seafood Processing and Service Joint Stock Corporation (and its affiliates, Kien Giang Branch—Camau Seafood Processing & Service Joint Stock Corporation, collectively ''CASES'')
   —Camau Seafood Processing and Service Joint Stock Corporation (Cases)
   —Camau Seafood Processing and Service Joint-Stock Corporation, Kien Giang Branch.
8. —Can Tho Import Export Fishery Limited Company (''CAFISH'')
   —Can Tho Import Export Fishery Limited Company (CAFISH)
9. —Cuulong Seaproducts Company (''Cuu Long Seapro'')
   —Cuulong Seaproducts Company (''Cuulong Seapro'')
   —Cuulong Seaproducts Company (Cuu Long Seapro)
   —Cuulong Seaproducts Company (Cuulong Seapro)
10. —Frozen Seafoods Factory No. 32
11. —Hai Viet Corporation (''HAVICO'')
    —Hai Viet Corporation (HAVICO)
12. —Hoang Phuong Seafood Factory
13. —Investment Commerce Fisheries Corporation (''Incomfish'')
    —Investment Commerce Fisheries Corporation (Incomfish)
14. —Khanh Sung Co., Ltd
    —Khanh Sung Co., Ltd (''Khanh Sung'')
    —Khanh Sung Company, Ltd, (''Khanh Sung'')
15. —Kim Anh Co., Ltd.
    —Kim Anh Co., Ltd. (''Kim Anh'')
    —Kim Anh Company Limited
16. —Minh Hai Export Frozen Seafood Processing Joint-Stock Company (''Minh Hai Jostoco'')
    —Minh Hai Export Frozen Seafood Processing Joint-Stock Company (Minh Hai Jostoco)
17. —Minh Hai Joint-Stock Seafoods

Processing Company
—Minh Hai Joint-Stock Seafoods Processing Company (''Seaprodex Minh Hai'')
—Minh Hai Joint-Stock Seafoods Processing Company (Seaprodex Minh Hai)
—Sea Minh Hai
—Seaprodex Minh Hai
18. —My Son Seafoods Factory
19. —Nam Hai Foodstuff and Export Company Ltd
20. —Ngoc Tri Seafood Joint Stock Company
—Ngoc Tri Seafood Joint Stock Company (''Ngoc Tri'')
21. —Nha Trang Seafoods
—Nha Trang Seaproduct Company
—Nha Trang Seaproduct Company (and its affiliates NT Seafoods Corporation, Nha Trang Seafoods—F.89 Joint Stock Company, NTSF Seafoods Joint Stock Company (collectively ''Nha Trang Seafoods Group''))
—Nha Trang Seaproduct Company (and its affiliates NT Seafoods Corporation, Nha Trang Seafoods—F.86 Joint Stock Company, NTSF Seafoods Joint Stock Company (collectively ''Nha Trang Seafoods Group''))
—Nha Trang Seaproduct Company (Nha Trang Seafoods Group)
—NT Seafoods Corporation
—NTSF Seafoods Joint Stock Company
22. —QNL One Member Co., Ltd.
—QNL One Member Co., Ltd. (''QNL'')
23. —Quang Minh Seafood Co., Ltd.
—Quang Minh Seafood Co., Ltd. (''Quang Minh'')
24. —Sao Ta Foods Joint Stock Company
—Sao Ta Foods Joint Stock Company (''FIMEX VN'') (and its factory ''Sao Ta Seafoods Factory'')
—Sao Ta Foods Joint Stock Company (FIMEX VN)
—Sao Ta Seafood Factory
—Fimex VN
25. —Seafoods and Foodstuff Factory
26. —Tacvan Frozen Seafood Processing Export Company
—Tacvan Frozen Seafood Processing Export Company (Tacvan Seafoods Co.)
—Tacvan Seafoods Company (''TACVAN'')
—Tacvan Seafoods Company (TACVAN)
27. —Tai Kim Anh Seafood Joint Stock Corporation
—Tai Kim Anh Seafood Joint Stock Corporation (''TAIKA Seafood Corporation'')
—Tai Kim Anh Seafood Joint Stock Corporation (TAIKA Seafood Corporation)
—Taika Seafood Corporation
28. —Taydo Seafood Enterprise
29. —Thong Thuan—Cam Ranh Seafood Joint Stock Company
—Thong Thuan Cam Ranh Seafood Joint Stock Company (''T&T Cam Ranh'')
—Thong Thuan Cam Ranh Seafood Joint Stock Company (T&T Cam Ranh)
—Thong Thuan—Cam Ranh Seafood Joint Stock Company (T&T Cam Ranh)
30. —Thong Thuan Company Limited
—Thong Thuan Company Limited (''T&T'')
—Thong Thuan Company Limited (T&T)
—Cong Ty Tnhh Thong Thuan (Thong Thuan)
31. —Thong Thuan Seafood Company Limited
32. —Thuan Phuoc Seafoods and Trading Corporation
—Thuan Phuoc Seafoods and Trading Corporation (''Thuan Phuoc Corp'')
—Thuan Phuoc Seafoods and Trading Corporation and its separate factories Frozen Seafoods Factory No. 32, Seafoods and Foodstuff Factory, and My Son Seafoods Factory (collectively ''Thuan Phuoc Corp.'')
33. —Trang Khanh Seafood Co., Ltd.
—Trang Khanh Seafood Company Limited
34. —Trung Son Seafood Processing Joint Stock Company
35. —UTXI Aquatic Products Processing Company
—UTXI Aquatic Products Processing Company (UTXICO)
—UTXI Aquatic Products Processing Corporation (''UTXICO'') (and its branch Hoang Phuong Seafood Factory and Hoang Phong Seafood Factory)
—UTXI Aquatic Products Processing Corporation (UTXICO)
36. —Viet Foods Co., Ltd.
—Viet Foods Co., Ltd. (''Viet Foods'')
—Viet Foods Co., Ltd. (Viet Foods)
37. —Viet Hai Seafood Co., Ltd.
—Viet Hai Seafood Co., Ltd. (Viet Fish One Co., Ltd.)
—Viet Hai Seafood Co., Ltd. aka Vietnam Fish One Co., Ltd. (''Fish One'')
—Vietnam Fish One Co., Ltd.
—Vietnam Fish-One Co., Ltd.
38. —Viet I-Mei Frozen Foods Co. Ltd (''Viet I-Mei'')
—Viet I-Mei Frozen Foods Co., Ltd.
39. —Vietnam Clean Seafood Corporation (''Vina Cleanfood'')
—Vietnam Clean Seafood Corporation (Vina Cleanfood)
40. —Xi Nghiep Che Bien Thuy Suc San Xuat Kau Cantho

[FR Doc. 2019–11396 Filed 5–30–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

Advance Notification of Sunset Review; Correction

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

SUMMARY: On May 1, 2019, the Department of Commerce (Commerce) published the notice *Antidumping or Countervailing Duty Order, Finding, or Suspended Investigation; Advance Notification of Sunset Reviews,* (May 1, 2019) (*June 2019 Advance Sunset Reviews Notice*), in which Commerce inadvertently listed Carbon And Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod from Brazil (A–351–832) twice and omitted Carbon And Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod from Mexico (A–201–830). Commerce has also advanced the initiation date of the antidumping and countervailing duty orders on Oil Country Tubular Goods from India (A–533–857; C–533–858), Turkey (A–489–816; C–489–817), Vietnam (A–552–817) and Republic of Korea (A–580–870).

This notice serves to correct the *June 2019 Advance Sunset Reviews Notice* for the aforementioned items.

DATES: Applicable May 1, 2019.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Brenda E. Brown, Office of AD/CVD Operations, Customs and Liaison Unit, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–4735.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: With respect to these Sunset Reviews, Commerce is advancing their initiation from August to June 2019 to coincide with the initiation of the companion Sunset Reviews being conducted by the U.S. International Trade Commission, as well as with Commerce's initiation of the Sunset Review for the companion Ukrainian case (A–823–815), which was already scheduled to be initiated on June 2019.

This correction notice for the advance notification of sunset reviews is being published in accordance with section 751(c) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.218 (c).

Dated: May 23, 2019.

Gary Taverman,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations.

[FR Doc. 2019–11398 Filed 5–30–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

RIN 0648–XX001

Atlantic Coastal Fisheries Cooperative Management Act Provisions; General Provisions for Domestic Fisheries; Application for Exempted Fishing Permits

AGENCY: National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.

ACTION: Notice; request for comments.

SUMMARY: The Assistant Regional Administrator for Sustainable Fisheries, Greater Atlantic Region, NMFS, has made a preliminary determination that an Exempted Fishing Permit application from the University of Connecticut contains all of the required information and warrants further consideration.

Regulations under the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act and the Atlantic Coastal Fisheries Cooperative Management Act require publication of this notice to provide interested parties the opportunity to comment on applications for proposed Exempted Fishing Permits.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before June 17, 2019.

ADDRESSES: You may submit written comments by any of the following methods:

• *Email: NMFS.GAR.EFP@noaa.gov.* Include in the subject line ''Comments on UConn Lobster Study.''

• *Mail:* Michael Pentony, Regional Administrator, NMFS, Greater Atlantic Regional Fisheries Office, 55 Great Republic Drive, Gloucester, MA 01930. Mark the outside of the envelope ''Comments on UConn Lobster Study.''

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Laura Hansen, Fishery Management Specialist, 978–281–9225, *Laura.Hansen@noaa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This project would collect egg bearing female lobsters to examine the impact of endocrine disrupting chemicals on lobster larva development. The University of Connecticut submitted a complete EFP application on May 1, 2019.

If the EFP is approved, this study would take place from May to September 2019. The EFP would authorize participating vessels to collect up to 18 female egg-bearing lobsters from Lobster Conservation Management Areas 2 and 3. The lobsters collected for this study would range in weight from 1.5–4.5 lb (0.68–2.41 kg). Fishermen would ship the lobsters overnight to a researcher at the Marine Biological Laboratory in Woods Hole, MA. The researcher would transfer the lobsters to a holding tank to conduct further analysis of blood samples for the presence of endocrine disruptors and monitor larval development. The researcher will return surviving lobsters to the ocean following the experiments.

If approved, the applicant may request minor modifications and extensions to the EFP throughout the study period. EFP modifications and extensions may be granted without further notice if they are deemed essential to facilitate completion of the proposed research and have minimal impacts that do not change the scope or impact of the initially approved EFP request. Any fishing activity conducted outside the scope of the exempted fishing activity would be prohibited.

Authority: 16 U.S.C. 1801 *et seq.*

Dated: May 24, 2019.

Jennifer M. Wallace,

Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service.

[FR Doc. 2019–11321 Filed 5–30–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–22–P

COMMITTEE FOR PURCHASE FROM PEOPLE WHO ARE BLIND OR SEVERELY DISABLED

Procurement List; Proposed Additions

AGENCY: Committee for Purchase From People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled.

ACTION: Proposed additions to the Procurement List.

SUMMARY: The Committee is proposing to add services to the Procurement List that will be furnished by nonprofit agencies employing persons who are blind or have other severe disabilities.

DATES: *Comments must be received on or before:* June 30, 2019.

ADDRESSES: Committee for Purchase From People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled, 1401 S Clark Street, Suite 715, Arlington, Virginia, 22202–4149.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For further information or to submit comments contact: Michael R. Jurkowski, Telephone: (703) 603–2117, Fax: (703) 603–0655, or email *CMTEFedReg@AbilityOne.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This notice is published pursuant to 41 U.S.C. 8503 (a)(2) and 41 CFR 51–2.3. Its purpose is to provide interested persons an opportunity to submit comments on the proposed actions.

Additions

If the Committee approves the proposed additions, the entities of the Federal Government identified in this notice will be required to procure the services listed below from nonprofit agencies employing persons who are blind or have other severe disabilities.

The following services are proposed for addition to the Procurement List for production by the nonprofit agencies listed:

Services

Service Type: Base Supply Center
Mandatory for: US Navy, Naval Research Laboratory, Washington, DC
Mandatory Source of Supply: Blind Industries & Services of Maryland, Baltimore, MD
Contracting Activity: DEPT OF THE NAVY, NAVAL RESEARCH LABORATORY

Service Type: Verbatim Transcription Services
Mandatory for: US Navy, Commander, Naval Installations Command (CNIC), Washington, DC
Mandatory Source of Supply: Lighthouse for the Blind of Houston, Houston, TX
Contracting Activity: NAVSUP FLC Norfolk, Philadelphia Office

Michael R. Jurkowski,

Deputy Director, Business & PL Operations.

[FR Doc. 2019–11405 Filed 5–30–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6353–01–P

COMMITTEE FOR PURCHASE FROM PEOPLE WHO ARE BLIND OR SEVERELY DISABLED

Procurement List; Additions and Deletions

AGENCY: Committee for Purchase From People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled.

ACTION: Additions to and deletions from the Procurement List.

SUMMARY: This action adds products to the Procurement List that will be furnished by nonprofit agencies employing persons who are blind or have other severe disabilities, and deletes products and services from the Procurement List previously furnished by such agencies.

DATES: *Date added to and deleted from the Procurement List:* June 30, 2019.

ADDRESSES: Committee for Purchase From People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled, 1401 S Clark Street, Suite 715, Arlington, Virginia, 22202–4149.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Michael R. Jurkowski, Telephone: (703) 603–2117, Fax: (703) 603–0655, or email *CMTEFedReg@AbilityOne.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Additions

On 4/26/2019, the Committee for Purchase From People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled published notice of proposed additions to the Procurement List.

After consideration of the material presented to it concerning capability of qualified nonprofit agencies to provide the products and impact of the additions on the current or most recent contractors, the Committee has determined that the products listed below are suitable for procurement by the Federal Government under 41 U.S.C. 8501–8506 and 41 CFR 51–2.4.

Regulatory Flexibility Act Certification

I certify that the following action will not have a significant impact on a substantial number of small entities. The major factors considered for this certification were:

1. The action will not result in any additional reporting, recordkeeping or other compliance requirements for small entities other than the small organizations that will furnish the products to the Government.

2. The action will result in authorizing small entities to furnish the products to the Government.

3. There are no known regulatory alternatives which would accomplish the objectives of the Javits-Wagner-O'Day Act (41 U.S.C. 8501–8506) in connection with the products proposed for addition to the Procurement List.

End of Certification

Accordingly, the following products are added to the Procurement List:

Products

NSNs—Product Names:
MR 11087—Bowl, Collapsible, Pet
MR 11088—Blanket, Pet, Large
MR 11089—Blanket, Pet, Small
MR 11090—Disc, Toy, Dog
Mandatory Source of Supply: Winston-Salem Industries for the Blind, Inc., Winston-Salem, NC
Contracting Activity: Military Resale-Defense Commissary Agency

Deletions

On 4/19/2019 and 4/26/2019, the Committee for Purchase From People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled published notice of proposed deletions from the Procurement List.

After consideration of the relevant matter presented, the Committee has determined that the products and services listed below are no longer suitable for procurement by the Federal Government under 41 U.S.C. 8501–8506 and 41 CFR 51–2.4.

Regulatory Flexibility Act Certification

I certify that the following action will not have a significant impact on a substantial number of small entities. The major factors considered for this certification were:

1. The action will not result in additional reporting, recordkeeping or other compliance requirements for small entities.

2. The action may result in authorizing small entities to furnish the product(s) and service(s) to the Government.

3. There are no known regulatory alternatives which would accomplish the objectives of the Javits-Wagner-O'Day Act (41 U.S.C. 8501–8506) in connection with the products and services deleted from the Procurement List.

End of Certification

Accordingly, the following products and services are deleted from the Procurement List:

Products

NSNs—Product Names:
8030–00–251–5048—Compound, Corrosion Preventative, Food Equipment, Clear, 1 Gallon
8030–00–251–5049—Compound, Corrosion Preventative, Food Equipment, Clear, 5 Gallons
Mandatory Source of Supply: The Lighthouse for the Blind, St. Louis, MO
Contracting Activity: DLA TROOP SUPPORT, PHILADELPHIA, PA

NSNs—Product Names:
MR 334—Turner, Omelet
Mandatory Source of Supply: Cincinnati Association for the Blind, Cincinnati, OH
Contracting Activity: Military Resale-Defense Commissary Agency

NSN—Product Name:
7510–00–223–6813—Fastener, Paper, 3″ Capacity with Compressor, 2–3/4″ Center
Mandatory Source of Supply: Delaware County Chapter, NYSARC, Inc., Walton, NY
Contracting Activity: GSA/FAS ADMIN SVCS ACQUISITION BR(2, NEW YORK, NY

Services

Service Type: Janitorial/Custodial
Mandatory for: U.S. Army Reserve Center: 10 Scenic Drive, Washington, PA
Mandatory Source of Supply: UNKNOWN
Contracting Activity: DEPT OF THE ARMY, W6QM MICC CTR–FT DIX (RC)

Service Type: Janitorial/Custodial
Mandatory for: US Army Contracting Command, Sutcovoyo USAR Center, Waterbury, CT
Mandatory Source of Supply: Allied Community Services, Inc., Enfield, CT
Contracting Activity: DEPT OF THE ARMY, W6QK ACC–PICA

Service Type: Food Service Attendant
Mandatory for: West Virginia Air National Guard, Charleston, WV
Mandatory Source of Supply: UNKNOWN
Contracting Activity: DEPT OF THE AIR FORCE, FA7014 AFDW PK

Service Type: Food Service Attendant
Mandatory for: US Air Force, 183rd Capital Airport ANGB, Aerospace Dining Facility, Bldg. P–48, Springfield, IL
Mandatory Source of Supply: United Cerebral Palsy of the Land of Lincoln, Springfield, IL
Contracting Activity: DEPT OF THE ARMY, W7M6 USPFO ACTIVITY IL ARNG

Service Type: Janitorial/Custodial
Mandatory for: U.S. Army Reserve Center: AMSA 69, 26 Seamans Lane, Milford, CT
Mandatory Source of Supply: CW Resources, Inc., New Britain, CT
Contracting Activity: DEPT OF THE ARMY, W6QM MICC–FT DIX (RC–E)

Service Type: Mess Attendant Services
Mandatory for: 131st Fighter Wing, ANGU—Lambert Air Base, Bridgeton, MO
Mandatory Source of Supply: Challenge Unlimited, Inc., Alton, IL
Contracting Activity: DEPT OF THE ARMY, W7NJ USPFO ACTIVITY MO ARNG

Service Type: Administrative Services
Mandatory for: Honolulu Property Management Office: Prince Kuhio Federal Building, Honolulu, HI
Mandatory Source of Supply: Goodwill Contract Services of Hawaii, Inc., Honolulu, HI
Contracting Activity: GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION, FPDS AGENCY COORDINATOR

Service Type: Administrative Services
Mandatory for: GSA, Los Angeles: Federal Protective Services, Los Angeles, CA
Mandatory Source of Supply: UNKNOWN
Contracting Activity: GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION, FPDS AGENCY COORDINATOR

Service Type: System Furniture Reuse Services
Mandatory for: US Air Force, North American Aerospace Defense Command & US Northern Command, Building 2, 250 Vandenberg Street, Peterson AFB, CO
Mandatory Source of Supply: AspenPointe Employment, Colorado Springs, CO
Contracting Activity: DEPT OF THE AIR FORCE, FA2517 21 CONS LGC

Service Type: Janitorial/Custodial
Mandatory for: U.S. Army Reserve Center: 54 Alfred Plourde, Lewiston, ME
Mandatory Source of Supply: Northern New England Employment Services, Portland, ME
Contracting Activity: DEPT OF THE ARMY, W6QM MICC–FT DIX (RC–E)

Service Type: Janitorial/Custodial
Mandatory for: U.S. Army Reserve Center: Kirkwood, Wilmington, DE
Mandatory Source of Supply: Opportunity Center, Incorporated, Wilmington, DE
Contracting Activity: DEPT OF THE ARMY, W6QM MICC CTR–FT DIX (RC)

Service Type: Janitorial/Custodial
Mandatory for: Landrum Federal Building and U.S. Post Office, Jasper, GA
Mandatory Source of Supply: Goodwill Industries of North Georgia, Inc., Atlanta, GA
Contracting Activity: PUBLIC BUILDINGS SERVICE, ACQUISITION DIVISION/SERVICES BRANCH

Service Type: Janitorial/Elevator Operator
Mandatory for: Southeast Federal Center: Buildings 74, 158, 191, 197 and 202, Washington, DC
Mandatory Source of Supply: Davis Memorial Goodwill Industries, Washington, DC
Contracting Activity: GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION, FPDS AGENCY COORDINATOR

Service Type: Janitorial/Custodial
Mandatory for: Old Post Office Building, Washington, DC
Mandatory Source of Supply: Davis Memorial Goodwill Industries, Washington, DC
Contracting Activity: PUBLIC BUILDINGS SERVICE, WPHCB—EAST O&M

CONTRACTS BRANCH

Michael R. Jurkowski,

Deputy Director, Business & PL Operations.

[FR Doc. 2019–11404 Filed 5–30–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6353–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Department of the Navy

Notice of Intent To Prepare an Environmental Impact Statement/Overseas Environmental Impact Statement for Disposal of Decommissioned, Defueled Ex-Enterprise (CVN 65) and Its Associated Naval Reactor Plants and To Announce Public Scoping Meetings

AGENCY: Department of the Navy, DoD

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to Section 102(2)(c) of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, as implemented by the Council on Environmental Quality, and Presidential Executive Order 12114, the Department of the Navy (DON) announces its intent to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement/Overseas Environmental Impact Statement (EIS/OEIS) to evaluate the potential environmental impacts associated with the disposal of the decommissioned, defueled ex-Enterprise (CVN 65), including its associated reactor plants. The proposed action executes the Chief of Naval Operations (CNO) policy for inactive ships stricken from the Naval Vessel Register and designated for disposal by dismantling in order to reduce the Navy's inactive ship inventory and eliminate costs associated with maintaining the ship in a safe stowage condition.

DATES: The 45-day public scoping period begins May 31, 2019 and ends July 15, 2019. Public scoping meetings will be held on June 18, 20, 25, and 27, 2019. All public comments are due by July 15, 2019.

ADDRESSES: The public scoping meetings will be held at the following locations (all times local):

1. June 18, 2019, 5:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m., Denbigh Community Center, 15198 Warwick Boulevard, Newport News, VA 23608–2631.

2. June 20, 2019, 5:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m., Fort Brown Memorial Center, 600 International Boulevard, Brownsville, TX 78520–5738.

3. June 25, 2019, 5:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m., Mountain View Middle School, 2400 Perry Avenue, Bremerton, WA 98310–5139.

4. June 27, 2019, 5:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m., Richland Public Library, 955 Northgate Drive, Richland, WA 99352–3505.

Comments may be provided at the public scoping meetings, by mail, and through the project website at: *https://www.CarrierDisposalEIS.com.* Mailed comments must be postmarked no later than July 15, 2019 and mailed to the address: Puget Sound Naval Shipyard and Intermediate Maintenance Facility, 1400 Farragut Avenue, Bremerton, WA 98314–5001, Attn: Kellie M. Randall, Public Affairs Officer, CVN65 EIS, for consideration in the Draft EIS/OEIS preparation. The DON is requesting public comments on the scope of the analysis, including potential environmental issues and viable alternatives to be considered during the development of the Draft EIS/OEIS.

The scoping meetings will consist of an informal, open house session with informational poster stations staffed by DON representatives. Meeting details will be announced in local area newspapers. Additional information on the public scoping meetings and comment submittal will be available on the project website at: *https://www.CarrierDisposalEIS.com.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Puget Sound Naval Shipyard and Intermediate Maintenance Facility, 1400 Farragut Avenue, Bremerton, WA 98314–5001, Attn: Kellie M. Randall, Public Affairs Officer, CVN65 EIS, 360–476–7111, or project website: *https://www.CarrierDisposalEIS.com.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The DON's action proponent is the Director, Naval Nuclear Propulsion (CNO N00N). The Department of Energy (DOE) is a cooperating agency in the preparation of the EIS/OEIS. The proposed action is to dispose of the decommissioned, defueled ex-Enterprise (CVN 65) aircraft carrier, including its reactor plants. The proposed action would entail dismantling and recycling the non-radioactive hull sections of the ex-Enterprise at a designated facility in accordance with applicable Federal, state and local laws, and the removal and packaging of the ex-Enterprise reactor plants for transportation and disposal as low-level radioactive waste to authorized radioactive waste burial ground(s). The removal of nuclear fuel from the ex-Enterprise reactor plants has already taken place and is not part of the proposed action. The disposal of the ex-Enterprise is needed to comply with CNO policy for inactive ships stricken from the Naval Vessel Register and with the Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program's statutory responsibilities under 50 U.S.C. 2406 and 2511. The purpose of the proposed action is to reduce the U.S. Navy inactive ship inventory, eliminate costs associated with maintaining the ship in a safe stowage condition, and to dispose of legacy radiological and hazardous wastes in an environmentally responsible manner, while meeting the operational needs of the United States Navy.

The DON, in coordination with the DOE as a cooperating agency, prepared a Final Environmental Assessment (EA) entitled, ''Disposal of Decommissioned, Defueled Naval Reactor Plants from USS ENTERPRISE (CVN 65)'' dated August 2012. In the Finding of No Significant Impact, the Navy decided to remove the reactor compartments from ex-Enterprise at Puget Sound Naval Shipyard and Intermediate Maintenance Facility (PSNS & IMF), prepare the reactor compartments for disposal as reactor compartment packages, recycle non-radioactive hull sections, and transport the reactor compartment packages for disposal at the DOE Hanford Site near Richland, Washington. The DON has since identified new preliminary alternatives that could address the disposal of the ex-Enterprise.

DON is preparing this EIS/OEIS to consider these preliminary alternatives and potentially others that may be identified during the EIS/OEIS scoping process. The DON is considering the following preliminary alternatives to satisfy the purpose and need:

Alternative 1—Partial dismantlement of ex-Enterprise at an authorized commercial dismantlement facility by removing areas of the ship outside the naval reactor compartments. The remainder of the ship containing the naval reactor compartments would then be transported to PSNS & IMF to prepare eight single reactor compartment packages for disposal at DOE Hanford Trench 94. This alternative is an extension of the reactor plant disposal program at PSNS & IMF as discussed in the 2012 EA.

Alternative 2—Partial dismantlement of ex-Enterprise at an authorized commercial dismantlement facility by removing areas of the ship outside the naval reactor compartments. The remainder of the ship containing the naval reactor compartments would then be transported to PSNS & IMF to prepare four reactor compartment packages for disposal at DOE Hanford Trench 94. Each package would contain two of the ship's eight reactor plants.

Alternative 3—Dismantlement of the ex-Enterprise at an authorized commercial dismantlement facility, including cutting apart the eight reactor

plants into segments for packaging into several hundred small containers that meet Department of Transportation requirements for subsequent disposal at either a DOE and/or commercial low-level radioactive waste facility.

Alternative 4—No action. Under the no action alternative, the defueled ex-Enterprise would be stored waterborne. The vessel would require periodic maintenance to ensure that storage continues in a safe and environmentally responsible manner.

DON will evaluate the potential environmental impacts from the no action alternative and identified action alternatives. DON will analyze potential impacts on environmental resources resulting from activities included in identified alternatives in accordance with 40 CFR 1502.16. Direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts will be analyzed.

Ship dismantlement activities will be performed in accordance with all applicable Federal, state, and local environmental laws and regulations, occupational safety and health laws and regulations, and in accordance with the Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program's statutory responsibilities under 50 U.S.C. 2406 and 2511.

The scoping process is helpful in identifying public concerns and local issues to be considered during the development of the EIS/OEIS. Federal, state, and local agencies; federally recognized tribes; non-governmental organizations; and interested persons are encouraged to provide substantive comments to the DON on potential impacts to environmental resources. All substantive comments provided orally, electronically, or in writing at the scoping meetings, submitted via the project website, or mailed to the address provided in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section will be taken into consideration during the development of the EIS/OEIS.

Dated: May 23, 2019.

M.S. Werner,

Commander, Judge Advocate General's Corps, U.S. Navy, Federal Register Liaison Officer.

[FR Doc. 2019–11221 Filed 5–30–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3810–FF–P

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Federal Need Analysis Methodology for the 2020–21 Award Year—Federal Pell Grant, Federal Work-Study, Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant, William D. Ford Federal Direct Loan, Iraq and Afghanistan Service Grant, and TEACH Grant Programs

AGENCY: Federal Student Aid, Department of Education.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Secretary announces the annual updates to the tables used in the statutory Federal Need Analysis Methodology that determines a student's expected family contribution (EFC) for award year (AY) 2020–21 for student financial aid programs, Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA) Numbers 84.063, 84.033, 84.007, 84.268, 84.408, and 84.379. The intent of this notice is to alert the financial aid community and the broader public to these required annual updates used in the determination of student aid eligibility.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Marya Dennis, U.S. Department of Education, Room 63G2, Union Center Plaza, 830 First Street NE, Washington, DC 20202–5454. Telephone: (202) 377–3385.

If you use a telecommunications device for the deaf (TDD) or a text telephone (TTY), call the Federal Relay Service (FRS), toll free, at 1–800–877–8339.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Part F of title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended (HEA), specifies the criteria, data elements, calculations, and tables the Department of Education (Department) uses in the Federal Need Analysis Methodology to determine the EFC.

Section 478 of the HEA requires the Secretary to annually update the following four tables for price inflation—the Income Protection Allowance (IPA), the Adjusted Net Worth (NW) of a Business or Farm, the Education Savings and Asset Protection Allowance, and the Assessment Schedules and Rates. The updates are based, in general, upon increases in the Consumer Price Index (CPI).

For AY 2020–21, the Secretary is charged with updating the IPA for parents of dependent students, adjusted NW of a business or farm, the education savings and asset protection allowance, and the assessment schedules and rates to account for inflation that took place between December 2018 and December 2019. However, because the Secretary must publish these tables before December 2019, the increases in the tables must be based on a percentage equal to the estimated percentage increase in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI–U) for 2019. The Secretary must also account for any under- or over-estimation of inflation for the preceding year.

In developing the table values for the 2019–20 AY, the Secretary assumed a 1.6 percent increase in the CPI–U for the period December 2017 through December 2018. The actual inflation for this time period was 1.9 percent. The Secretary estimates that the increase in the CPI–U for the period December 2018 through December 2019 will be 2.4 percent.

Additionally, section 601 of the College Cost Reduction and Access Act of 2007 (CCRAA, Pub. L. 110–84) amended sections 475 through 478 of the HEA affecting the IPA tables for the 2009–10 through 2012–13 AYs and required the Department to use a percentage of the estimated CPI to update the table in subsequent years. These changes to the IPA impact dependent students, as well as independent students with dependents other than a spouse and independent students without dependents other than a spouse. This notice includes the new 2020–21 AY values for the IPA tables, which reflect the CCRAA amendments. The updated tables are in sections 1 (Income Protection Allowance), 2 (Adjusted Net Worth of a Business or Farm), and 4 (Assessment Schedules and Rates) of this notice.

Under section 478(d) of the HEA, the Secretary must also revise the education savings and asset protection allowances for each AY. The Education Savings and Asset Protection Allowance table for AY 2020–21 has been updated in section 3 of this notice.

Section 478(h) of the HEA also requires the Secretary to increase the amount specified for the employment expense allowance, adjusted for inflation. This calculation is based on increases in the Bureau of Labor Statistics' marginal costs budget for a two-worker family compared to a one-worker family. The items covered by this calculation are: Food away from home, apparel, transportation, and household furnishings and operations. The Employment Expense Allowance table for AY 2020–21 has been updated in section 5 of this notice.

Section 478(g) of the HEA directs the Secretary to update the tables for State and other taxes after reviewing the Statistics of Income file data maintained by the Internal Revenue Service. This

table has been updated in section 6 of this notice.

The HEA requires the following annual updates:

1. *Income Protection Allowance.* This allowance is the amount of living expenses associated with the maintenance of an individual or family that may be offset against the family's income. The allowance varies by family size. The IPA for dependent students is $6,840. The IPAs for parents of dependent students for AY 2020–21 are as follows:

PARENTS OF DEPENDENT STUDENTS

Family size	Number in college				
	1	2	3	4	5
2	$19,080	$15,810			
3	23,760	20,510	$17,250		
4	29,340	26,080	22,830	$19,570	
5	34,620	31,350	28,110	24,840	$21,600
6	40,490	37,230	33,980	30,720	27,470

For each additional family member add $4,570. For each additional college student subtract $3,250.

The IPAs for independent students with dependents other than a spouse for AY 2020–21 are as follows:

INDEPENDENT STUDENTS WITH DEPENDENTS OTHER THAN A SPOUSE

Family size	Number in college				
	1	2	3	4	5
2	$26,940	$22,340			
3	33,550	28,960	$24,360		
4	41,420	36,830	32,250	$27,630	
5	48,880	44,260	39,680	35,080	$30,500
6	57,160	52,560	47,990	43,360	38,790

For each additional family member add $6,450. For each additional college student subtract $4,580.

The IPAs for single independent students and independent students without dependents other than a spouse for AY 2020–21 are as follows:

Marital status	Number in college	IPA
Single	1	$10,640
Married	2	10,640
Married	1	17,060

2. *Adjusted Net Worth of a Business or Farm.* A portion of the full NW (assets less debts) of a business or farm is excluded from the calculation of an EFC because (1) the income produced from these assets is already assessed in another part of the formula; and (2) the formula protects a portion of the value of the assets.

The portion of these assets included in the contribution calculation is computed according to the following schedule. This schedule is used for parents of dependent students, independent students without dependents other than a spouse, and independent students with dependents other than a spouse.

If the NW of a business or farm is	Then the adjusted NW is
Less than $1	$0.
$1 to $135,000	$0 + 40% of NW.
$135,001 to $410,000	$54,000 + 50% of NW over $135,000.
$410,001 to $680,000	$191,500 + 60% of NW over $410,000.
$680,001 or more	$353,500 + 100% of NW over $680,000.

3. *Education Savings and Asset Protection Allowance.* This allowance protects a portion of NW (assets less debts) from being considered available for postsecondary educational expenses. There are three asset protection allowance tables: One for parents of dependent students, one for independent students without dependents other than a spouse, and one for independent students with dependents other than a spouse.

PARENTS OF DEPENDENT STUDENTS, AND INDEPENDENT STUDENTS WITH DEPENDENTS OTHER THAN A SPOUSE, AND INDEPENDENT STUDENTS WITHOUT DEPENDENTS OTHER THAN A SPOUSE

If the age of the older parent is, or if the age of the independent student is	And the older parent or the independent student is	
	Married	Single
	Then the allowance is	
25 or less	0	0
26	300	100
27	700	200
28	1,000	300
29	1,300	500
30	1,600	600
31	2,000	700
32	2,300	800
33	2,600	900
34	2,900	1,000
35	3,300	1,100
36	3,600	1,200
37	3,900	1,400
38	4,200	1,500
39	4,600	1,600
40	4,900	1,700
41	5,100	1,700
42	5,200	1,700
43	5,300	1,800
44	5,400	1,800
45	5,500	1,900
46	5,700	1,900
47	5,800	1,900
48	6,000	2,000
49	6,100	2,000
50	6,300	2,100
51	6,400	2,100
52	6,600	2,200
53	6,800	2,200
54	6,900	2,300
55	7,100	2,300
56	7,300	2,400
57	7,500	2,500
58	7,700	2,500
59	7,900	2,600
60	8,200	2,700
61	8,400	2,700
62	8,600	2,800
63	8,900	2,900
64	9,200	2,900
65 or older	9,400	3,000

4. *Assessment Schedules and Rates.* Two schedules that are subject to updates—one for parents of dependent students and one for independent students with dependents other than a spouse—are used to determine the EFC from family financial resources toward educational expenses. For dependent students, the EFC is derived from an assessment of the parents' adjusted available income (AAI). For independent students with dependents other than a spouse, the EFC is derived from an assessment of the family's AAI. The AAI represents a measure of a family's financial strength, which considers both income and assets.

The contribution of parents of dependent students, and independent students with dependents other than a spouse, is computed according to the following schedule:

If AAI is	Then the contribution is
Less than −$3,409	−$750.
−$3,409 to $17,000	22% of AAI.
$17,001 to $21,400	$3,740 + 25% of AAI over $17,000.
$21,401 to $25,700	$4,840 + 29% of AAI over $21,400.
$25,701 to $30,100	$6,087 + 34% of AAI over $25,700.
$30,101 to $34,500	$7,583 + 40% of AAI over $30,100.
$34,501 or more	$9,343 + 47% of AAI over $34,500.

5. *Employment Expense Allowance.* This allowance for employment-related expenses—which is used for the parents of dependent students and for married independent students—recognizes additional expenses incurred by working spouses and single-parent households. The allowance is based on the marginal differences in costs for a two-worker family compared to a one-worker family. The items covered by these additional expenses are: Food away from home, apparel, transportation, and household furnishings and operations.

The employment expense allowance for parents of dependent students, married independent students without dependents other than a spouse, and independent students with dependents other than a spouse is the lesser of $4,000 or 35 percent of earned income.

6. *Allowance for State and Other Taxes.* The allowance for State and other taxes protects a portion of parents' and students' incomes from being considered available for postsecondary educational expenses. There are four categories for State and other taxes, one each for parents of dependent students, independent students with dependents other than a spouse, dependent students, and independent students without dependents other than a spouse.

PERCENT OF INCOME PAID IN STATE TAXES, BY STATE, DEPENDENCY STATUS, AND INCOME LEVEL

State	Parents of dependent students and independent students with dependents other than a spouse		Dependent students and independent students without dependents other than a spouse
	Percent of total income		
	Under $15,000	$15,000 & up	All
Alabama	3	2	2
Alaska	2	1	0
Arizona	4	3	2
Arkansas	4	3	3
California	8	7	6
Colorado	4	3	3
Connecticut	9	8	5
Delaware	5	4	3
District of Columbia	7	6	6
Florida	3	2	1
Georgia	5	4	3
Hawaii	5	4	4
Idaho	5	4	3
Illinois	5	4	3
Indiana	4	3	3
Iowa	5	4	3
Kansas	4	3	2
Kentucky	5	4	4
Louisiana	3	2	2
Maine	6	5	3
Maryland	8	7	6
Massachusetts	7	6	4
Michigan	4	3	3
Minnesota	6	5	5
Mississippi	3	2	2
Missouri	5	4	3
Montana	5	4	3
Nebraska	5	4	3
Nevada	2	1	1
New Hampshire	4	3	1
New Jersey	9	8	5
New Mexico	3	2	2
New York	9	8	7
North Carolina	5	4	3
North Dakota	2	1	1
Ohio	5	4	3
Oklahoma	3	2	2
Oregon	7	6	5
Pennsylvania	5	4	3
Rhode Island	6	5	3
South Carolina	4	3	3
South Dakota	2	1	1
Tennessee	2	1	1
Texas	3	2	1
Utah	5	4	3
Vermont	6	5	3
Virginia	6	5	4
Washington	3	2	1
West Virginia	3	2	3
Wisconsin	6	5	4

PERCENT OF INCOME PAID IN STATE TAXES, BY STATE, DEPENDENCY STATUS, AND INCOME LEVEL—Continued

State	Parents of dependent students and independent students with dependents other than a spouse		Dependent students and independent students without dependents other than a spouse
	Percent of total income		
	Under $15,000	$15,000 & up	All
Wyoming	2	1	1
Other	3	2	2

Accessible Format: Individuals with disabilities can obtain this document in an accessible format (*e.g.,* braille, large print, audiotape, or compact disc) on request to the contact person listed under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**.

Electronic Access to This Document: The official version of this document is the document published in the **Federal Register**. You may access the official edition of the **Federal Register** and the Code of Federal Regulations at *www.govinfo.gov.* At this site, you can view this document, as well as all other documents of this Department published in the **Federal Register**, in text or Portable Document Format (PDF). To use PDF, you must have Adobe Acrobat Reader, which is available free at this site.

You may also access documents of the Department published in the **Federal Register** by using the article search feature at *www.federalregister.gov.* Specifically, through the advanced search feature at this site, you can limit your search to documents published by the Department.

Program Authority: 20 U.S.C. 1087rr.

Mark A. Brown,

Chief Operating Officer Federal Student Aid.

[FR Doc. 2019–11354 Filed 5–30–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4000–01–P

ELECTION ASSISTANCE COMMISSION

Proposed Voluntary Voting System Guidelines 2.0 Principles and Guidelines; Correction

AGENCY: United States Election Assistance Commission.

ACTION: Notice; correction.

SUMMARY: The Election Assistance Commission published a document in the **Federal Register** on February 28, 2019. Publication of the Voluntary Voting System Guidelines .

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Clifford Tatum, 301–563–3957.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Correction

In the **Federal Register** on February 28, 2019, in FR Doc. 2019–03453, on page 67876, in the first column, correct the **DATES** caption to read:

DATES: Comments must be received on or before 4:00 p.m. EST on May 29, 2019.

Submission of Comments: The public may submit comments through one of the two following methods provided by the EAC: (1) By mail to Voluntary Voting System Guidelines 2.0. Principles and Guidelines Comments, U.S. Election Assistance Commission, 1335 East-West Highway, Suite 4300, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910, and (2) via an online submission form found at the following link *https://www.eac.gov/vvsg-form/.* Members of the public are encouraged to submit comments electronically to ensure timely receipt and consideration. In order to allow efficient and effective review of comments the EAC requests that:

(1) Comments refer to the specific section that is the subject of the comment.

(2) General comments regarding the entire document or comments that refer to more than one section be made as specifically as possible so that EAC can clearly understand to which portion(s) of the documents the comment refers.

(3) To the extent that a comment suggests a change in the wording of a Principal or Guideline or section of the guidelines, please provide proposed language for the suggested change.

To Obtain a Copy of the VVSG Volume Version 2.0 Principles and Guidelines: A complete copy of the draft VVSG 2.0 Principles and Guidelines is available from the EAC in electronic format. An electronic copy can be downloaded in PDF format on the EAC's website, *http://www.eac.gov.* In order to obtain a paper copy of the TGDC draft recommendations please mail a written request to Voluntary Voting System Guidelines 2.0 Principles and Guidelines Comments, U.S. Election Assistance Commission, 1335 East-West Highway, Suite 4300, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910.

Correction

In the **Federal Register** on February 28, 2019, in FR Doc. 2019–03453, on page 67876, in the first column, correct the **FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** caption to read:

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jerome Lovato, Phone (301) 563–3929, or at Contact EAC at *https://www.eac.gov/contact/*

Clifford D. Tatum,

General Counsel.

[FR Doc. 2019–11363 Filed 5–30–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6820–KF–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

Combined Notice of Filings #2

Take notice that the Commission received the following exempt wholesale generator filings:

Docket Numbers: EG19–116–000.
Applicants: RE Gaskell West 2 LLC.
Description: Notice of Self-Certification of Exempt Wholesale Generator Status of RE Gaskell West 2 LLC.
Filed Date: 5/23/19.
Accession Number: 20190523–5148.
Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 6/13/19.

Take notice that the Commission received the following electric rate filings:

Docket Numbers: ER17–2291–004.
Applicants: PJM Interconnection, L.L.C.
Description: Compliance filing: Compliance Filing Pursuant to April 23, 2019 Order re: Indemnification to be effective 11/9/2017.
Filed Date: 5/23/19.
Accession Number: 20190523–5154.
Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 6/13/19.

Docket Numbers: ER19–1966–000.
Applicants: Southern California Edison Company.
Description: Tariff Cancellation: Cancel LGIA Golden Oasis Project SA No. 188 to be effective 7/3/2019.
Filed Date: 5/23/19.
Accession Number: 20190523–5089.
Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 6/13/19.

Docket Numbers: ER19–1967–000.
Applicants: El Paso Electric Company.
Description: Compliance filing: Order No. 819 Compliance—Market-Based Rate Tariff to be effective 5/24/2019.
Filed Date: 5/23/19.
Accession Number: 20190523–5094.
Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 6/13/19.

Docket Numbers: ER19–1968–000.
Applicants: AEP Indiana Michigan Transmission Company, Inc., Indiana Michigan Power Company, PJM Interconnection, L.L.C.
Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: AEP submits ILDSA, Service Agreement Nos. 1262 and 5120 and Prairie Ronde FA to be effective 6/1/2019.
Filed Date: 5/23/19.
Accession Number: 20190523–5113.
Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 6/13/19.

Docket Numbers: ER19–1969–000.
Applicants: Louisville Gas and Electric Company.
Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: Amendment LGE–KU Joint Short Form MBR Tariff to be effective 7/23/2019.
Filed Date: 5/23/19.
Accession Number: 20190523–5119.
Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 6/13/19.

The filings are accessible in the Commission's eLibrary system by clicking on the links or querying the docket number.

Any person desiring to intervene or protest in any of the above proceedings must file in accordance with Rules 211 and 214 of the Commission's Regulations (18 CFR 385.211 and 385.214) on or before 5:00 p.m. Eastern time on the specified comment date. Protests may be considered, but intervention is necessary to become a party to the proceeding.

eFiling is encouraged. More detailed information relating to filing requirements, interventions, protests, service, and qualifying facilities filings can be found at: *http://www.ferc.gov/docs-filing/efiling/filing-req.pdf.* For other information, call (866) 208–3676 (toll free). For TTY, call (202) 502–8659.

Dated: May 23, 2019.

Nathaniel J. Davis, Sr.,

Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2019–11355 Filed 5–30–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

Combined Notice of Filings

Take notice that the Commission has received the following Natural Gas Pipeline Rate and Refund Report filings:

Filings Instituting Proceedings

Docket Numbers: RP19–1231–000.
Applicants: Discovery Gas Transmission LLC.
Description: § 4(d) Rate Filing: 2019 FL&U Submittal to be effective 7/1/2019.
Filed Date: 5/21/19.
Accession Number: 20190521–5057.
Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 6/3/19.

Docket Numbers: RP19–1232–000.
Applicants: Elba Express Company, L.L.C.
Description: Compliance filing Annual Cashout True-up 2019.
Filed Date: 5/22/19.
Accession Number: 20190522–5017.
Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 6/3/19.

Docket Numbers: RP19–1233–000.
Applicants: Transwestern Pipeline Company, LLC.
Description: § 4(d) Rate Filing: Negotiated Rate Filing (BP Energy) on 5–22–19 to be effective 6/1/2019.
Filed Date: 5/22/19.
Accession Number: 20190522–5032.
Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 6/3/19.

The filings are accessible in the Commission's eLibrary system by clicking on the links or querying the docket number.

Any person desiring to intervene or protest in any of the above proceedings must file in accordance with Rules 211 and 214 of the Commission's Regulations (18 CFR 385.211 and 385.214) on or before 5:00 p.m. Eastern time on the specified comment date. Protests may be considered, but intervention is necessary to become a party to the proceeding.

eFiling is encouraged. More detailed information relating to filing requirements, interventions, protests, service, and qualifying facilities filings can be found at: *http://www.ferc.gov/docs-filing/efiling/filing-req.pdf.* For other information, call (866) 208–3676 (toll free). For TTY, call (202) 502–8659.

Dated: May 23, 2019.

Nathaniel J. Davis, Sr.,

Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2019–11358 Filed 5–30–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Docket No. EL19–68–000]

Notice of Institution of Section 206 Proceeding and Refund Effective Date: New Brunswick Energy Marketing Corporation

On May 24, 2019, the Commission issued an order in Docket No. EL19–68–000, pursuant to section 206 of the Federal Power Act (FPA), 16 U.S.C. 824e (2012), instituting an investigation into whether New Brunswick Energy Marketing Corporation's market-based rate authority in the New Brunswick System Operator balancing authority area is just and reasonable. *New Brunswick Energy Marketing Corporation,* 167 FERC ¶ 61,172 (2019).

The refund effective date in Docket No. EL19–68–000, established pursuant to section 206(b) of the FPA, will be the date of publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**. Any interested person desiring to be heard in Docket No. EL19–68–000 must file a notice of intervention or motion to intervene, as appropriate, with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street NE, Washington, DC 20426, in accordance with Rule 214 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure, 18 CFR 385.214 (2018), within 21 days of the date of issuance of the order.

Dated: May 24, 2019.

Nathaniel J. Davis, Sr.,

Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2019–11365 Filed 5–30–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Docket No. IC19–23–000]

Commission Information Collection Activities (FERC–725P1); Consolidated Comment Request; Extension

AGENCY: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

ACTION: Notice of information collections and request for comments.

SUMMARY: In compliance with the requirements of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (Commission or FERC) is soliciting public comment on the requirements and burden of the information collections described below.

DATES: Comments on the collections of information are due July 30, 2019.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments (identified by Docket No. IC19–23–000) by either of the following methods:

- *eFiling at Commission's Website: http://www.ferc.gov/docs-filing/efiling.asp.*
- *Mail/Hand Delivery/Courier:* Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Secretary of the Commission, 888 First Street NE, Washington, DC 20426.

Please reference the specific collection number and/or title in your comments.

Instructions: All submissions must be formatted and filed in accordance with submission guidelines at: *http://www.ferc.gov/help/submission-guide.asp.* For user assistance contact FERC Online Support by email at *ferconlinesupport@ferc.gov,* or by phone at: (866) 208–3676 (toll-free), or (202) 502–8659 for TTY.

Docket: Users interested in receiving automatic notification of activity in this docket or in viewing/downloading comments and issuances in this docket may do so at *http://www.ferc.gov/docs-filing/docs-filing.asp.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ellen Brown may be reached by email at *DataClearance@FERC.gov,* telephone at (202) 502–8663, and fax at (202) 273–0873.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Type of Request: Three-year extension of the information collection requirements for all collections described below with no changes to the current reporting requirements. Please note the three collections are distinct.

Comments: Comments are invited on: (1) Whether the collections of information are necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the Commission, including whether the information will have practical utility; (2) the accuracy of the agency's estimates of the burden and cost of the collections of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used; (3) ways to enhance the quality, utility and clarity of the information collections; and (4) ways to minimize the burden of the collections of information on those who are to respond, including the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

Title: FERC–725P1 (Mandatory Reliability Standards: PRC–005–6 Reliability Standard).

OMB Control No.: 1902–0280.

Abstract: The Commission requires the information collected by the FERC–725P1 to Ok. implement the statutory provisions of section 215 of the Federal Power Act (FPA).[1] On August 8, 2005, Congress enacted into law the Electricity Modernization Act of 2005, which is Title XII, Subtitle A, of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (EPAct 2005).[2] EPAct 2005 added a new section 215 to the FPA, which required a Commission-certified Electric Reliability Organization (ERO) to develop mandatory and enforceable Reliability Standards, which are subject to Commission review and approval. Once approved, the Reliability Standards may be enforced by the ERO subject to Commission oversight, or the Commission can independently enforce Reliability Standards.[3]

On February 3, 2006, the Commission issued Order No. 672, implementing section 215 of the FPA.[4] Pursuant to Order No. 672, the Commission certified one organization, North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC), as the ERO.[5] The Reliability Standards developed by the ERO and approved by the Commission apply to users, owners and operators of the Bulk-Power System as set forth in each Reliability Standard.

On November 13, 2015, the North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) filed a petition for Commission approval of proposed Reliability Standard PRC–005–6 (Protection System, Automatic Reclosing, and Sudden Pressure Relaying Maintenance). NERC also requested approval of the proposed implementation plan for PRC–005–6, and the retirement of previous versions of Reliability Standard PRC–005.

NERC explained in its petition that Reliability Standard PRC–005–6 represents an improvement upon the most recently-approved version of the standard, PRC–005–4. FERC approved the proposed Reliability Standard PRC–005–6 on December 18, 2015.

Type of Respondent: Transmission Owners (TO), Generator Owners (GO), and Distribution Providers.

Estimate of Annual Burden: The Commission estimates the annual public reporting burden for the information collection as:

FERC–725K—MANDATORY RELIABILITY STANDARDS FOR THE SERC REGION[6]

	Number of respondents (1)	Annual number of responses per respondent (2)	Total number of responses (1) * (2) = (3)	Average burden hrs. & cost per response[7] (4)	Total annual burden hours & total annual cost[8] (3) * (4) = (5)
PRC–005–6 Reliability Standard	[9] 996	1	996	2 hrs.; $133.80	1,992 hrs.; $133,265.[10]

One-time reporting requirements related to the implementation of the PRC–005–6 Reliability Standard are being removed from the FERC–725P1 information collection. A list of those removed reporting requirements and their related burdens follows:

[1] 16 U.S.C. 824*o* (2012).

[2] Energy Policy Act of 2005, Public Law 109–58, Title XII, Subtitle A, 119 Stat. 594, 941 (codified at 16 U.S.C. 824*o*).

[3] 16 U.S.C. 824*o*(e)(3).

[4] *Rules Concerning Certification of the Electric Reliability Organization; and Procedures for the Establishment, Approval, and Enforcement of Electric Reliability Standards,* Order No. 672, FERC Stats. & Regs. ¶ 31,204, *order on reh'g,* Order No. 672–A, FERC Stats. & Regs. ¶ 31,212 (2006).

[5] *North American Electric Reliability Corp.,* 116 FERC ¶ 61,062, *order on reh'g and compliance,* 117 FERC ¶ 61,126 (2006), *order on compliance,* 118 FERC ¶ 61,190, *order on reh'g,* 119 FERC ¶ 61,046 (2007), *aff'd sub nom. Alcoa Inc.* v. *FERC,* 564 F.3d 1342 (D.C. Cir. 2009).

[6] Entities affected by the PRC–005–6 Reliability Standard are registered to serve any of the following roles:

- PC=Planning Coordinators;
- GO=Generator Owners.

Some entities are registered to serve both roles.

[7] The estimated hourly cost (salary plus benefits) provided in this section is based on the salary figures (*http://www.bls.gov/oes/current/naics2_22.htm*) and benefits (*http://www.bls.gov/news.release/ecec.nr0.htm*) for May 2017 posted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics for the Utilities sector. The hourly estimates for salary plus benefits are $66.90/hour based on the Electrical Engineering career (Occupation Code: 17–2071).

[8] Total Annual Cost is rounded-up from $133,264.80 to $133,265.

[9] 20 (PC role only) + 927 (GO role only) + 49 (joint role as PC and GO) = 996 unique entities.

[10] This number is rounded from $133,264.80.

• *One-time review of existing plant and substation sites:* 937 responses and 1,874 hours.

• *One-time review and adjustment of existing programs for reclosing relays and associated equipment:* 288 responses and 2,448 hours.

• *One-time review and adjustment of existing program for sudden pressure relays:* 1,287 responses and 10,296 hours.

The previous table presents the FERC–725P1 burden estimate after these three one-time requirements were removed and the burden was reduced.

Dated: May 23, 2019.

Nathaniel J. Davis, Sr.,

Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2019–11357 Filed 5–30–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

Combined Notice of Filings #1

Take notice that the Commission received the following electric rate filings:

Docket Numbers: ER11–47–010; ER12–1540–008; ER12–1541–008; ER12–1542–008; ER12–1544–008; ER12–2343–008; ER13–1896–014; ER14–594–012; ER16–323–006; ER17–1930–002; ER17–1931–002; ER17–1932–002; ER11–41–010; ER11–46–013.

Applicants: Appalachian Power Company, Indiana Michigan Power Company, Kentucky Power Company, Kingsport Power Company, Wheeling Power Company, AEP Texas Inc., Public Service Company of Oklahoma, Southwestern Electric Power Company, Ohio Power Company, AEP Energy Partners, Inc., AEP Retail Energy Partners LLC, AEP Energy, Inc., AEP Generation Resources Inc., Ohio Valley Electric Corporation.

Description: Notice of Non-Material Change in Status of the AEP Companies.

Filed Date: 5/22/19.

Accession Number: 20190522–5208.

Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 6/12/19.

Docket Numbers: ER11–2029–006.

Applicants: Cedar Creek II, LLC, Flat Ridge 2 Wind Energy LLC, Fowler Ridge II Wind Farm LLC, Mehoopany Wind Energy LLC.

Description: Notice of Change in Status of Cedar Creek II, LLC, et al.

Filed Date: 5/22/19.

Accession Number: 20190522–5219.

Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 6/12/19.

Docket Numbers: ER19–1463–001.

Applicants: Upper Michigan Energy Resources Corporation.

Description: Tariff Amendment: Deferral of Commission Action in ER19–1463 to be effective 12/31/9998.

Filed Date: 5/23/19.

Accession Number: 20190523–5050.

Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 6/13/19.

Docket Numbers: ER19–1954–000.

Applicants: Southwest Power Pool, Inc.

Description: Compliance filing: Order Nos. 845 and 845–A Compliance Filing to be effective 12/31/9998.

Filed Date: 5/22/19.

Accession Number: 20190522–5165.

Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 6/12/19.

Docket Numbers: ER19–1955–000.

Applicants: Public Service Company of New Mexico.

Description: Compliance filing: Order 845 Compliance Filing to be effective 5/22/2019.

Filed Date: 5/22/19.

Accession Number: 20190522–5176.

Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 6/12/19.

Docket Numbers: ER19–1956–000.

Applicants: Cube Yadkin Transmission LLC.

Description: Compliance filing: Order 845 Compliance Filing to be effective 5/22/2019.

Filed Date: 5/22/19.

Accession Number: 20190522–5178.

Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 6/12/19.

Docket Numbers: ER19–1957–000.

Applicants: Alabama Power Company.

Description: Compliance filing: Order Nos. 845 and 845–A Interconnection Reform Compliance Filing to be effective 5/22/2019.

Filed Date: 5/22/19.

Accession Number: 20190522–5181.

Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 6/12/19.

Docket Numbers: ER19–1958–000.

Applicants: PJM Interconnection, L.L.C.

Description: Compliance filing: Compliance filing to Order No. 845 re: Large Generator Interconnection to be effective 12/31/9998.

Filed Date: 5/22/19.

Accession Number: 20190522–5182.

Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 6/12/19.

Docket Numbers: ER19–1959–000.

Applicants: Avista Corporation.

Description: Compliance filing: Avista Corp OATT Order 845/845A Compliance Filing to be effective 5/22/2019.

Filed Date: 5/22/19.

Accession Number: 20190522–5186.

Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 6/12/19.

Docket Numbers: ER19–1960–000.

Applicants: Midcontinent Independent System Operator, Inc.

Description: Compliance filing: 2019–05–22_Attachment X Compliance relative to RM17–8 (Order 845) to be effective 12/31/9998.

Filed Date: 5/22/19.

Accession Number: 20190522–5187.

Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 6/12/19.

Docket Numbers: ER19–1961–000.

Applicants: GridLiance High Plains LLC.

Description: Compliance filing: Compliance Filing to be effective 5/22/2019.

Filed Date: 5/22/19.

Accession Number: 20190522–5188.

Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 6/12/19.

Docket Numbers: ER19–1961–001.

Applicants: GridLiance High Plains LLC.

Description: Compliance filing: Supplemental Filing to Order No. 845 Compliance Filing to be effective 5/22/2019.

Filed Date: 5/23/19.

Accession Number: 20190523–5056.

Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 6/13/19.

Docket Numbers: ER19–1962–000.

Applicants: Southwest Power Pool, Inc.

Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: 1166R33 Oklahoma Municipal Power Authority NITSA and NOA to be effective 7/1/2019.

Filed Date: 5/23/19.

Accession Number: 20190523–5036.

Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 6/13/19.

Docket Numbers: ER19–1963–000.

Applicants: Midcontinent Independent System Operator, Inc., MidAmerican Energy Company.

Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: 2019–05–23_MidAmerican Revisions to Modify Posting Date of Projected Net Rev Req to be effective 8/1/2019.

Filed Date: 5/23/19.

Accession Number: 20190523–5048.

Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 6/13/19.

Docket Numbers: ER19–1964–000.

Applicants: Southwest Power Pool, Inc.

Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: 1518R17 Arkansas Electric Cooperative Corp NITSA NOA to be effective 7/1/2019.

Filed Date: 5/23/19.

Accession Number: 20190523–5049.

Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 6/13/19.

Docket Numbers: ER19–1965–000.

Applicants: Alcoa Power Generating Inc.

Description: Order Nos. 845 and 845–A Compliance Filing of Alcoa Power Generating Inc.

Filed Date: 5/22/19.

Accession Number: 20190522–5220.

Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 6/12/19.

The filings are accessible in the Commission's eLibrary system by clicking on the links or querying the docket number.

Any person desiring to intervene or protest in any of the above proceedings must file in accordance with Rules 211 and 214 of the Commission's Regulations (18 CFR 385.211 and 385.214) on or before 5:00 p.m. Eastern time on the specified comment date. Protests may be considered, but intervention is necessary to become a party to the proceeding.

eFiling is encouraged. More detailed information relating to filing requirements, interventions, protests, service, and qualifying facilities filings can be found at: *http://www.ferc.gov/docs-filing/efiling/filing-req.pdf.* For other information, call (866) 208–3676 (toll free). For TTY, call (202) 502–8659.

Dated: May 23, 2019.

Nathaniel J. Davis, Sr.,

Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2019–11356 Filed 5–30–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Docket No. EL19–8–002]

Notice of Filing: PJM Interconnection, L.L.C.

Take notice that on May 10, 2019, PJM Interconnection, L.L.C. (PJM), pursuant to the April 15, 2019 Order of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (Commission) 167 FERC 61,030, submitted a compliance filing containing modifications to the Amended and Restated Operating Agreement of PJM (Operating Agreement).

Any person desiring to intervene or to protest this filing must file in accordance with Rules 211 and 214 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (18 CFR 385.211, 385.214). Protests will be considered by the Commission in determining the appropriate action to be taken, but will not serve to make protestants parties to the proceeding. Any person wishing to become a party must file a notice of intervention or motion to intervene, as appropriate. Such notices, motions, or protests must be filed on or before the comment date. On or before the comment date, it is not necessary to serve motions to intervene or protests on persons other than the Applicant.

The Commission encourages electronic submission of protests and interventions in lieu of paper using the ''eFiling'' link at *http://www.ferc.gov.* Persons unable to file electronically should submit an original and 5 copies of the protest or intervention to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street NE, Washington, DC 20426.

This filing is accessible online at *http://www.ferc.gov,* using the ''eLibrary'' link and is available for review in the Commission's Public Reference Room in Washington, DC. There is an ''eSubscription'' link on the website that enables subscribers to receive email notification when a document is added to a subscribed docket(s). For assistance with any FERC Online service, please email *FERCOnlineSupport@ferc.gov,* or call (866) 208–3676 (toll free). For TTY, call (202) 502–8659.

Comment Date: 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time on May 31, 2019.

Dated: May 24, 2019.

Nathaniel J. Davis, Sr.,

Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2019–11366 Filed 5–30–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Docket No. NJ19–14–000]

Oncor Electric Delivery Company LLC; Notice of Filing

Take notice that on May 21, 2019, the Oncor Electric Delivery Company LLC submitted its tariff filing: Oncor TFO Tariff Rate Changes to be effective April 26, 2019.

Any person desiring to intervene or to protest this filing must file in accordance with Rules 211 and 214 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (18 CFR 385.211, 385.214). Protests will be considered by the Commission in determining the appropriate action to be taken, but will not serve to make protestants parties to the proceeding. Any person wishing to become a party must file a notice of intervention or motion to intervene, as appropriate. Such notices, motions, or protests must be filed on or before the comment date. On or before the comment date, it is not necessary to serve motions to intervene or protests on persons other than the Applicant.

The Commission encourages electronic submission of protests and interventions in lieu of paper using the ''eFiling'' link at *http://www.ferc.gov.* Persons unable to file electronically should submit an original and 5 copies of the protest or intervention to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street NE, Washington, DC 20426.

This filing is accessible on-line at *http://www.ferc.gov,* using the ''eLibrary'' link and is available for review in the Commission's Public Reference Room in Washington, DC. There is an ''eSubscription'' link on the website that enables subscribers to receive email notification when a document is added to a subscribed docket(s). For assistance with any FERC Online service, please email *FERCOnlineSupport@ferc.gov,* or call (866) 208–3676 (toll free). For TTY, call (202) 502–8659.

Comment Date: 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time on June 11, 2019.

Dated: May 24, 2019.

Nathaniel J. Davis, Sr.,

Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2019–11368 Filed 5–30–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Project No. 8015–006]

Notice of Application for Temporary Amendment and Soliciting Comments, Motions To Intervene, and Protests: North Eastern Wisconsin Hydro, LLC

Take notice that the following hydroelectric application has been filed with the Commission and is available for public inspection:

a. *Application Type:* Amendment to increase the authorized target elevation annually between May 15 and September 15. As explained in (k) below, this notice only seeks comments, motions to intervene, and protests on a temporary variance from the authorized target elevation, for May 15 through November 15, 2019.

b. *Project No.:* 8015–006.

c. *Date Filed:* May 10, 2019, as supplemented on May 13, 2019.

d. *Applicant:* North Eastern Wisconsin Hydro, LLC.

e. *Name of Project:* Shawano Paper Mills Dam Project.

f. *Location:* The project is located on the Wolf River in Shawano County, Wisconsin.

g. *Filed Pursuant to:* Federal Power Act, 16 U.S.C. 791(a)–825(r).

h. *Applicant Contact:* Ms. Melissa Rondou, Eagle Creek Renewable Energy, 116 N. State St., P.O. Box 167, Neshkoro, WI 54960; telephone: (920) 293–4628 ext. 347.

i. *FERC Contact:* Christopher Chaney, telephone: (202) 502–6778, and email address: *christopher.chaney@ferc.gov.*

j. Deadline for filing comments, motions to intervene, and protests is 15

days from the issuance date of this notice by the Commission.

All documents may be filed electronically via the internet. See 18 CFR 385.2001(a)(1)(iii) and the instructions on the Commission's website at *http://www.ferc.gov/docs-filing/efiling.asp.* Commenters can submit brief comments up to 6,000 characters, without prior registration, using the eComment system at *http://www.ferc.gov/docs-filing/ecomment.asp.* You must include your name and contact information at the end of your comments. For assistance, please contact FERC Online Support at *FERCOnlineSupport@ferc.gov* or toll free at 1–866–208–3676, or for TTY, (202) 502–8659. Although the Commission strongly encourages electronic filing, documents may also be paper-filed. To paper-file, mail a copy to: Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street NE, Washington, DC 20426. Please include the project number (P–8015–006) on any comments or motions filed.

The Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure require all intervenors filing documents with the Commission to serve a copy of that document on each person on the official service list for the project. Further, if an intervenor files comments or documents with the Commission relating to the merits of an issue that may affect the responsibilities of a particular resource agency, they must also serve a copy of the document on that resource agency.

k. *Description of Request:* The exemptee is seeking a permanent amendment, or in the alternative a temporary amendment for 2019 while the Commission reviews the permanent amendment request. This notice only seeks comments, motions to intervene, and protests on a temporary variance from the authorized target elevation, for the period from May 15 through November 15, 2019, which is consistent with the time period for the previously granted temporary variances.

The exemptee requests authorization to operate the project at a target elevation of 802.9 feet mean sea level (msl) during the ''ice-free period,'' while continuing to operate the project within the authorized elevation range of 801.83 feet msl and 803.17 feet msl. The exemptee defines the ''ice-free period'' as between May 15 and September 15. The exemptee would continue to operate at the current authorized target elevation of 802.5 feet msl and within the authorized elevation range of 801.83 feet msl and 803.17 feet msl at all other times of the year. The exemptee states the amendment is necessary to address recreation and possible public safety concerns when operating the project at the authorized target elevation.

l. *Locations of the Application:* A copy of the application is available for inspection and reproduction at the Commission's Public Reference Room, located at 888 First Street NE, Room 2A, Washington, DC 20426, or by calling (202) 502–8371. This filing may also be viewed on the Commission's website at *http://www.ferc.gov/docs-filing/elibrary.asp.* Enter the docket number excluding the last three digits in the docket number field to access the document. A copy is also available for inspection and reproduction at the address in item (h) above. Agencies may obtain copies of the application directly from the applicant.

You may also register online at *http://www.ferc.gov/docs-filing/esubscription.asp* to be notified via email of new filings and issuances related to this or other pending projects. For assistance, contact FERC Online Support.

m. Individuals desiring to be included on the Commission's mailing list should so indicate by writing to the Secretary of the Commission.

n. *Comments, Protests, or Motions to Intervene:* Anyone may submit comments, a protest, or a motion to intervene in accordance with the requirements of Rules of Practice and Procedure, 18 CFR 385.210, .211, .214. In determining the appropriate action to take, the Commission will consider all protests or other comments filed, but only those who file a motion to intervene in accordance with the Commission's Rules may become a party to the proceeding. Any comments, protests, or motions to intervene must be received on or before the specified comment date for the particular application.

o. *Filing and Service of Responsive Documents:* All filings must (1) bear in all capital letters the title ''COMMENTS'', ''PROTEST'', or ''MOTION TO INTERVENE'' as applicable ; (2) set forth in the heading the name of the applicant and the project number of the application to which the filing responds; (3) furnish the name, address, and telephone number of the person protesting or intervening; and (4) otherwise comply with the requirements of 18 CFR 385.2001 through 385.2005. All comments, motions to intervene, or protests must set forth their evidentiary basis. A copy of all other filings in reference to this application must be accompanied by proof of service on all persons listed in the service list prepared by the Commission in this proceeding, in accordance with 18 CFR 4.34(b) and 385.2010.

Dated: May 23, 2019.

Nathaniel J. Davis, Sr.,

Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2019–11359 Filed 5–30–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

Combined Notice of Filings #1

Take notice that the Commission received the following electric corporate filings:

Docket Numbers: EC19–92–000.

Applicants: Broadlands Wind Farm LLC, Lexington Chenoa Wind Farm LLC.

Description: Application for Authorization Under Section 203 of the Federal Power Act, et al. of Broadlands Wind Farm LLC, et al.

Filed Date: 5/23/19.

Accession Number: 20190523–5208.

Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 6/13/19.

Docket Numbers: EC19–93–000.

Applicants: Stream Energy Columbia, LLC, Stream Energy Delaware, LLC, Stream Energy Illinois, LLC, Stream Energy Maryland, LLC, Stream Energy New Jersey, LLC, Stream Energy New York, LLC, Stream Ohio Gas & Electric, LLC, Stream Energy Pennsylvania, LLC, SGE Energy Sourcing, LLC, NRG Retail LLC.

Description: Application For Authorization Under Section 203 Of The Federal Power Act, etal.of Stream Energy Columbia, LLC, et al.

Filed Date: 5/24/19.

Accession Number: 20190524–5141.

Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 6/14/19.

Take notice that the Commission received the following electric rate filings:

Docket Numbers: ER10–1836–014; ER10–1841–013; ER10–1843–013; ER10–1844–013; ER10–1845–013; ER10–1852–026; ER10–1897–013; ER10–1905–013; ER10–1907–012; ER10–1918–013; ER10–1925–013; ER10–1927–013; ER10–1950–013; ER10–1964–013; ER10–1970–013; ER10–1972–013; ER10–1983–013; ER10–1984–013; ER10–2005–013; ER10–2006–014; ER10–2078–014; ER11–26–013; ER11–4462–033; ER12–1660–013; ER13–2458–008; ER13–2461–008; ER16–1872–004; ER16–2506–005; ER17–2270–005; ER17–838–008; ER18–1771–003; ER18–2224–003; ER18–2246–002; ER19–1003–001; ER19–1393–001; ER19–1394–001; ER19–987–001.

Applicants: Ashtabula Wind, LLC, Ashtabula Wind II, LLC, Ashtabula Wind III, LLC, Butler Ridge Wind Energy Center, LLC, Crystal Lake Wind Energy I, LLC, Crystal Lake Wind Energy II, LLC, Crystal Lake Wind, LLC, Crystal Lake Wind II, LLC, Crystal Lake Wind III, LLC, Endeavor Wind I, LLC, Endeavor Wind II, LLC, Florida Power & Light Company, FPL Energy Hancock County Wind, LLC, FPL Energy Mower County, LLC, FPL Energy North Dakota Wind, LLC, FPL Energy North Dakota Wind II, LLC, FPL Energy Oliver Wind I, LLC, FPL Energy Oliver Wind II, LLC, Garden Wind, LLC, Hawkeye Power Partners, LLC, Heartland Divide Wind Project, LLC, Lake Benton Power Partners II, LLC, Langdon Renewables, LLC, Marshall Solar, LLC, NextEra Energy Duane Arnold, LLC, NextEra Energy Point Beach, LLC, Oliver Wind III, LLC, Osceola Windpower, LLC, Osceola Windpower II, LLC, Pegasus Wind, LLC, Pheasant Run Wind, LLC, Stuttgart Solar, LLC, Tuscola Bay Wind, LLC, Tuscola Wind II, LLC, White Oak Energy LLC, NEPM II, LLC, NextEra Energy Marketing, LLC.

Description: Notification of Change in Status of NextEra Resources Entities.

Filed Date: 5/23/19.

Accession Number: 20190523–5235.

Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 6/13/19.

Docket Numbers: ER15–1434–003.

Applicants: ISO New England Inc., Emera Maine.

Description: Compliance filing: Emera Maine Joint Offer of Settlement Re: Bangor Maine Hydro District Charges to be effective N/A.

Filed Date: 5/24/19.

Accession Number: 20190524–5159.

Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 6/14/19.

Docket Numbers: ER18–2400–002.

Applicants: New York Independent System Operator, Inc.

Description: Compliance filing: NYISO effective date notice: Order 844 Operator Commitment Report Tariff Langua to be effective 6/11/2019.

Filed Date: 5/24/19.

Accession Number: 20190524–5165.

Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 6/14/19.

Docket Numbers: ER19–603–002.

Applicants: PJM Interconnection, L.L.C.

Description: Compliance filing: Compliance Filing to Modify ICSA No. 5250 re: May 10, 2019 Order to be effective 5/13/2019.

Filed Date: 5/24/19.

Accession Number: 20190524–5161.

Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 6/14/19.

Docket Numbers: ER19–1145–001.

Applicants: PPL Electric Utilities Corporation, PJM Interconnection, L.L.C.

Description: Compliance filing: PPL submits a compliance filing per the Commission's 4/29/19 order in ER19–1145 to be effective 6/1/2019.

Filed Date: 5/24/19.

Accession Number: 20190524–5089.

Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 6/14/19.

Docket Numbers: ER19–1536–001.

Applicants: Dominion Energy South Carolina, Inc.

Description: Tariff Amendment: Amendment of Pending Tariff Filing to be effective 4/8/2019.

Filed Date: 5/24/19.

Accession Number: 20190524–5047.

Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 6/14/19.

Docket Numbers: ER19–1817–001.

Applicants: Virginia Electric and Power Company.

Description: Compliance filing: Supplemental—Birchwood ER19–1817 to be effective N/A.

Filed Date: 5/9/19.

Accession Number: 20190509–5132.

Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 5/30/19.

Docket Numbers: ER19–1970–000.

Applicants: Illinois Power Generating Company.

Description: Tariff Cancellation: Notice of Cancellation and Request for Waiver to be effective 5/3/2010.

Filed Date: 5/23/19.

Accession Number: 20190523–5175.

Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 6/13/19.

Docket Numbers: ER19–1971–000.

Applicants: Illinois Power Resources Generating, LLC.

Description: Tariff Cancellation: Notice of Cancellation and Request for Waiver to be effective 5/3/2010.

Filed Date: 5/23/19.

Accession Number: 20190523–5176.

Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 6/13/19.

Docket Numbers: ER19–1972–000.

Applicants: Saguaro Power Company, A Limited Partner.

Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: Revision to Market Based Rate to be effective 5/28/2019.

Filed Date: 5/24/19.

Accession Number: 20190524–5000.

Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 6/14/19.

Docket Numbers: ER19–1973–000.

Applicants: Trigen-St. Louis Energy Corporation.

Description: Notice of Cancellation of Market-Based Rate Tariff of Trigen-St. Louis Energy Corporation.

Filed Date: 5/23/19.

Accession Number: 20190523–5217.

Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 6/13/19.

Docket Numbers: ER19–1974–000.

Applicants: PJM Interconnection, L.L.C.

Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: Original CRA, Service Agreement No. 5407, Non-Queue No. NQ159 to be effective 5/1/2019.

Filed Date: 5/24/19.

Accession Number: 20190524–5063.

Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 6/14/19.

Docket Numbers: ER19–1975–000.

Applicants: Southwest Power Pool, Inc.

Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: 3317R1 WAPA & East River Electric Power Interconnection Agr to be effective 5/20/2019.

Filed Date: 5/24/19.

Accession Number: 20190524–5085.

Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 6/14/19.

Docket Numbers: ER19–1976–000.

Applicants: Southwest Power Pool, Inc.

Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: 1534R10 Kansas Municipal Energy Agency NITSA NOA) to be effective 5/1/2019.

Filed Date: 5/24/19.

Accession Number: 20190524–5087.

Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 6/14/19.

Docket Numbers: ER19–1977–000.

Applicants: Tampa Electric Company.

Description: Initial rate filing: Rate Schedule No. 101—IOA w City of Lakeland to be effective 6/1/2019.

Filed Date: 5/24/19.

Accession Number: 20190524–5090.

Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 6/14/19.

Docket Numbers: ER19–1978–000.

Applicants: Tampa Electric Company.

Description: Initial rate filing: Rate Schedule No. 102—Borderline Service Power Sales Agmt w_City of Lakeland to be effective 6/1/2019.

Filed Date: 5/24/19.

Accession Number: 20190524–5091.

Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 6/14/19.

Docket Numbers: ER19–1980–000.

Applicants: Southwest Power Pool, Inc.

Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: 3555 Haystack Wind Project, LLC GIA to be effective 5/10/2019.

Filed Date: 5/24/19.

Accession Number: 20190524–5120.

Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 6/14/19.

Docket Numbers: ER19–1981–000.

Applicants: PJM Interconnection, L.L.C.

Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: Revised DEA, Service Agreement No. 4310, Project Nos. b2633.1 and b2633.2 to be effective 4/25/2019.

Filed Date: 5/24/19.

Accession Number: 20190524–5140.

Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 6/14/19.

Docket Numbers: ER19–1982–000.

Applicants: PJM Interconnection, L.L.C.

Description: Compliance filing: Compliance Filing to Modify ICSA No. 5250 re: May 10, 2019 Order to be effective 5/13/2019.

Filed Date: 5/24/19.

Accession Number: 20190524–5151.
Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 6/14/19.

Docket Numbers: ER19–1983–000.
Applicants: Illinois Power Generating Company.
Description: Tariff Cancellation: Notice of Cancellation to be effective 7/24/2019.
Filed Date: 5/24/19.
Accession Number: 20190524–5167.
Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 6/14/19.

Docket Numbers: ER19–1984–000.
Applicants: Illinois Power Resources Generating, LLC.
Description: Tariff Cancellation: Notice of Cancellation to be effective 7/24/2019.
Filed Date: 5/24/19.
Accession Number: 20190524–5172.
Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 6/14/19.

Docket Numbers: ER19–1985–000.
Applicants: PJM Interconnection, L.L.C.
Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: First Revised ISA, SA No. 4757; Queue No. AA2–116/AC1–141 to be effective 4/24/2019.
Filed Date: 5/24/19.
Accession Number: 20190524–5188.
Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 6/14/19.

Docket Numbers: ER19–1986–000.
Applicants: Southern California Edison Company.
Description: § 205(d) Rate Filing: Second Amended LGIA Gaskell West TOT727 to be effective 5/25/2019.
Filed Date: 5/24/19.
Accession Number: 20190524–5205.
Comments Due: 5 p.m. ET 6/14/19.

The filings are accessible in the Commission's eLibrary system by clicking on the links or querying the docket number.

Any person desiring to intervene or protest in any of the above proceedings must file in accordance with Rules 211 and 214 of the Commission's Regulations (18 CFR 385.211 and 385.214) on or before 5:00 p.m. Eastern time on the specified comment date. Protests may be considered, but intervention is necessary to become a party to the proceeding.

eFiling is encouraged. More detailed information relating to filing requirements, interventions, protests, service, and qualifying facilities filings can be found at: *http://www.ferc.gov/docs-filing/efiling/filing-req.pdf.* For other information, call (866) 208–3676 (toll free). For TTY, call (202) 502–8659.

Dated: May 24, 2019.

Nathaniel J. Davis, Sr.,

Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2019–11364 Filed 5–30–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Docket No. NJ19–13–000]

Notice of Filing: Oncor Electric Delivery Company LLC

Take notice that on May 21, 2019, the Oncor Electric Delivery Company LLC submitted its tariff filing: Oncor Tex-La Tariff Rate Changes to be effective April 26, 2019.

Any person desiring to intervene or to protest this filing must file in accordance with Rules 211 and 214 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (18 CFR 385.211, 385.214). Protests will be considered by the Commission in determining the appropriate action to be taken, but will not serve to make protestants parties to the proceeding. Any person wishing to become a party must file a notice of intervention or motion to intervene, as appropriate. Such notices, motions, or protests must be filed on or before the comment date. On or before the comment date, it is not necessary to serve motions to intervene or protests on persons other than the Applicant.

The Commission encourages electronic submission of protests and interventions in lieu of paper using the ''eFiling'' link at *http://www.ferc.gov.* Persons unable to file electronically should submit an original and 5 copies of the protest or intervention to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street NE, Washington, DC 20426.

This filing is accessible on-line at *http://www.ferc.gov,* using the ''eLibrary'' link and is available for review in the Commission's Public Reference Room in Washington, DC. There is an ''eSubscription'' link on the website that enables subscribers to receive email notification when a document is added to a subscribed docket(s). For assistance with any FERC Online service, please email *FERCOnlineSupport@ferc.gov,* or call (866) 208–3676 (toll free). For TTY, call (202) 502–8659.

Comment Date: 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time on June 11, 2019.

Dated: May 24, 2019.

Nathaniel J. Davis, Sr.,

Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2019–11367 Filed 5–30–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[EPA–HQ–OECA–2014–0071; FRL–9994–35–OMS]

Information Collection Request Submitted to OMB for Review and Approval; Comment Request; NESHAP for Publicly Owned Treatment Works (Renewal)

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency has submitted an information collection request (ICR), NESHAP for Publicly Owned Treatment Works (EPA ICR Number 1891.10, OMB Control Number 2060–0428), to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and approval in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act. This is a proposed extension of the ICR, which is currently approved through March 31, 2019. Public comments were previously requested, via the **Federal Register**, on May 30, 2018 during a 60-day comment period. This notice allows for an additional 30 days for public comments. A fuller description of the ICR is given below, including its estimated burden and cost to the public. An agency may neither conduct nor sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

DATES: Additional comments may be submitted on or before July 1, 2019.

ADDRESSES: Submit your comments, referencing Docket ID Number EPA–HQ–OECA–2014–0071, to: (1) EPA online using *www.regulations.gov* (our preferred method), or by email to *docket.oeca@epa.gov,* or by mail to: EPA Docket Center, Environmental Protection Agency, Mail Code 28221T, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20460; and (2) OMB via email to *oira_submission@omb.eop.gov.* Address comments to OMB Desk Officer for EPA.

EPA's policy is that all comments received will be included in the public docket without change, including any personal information provided, unless the comment includes profanity, threats, information claimed to be Confidential Business Information (CBI), or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Patrick Yellin, Monitoring, Assistance, and Media Programs Division, Office of Compliance, Mail Code 2227A, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200

Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20460; telephone number: (202) 564–2970; fax number: (202) 564–0050; email address: *yellin.patrick@epa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Supporting documents, which explain in detail the information that EPA will be collecting, are available in the public docket for this ICR. The docket can be viewed online at *www.regulations.gov,* or in person, at the EPA Docket Center, WJC West, Room 3334, 1301 Constitution Ave. NW, Washington, DC. The telephone number for the Docket Center is (202) 566–1744. For additional information about EPA's public docket, visit: *www.epa.gov/dockets.*

Abstract: The National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) (40 CFR part 63, subpart VVV) apply to both existing and new POTW located at a major source of hazardous air pollutants (HAP), or to Group 1 POTW that are either area or major sources. New facilities include those that either commenced construction or re-construction after the date of proposal. This information is being collected to assure compliance with 40 CFR part 63, subpart VVV.

In general, all NESHAP standards require initial notifications, performance tests, and periodic reports by the owners/operators of the affected facilities. These notifications, reports, and records are essential in determining compliance, and are required of all affected facilities subject to NESHAP.

Form Numbers: None.

Respondents/affected entities: Owners and operators of publicly owned treatment works.

Respondent's obligation to respond: Mandatory (40 CFR part 63, subpart VVV).

Estimated number of respondents: 13 (total).

Frequency of response: Initially, occasionally, and semiannually.

Total estimated burden: 7 hours (per year). Burden is defined at 5 CFR 1320.3(b).

Total estimated cost: $351 (per year), includes no annualized capital or operation & maintenance costs.

Changes in the Estimates: There is a decrease in the respondent burden from the most recently- approved ICR. This decrease is due to changes in the estimates. The previous ICR renewal had included burden for existing sources to submit periodic reports and maintain records; however, the 2016 amendments clarified that the 13 existing sources are not required to submit periodic reports or maintain records.

Courtney Kerwin,

Director, Regulatory Support Division.

[FR Doc. 2019–11349 Filed 5–30–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[EPA–HQ–SFUND–2012–0104; FRL–9994–61–OMS]

Information Collection Request Submitted to OMB for Review and Approval; Comment Request; Brownfields Program—Accomplishment Reporting (Renewal)

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has submitted an information collection request (ICR), Brownfields Program—Accomplishment Reporting (EPA ICR Number 2104.07, OMB Control Number 2050–0192), to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and approval in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act. This is a proposed extension of the ICR, which is currently approved through July 31, 2019. Public comments were previously requested via the **Federal Register** on February 8, 2019 during a 60-day comment period. This notice allows for an additional 30 days for public comments. A fuller description of the ICR is given below, including its estimated burden and cost to the public. An agency may not conduct or sponsor and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

DATES: Additional comments may be submitted on or before July 1, 2019.

ADDRESSES: Submit your comments, referencing Docket ID Number EPA–HQ–SFUND–2012–0104, to (1) EPA online using *www.regulations.gov* (our preferred method), by email to *docket.superfund@epa.gov* or by mail to: EPA Docket Center, Environmental Protection Agency, Mail Code 28221T, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20460, and (2) OMB via email to *oira_submission@omb.eop.gov.* Address comments to OMB Desk Officer for EPA.

EPA's policy is that all comments received will be included in the public docket without change including any personal information provided, unless the comment includes profanity, threats, information claimed to be Confidential Business Information (CBI) or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kelly Gorini, Office of Brownfields and Land Revitalization, (5105T), Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20460; telephone number: (202) 566–1702; fax number: (202) 566–1476; email address: *gorini.kelly@epa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Supporting documents, which explain in detail the information that the EPA will be collecting, are available in the public docket for this ICR. The docket can be viewed online at *www.regulations.gov* or in person at the EPA Docket Center, WJC West, Room 3334, 1301 Constitution Ave. NW, Washington, DC. The telephone number for the Docket Center is 202–566–1744. For additional information about EPA's public docket, visit *http://www.epa.gov/dockets.*

Abstract: This ICR covers the collection of information from those organizations that receive cooperative agreements from EPA under the authority of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) as amended by the Brownfields Utilization, Investment, and Local Development (BUILD) Act (Pub. L. 115–141). CERCLA, as amended, authorizes EPA to award grants or cooperative agreements to states, tribes, local governments, and other eligible entities to support the assessment and cleanup of brownfields sites. Under the Brownfields Amendments, a brownfields site means real property, the expansion, redevelopment, or reuse of which may be complicated by the presence or potential presence of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant. For funding purposes, EPA uses the term ''brownfields property(ies)'' synonymously with the term ''brownfields sites.'' The Brownfields Amendments authorize EPA to award several types of cooperative agreements to eligible entities on a competitive basis.

Under subtitle A of the Small Business Liability Relief and Brownfields Revitalization Act, states, tribes, local governments, and other eligible entities can receive assessment cooperative agreements to inventory, characterize, assess, and conduct planning and community involvement related to brownfields properties; cleanup cooperative agreements to carry out cleanup activities at brownfields properties; multipurpose cooperative

agreements to conduct activities allowed under both assessment and cleanup cooperative agreements; cooperative agreements to capitalize revolving loan funds and provide subgrants for cleanup activities; area-wide planning cooperative agreements to develop revitalization plans for brownfields; and environmental workforce and development job training and placement programs. Under subtitle C of the Small Business Liability Relief and Brownfields Revitalization Act, states and tribes can receive cooperative agreements to establish and enhance their response programs through the four elements and meet the public record requirements under the statute. Cooperative agreement recipients (''recipients'') have general reporting and record keeping requirements as a condition of their cooperative agreement that result in burden. A portion of this reporting and record keeping burden is authorized under 2 CFR part 1500 and identified in the EPA's general grants ICR (OMB Control Number 2030–0020). EPA requires Brownfields program recipients to maintain and report additional information to EPA on the uses and accomplishments associated with funded brownfields activities. EPA uses several forms to assist recipients in reporting the information and to ensure consistency of the information collected. EPA uses this information to meet Federal stewardship responsibilities to manage and track how program funds are being spent, to evaluate the performance of the Brownfields Cleanup and Land Revitalization Program, to meet the Agency's reporting requirements under the Government Performance Results Act, and to report to Congress and other program stakeholders on the status and accomplishments of the program.

Form Numbers: 6200–03, 6200–04, 6200–14, 6200–17.

Respondents/affected entities: State/local/tribal governments; Non-Profits.

Respondent's obligation to respond: Required to obtain or Retain Benefits (2 CFR part 1500).

Estimated number of respondents: 5,438 (total).

Frequency of response: Bi-annual for subtitle C recipients; quarterly for subtitle A recipients.

Total estimated burden: 5,765 hours (per year). Burden is defined at 5 CFR 1320.03(b).

Total estimated cost: $667,181 (per year), includes $0 annualized capital or operation & maintenance costs.

Changes in the Estimates: There is an increase of 1,888 hours in the total estimated respondent burden compared with the ICR currently approved by OMB. This increase is partially the result of adding the new Program Activity Levels Form for 128(a) recipients to fill out annually. The remainder of the burden increase is the result of an overall increase in wages and the large increase in the number of responses submitted to ACRES annually due to more grants being awarded. Even with this increase, respondents indicated that improvements in the ACRES reporting system and increased familiarity with the program lead to a lower burden per individual entry.

Courtney Kerwin,

Director, Regulatory Support Division.

[FR Doc. 2019–11350 Filed 5–30–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[ER–FRL–9045–1]

Environmental Impact Statements; Notice of Availability

Responsible Agency: Office of Federal Activities, General Information 202–564–5632 or *https://www.epa.gov/nepa/*.

Weekly receipt of Environmental Impact Statements

Filed 05/20/2019 Through 05/24/2019.

Pursuant to 40 CFR 1506.9.

Notice: Section 309(a) of the Clean Air Act requires that EPA make public its comments on EISs issued by other Federal agencies. EPA's comment letters on EISs are available at: *https://cdxnodengn.epa.gov/cdx-enepa-public/action/eis/search.*

EIS No. 20190116, Final, FRA, VA, DC to Richmond Southeast High Speed Rail, Review Period Ends: 07/01/2019, Contact: John A. Winkle 202–493–6067.

EIS No. 20190117, Final, NOAA, MD, Mallows Bay-Potomac River National Marine Sanctuary Designation Final Environmental Impact Statement and Final Management Plan, Review Period Ends: 07/01/2019, Contact: Paul Orlando 240–460–1978.

EIS No. 20190118, Final, USFWS, WA, Skookumchuck Wind Energy Project Proposed Habitat Conservation Plan and Incidental Take Permit for Marbled Murrelet, Bald Eagle, and Golden Eagle Lewis and Thurston Counties, Washington, Review Period Ends: 07/01/2019, Contact: Curtis Tanner 360–753–4326.

EIS No. 20190119, Draft, BLM, OR, Draft Southeastern Oregon RMP/EIS, Comment Period Ends: 08/28/2019, Contact: Brent Grasty 541–473–3144.

EIS No. 20190120, Final, BIA, WI, Beloit Fee-to-Trust and Casino Project, Review Period Ends: 07/01/2019, Contact: Scott Doig 612–725–4514.

EIS No. 20190121, Final, BIA, CA, Tule River Indian Tribe Fee-to-Trust and Eagle Mountain Casino Relocation Project, Review Period Ends: 07/01/2019, Contact: Chad Broussard 916–978–6165.

EIS No. 20190122, Final, USACE, NY, East Rockaway Inlet to Rockaway Inlet and Jamaica Bay Reformulation, Atlantic Coast of New York, Review Period Ends: 07/01/2019, Contact: Peter Weppler 917–790–8634.

Dated: May 28, 2019.

Candi Schaedle,

Acting Director, Office of Federal Activities.

[FR Doc. 2019–11381 Filed 5–30–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[EPA–HQ–OW–2015–0641; FRL–9992–40–OMS]

Information Collection Request Submitted to OMB for Review and Approval; Comment Request; BEACH Act Grants (Renewal)

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has submitted an information collection request (ICR), BEACH Act Grants (EPA ICR Number 2048.06, OMB Control Number 2040–0244) to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and approval in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act. This is a proposed extension of the ICR, which is currently approved through July 31, 2019. Public comments were previously requested via the **Federal Register** on November 21, 2018, during a 60-day comment period. This notice allows for an additional 30 days for public comments. A fuller description of the ICR is given below, including its estimated burden and cost to the public. An agency may not conduct or sponsor and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

DATES: Additional comments may be submitted on or before July 1, 2019.

ADDRESSES: Submit your comments, referencing Docket ID Number EPA–HQ–OW–2015–0641, to (1) EPA online using *www.regulations.gov* (our preferred method), or by mail to: EPA Docket Center, Environmental

Protection Agency, Mail Code 28221T, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20460, and (2) OMB via email to *oira_submission@omb.eop.gov*. Address comments to OMB Desk Officer for EPA.

EPA's policy is that all comments received will be included in the public docket without change including any personal information provided, unless the comment includes profanity, threats, information claimed to be Confidential Business Information (CBI) or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Tracy Bone, OW, 4305T, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20460; telephone number: 202–564–5257; email address: *bone.tracy@epa.gov*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Supporting documents, which explain in detail the information that the EPA will be collecting, are available in the public docket for this ICR. The docket can be viewed online at *www.regulations.gov* or in person at the EPA Docket Center, WJC West, Room 3334, 1301 Constitution Ave. NW, Washington, DC. The telephone number for the Docket Center is 202–566–1744. For additional information about EPA's public docket, visit *https://www.epa.gov/dockets*.

Abstract: The Beaches Environmental Assessment and Coastal Health (BEACH) Act amends the Clean Water Act (CWA) in part and authorizes the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to award BEACH Act Program Development and Implementation Grants to coastal and Great Lakes states, tribes, and territories (collectively referred to as jurisdictions) for their beach monitoring and notification programs. The grants assist those jurisdictions to develop and implement a consistent approach to monitor recreational water quality; assess, manage, and communicate health risks from waterborne microbial contamination; notify the public of pollution occurrences, and post beach advisories and closures to prevent public exposure to microbial pathogens. To qualify for a BEACH Act Grant, a jurisdiction must submit information to the EPA documenting that its beach monitoring and notification program is consistent with performance criteria outlined in the *National Beach Guidance and Required Performance Criteria for Grants, 2014 Edition.*

Form Numbers: None.

Respondents/affected entities: Entities potentially affected by this action are environmental and public health agencies in coastal and Great Lakes states, territories, and tribes.

Respondent's obligation to respond: Required to obtain the grants as directed by the BEACH Act amendment to the CWA.

Estimated number of respondents: 39 (total).

Frequency of response: Annual; however, the Agency encourages more frequent reporting to provide more up-to-date information to the public.

Total estimated burden: 88,569 hours (per year). Burden is defined at 5 CFR 1320.03(b).

Total estimated cost: $14,865,812 (per year), includes $11,063,780 (per year) operation & maintenance costs. There are no capital costs.

Changes in the Estimates: There is a decrease of 2,707 hours in the total respondent burden compared with the ICR currently approved by OMB. This decrease is due to the respondents no longer needing to prepare and submit schedules for the adoption of new or revised water quality standards (WQS) and identification and use of a beach notification threshold (BNT). The EPA no longer requests respondents submit these schedules because they are using BNTs or alternate BNTs and have either adopted new or revised WQS or are in the process of doing so. This decrease in hours is partially offset by one additional tribe having qualified for a BEACH grant. The total respondent cost decreased by $587,496. The decrease in cost is partially offset by slight increases in the salary rates. The O&M decreased by $289,366 due to a reduction in the total number of beaches. The number of beaches reported by the jurisdictions varies from year to year for many reasons. Reasons for removing beaches include the destruction of beaches by natural disasters, change in beach ownership, and existing beaches being combined within a jurisdiction's monitoring and notification program.

Courtney Kerwin,

Director, Regulatory Support Division.

[FR Doc. 2019–11348 Filed 5–30–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[EPA–HQ–OPP–2018–0014; FRL–9993–41]

Notice of Receipt of Requests To Voluntarily Cancel Certain Pesticide Registrations and Amend Registrations To Terminate Certain Uses

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), EPA is issuing a notice of receipt of requests by the registrants to voluntarily cancel certain pesticide product registrations and to amend certain product registrations to terminate uses. EPA intends to grant these requests at the close of the comment period for this announcement unless the Agency receives substantive comments within the comment period that would merit its further review of the requests, or unless the registrants withdraw their requests. If these requests are granted, any sale, distribution, or use of products listed in this notice will be permitted after the registrations have been cancelled and uses terminated only if such sale, distribution, or use is consistent with the terms as described in the final order.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before July 1, 2019.

ADDRESSES: Submit your comments, identified by docket identification (ID) number EPA–HQ–OPP–2018–0014, by one of the following methods:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal: http://www.regulations.gov.* Follow the online instructions for submitting comments. Do not submit electronically any information you consider to be Confidential Business Information (CBI) or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute.
- *Mail:* OPP Docket, Environmental Protection Agency Docket Center (EPA/DC), (28221T), 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20460–0001.

Submit written withdrawal request by mail to: Information Technology and Resources Management Division (7502P), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20460–0001. ATTN: Christopher Green.

- *Hand Delivery:* To make special arrangements for hand delivery or delivery of boxed information, please follow the instructions at *http://www.epa.gov/dockets/contacts.html.* Additional instructions on commenting or visiting the docket, along with more information about dockets generally, is available at *http://www.epa.gov/dockets.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Christopher Green, Information Technology and Resources Management Division (7502P), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20460–0001; telephone number: (703) 347–0367; email address: *green.christopher@epa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. General Information

A. Does this action apply to me?

This action is directed to the public in general and may be of interest to a wide range of stakeholders including environmental, human health, and agricultural advocates; the chemical industry; pesticide users; and members of the public interested in the sale, distribution, or use of pesticides. Since others also may be interested, the Agency has not attempted to describe all the specific entities that may be affected by this action.

B. What should I consider as I prepare my comments for EPA?

1. *Submitting CBI.* Do not submit this information to EPA through regulations.gov or email. Clearly mark the part or all of the information that you claim to be CBI. For CBI information in a disk or CD–ROM that you mail to EPA, mark the outside of the disk or CD–ROM as CBI and then identify electronically within the disk or CD–ROM the specific information that is claimed as CBI. In addition to one complete version of the comment that includes information claimed as CBI, a copy of the comment that does not contain the information claimed as CBI must be submitted for inclusion in the public docket. Information so marked will not be disclosed except in accordance with procedures set forth in 40 CFR part 2.

2. *Tips for preparing your comments.* When preparing and submitting your comments, see the commenting tips at *http://www.epa.gov/dockets/comments.html.*

II. What action is the agency taking?

This notice announces receipt by EPA of requests from registrants to cancel certain pesticide products and amend product registrations to terminate certain uses registered under FIFRA section 3 (7 U.S.C. 136a) or 24(c) (7 U.S.C. 136v(c)). The affected products and the registrants making the requests are identified in Tables 1–3 of this unit.

Unless a request is withdrawn by the registrant or if the Agency determines that there are substantive comments that warrant further review of this request, EPA intends to issue an order in the **Federal Register** canceling and amending the affected registrations.

TABLE 1—PRODUCT REGISTRATIONS WITH PENDING REQUESTS FOR CANCELLATION

Registration No.	Company No.	Product name	Active ingredients
100–1083	100	Doubleplay Selective Herbicide	Carbamothioic acid, dipropyl-, S-ethyl ester & Acetochlor.
279–3556	279	Nic-It Herbicide	Nicosulfuron.
279–3577	279	Solida Grande Herbicide	Rimsulfuron & Nicosulfuron.
279–3593	279	Harrow Herbicide	Rimsulfuron & Thifensulfuron.
499–534	499	TC 281	Fludioxonil.
1258–161	1258	HTH Dry Chlorinator Granular for Swimming Pools 70%.	Calcium hypochlorite.
1258–162	1258	HTH Dry Chlorinator for Swimming Pools Tablet 70%.	Calcium hypochlorite.
1258–974	1258	Calcium Hypochlorite Tablets—65	Calcium hypochlorite.
1258–1064	1258	Calcium Hypochlorite Sanitizer Tablets 60	Calcium hypochlorite.
1258–1171	1258	HTH Tablets 75	Calcium hypochlorite.
1258–1218	1258	Calcium Hypochlorite 20 Gram Tablets	Calcium hypochlorite.
1258–1240	1258	HTH Granular Sanitizer/Shock	Calcium hypochlorite.
1258–1281	1258	Pool Breeze Pool Care System Shock Treatment and Superchlorinator.	Calcium hypochlorite.
1258–1333	1258	AW08	Calcium hypochlorite.
1258–1348	1258	AW78	Sodium hypochlorite.
1258–1356	1258	AW88 (ICM)	Calcium hypochlorite.
1258–1357	1258	AW88 (MASS)	Calcium hypochlorite.
1258–1360	1258	AW91 (MASS)	Calcium hypochlorite.
1258–1362	1258	AW91 (RPL)	Calcium hypochlorite.
1543–16	1543	Leather Therapy	o-Phenylphenol (No Inert Use).
2693–188	2693	Intersmooth 365 Ecoloflex SPC Antifouling BEA 363	Cuprous oxide & Zinc pyrithione.
2693–194	2693	Optima Activator	Zinc pyrithione.
2693–200	2693	Multi-Micron Antifouling-Blue	Cuprous oxide & Zinc pyrithione.
2693–222	2693	Trilux CF—Black	Zinc pyrithione.
2693–223	2693	Trilux ABF-White	Zinc pyrithione.
2749–587	2749	Buprofezin 70WDG IGR	Buprofezin.
3008–91	3008	ORD–X378	Copper, bis(8-quinolinolato-N1,O8)-,.
5185–459	5185	Proteam HGH-Tech Tabs	Boron sodium oxide (B4Na2O7), pentahydrate & Trichloro-s-triazinetrione.
5481–525	5481	Lorsban 15G Smartbox	Chlorpyrifos.
7969–93	7969	FACET 50 WP	Quinclorac.
7969–113	7969	Paramount Herbicide	Quinclorac.
7969–130	7969	Drive 75 DF Herbicide	Quinclorac.
7969–152	7969	Paramount BW Herbicide	Quinclorac & 2,4–D.
7969–158	7969	FACET GR Herbicide 46	Quinclorac.
7969–267	7969	Onetime Herbicide	Quinclorac; Dicamba & Mecoprop-P.
7969–313	7969	FACET 75 DF Herbicide	Quinclorac.
7969–342	7969	Boric Acid Granular Insect Bait	Boric acid.
10404–37	10404	PCNB 12.5% Plus Fertilizer	Pentachloronitrobenzene.
10772–23	10772	Capricorn	Tetraacetylethylenediamine & Sodium percarbonate.
19713–297	19713	Ida Inc. Sodium Hypochlorite	Sodium hypochlorite.
19713–312	19713	Drexel PCNB–2E Liquid	Pentachloronitrobenzene.
40810–19	40810	Irgaguard (R) B502 1	Silver & Zinc.
40810–23	40810	Irgaguard B102 N	Silver & Zinc.

TABLE 1—PRODUCT REGISTRATIONS WITH PENDING REQUESTS FOR CANCELLATION—Continued

Registration No.	Company No.	Product name	Active ingredients
40810–25	40810	Irgaguard B 102 Z	Zinc.
40810–26	40810	Irgaguard B 102 M	Silver.
40810–27	40810	Irgaguard B6000	Zinc & Silver.
47033–20001	47033	Cascade S100L	Sodium hypochlorite.
47371–191	47371	Formulation HWS–512	Alkyl* dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride *(50%C14, 40%C12, 10%C16) & 1-Decanaminium, N-decyl-N,N-dimethyl-, chloride.
55852–4	55852	Sodium Hypochlorite Solution	Sodium hypochlorite.
67690–37	67690	CuPro 2005 T/N/O	Copper hydroxide.
70506–277	70506	Symmetry II	Copper carbonate, basic.
70627–69	70627	Terrific Antibacterial Disinfectant Sanitizer	Alkyl* dimethyl ethylbenzyl ammonium chloride *(68%C12, 32%C14) & Alkyl* dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride *(60%C14, 30%C16, 5%C18, 5%C12).
70627–73	70627	Scrubbing Bubbles Disinfectant Bathroom Cleaner	1-Decanaminium, N-decyl-N,N-dimethyl-, chloride; 1-Octanaminium, N,N-dimethyl-N-octyl-, chloride; 1-Decanaminium, N,N-dimethyl-N-octyl-, chloride & Alkyl* dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride *(50%C14, 40%C12, 10%C16).
71326–2	71326	Sweetwater Purifier Solution	Sodium hypochlorite.
87246–5	87246	Protx2 AV	Poly(iminoimidocarbonyliminoimidocarbonylimino hexamethylene) hydrochloride.
87373–21	87373	ARG Oxamyl Technical	Oxamyl.
87373–22	87373	ARG Oxamyl MUP	Oxamyl.
89046–11	89046	Bioprotec Caterpillar Insecticide Concentrate	Bacillus thuringiensis subspecies kurstaki, strain EVB–113–19.
89046–12	89046	Bioprotec Plus	Bacillus thuringiensis subspecies kurstaki, strain EVB–113–19.
89046–14	89046	Bioprotek	Bacillus thuringiensis subspecies kurstaki, strain EVB–113–19.
91234–53	91234	A127.01	Oxamyl.
91234–54	91234	A127.02	Oxamyl.
91234–99	91234	A308.07	Prodiamine & Sulfentrazone.
AR–090002	279	Authority MTZ DF Herbicide	Metribuzin & Sulfentrazone.
AR–130005	69969	Avipel Liquid Corn Seed Treatment	Anthraquinone.
CO–170001	5481	Parazone 3SL	Paraquat dichloride.
CO–170002	5481	Parazone 3SL	Paraquat dichloride.
OR–080036	400	Vitaflo 280	Thiram & Carboxin.
OR–980006	10163	Gowan Cryolite Bait	Cryolite.
TX–190001	228	NUP–17063 Herbicide	2,4–DP-p, 2-ethylhexyl ester.
UT–180004	100	GRAMOXONE SL 2.0	Paraquat dichloride.
WA–090007	62719	Rally 40WSP	Myclobutanil.
WA–110002	264	Liberty 280 SL Herbicide	Glufosinate.
WA–110006	62719	Entrust	Spinosad.
WA–130001	62719	Crossbow	2,4–D, butoxyethyl ester & Triclopyr, butoxyethyl ester.
WY–080001	400	Comite	Propargite.

TABLE 1A—PRODUCT REGISTRATIONS WITH PENDING REQUESTS FOR CANCELLATION

Registration No.	Company No.	Product name	Active ingredients
464–327	464	Dowicil 150 Antimicrobial	3,5,7-Triazatricyclo(3.3.1.1(superscript 3,7))decane, 1-(3-chloro-2-propenyl)-, chloride, (Z)-.
464–403	464	Dowicil 75 Preservative	1-(3-Chloroallyl)-3,5,7-triaza-1-azoniaadamantane chloride.

The registrants of the registrations in Table 1A, request the cancellations to be effective on August 12, 2019.

TABLE 1B—PRODUCT REGISTRATIONS WITH PENDING REQUESTS FOR CANCELLATION

Registration No.	Company No.	Product name	Active ingredients
1021–2576	1021	MGK 2935	Tetramethrin; Piperonyl butoxide & Phenothrin.

The registrant of the registration in Table 1B, requests the cancellation to be effective on October 01, 2020.

TABLE 1C—PRODUCT REGISTRATIONS WITH PENDING REQUESTS FOR CANCELLATION

Registration No.	Company No.	Product name	Active ingredients
40810–18	40810	Irgaguard B5000	Silver & Zinc.
40810–24	40810	Irgaguard B7000	Zinc & Silver.

The registrant of the registrations in Table 1C, requests the cancellations to be effective on October 01, 2019.

TABLE 1D—PRODUCT REGISTRATIONS WITH PENDING REQUESTS FOR CANCELLATION

Registration No.	Company No.	Product name	Active ingredients
56228–10	56228	Compound DRC–1339 Concentrate—Feedlots	Starlicide.
56228–17	56228	Compound DRC–1339 Concentrate—Gulls	Starlicide.
56228–28	56228	Compound DRC–1339 Concentrate—Pigeons	Starlicide.
56228–30	56228	Compound DRC–1339 Concentrate—Staging Areas	Starlicide.
ID–050013	56228	Compound DRC–1339—Staging Areas	Starlicide.
ID–050014	56228	Compound DRC–1339—Feedlots	Starlicide.
IN–040001	56228	Compound DRC–1339 Concentrate for Staging Areas	Starlicide.
IN–080003	56228	Compound DRC–1339 Concentrate Feedlots Indiana	Starlicide.
KY–020003	56228	Compound DRC–1339 Concentrate—Feedlots	Starlicide.
MD–080005	56228	Compound DRC–1339 Concentrate—Staging Areas—MD	Starlicide.
MS–050008	56228	DRC–1339	Starlicide.
ND–920001	56228	Compound DRC–1339 Concentrate—Feedlots	Starlicide.
NE–100003	56228	Compound DRC–1339 Concentrate—Staging Areas and Feedlots—Nebraska	Starlicide.
NM–110004	56228	Compound DRC–1339 Concentrate—Staging Areas	Starlicide.
NV–020005	56228	Compound DRC–1339 Concentrate—Staging Areas	Starlicide.
NV–040004	56228	Compound DRC–1339 98% Concentrate—Livestock Nest & Fodder Depredations.	Starlicide.
OK–990001	56228	Compound DRC–1339 Concentrate—Staging Areas	Starlicide.
OR–010024	56228	Compound DRC–1339 Concentrate—Staging Areas	Starlicide.
PA–050002	56228	DRC–1339	Starlicide.
SD–130001	56228	Compound DRC–1339 Concentrate—Staging Areas	Starlicide.
TN–080003	56228	Compound DRC–1339 Concentrate—Feedlots	Starlicide.
TN–080004	56228	Compound DRC–1339 Concentrate—Staging Areas	Starlicide.
TX–020003	56228	Compound DRC–1339 Concentrate—Staging Areas	Starlicide.
TX–890001	56228	Compound DRC–1339 Concentrate—Feedlots	Starlicide.
UT–130005	56228	Compound DRC–1339 98% Concentrate—Livestock Nest & Fodder Depredations.	Starlicide.
WV–010002	56228	Compound DRC–1339 Concentrate—Staging Areas	Starlicide.
WV–040001	56228	Compound DRC–1339 Concentrate—Staging Areas	Starlicide.
WV–110001	56228	Compound DRC–1339 Concentrate—Staging Areas	Starlicide.

The registrant of the registrations in Table 1D, requests the cancellations to be effective on December 31, 2018.

TABLE 1E—PRODUCT REGISTRATIONS WITH PENDING REQUESTS FOR CANCELLATION

Registration No.	Company No.	Product name	Active ingredients
WA–180007	92120	Hazel	1-Methylcyclopropene.

The registrant of the registration in Table 1E, requests the cancellation to be effective on October 12, 2018.

TABLE 2—PRODUCT REGISTRATIONS WITH PENDING REQUESTS FOR AMENDMENT

Registration No.	Company No.	Product name	Active ingredient	Uses to be terminated
432–978	432	Stabilene Fly Repellent Insecticide	Stabilene	Companion animal uses.

TABLE 2—PRODUCT REGISTRATIONS WITH PENDING REQUESTS FOR AMENDMENT—Continued

Registration No.	Company No.	Product name	Active ingredient	Uses to be terminated
1381–255	1381	Saddle-Up	2,4-D & Dicamba	Forest management use pattern.
34704–1100	34704	LPI Tebuconazole Technical	Tebuconazole	Wood treatment uses.
45385–99	45385	Cenol 0.5% Multipurpose Insecticide	Permethrin	Food animals (livestock) uses.

Table 3 of this unit includes the names and addresses of record for all the registrants of the products listed in Tables 1, 1A, 1B, 1C, 1D and 1E of this unit, in sequence by EPA company number. This number corresponds to the first part of the EPA registration numbers of the products listed in Table 1, Table 1A and Table 2 of this unit.

TABLE 3—REGISTRANTS REQUESTING VOLUNTARY CANCELLATION AND/OR AMENDMENTS

EPA company No.	Company name and address
100	Syngenta Crop Protection, LLC, 410 Swing Road, P.O. Box 18300, Greensboro, NC 27419–8300.
228	NuFarm Americas, Inc., 4020 Aerial Center Pkwy., Ste. 101, Morrisville, NC 27560.
264	Bayer CropScience, LP, 800 N Lindbergh Blvd., St. Louis, MO 63167.
279	FMC Corporation, 2929 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, PA 19104.
400	Macdermid Agricultural Solutions, Inc., C/O Arysta LifeScience North America, LLC, 15401 Weston Parkway, Suite 150, Cary, NC 27513.
432	Bayer Environmental Science, A Division of Bayer CropScience, LP, 5000 CentreGreen Way, Suite 400, Cary, NC 27513.
464	DDP Specialty Electronic Materials US, Inc., A wholly owned Subsidiary of The Dow Chemical Company, 1501 Larkin Center Drive, Midland, MI 48674.
499	BASF Corporation, 26 Davis Drive, P.O. Box 13528, Research Triangle Park, NC 277093528.
1021	Mclaughlin Gormley King Company, D/B/A MGK, 8810 Tenth Ave. North, Minneapolis, MN 55427–4319.
1258	Arch Chemicals, Inc., 1200 Bluegrass Lakes Parkway, Alpharetta, GA 30004.
1381	Winfield Solutions, LLC, P.O. Box 64589, St. Paul, MN 55164–0589.
1543	W.F. Young, Inc., 302 Benton Drive, East Longmeadow, MA 01028.
1769	NCH Corp, 2727 Chemsearch Blvd., Irving, TX 75062.
2693	International Paint, LLC, 6001 Antoine Drive, Houston, TX 77091.
2749	Aceto Agricultural Chemicals Corp., 4 Tri Harbor Court, Port Washington, NY 11050–4661.
3008	Koppers Performance Chemicals, Inc., 1016 Everee Inn Road, Griffin, GA 30224.
5185	Bio-Lab, Inc., P.O. Box 300002, Lawrenceville, GA 30049–1002.
5481	Amvac Chemical Corporation, 4695 Macarthur Court, Suite 1200, Newport Beach, CA 92660–1706.
7969	BASF Corporation, Agricultural Products, 26 Davis Drive, P.O. Box 13528, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709–3528.
10163	Gowan Company, P.O. Box 5569, Yuma, AZ 85366.
10404	Lesco, Inc., 1385 East 36th Street, Cleveland, OH 44114–4114.
10772	Church & Dwight Co., Inc., Agent Name: Landis International, Inc., P.O. Box 5126, Valdosta, GA 31603–5126.
19713	Drexel Chemical Company, P.O. Box 13327, Memphis, TN 38113–0327.
34704	Loveland Products, Inc., P.O. Box 1286, Greeley, CO 80632–1286.
40810	BASF Corporation, 100 Park Avenue, Florham Park, NJ 07932.
45385	CTX-Cenol, Inc., 1393 East Highland Rd., Twinsburg, OH 44087.
47033	Cascade Water Services, Inc., 113 Bloomingdale Rd., Hicksville, NY 11801.
47371	H&S Chemicals Division of Lonza, Inc., 412 Mount Kemble Avenue, Suite 200S, Morristown, NJ 07960ch.
55852	Champion Packaging & Distribution, Inc., Agent Name: Technology Sciences Group, Inc., 1150 18th St. NW, Suite 1000, Washington, DC 20036.
56228	U.S. Department of Agriculture, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, 4700 River Road, Unit 149, Riverdale, MD 20737.
62719	Dow Agrosciences, LLC, 9330 Zionsville Rd., 308/2e, Indianapolis, IN 46268–1054.
67690	Sepro Corporation, 11550 N Meridian St., Suite 600, Carmel, IN 46032–4565.
69969	Arkion Life Sciences, LLC, Agent Name: Landis International, Inc., 3815 Madison Highway, P.O. Box 5126, Valdosta, GA 31603–5126.
70506	UPL NA, Inc., D/B/A United Phosphorus, Inc., 630 Freedom Business Center, Suite 402, King of Prussia, PA 19406.
70627	Diversey, Inc., P.O. Box 19747, Charlotte, NC 28219–0747.
71326	Cascade Designs, Inc., 4000 1st Avenue South, Seattle, WA 98134.
87246	Intelligent Fabric Technologies (North America), Inc., Agent Name: Intertek Surveying Services, 16441 Space Center Blvd., Suite D–100, Houston, TX 77058.
87373	Argite, LLC, Agent Name: Pyxis Regulatory Consulting, Inc., 4110 136th Street Ct. NW, Gig Harbor, WA 98332–9122.
89046	AEF Global, Inc., Agent Name: Scireg, Inc., 12733 Director's Loop, Woodbridge, VA 22192.
91234	Atticus, LLC, Agent Name: Pyxis Regulatory Consulting, Inc., 4110 136th Street Ct. NW, Gig Harbor, WA 98332–9122.
92120	Hazel Technologies, Inc., Agent Name: The Acta Group, 2200 Penn. Ave. NW, Suite 100W, Washington, DC 20037.

III. What is the Agency's authority for taking this action?

Section 6(f)(1) of FIFRA (7 U.S.C. 136d(f)(1)) provides that a registrant of a pesticide product may at any time request that any of its pesticide registrations be canceled or amended to terminate one or more uses. FIFRA further provides that, before acting on the request, EPA must publish a notice of receipt of any such request in the **Federal Register**.

Section 6(f)(1)(B) of FIFRA (7 U.S.C. 136d(f)(1)(B)) requires that before acting on a request for voluntary cancellation, EPA must provide a 30-day public comment period on the request for voluntary cancellation or use

termination. In addition, FIFRA section 6(f)(1)(C) (7 U.S.C. 136d(f)(1)(C)) requires that EPA provide a 180-day comment period on a request for voluntary cancellation or termination of any minor agricultural use before granting the request, unless:

1. The registrants request a waiver of the comment period, or

2. The EPA Administrator determines that continued use of the pesticide would pose an unreasonable adverse effect on the environment.

The registrants listed in Table 3 of Unit II have requested that EPA waive the 180-day comment period. Accordingly, EPA will provide a 30-day comment period on the proposed requests.

IV. Procedures for Withdrawal of Requests

Registrants who choose to withdraw a request for product cancellation or use termination should submit the withdrawal in writing to the person listed under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**. If the products have been subject to a previous cancellation or termination action, the effective date of cancellation or termination and all other provisions of any earlier cancellation or termination action are controlling.

V. Provisions for Disposition of Existing Stocks

Existing stocks are those stocks of registered pesticide products that are currently in the United States and that were packaged, labeled, and released for shipment prior to the effective date of the action. If the requests for voluntary cancellation and amendments to terminate uses are granted, the Agency intends to publish the cancellation order in the **Federal Register**.

In any order issued in response to these requests for cancellation of product registrations and for amendments to terminate uses, EPA proposes to include the following provisions for the treatment of any existing stocks of the products listed in Tables 1, 1A, 1B, 1C, 1D and 1E, of Unit II.

A. For Products: 40810–18, 40810–19, 40810–23, 40810–24, 40810–25, 40810–26, 40810–27 and 55852–4

The registrants have requested to the Agency via letter to sell existing stocks for an 18-month period, for products 40810–18, 40810–19, 40810–23, 40810–24, 40810–25, 40810–26, 40810–27 and 55852–4.

For all other voluntary product cancellations, identified in Tables 1, 1A, 1B, 1C, 1D and 1E of Unit II, registrants will be permitted to sell and distribute existing stocks of voluntarily canceled products for 1 year after the effective date of the cancellation, which will be the date of publication of the cancellation order in the **Federal Register**.

Thereafter, registrants will be prohibited from selling or distributing the products identified in Tables 1, 1A, 1B, 1C, 1D and 1E of Unit II, except for export consistent with FIFRA section 17 (7 U.S.C. 136o) or for proper disposal.

Once EPA has approved product labels reflecting the requested amendments to terminate uses, identified in Table 2 of Unit II, registrants will be permitted to sell or distribute products under the previously approved labeling for a period of 18 months after the date of **Federal Register** publication of the cancellation order, unless other restrictions have been imposed. Thereafter, registrants will be prohibited from selling or distributing the products whose labels include the terminated uses identified in Table 2 of Unit II, except for export consistent with FIFRA section 17 or for proper disposal.

Persons other than the registrant may sell, distribute, or use existing stocks of canceled products and products whose labels include the terminated uses until supplies are exhausted, provided that such sale, distribution, or use is consistent with the terms of the previously approved labeling on, or that accompanied, the canceled products and terminated uses.

Authority: 7 U.S.C. 136 *et seq.*

Dated: May 21, 2019.

Delores Barber,

Director, Information Technology and Resources Management Division, Office of Pesticide Programs.

[FR Doc. 2019–11415 Filed 5–30–19; 8:45 am]

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FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

[AU Docket No. 19–59, GN Docket No. 14–177; 18–85; DA 19–397]

Notice of Updated 39 GHz Reconfiguration Procedures; Preparation for Incentive Auction of Upper Microwave Flexible Use Service Licenses in the 37 GHz, 39 GHz, and 47 GHz Bands (Auction 103); Order of Modification

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Final action; requirements and procedures.

SUMMARY: In this document, the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau, in cooperation with the Office of Economics and Analytics, adopts procedures to reconfigure and modify existing 39 GHz licenses in preparation for Auction 103, an incentive auction that will offer licenses the Upper 37 GHz, 39 GHz, and 47 GHz bands. The reconfiguration procedures in the Updated 39 GHz Reconfiguration Procedures Public Notice are a critical step toward offering new licenses in this incentive auction, and will enhance opportunities for both incumbents and new entrants to provide valuable 5G wireless, Internet of Things, and other advanced services.

DATES: Auction 103 is scheduled to begin on December 10, 2019.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For auction legal questions, Erik Salovaara in the Office of Economics and Analytics' Auctions Division at (202) 418–0660. For Upper Microwave Flexible Use Service (UMFUS) questions, Simon Banyai in the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau's Broadband Division at (202) 418–2487.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This is a summary of the *Updated 39 GHz Reconfiguration Procedures Public Notice,* AU Docket No. 19–59, GN Docket No. 14–177, DA 19–397, released on May 14, 2019. The complete text of the *Updated 39 GHz Reconfiguration Procedures Public Notice,* including attachments and any related document, is available for public inspection and copying from 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. ET Monday through Thursday or from 8:00 a.m. to 11:30 a.m. ET on Fridays in the FCC Reference Information Center, 445 12th Street SW, Room CY–A257, Washington, DC 20554. The *Updated 39 GHz Reconfiguration Procedures Public Notice* and related documents also are available on the internet at the Commission's web page: *https://www.fcc.gov/auction/103,* or by using the search function for AU Docket No. 19–59 or for GN Docket No. 14–177 on the Commission's Electronic Comment Filing System (ECFS) web page at *https://www.fcc.gov/ecfs/.* Alternative formats are available to persons with disabilities by sending an email to *FCC504@fcc.gov* or by calling the Consumer & Governmental Affairs Bureau at (202) 418–0530 (voice), (202) 418–0432 (TTY).

I. Introduction

1. In the *Updated 39 GHz Reconfiguration Procedures Public Notice,* the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau (Bureau), in cooperation with the Office of

Economics and Analytics (OEA) (jointly Bureau/OEA), adopts procedures to reconfigure and modify existing 39 GHz licenses in preparation for Auction 103, an incentive auction that will offer new flexible use licenses in the Upper 37 GHz (37.6–38.6 GHz), 39 GHz (38.6–40 GHz), and 47 GHz (47.2–48.2 GHz) bands. These reconfiguration procedures are a critical step toward offering new licenses in this incentive auction and will enhance opportunities for both incumbents and new entrants to provide valuable 5G wireless, Internet of Things, and other advanced services. On April 12, 2019, FCC Chairman Pai announced, at a White House Event, that the incentive auction will begin on December 10, 2019.

II. Background

2. In the *Spectrum Frontiers Fourth Report & Order,* the Commission provided that each 39 GHz incumbent will choose among three options for its existing 39 GHz licenses. Specifically, each incumbent may choose to: (1) Have its licenses modified based on the Commission's proposed reconfiguration of its license holdings (Option 1); (2) have its licenses modified based on an acceptable alternative reconfiguration that the incumbent proposes, provided that it satisfies certain specified conditions (Option 2); or (3) commit to relinquish the holdings provided by all its existing licenses in exchange for an incentive payment and the opportunity to bid for new licenses (Option 3).

3. In the *Initial 39 GHz Reconfiguration Procedures Public Notice,* the Bureau/OEA set forth reconfiguration procedures consistent with the framework established by the Commission. The Bureau sought comment generally on those procedures and more specifically on four particular proposals presented in the *Initial 39 GHz Reconfiguration Procedures Public Notice.* First, the Bureau sought comment on a proposed methodology for setting relative weights for spectrum holdings by PEA, to be used to combine ''partial PEA'' holdings across PEAs. Second, the Bureau sought comment on whether to increase the threshold for post-reconfiguration *de minimis* rounding from 5% to 10%. Third, the Bureau sought comment on the proposed process for calculating the geographic boundaries of a modified license for a partial PEA. Fourth, the Bureau sought comment on how to direct the incentive payment for an incumbent that is made up of a group of commonly controlled licensees.

4. Further, the Bureau implemented a temporary freeze on the acceptance and processing of applications relating to any future transfers or assignments of 39 GHz licenses. There was an exception to the freeze for transfers or assignments to or among commonly controlled entities, for which applications were required to be filed on or before April 15, 2019. In the *Initial 39 GHz Reconfiguration Procedures Public Notice,* incumbents were also instructed to make any corrections to their license information in the Universal Licensing System (ULS) no later than April 15, 2019. No applications seeking such transfers or assignments of 39 GHz licenses have been filed since implementation of the temporary freeze. The Bureau notes that *pro forma* corporate realignments that do not change the controlling interest holder or the licensee, *e.g.,* a change in an intermediate corporate holding company, are not precluded by this freeze. In many cases, such realignments do not require application to the Commission for advance approval.

5. The *Initial 39 GHz Reconfiguration Procedures Public Notice* also served as an order of modification for existing 39 GHz licenses. Specifically, the Bureau explained that, as proposed by the Commission in the *Spectrum Frontiers Fourth Report & Order* all existing 39 GHz licenses are subject to modification, regardless of whether an incumbent elects to receive modified licenses or relinquish its spectrum usage rights in exchange for an incentive payment, with the opportunity to bid on new licenses.

6. The *Updated 39 GHz Reconfiguration Procedures Public Notice* also serves as an order of modification for existing 39 GHz licenses. The licenses of all 39 GHz band licensees are modified as specified in the *Spectrum Frontiers Fourth Report & Order* and further explained in the *Updated 39 GHz Reconfiguration Procedures Public Notice.* The *Updated 39 GHz Reconfiguration Procedures Public Notice* is being sent by certified mail, return receipt requested, to each current 39 GHz licensee at the mailing address on file in ULS.

III. Preparing the 39 GHZ Band for Auction 103

7. Consistent with Commission decisions in the *Spectrum Frontiers Fourth Report & Order,* the Bureau/OEA will reconfigure existing 39 GHz licenses to match the new 39 GHz band plan and license areas. With the *Initial 39 GHz Reconfiguration Procedures Public Notice,* the Bureau/OEA implemented the first steps toward quantifying the 39 GHz holdings of incumbents by aggregating existing licensees' holdings in terms of MHz-pops by PEA and consolidating the holdings of commonly controlled licensees based on then existing ULS. For purposes of Auction 103, an ''incumbent'' includes both an existing 39 GHz licensee, individually or together with other commonly controlled existing 39 GHz licensees. In the *Spectrum Frontiers Fourth Report and Order,* the Commission decided that separate licenses held by entities that control or are controlled by each other and/or have controlling ownership interests in common (''commonly controlled entities'') will be treated as being held by a single entity in the reconfiguration of existing 39 GHz licenses. As described in these procedures, an incumbent may represent one or more existing 39 GHz licensees with respect to reconfiguration of existing licenses, the receipt of an incentive payment, and bidding on new licenses.

8. The *Updated 39 GHz Reconfiguration Procedures Public Notice* and its Appendices update the initial data on aggregate incumbent holdings and establish the final procedures that will be used for the remaining steps of the reconfiguration process. The Bureau/OEA resolve all open issues raised in the *Initial 39 GHz Reconfiguration Procedures Public Notice* and address the comments received from AT&T, T-Mobile, and Verizon. Verizon was the only party to file a reply comment.

9. From the perspective of 39 GHz incumbents, the major remaining steps of the 39 GHz band reconfiguration process are as follows, with additional detail provided in subsequent sections of the *Updated 39 GHz Reconfiguration Procedures Public Notice:*

- *Review Updated 39 GHz Reconfiguration Procedures Public Notice and Updated Aggregated Holdings Data.* In Appendix B, the Bureau/OEA provide each incumbent's updated 39 GHz aggregated (and consolidated, if applicable) holdings data in each Partial Economic Area (PEA) (''Updated Aggregated Holdings Data''). The data has been updated to reflect additional information obtained after the *Initial 39 GHz Reconfiguration Procedures Public Notice.*
- *Review Reconfigured 39 GHz Incumbent Holdings Public Notice.* The procedures and methodologies the Bureau/OEA adopted in the *Updated 39 GHz Reconfiguration Procedures Public Notice* will be applied to reconfigure each incumbent's holdings to match the new band plan and service areas. The forthcoming *Reconfigured 39 GHz Incumbent Holdings Public Notice* will show the holdings in each PEA that will determine the 100 megahertz license(s)

that each incumbent would receive if it chose to accept modified licenses based on the Commission's proposed reconfiguration (Initial Commitment Option 1). Any incumbent receiving more than one modified license in a PEA will receive licenses for contiguous frequencies within the PEA. However, the final frequencies of the licenses will be determined only after the assignment of frequencies for new licenses won in the auction process. The *Reconfigured 39 GHz Incumbent Holdings Public Notice* also will announce the timeline for incumbents to file FCC Form 175–A and make Initial Commitments.

• *File FCC Form 175–A.* To be able to access the Commission's Initial Commitment System, each incumbent must file an Incumbent 39 GHz Licensee Short-Form Application (FCC Form 175–A). In the event that no FCC Form 175–A is submitted for an incumbent, that incumbent will be considered to have committed to accepting modified licenses based on the Commission's proposed reconfiguration and to forgoing any opportunity to relinquish any holdings for an incentive payment or to become eligible to bid in Auction 103 for new licenses in Upper 37 GHz, 39 GHz, and 47 GHz (i.e., will be considered to have submitted Option 1). Consistent with the Commission decision, a party that controls or is controlled by an existing 39 GHz licensee that is considered to have submitted Initial Commitment Option 1 or that has a controlling interest in common with an existing 39 GHz licensee that is considered to have submitted Initial Commitment Option 1 also will not be eligible to bid in Auction 103.

• *Make an Initial Commitment.* Each incumbent may commit to one of the three options: (Option 1) accepting modified licenses based on a reconfiguration of its holdings proposed by the Commission in the *Reconfigured 39 GHz Holdings Public Notice;* (Option 2) accepting modified licenses based on its acceptable alternative reconfiguration; or (Option 3) relinquishing spectrum usage rights under all its 39 GHz licenses in exchange for an incentive payment and being eligible to bid on new licenses. The deadline for submitting an option choice in the Initial Commitment system will be no sooner than 60 days after the release of the *Reconfigured 39 GHz Incumbent Holdings Public Notice.* An incumbent that for any reason does not submit an Initial Commitment by the deadline will be considered to have submitted Option 1 (*i.e.,* it committed to accepting modified licenses based on the Commission's proposed reconfiguration and to forgoing any opportunity to relinquish any holdings for an incentive payment or to become eligible to bid in Auction 103 for new licenses in Upper 37 GHz, 39 GHz, and 47 GHz).

• *Redistribute Holdings in Round Zero, if applicable.* Each incumbent submitting Option 3 will have a limited opportunity during the Initial Commitment submission window to redistribute partial PEA holdings in its updated aggregated holdings. Such an incumbent may use weighted MHz-pops to make such redistributions as part of the Round Zero process in the Initial Commitment System. An incentive payment to a 39 GHz incumbent committing to Option 3 will be based on its holdings at the close of Round Zero, taking into account any redistributions that the incumbent makes.

• *Bid for New Licenses, if applicable.* As announced by the Commission in the *Spectrum Frontiers Fourth Report and Order,* an existing licensee that submits either Option 1 or 2 in the Initial Commitment System will not be eligible to bid for new licenses in Auction 103. Consistent with the Commission decision, a party with a controlling interest in an existing 39 GHz licensee that submits Initial Commitment Options 1 or 2 or that is controlled by a party that also controls an existing 39 GHz licensee that submits Initial Commitment Options 1 or 2 also will not be eligible to bid in Auction 103. An existing licensee that submits Option 3 in the Initial Commitment System, however, may apply to bid for new licenses by filing a short-form application to participate in the auction (FCC Form 175), though it is not required to do so.

• *Receive Modified 39 GHz Licenses, if applicable.* Each licensee will retain its existing 39 GHz licenses until after the close of Auction 103. Modified licenses will not be issued until after the close of Auction 103. Any licenses won by an incumbent in Auction 103 will be issued pursuant to the Commission's standard post-auction process of receiving payment for winning bids, reviewing license applications, and then granting the new licenses. Incumbents will be able to seek Special Temporary Authority as needed to transition from existing licenses to modified licenses or to new licenses that will be issued subsequently.

• *Receive Incentive Payments, if applicable.* The Commission will be ready to direct the United States Treasury to disburse incentive payments owed following the grant of new licenses based on winning bids in Auction 103. Each incentive payment will be determined based on an incumbent's holdings after Round Zero and the final clock phase price for related spectrum blocks. An incentive payment may reduce the amount of Auction 103 winning bids only if the same party using the same FCC Registration Number (FRN) is the applicant on both FCC Form 175–A (for Initial Commitments) and FCC Form 175 (for Auction 103). In all other cases, regardless of any relationship between a winning bidder and existing licensees or the FCC Form 175–A applicant, the winning bidder will be obligated to pay its winning bids without reduction by any incentive payment. The incumbent may direct any incentive payment to more than one account, provided that the account owner is either the FCC Form 175–A applicant or one of the existing 39 GHz licensees listed on the FCC Form 175–A.

IV. Quantifying Existing 39 GHZ Licenses

A. Updated Aggregated Holdings

10. Appendix B of the *Updated 39 GHz Reconfiguration Procedures Public Notice* lists Updated Aggregated Holdings Data and reflects additional information obtained after the release of the Initial Aggregated Holdings Data with the *Initial 39 GHz Reconfiguration Procedures Public Notice.* Appendix B provides the updated data, including the extent of any changes. The additional information that resulted in changes includes a statement asserting Video Multipoint Inc.'s *de facto* common control of licenses held by licensee Ronna L Sauro. Accordingly, the holdings of those licensees are consolidated in Appendix B. Review of the data also identified a unique case where a single licensee, FiberTower Spectrum Holdings LLC, using two different FRNs, held RSA licenses on the same frequencies that overlapped geographically. Due to the different FRNs, the geographic overlap was not considered when determining the holdings with respect to each FRN, which resulted in the population in the overlap being counted twice. The Bureau/OEA have corrected that error and removed the double counted population. Finally, the updated data reflects minor corrections to the population totals of some incumbents' holdings. In a limited number of cases, the points of the population cells fell precisely on the border between PEAs and/or licenses and the automated system did not correctly assign the related population. These relatively small corrections result in some incumbents' holdings decreasing by at

most 0.7% or increasing by at most 0.3%.

11. The Bureau/OEA list 39 GHz MHz-pops holdings based on the information available in the public ULS. The holdings have been determined by the population covered by a license within a PEA, aggregated by licensee, and consolidated for commonly controlled entities, if applicable. These Updated Aggregated Holdings will be used with respect to any option an incumbent submits as its Initial Commitment. The holdings in Appendix B of the *Updated 39 GHz Reconfiguration Procedures Public Notice* were calculated pursuant to the process described in the *Initial 39 GHz Reconfiguration Procedures PN,* using the formulas described in Appendix A of the *Updated 39 GHz Reconfiguration Procedures Public Notice.*

B. Methodology for Setting Relative Weights for Spectrum Holdings by PEA

12. The Bureau/OEA adopt a methodology for calculating the index of relative PEA weights for the Auction 103 reconfiguration process using price data from Auctions 102 (24 GHz) and 1002 (600 MHz). For Auction 102, the Bureau/OEA used data from bidding in the clock phase, which concluded on April 17, 2019. Based on input from commenters, the Bureau/OEA revise the methodology proposed in the *Initial 39 GHz Reconfiguration Procedures Public Notice* by not including data from Auction 97 (AWS–3), and the Bureau/OEA assign relative proportions between Auctions 102 and 1002 in the index.

13. Auctions 102 and 1002 offered PEA licenses, which makes their prices directly comparable to those in Auction 103. Auction 97, in contrast, included licenses based on Economic Areas (EAs) and Cellular Market Areas (CMAs). Due to these licensing area differences, Verizon Wireless objects to using Auction 97 data and asserts that ''there is no sound reason to set a PEA-based price index using data from auctions of different license configurations that may reflect over- and under-inclusive MHz-pops values.'' AT&T also warns of challenges inherent in using price data from the different geographic areas used in Auction 97 and notes that, if data are not distributed appropriately, ''the impact would be to raise the weighted value of less densely populated PEAs and decrease the weighted value of the higher population density PEAs.'' In light of these concerns about the use of non-PEA data from Auction 97, and the fact that Auction 102 clock phase data is now available, the Bureau/OEA conclude that it will base the index only on Auctions 1002 and 102.

14. Commenters uniformly agree with the proposal not to include data from Auction 101 (28 GHz) in the index. The *Initial 39 GHz Reconfiguration Procedures Public Notice* addressed an alternative proposal that would take into account prices from the partial set of county-level licenses available in Auction 101 using a regression methodology, but no commenters support that approach.

15. The Bureau/OEA also sought comment on its proposal to weight Auction 102 more heavily than Auction 1002, and on the specific weights the Bureau/OEA should use if it does so. T-Mobile asserts that Auction 102 should be weighted more heavily because the millimeter wave spectrum in Auction 102 is more comparable to the frequency bands available in Auction 103. Verizon Wireless disagrees and asks that the Bureau/OEA weight Auctions 102 and 1002 equally, claiming that the ''critical component of these valuations is license area, not spectrum band.'' Further, Verizon Wireless claims that weighting Auction 102 more heavily ''is particularly problematic here where the Bureau is valuing an incumbent's existing spectrum holdings that could be exchanged for either a voucher to participate in Auction 103 or an incentive payment, potentially resulting in lost value to the existing licensee.'' The Bureau/OEA were not persuaded that weighting the results of Auction 102 more heavily is problematic. In addition to the frequency bands in Auction 102 being more similar to those in Auction 103, the Auction 102 data reflect more recent market conditions. Moreover, the auction procedures the Bureau/OEA adopt allow an existing licensee to retain all of its existing blocks for full PEAs without making any additional payments, regardless of the weight assigned to the PEA. In addition, the incumbent may redistribute its holdings of partial PEA blocks in Round Zero if it feels the weight indices for those PEAs are inaccurate. Accordingly, consistent with T-Mobile's suggestion, The Bureau/OEA will assign a weight of two-thirds to Auction 102 in the index and one-third to Auction 1002.

16. The Bureau/OEA do not adopt T-Mobile's suggestion that, within Auction 102, the Bureau/OEA weight the Upper Band blocks more heavily than the Lower Band blocks because of concerns expressed about the use of the Lower Band. The Bureau/OEA note that the Lower Band blocks represent only two-sevenths of the inventory in that auction, and consequently, prices for the Lower Band blocks will naturally have a lower weight than the Upper Band blocks in the index.

17. As a result of these decisions, the procedures used to construct the index of weights set out in Appendix C of the *Updated 39 GHz Reconfiguration Procedures Public Notice,* did not require converting all data to a PEA basis. Otherwise those procedures are consistent with those set forth in the *Initial 39 GHz Reconfiguration Procedures Public Notice.* Specifically, the weights were determined by: (i) Computing an average price for each PEA in Auctions 1002 and 102, (ii) calculating a relative price index value for each PEA in each auction, and (iii) taking a weighted average of index values, weighting Auction 102 data by two-thirds and Auction 1002 data by one-third to create the index for weighting the MHz-pops in each PEA. The weighted MHz-pops for a block in a PEA then can be calculated by multiplying the unweighted MHz-pops times the index value for the PEA.

V. Reconfigured Holdings for Modified Licenses

18. The final procedures the Bureau/OEA adopted for reconfiguring the updated aggregated 39 GHz holdings are the same as those described generally in the *Initial 39 GHz Reconfiguration Procedures Public Notice.* The final procedures include procedures consistent with the tentative conclusion regarding *de minimis* rounding and our proposal for determining the boundaries of modified licenses for partial PEAs, each of which were supported by the only commenter that addressed the issues.

A. Proposed and Alternative Reconfigurations

19. The Commission directed the Bureau to reconfigure 39 GHz holdings of existing licensees. Subject to specified constraints, the Commission will implement the reconfiguration using a mathematical optimization, as described further in the *Initial 39 GHz Reconfiguration Procedures Public Notice* and in the Updated Reconfiguration Technical Guide (Appendix A) of the *Updated 39 GHz Reconfiguration Procedures Public Notice.* In brief, the optimization will consider all possible ways to reconfigure the incumbent's holdings equivalent to a partial PEA license such that the incumbent will have at most a single modified partial PEA license while keeping constant the incumbent's total weighted MHz-pops. Among the reconfigurations that meet these criteria, the Commission will propose the reconfiguration that assigns the

modified license for a partial PEA, if any, in the available PEA that as a result will have the fewest remaining unassigned weighted MHz-pops.

20. An incumbent also will have an opportunity to provide an acceptable alternative reconfiguration in place of the Commission's proposed reconfiguration. To be an acceptable alternative reconfiguration, the incumbent's plan must satisfy the following constraints: (i) The incumbent's combined total MHz-pops holdings are kept constant; (ii) for every PEA with partial PEA holdings but one, the incumbent's holdings in the PEA are reduced down to the greatest integer (full block equivalents) less than or equal to the incumbent's updated aggregate holdings in the PEA or increased up to the least integer (full block equivalents) greater than or equal to its updated aggregate holdings in the PEA; and (iii) for at most a single PEA in which the incumbent has final aggregate holdings equivalent to a partial PEA license, those holdings are increased to less than the equivalent of a new license, or decreased to no less than zero, while maintaining the incumbent's combined holdings. Unlike the Commission's reconfiguration proposal, an incumbent's alternative reconfiguration need not locate any modified license for a partial PEA in the PEA with the fewest remaining unassigned weighted MHz-pops.

B. Reconfigured Holdings Equivalent to a Partial PEA

21. In the *Spectrum Frontiers Fourth Report and Order,* the Commission determined that any modified license would be for 100 megahertz, the complete bandwidth of a new license. Consequently, any single modified license for a ''partial PEA'' would be ''partial'' in relation to the geography of a full PEA covered by a new license. In the *Initial 39 GHz Reconfiguration Procedures Public Notice,* the Bureau/OEA sought comment on two issues relating to these partial PEA holdings: (1) The *de minimis* rounding threshold; and (2) how the Commission will calculate the boundaries of any modified license for a partial PEA holding.

22. *De Minimis Rounding and Option to Relinquish.* The Commission concluded in the *Spectrum Frontiers Fourth Report and Order* that an incumbent accepting modified licenses should be assigned a modified license covering a full PEA if its reconfigured holdings equivalent to a partial PEA would leave a *de minimis* portion of the population uncovered. The Commission found such rounding would serve the public interest because it would ensure that an incumbent had the opportunity to serve the entire PEA, rather than leaving a small percentage of the population most likely unserved. The Commission set this *de minimis* threshold at 5% and directed the Bureau to determine whether it should be increased up to 10%. In the *Initial 39 GHz Reconfiguration Procedures Public Notice,* the Bureau/OEA tentatively concluded that it should increase the *de minimis* threshold to 10%.

23. The Bureau/OEA adopt their tentative conclusion to increase the *de minimis* threshold to 10% for the partial PEA holding. The only party addressing this issue in the record, T-Mobile, supports the this conclusion. T-Mobile agrees that this approach will maximize the remaining number of full PEA licenses available for auction. This approach also will eliminate the possibility of having to offer separate licenses at auction that cover less than 10% of the PEA population, which would likely attract few significant bids, if any, and likely leave those populations unserved. Further, T-Mobile agrees that *de minimis* rounding should apply only where the incumbent commits to accept modified licenses, to avoid an incumbent receiving an incentive payment windfall from such *de minimis* rounding. Accordingly, an incumbent will receive a modified license for a full PEA if it has reconfigured holdings in the PEA that would cover 90% or more of the PEA population.

24. *Geographic Boundaries of Modified Licenses for Partial PEAs.* As determined in the *Spectrum Frontiers Fourth Report and Order,* the license for an incumbent's one remaining partial PEA block after reconfiguration will be determined by adjusting the incumbent's currently licensed area in a PEA so that it corresponds to the incumbent's reconfigured holding in that PEA. The geographic boundaries of a modified license for a partial PEA will be ''as similar as possible to the incumbent's original holdings in that PEA, recognizing that the remaining partial PEA block may cover a larger or smaller percentage of pops than the existing license.''

25. The Commission stated it would determine the geographic boundaries of this modified license even when the incumbent submits an acceptable alternative reconfiguration. The same methodology will be used to determine the geographic boundaries for any partial PEA, whether it results from a Commission reconfiguration proposal or an acceptable alternative submitted by the incumbent. The precise geographic boundaries of a modified license for a partial PEA will be determined only after an incumbent makes its Initial Commitment. In the *Initial 39 GHz Reconfiguration Procedures Public Notice* and in the Reconfiguration Technical Guide (Appendix A) of the *Updated 39 GHz Reconfiguration Procedures Public Notice,* the Bureau/OEA outlined their process by which the geographic boundaries of modified licenses for partial PEAs would be determined and the Bureau/OEA sought comment on this process.

26. The Bureau/OEA adopt their proposal for determining the geographic boundaries of modified licenses for partial PEAs. Specifically, the Bureau/OEA conclude that the system will first determine an incumbent's current geographic coverage and then will add (or, in the case that the population in the coverage area exceeds the reconfigured holdings, subtract) two-by-two kilometer grid cells adjacent to this coverage area within the PEA. The system will do so until arriving at the population as close to the MHz-pops value of the incumbent's reconfigured holdings in the PEA as possible while not being less than the MHz-pops value of the reconfigured holdings. If multiple combinations of grid cells could yield the same outcome, the optimization will randomly choose one of the combinations. As noted by T-Mobile, the sole commenter on this issue, this approach will promote a result whereby an incumbent's post-reconfiguration boundaries will reflect, as closely as possible, an incumbent's pre-reconfiguration holdings, should it choose to accept modified licenses.

VI. Initial Commitments

27. With one exception, the Bureau/OEA adopt as final procedures for the initial commitment process those described in the *Initial 39 GHz Reconfiguration Procedures Public Notice.* In the *Initial 39 GHz Reconfiguration Procedures Public Notice,* the Bureau/OEA tentatively concluded that only one of the commonly controlled entities that holds an existing 39 GHz license would receive the single incentive payment for an incumbent's combined holdings relinquished in the incentive auction. In response to the record regarding incentive payments, the Bureau/OEA revised this approach. The Bureau/OEA will permit a party lacking an existing 39 GHz license that controls an incumbent's 39 GHz licensees or that is controlled by another party that controls the incumbent's 39 GHz licensees to receive an incentive payment. Using the procedures described below, this

approach will enable an incumbent using a party lacking 39 GHz licenses to bid on new licenses in Auction 103 and to reduce its winning bids by the amount of the incentive payment for the incumbent's holdings. In response to additional comments, the Bureau/OEA also permits the incumbent to divide its single incentive payment amount among accounts owned by the commonly controlled party that represents existing 39 GHz licensee(s), or by one or more of its 39 GHz licensees. Key aspects of the final procedures for the initial commitment process as also explained in the *Initial 39 GHz Reconfiguration Procedures Public Notice* and Appendix D: Updated Initial Commitment Technical Guide, of the *Updated 39 GHz Reconfiguration Procedures Public Notice.*

28. The *Reconfigured 39 GHz Incumbent Holdings Public Notice* will announce the timeline for Initial Commitments. The timeline will include a window for filing the Incumbent 39 GHz Licensee Short-Form Application (FCC Form 175–A). Among other things, on the FCC Form 175–A, an incumbent will identify the individuals who are authorized to act as the incumbent's Initial Commitment Representatives. The timeline will include a deadline for submitting a binding Initial Commitment regarding the combined 39 GHz holdings of the applicable incumbent through the Initial Commitment system. The window for filing FCC Form 175–A will open no sooner than 30 days after the timeline is announced and the deadline for submitting Initial Commitments will be no sooner than 30 days after the FCC Form 175–A filing window opens.

29. An incumbent that for any reason does not submit an Initial Commitment by the deadline will be considered to have committed to accepting modified licenses based on the Commission's proposed reconfiguration and to forgoing any opportunity to relinquish any partial PEA holdings for an incentive payment or to become eligible to bid for licenses in Auction 103 (Initial Commitment Option 1). A party with a controlling interest in an existing 39 GHz licensee that is considered to have submitted Initial Commitment Option 1, or that is controlled by a party that also controls an existing 39 GHz licensee that is considered to have submitted Initial Commitment Option 1 also will not be eligible to bid in Auction 103. If a 39 GHz incumbent has updated holdings for a group of commonly controlled entities and is considered to have submitted Initial Commitment Option 1, committing to accepting modified licenses, the modified licenses will be issued to the consolidated incumbent listed in Appendix B of the *Updated 39 GHz Reconfiguration Procedures Public Notice.*

30. Based on the Initial Commitments, the Commission will announce the number of spectrum blocks in the Upper 37 GHz and 39 GHz bands that will be available in Auction 103. A number of spectrum blocks in the Upper 37 GHz and 39 GHz spectrum bands will be reserved in each PEA sufficient for any modified licenses that incumbents commit to accept. The number of remaining spectrum blocks then will be available to be assigned as new licenses in Auction 103. Other than information about the number of blocks available in Auction 103, the Commission will not make public any information relating to incumbents' Initial Commitments until after Auction 103 closes.

31. The final changes to any existing licenses, whether modifications or cancellations based on voluntary relinquishment, will occur after the close of Auction 103. The incumbent will be bound to fulfill its Initial Commitment following the close of Auction 103.

A. Incumbent 39 GHz Licensee Short-Form Application

32. Each incumbent will use the Incumbent 39 GHz Licensee Short-Form Application (FCC Form 175–A) to: (a) Provide identifying information for the applicant; (b) provide information for a contact person regarding the application; (c) list the FRNs of all existing 39 GHz licensees with licenses being consolidated for purposes of Auction 103; (d) name up to three Initial Commitment Representative(s); and (e) make required certifications. The Bureau/OEA will make available instructions and other educational materials prior to the opening of the FCC Form 175–A filing window.

33. *FCC Form 175–A Applicant.* In the *Spectrum Frontiers Fourth Report and Order,* the Commission decided that each incumbent's 39 GHz license holdings would be treated on a combined basis, whether aggregated by PEA for an individual licensee or aggregated and consolidated by PEA for commonly controlled entities that are treated as a single incumbent. To implement our revised approach regarding the party eligible to receive an incumbent's incentive payment, the FCC Form 175–A applicant may be an existing 39 GHz licensee or it may be a party subject to common control with the existing 39 GHz licensee(s) listed in the FCC Form 175–A. The FCC Form 175–A applicant will represent the incumbent for purposes of making an initial commitment to accept modified licenses or relinquish all existing spectrum usage rights in exchange for an incentive payment and the opportunity to bid for new licenses in Auction 103. An FCC Form 175–A applicant must certify that it represents itself and all licensee(s) listed in the application with existing 39 GHz licenses being consolidated for purposes of Auction 103, all of which must be commonly controlled. The applicant may name up to three individuals as Initial Commitment Representatives, each of whom is authorized by the applicant to make an Initial Commitment regarding the holdings of the existing 39 GHz licensees listed in the application.

34. The Commission will issue any modified licenses to the FCC Form 175–A applicant that submits Initial Commitment Option 1 or 2. If an entity wishes to assign modified licenses to multiple commonly controlled entities, it may do so through the Commission's standard transfer and assignment process including making *pro forma* transfers or assignments, after the modified licenses have been issued to the FCC Form 175–A applicant. If the entity listed on FCC Form 175–A does not have a current FCC Form 602 Ownership Form on file, prior to modified licenses being issued, it will provide the necessary license ownership, basic eligibility, and qualification information required of FCC licensees. Similarly, the Commission will calculate a single incentive payment for spectrum usage rights relinquished by an incumbent. As discussed in connection with incentive payments, the FCC Form 175–A applicant then may direct that incentive payment to more than one account, provided the account owners are either the FCC Form 175–A applicant or one of the existing 39 GHz licensees listed on the FCC Form 175–A. In Auction 103, the bidding system automatically will calculate obligations toward winning bids reduced by any incentive payment for relinquished holdings if the FCC Form 175–A applicant also applies for and bids in Auction 103 using the same FRN. In all other cases, regardless of any relationship between an Auction 103 bidder and the FCC Form 175–A applicant or listed 39 GHz licensees, a winning bidder will be obligated to pay its winning bids at the close of the auction regardless of any incentive payment it may receive later.

35. An incumbent bidding on new licenses and claiming a designated entity bidding credit, *e.g.,* a small business bidding credit, in Auction 103

may receive a bidding credit only with respect to winning bid amounts that exceed any incentive payment to that incumbent. This remains the case even when an incumbent uses different parties as the applicant on the FCC Form 175–A for Initial Commitments and on the FCC Form 175 for bidding on new licenses. In such a case, *i.e.,* when the FRN of the applicant on the FCC Form 175–A for Initial Commitments is not the same as the FRN on the FCC Form 175 for bidding on new license, the Bidding System will reflect the FCC Form 175 applicant's claimed bidding credit without taking into account the incumbent's incentive payment, payable at the direction of the FCC Form 175–A applicant. As a result, the bidding credit reflected in the bidding system may not be correct. The Commission will make the correct calculation during the post-auction licensing process and adjust the bidding credit discount accordingly.

36. *Rule Prohibiting Certain Communications.* As of the deadline for filing FCC Form 175–A, any incumbent 39 GHz licensee listed in an FCC Form 175–A will be considered to be an applicant in Auction 103 for purposes of section 1.2105(c), the Commission's rule that prohibits certain auction-related communications from the short-form application deadline until the post-auction deadline for down payments on new licenses. Subject to specified exceptions, the rule provides that, after the application filing deadline, ''all applicants are prohibited from cooperating or collaborating with respect to, communicating with or disclosing, to each other or any nationwide provider [of communications services] that is not an applicant, or, if the applicant is a nationwide provider, any non-nationwide provider that is not an applicant, in any manner the substance of their own, or each other's, or any other applicants' bids or bidding strategies (including post-auction market structure), or discussing or negotiating settlement agreements, until after the down payment deadline. . . .''

37. The rule will apply to a covered incumbent from the deadline for filing FCC Form 175–A regardless of whether the incumbent ultimately relinquishes spectrum usage rights. In this respect, the applicant on FCC Form 175–A and any listed licensees are the ''covered incumbent,'' as all have an interest in the holdings and any resulting incentive payment. Any existing 39 GHz licensee that is listed on an FCC Form 175–A could relinquish existing spectrum usage rights in exchange for an incentive payment, even if ultimately it does not do so. In contrast, an incumbent that wants only to commit to accept the modification proposed by the Commission may do so without filing an FCC Form 175–A. In that case, it will be deemed to have committed to accepting modified licenses based on the Commission's proposed reconfiguration and to keeping any modified partial PEA license. Information on all covered incumbents will be available to the public since applicants and listed licensees on FCC Form 175–A and/or applicants filing FCC Form 175 will be identified by public notice subsequent to the respective filing deadlines for the forms. The rule prohibiting certain communications prohibits those communications between applicants and nationwide providers, regardless of whether those nationwide providers are applicants in the auction. Consistent with the procedures adopted for Auctions 101 and 102 with respect to millimeter wave bands, the Bureau/OEA identifiy AT&T, Sprint, T-Mobile, and Verizon Wireless as ''nationwide providers'' for the purpose of implementing our competitive bidding rules in Auction 103, including section 1.2105(c).

38. A party covered by section 1.2105(c) must implement procedures to ensure that a party with a disclosable ownership interest in the covered party and in another applicant (also a covered party) does not have access to the bids and bidding strategies of more than one of the covered parties. Section 1.2105(c)(2) provides that a covered party ''must implement internal controls that preclude any individual acting on behalf of the applicant as defined for purposes of this paragraph from possessing information about the bids or bidding strategies of more than one party submitting a short-form or communicating such information with respect to a party submitting a short-form application to anyone possessing such information regarding another party submitting a short-form application.''

B. Initial Commitment Options

39. In the Initial Commitment System, after activating his or her own SecurID® token, the Initial Commitment Representative will commit the represented 39 GHz licensees to one of three Initial Commitment options: (1) Accept modified licenses based on the Commission's proposed reconfiguration of the holdings of the 39 GHz incumbent; (2) accept modified licenses based on an acceptable alternative reconfiguration submitted by the incumbent; or (3) relinquish all spectrum usage rights pursuant to the licensees' existing 39 GHz licenses in exchange for an incentive payment by having the licenses cancelled. To be able to bid for new licenses in Auction 103, a 39 GHz incumbent must submit Initial Commitment Option 3 and commit to having its existing 39 GHz licenses cancelled. An incumbent that submits either Initial Commitment Option 1 or Option 2 cannot bid for new licenses in Auction 103.

40. Additional description of Initial Commitment System details is provided in the *Updated 39 GHz Reconfiguration Procedures Public Notice,* Appendix D: Updated Initial Commitment Technical Guide. The Bureau/OEA will provide additional information and educational materials regarding the Initial Commitment System in advance of the opening of the Initial Commitment submission window.

41. *Reconfiguration by the Commission and Acceptable Alternatives (Options 1 and 2, respectively).* An Initial Commitment Representative may commit the incumbent to accepting modified licenses based on the reconfiguration proposed by the Commission (Option 1). Alternatively, a representative may use the Initial Commitment system to submit an acceptable alternative reconfiguration (Option 2). The Initial Commitment System will enable a representative to consider various potential reconfigurations, if feasible, and to determine whether an alternative reconfiguration meets the necessary requirements.

42. It may be possible for there to be more than one reconfiguration consistent with the Commission's requirements if an incumbent has weighted MHz-pops quantities equivalent to a partial PEA in multiple PEAs. In this case, the incumbent will be able to consider the available options using the Initial Commitment System (Option 2). More specifically, in accordance with the Commission's requirements for an acceptable reconfiguration, the Initial Commitment System will allow the representative to round holdings equivalent to a partial PEA *either* down to the greatest integer less than or equal to the incumbent's updated holdings *or* up to the least integer greater than or equal to the incumbent's updated holdings, for those PEAs, with at most one exception. The system will notify the representative if choices made are not consistent with having at most one PEA with the equivalent of a partial PEA license.

43. For example, if the representative has indicated that it wishes to round down holdings equivalent to partial PEA licenses in all but one PEA, and the

remaining weighted MHz-pops would increase those holdings in the remaining PEA to more than a full PEA license, the system will require the representative to readjust its holdings. Once the representative has provided input that leads to an acceptable alternative reconfiguration, it may ''submit'' the reconfiguration and commit the represented 39 GHz licensees to accept modified licenses based on the submitted acceptable alternative reconfiguration.

44. The Commission will issue modified licenses to the FCC Form 175–A applicant. If the FCC Form 175–A applicant does not have a current FCC Form 602 on file, prior to modified licenses being issued, it will file an FCC Form 602 Ownership Form along with basic eligibility, and qualification information required of FCC licensees. Specific filing instructions will be provided, if necessary, in the Auction 103 Closing Public Notice announcing winning bidders. As detailed below in connection with incentive payments, in the event that the incumbent chooses to relinquish its partial PEA holdings, a single incentive payment will be made to the FCC Form 175–A applicant representing the incumbent after the conclusion of Auction 103.

45. In the *Spectrum Frontiers Fourth Report and Order,* the Commission decided that 39 GHz licensees that accept modified licenses, based on Initial Commitment Option 1 or 2 will not be eligible to bid in Auction 103. Consequently, a party with control over such 39 GHz licensees or that is controlled by a party capable of controlling such 39 GHz licensees will not be eligible to bid in Auction 103.

46. If an incumbent submits Initial Commitment Option 1 or 2 to receive modified licenses, and the modified licenses will include a license for a partial PEA, the incumbent's Initial Commitment Representative will choose either to keep the modified license for a partial PEA or to relinquish the spectrum usage rights for the partial PEA license in exchange for an incentive payment. If the representative elects to keep the modified partial PEA license, the *de minimis* rounding rules will apply, potentially rounding the partial PEA block up to a modified license for a full PEA block. In the case of a relinquishment, the incentive payment will be based on the actual MHz-pops of the relinquished holdings.

47. *Round Zero Reallocations for an Incumbent Submitting Initial Commitment Option 3.* As part of submitting Initial Commitment Option 3, an incumbent will have an opportunity to reallocate, within constraints, any updated aggregated partial PEA holdings in Round Zero. The Initial Commitment Representative may reallocate the incumbent's updated aggregated partial PEA holdings among the PEAs in which it has such holdings. The reallocation will be done by transferring weighted MHz-pops among eligible PEAs. The Initial Commitment System will notify the representative if a reallocation does not use all of the weighted MHz-pops available. The representative will be permitted to submit a proposed reallocation that does not use all of the weighted MHz-pops available. If a representative does so, the system automatically will apportion any unused weighted MHz-pops to the partial PEAs in the incumbent's updated aggregated holdings by PEA, starting with the lowest numbered PEA.

C. Transition for Existing 39 GHz Licenses

48. Each 39 GHz licensee will hold its existing licenses until after the announcement of winning bidders for new licenses in Auction 103. The incumbent's binding Initial Commitment then will be implemented as part of the post-auction transition.

49. For an incumbent with an Initial Commitment to accept modified licenses (Options 1 or 2), the modified licenses will be issued after winning bidders are announced in Auction 103. The incumbent will know the number of all the modified licenses in each PEA based on its submitted Initial Commitment. The specific frequency blocks for which modified licenses will be issued will be assigned in the assignment phase of the auction and will be announced after the close of bidding along with the geographic boundaries of any modified license for a partial PEA.

50. Incumbents that will be issued modified licenses already have existing licenses in the PEA and may be able to transition any existing operations to new frequencies (or geographic areas in the case of licenses that either covered or now cover only part of a PEA) before any new licenses are granted, as new licenses won pursuant to Auction 103 will not be issued until after post-auction payments are made and license applications are accepted and reviewed. The Bureau will support this transition by designating the time period after the close of the auction and before new licenses are granted as the transition period for incumbents receiving modified licenses to make the transition. Specifically, the Bureau will issue modified licenses after the close of the auction but not cancel these incumbents' authorizations on their original frequencies to allow for a limited transition period. The Bureau will cancel their original authorizations only after the transition has been made to the new frequencies or when the original frequencies are needed for new licenses, whichever is sooner. If an incumbent choosing to have its licenses modified is moving to frequencies where another incumbent with modified licenses holds its original licenses, the Bureau will need to ensure only one authorization is active. In this case, the Commission would develop a plan to accommodate the transition of both incumbents, which may include granting Special Temporary Authorizations (STAs) to effectuate the transition. The Commission may also consider granting STAs if an incumbent's transition to its new modified frequencies has not been completed before the Commission is ready to grant new licenses in the same frequencies.

51. For an incumbent that commits to relinquish all existing 39 GHz spectrum usage rights in exchange for an incentive payment (Option 3), the Bureau will cancel the existing licenses after the winning bidders are announced in Auction 103. This will make associated spectrum available for authorization for licenses under the new band plan, *i.e.,* modified licenses and new licenses won at auction. The Bureau recognizes that, if these incumbents have existing operations at the time of the close of the auction, they will need a transition period to continue to operate after their existing licenses are canceled and before their new licenses are issued (or until they can transition existing operations to other spectrum bands in which they hold licenses). This transition period will be accommodated through Special Temporary Authorizations (STAs).

52. *STA Process.* Incumbents that have existing operations and need continuing authority to operate as they transition to new frequencies can apply for an STA, if needed, to ensure continuity of service. An incumbent will need to explain in its STA request the nature of its existing operations and identify how much time it needs for transition and/or why it was unable to complete the transition in the initial time allotted (if applicable). Any STAs granted will authorize the incumbent to operate only on a secondary, non-interfering basis, and only up to 180 days. Although these STAs will be secondary, incumbents should have sole use of the frequencies authorized for a period of time because the Commission will not be able to grant its first set of new licenses immediately after the

auction closes, due to the additional time required for application submission, payments and the period to deny period, among other things. These STAs will not be renewed absent extraordinary circumstances. As these STAs will be issued on a secondary, non-interfering basis, and therefore new licensees in these frequencies have primary operating authority. Incumbents that need additional time to transition also have the option to negotiate leases or other arrangements with the new licensee(s) authorized to operate in those frequencies. The Bureau/OEA will provide the filing deadline for these types of STA requests in the Auction 103 Closing Public Notice announcing winning bidders.

D. Incentive Payments

53. For incumbents that submit Initial Commitment Option 3, the incentive payment will be determined based on the incumbent's MHz-pops holdings in a PEA after Round Zero and the final clock phase price for a spectrum block in the same PEA at the close of the clock phase of the auction and summed across all PEAs in which the incumbent had such holdings. For such an incumbent, the holdings in a PEA after Round Zero will be the incumbent's Updated Aggregated Holdings as modified by the incumbent during Round Zero. For an incumbent that accepts modified licenses for whole blocks based on reconfigured holdings and elects to relinquish reconfigured holdings that are equivalent to a partial PEA, these holdings will be the reconfigured holdings in the PEA with MHz-pops equivalent to less than a full block. As previously noted, holdings equivalent to less than a full block that are relinquished will not include any post-reconfiguration rounding.

54. Based on the authority referred to in the *Initial 39 GHz Reconfiguration Procedures Public Notice,* and so long as such treatment of the incentive payment is consistent with Federal financial management principles and guidance, the Commission will collect from any winning bidder that also is the applicant on an FCC Form 175–A, amounts net of any incentive payment for the holdings based on the relevant FCC Form 175–A. As already noted, for Auction 103, the Commission bidding system automatically will calculate obligations toward winning bids net of any incentive payment for relinquished holdings when the same party with the same FRN is the applicant for an FCC Form 175–A and for an FCC Form 175.

55. In general, winning bidders must pay their winning bids in full within approximately one month after release of the public notice announcing the close of an auction. However, those winning bid payments are recognized as auction proceeds available to be shared as incentive payments only after the Commission grants licenses associated with winning bid payments. Until then, the Commission holds winning bid payments while it processes the license application(s) of winning bidders and does not disburse them. Accordingly, cash incentive payments will be made only after the Commission grants new licenses that result in the recognition of sufficient auction proceeds needed to make the incentive payments.

56. The auction process will determine a single incentive payment amount with respect to any holdings relinquished by an incumbent. As the Bureau/OEA noted in the *Initial 39 GHz Reconfiguration Procedures Public Notice:* ''Once the combined holdings [of an incumbent] are redistributed by weighted MHz-pops across PEAs, incumbent holdings in a particular PEA may no longer be clearly derived from any particular existing license or, in the case of consolidated licensees, from any particular existing licensee.'' In the *Initial 39 GHz Reconfiguration Procedures Public Notice,* the Bureau/OEA tentatively concluded that such a single payment may be directed to only one of the commonly controlled existing licensees and we sought comment on whether there is a need to permit the designation of a commonly controlled entity that does not already hold a 39 GHz license.

57. Commission auction rules in 47 CFR 1.2105(a)(3) permit only one entity from a group of commonly controlled entities to be an applicant in a Commission auction of new spectrum licenses. The Commission mandated that a defining characteristic of Auction 103 should be that ''incumbents will have the opportunity to replace at no additional cost all existing spectrum usage rights equivalent to a full 100 megahertz blocks with new licenses that are offered in the auction and provide equivalent rights.'' This mandate is achieved in part by handling incentive payments for incumbent holdings on a combined basis in order to net them against the winning bids of a single applicant. Accordingly, the Commission's bidding system automatically will calculate obligations toward winning bids net of any incentive payment for relinquished holdings when the same party with the same FRN is the applicant on an FCC Form 175–A and an FCC Form 175. The alternative proposal in the *Initial 39 GHz Reconfiguration Procedures Public Notice* recognized that an incumbent might have reasons to use an entity to bid for new licenses that differed from the existing licensee.

58. As reflected in the FCC Form 175–A procedures already described, the Bureau/OEA adopt an alternative proposal to address the interests raised in the record. This decision will enable an incumbent to have its incentive payments reduce the winning bids of its FCC Form 175–A applicant even though that applicant does not hold the 39 GHz licenses being relinquished. T-Mobile supports the alternative proposal and no commenter opposes it. This approach would allow an incumbent to select a new party that controls, is controlled by, or is subject to common control with existing licensees, to be its vehicle for bidding on new licenses. That party's winning bids, if any, then may be reduced by the incumbent's incentive payment, even though the party does not itself hold existing 39 GHz licensees. All this may be done consistent with the treatment of holdings on a combined basis.

59. While not objecting to this approach, Verizon would go farther. In response to the *Initial 39 GHz Procedures Public Notice,* Verizon contends that handling incentive payments, or the issuance of licenses, could have potentially adverse tax consequences. To remedy its concern, Verizon proposes that participating parties be permitted to designate multiple specific commonly controlled entities to receive licenses and/or incentive payments upon completion of the auction. Verizon acknowledges that the *Initial 39 GHz Reconfiguration Procedures Public Notice* deemed holdings combined for purposes of reconfiguration and Auction 103 pursuant to an express Commission decision in the *Spectrum Frontiers Fourth Report and Order.* Nevertheless, Verizon asserts that its proposal to unwind that consolidation is not inconsistent with the Commission's decision.

60. As an initial matter, in the *Spectrum Frontiers Fourth Report and Order,* the Commission indicated that all existing licenses are subject to change, regardless of the licensee's participation in the incentive auction, in order to implement the Commission's transition to a new band plan and service rules for the 39 GHz band. The Commission also indicated that, although affected by an incumbent's decision whether to bid in the incentive auction for new licenses, the exact form each license will take by the end of the auction will be determined by the overall process we are implementing. The *Spectrum Frontiers Fourth Report*

and Order noted that ultimately the Internal Revenue Service can determine the tax consequences resulting from this process.

61. Further, Verizon's proposal is in tension with the procedures needed to implement the Commission's reconfiguration framework. For the reasons described, Auction 103 will determine a single incentive payment amount for an incumbent's holdings and, moreover, will net that amount against the winning bid obligations of an incumbent that also bids for new licenses. Given this treatment, it is not feasible for the Commission's systems to unwind the process so that each existing licensee may receive new licenses and/or an incentive payment that correlates precisely with the licenses that it held prior to the process, separate and apart from those held by other commonly controlled licensees. Accordingly, the Bureau/OEA cannot afford incumbents all the flexibility suggested by Verizon's proposal.

62. With respect to Verizon's suggestion regarding the distribution of licenses won by the bidder, the Commission's rules require the winning bidder as identified on FCC Form 175 to be the same entity that applies for the licenses on the FCC Form 601 subject to certain exceptions. Section 1.2107(g) provides a limited exception for a winning bidder claiming a bidding credit as a consortium. However, if an entity wishes to assign licenses won in Auction 103 to multiple commonly controlled entities, it may do so through the Commission's standard transfer and assignment process, including making *pro forma* transfers or assignments, after the licenses have been issued to the winning bidder (47 CFR 1.948). For Auction 103 only, we will permit a winning bidder that represents an incumbent group of commonly controlled entities to notify the Commission in its FCC Form 601 of its intent to make *pro forma* transfers or assignments of licenses won in Auction 103 immediately upon grant of such licenses, if applicable, which will allow the incumbent to ensure that its modified licenses are assigned to the existing licensees that relinquished the 39 GHz licenses originally. The Bureau emphasizes that a licensee cannot assign or transfer licenses won in Auction 103 until after the FCC Form 601 application associated with those licenses has been granted.

63. In addition, an incumbent's Initial Commitment Representative will be able to direct any incentive payment to more than one account, provided the account owners are either the FCC Form 175–A applicant or one of the existing 39 GHz licensees listed on the FCC Form 175–A.

64. The Bureau/OEA will provide instructions in a later public notice regarding how an Initial Commitment Representative will provide information near the conclusion of Auction 103 regarding the account(s) to which any incentive payment should be made.

VII. Procedural Matters

65. *Paperwork Reduction Act Analysis.* The *Updated 39 GHz Reconfiguration Procedures Public Notice* adopts procedures that include information collection requirements that are subject to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA), Pub. Law 104–13. As described in the *Initial 39 GHz Reconfiguration Public Notice,* the Commission previously commenced the PRA approval process for the new information collection requirements associated with the Incumbent 39 GHz Licensee Short Form Application (FCC Form 175–A). As part of that process, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), the general public, and other Federal agencies have been invited to comment on the new information collection requirements contained in the *Updated 39 GHz Reconfiguration Procedures Public Notice.* More recently, the Commission has submitted the FCC Form 175–A to OMB for review. Pursuant to the Small Business Paperwork Relief Act of 2002 (44 U.S.C. 3506(c)(4)), the Bureau/OEA also sought specific comment in the *Initial 39 GHz Reconfiguration Public Notice* on how the Bureau/OEA might further reduce the information collection burden for small business concerns with fewer than 25 employees. No comments were received in response to these issues.

66. *Supplemental Final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis.* As required by the Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980, as amended (RFA), a Supplemental Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis (Supplemental IRFA) was incorporated in the *Initial 39 GHz Reconfiguration Procedures Public Notice,* released in March 2019. The Commission sought written public comments on the proposals in the *Initial 39 GHz Reconfiguration Procedures Public Notice,* including comments on the Supplemental IFRA. No comments were received in response to the Supplemental IRFA. In conjunction with the *Initial 39 GHz Reconfiguration Procedures Public Notice,* the *Updated 39 GHz Reconfiguration Procedures Public Notice* develops and details the procedures necessary to implement the pre-auction process for Auction 103. The *Initial 39 GHz Reconfiguration Procedures Public Notice,* the *Updated 39 GHz Reconfiguration Procedures Public Notice* and the supplemental Regulatory Flexibility analyses contained therein supplement the Initial and Final Regulatory Flexibility Analyses completed in the *Spectrum Frontiers Fourth Report and Order, Spectrum Frontiers Orders,* and other Commission orders pursuant to which Auction 103 will be conducted. This present Supplemental Final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis (Supplemental FRFA) conforms to the RFA (5 U.S.C. 604).

67. *Need for, and Objectives of, the Rules.* The *Updated 39 GHz Reconfiguration Procedures Public Notice* explains the updated procedures the Bureau/OEA will use to implement the steps described in the *Spectrum Frontiers Fourth Report and Order* to reconfigure incumbents' 39 GHz licenses to better match the new 39 GHz band plan and service rules adopted by the Commission and allow incumbents to make binding Initial Commitments through the Commission's Initial Commitment System. It also describes the process by which an incumbent 39 GHz licensee will have an opportunity to make a binding Initial Commitment through the Commission's Initial Commitment System to (1) have its licenses modified based on the Commission's proposed reconfiguration of its license holdings (and forgo bidding for new licenses in Auction 103); (2) have its licenses modified based on an acceptable alternative reconfiguration that the incumbent proposes, provided that it satisfies certain specified conditions (and forgo bidding for new licenses in Auction 103); or (3) commit to relinquish its licenses in exchange for an incentive payment and have its licenses cancelled, with the ability to bid for new licenses if it so chooses. The procedures in the *Updated 39 GHz Reconfiguration Procedures Public Notice* constitute the more specific implementation of the decisions contemplated by the underlying rulemaking orders, including the *Spectrum Frontiers Orders* and relevant competitive bidding orders, and are fully consistent therewith.

68. *Summary of Significant Issues Raised by Public Comments in Response to the Supplemental IRFA.* No comments were filed that specifically addressed the proposed rules and policies presented in the Supplemental IRFA.

69. *Response to Comments by the Chief Counsel for Advocacy of the Small Business Administration.* Pursuant to the Small Business Jobs Act of 2010, which amended the RFA, the

Commission is required to respond to any comments filed by the Chief Counsel of the Small Business Administration (SBA), and to provide a detailed statement of any change made to the proposed rule(s) as a result of those comments. The Chief Counsel did not file any comments in response to the proposals in this proceeding.

70. *Description and Estimate of the Number of Small Entities to Which the Rules Would Apply.* The RFA directs agencies to provide a description of, and, where feasible, an estimate of the number of small entities that may be affected by the rules and policies, adopted herein. The RFA generally defines the term ''small entity'' as having the same meaning as the terms ''small business,'' ''small organization,'' and ''small governmental jurisdiction.'' In addition, the term ''small business'' has the same meaning as the term ''small business concern'' under the Small Business Act. A ''small business concern'' is one which: (1) Is independently owned and operated; (2) is not dominant in its field of operation; and (3) satisfies any additional criteria established by the SBA.

71. Regulatory Flexibility Analyses were incorporated into the *Spectrum Frontiers Orders* and in those analyses, the Commission described in detail the small entities that might be significantly affected. Accordingly, in the *Updated 39 GHz Reconfiguration Procedures Public Notice,* the Bureau/OEA hereby incorporate by reference the descriptions and estimates of the number of small entities from the previous Regulatory Flexibility Analyses in the *Spectrum Frontiers Orders.*

72. Based on the information available in the Commission's public Universal Licensing System (ULS), the Commission estimates there are currently 16 incumbent 39 GHz licensees. Of these incumbent 39 GHz licensees, the Commission estimates that up to 8 could be considered a ''small entity'' under the RFA.

73. *Description of Projected Reporting, Recordkeeping, and Other Compliance Requirements for Small Entities.* The Commission designed the reconfiguration and Initial Commitment processes to minimize reporting and compliance requirements for participating incumbent licensees, including those that are small entities. For example, incumbent 39 GHz licensees desiring to make an Initial Commitment will need to file an Incumbent 39 GHz Licensee Short-Form Application (FCC Form 175–A), which the Commission will use to provide an incumbent 39 GHz licensee (or, if applicable, a group of commonly controlled entities that hold 39 GHz licenses) with access to the Initial Commitment System in order to make an Initial Commitment regarding existing 39 GHz spectrum holdings. The information that must be provided on FCC Form 175–A is limited to that which is necessary to enable the Commission to provide incumbent 39 GHz licensees with access Initial Commitment System for purposes of making their Initial Commitments.

74. The Bureau/OEA do not expect that the reconfiguration and Initial Commitment processes and procedures will require small entities to hire attorneys, engineers, consultants, or other professionals because the information necessary to comply with these processes and procedures should be available and maintained as part of the customary and usual business or private practice of all incumbent 39 GHz licensees. In addition, to comply with some of the requirements small entities will be able to rely on the Commission's systems rather than having to perform calculations which might have required the use of professionals. For example, for an incumbent submitting Initial Commitment Option 3, if a Round Zero reallocation does not use all of the weighted MHz-pops available, the small entity's Initial Commitment representative will be permitted to submit a proposed reallocation that does not use all of the weighted MHz-pops available. If the representative does so, the system will automatically apportion any unused weighted MHz-pops to the partial PEAs in the incumbent's updated aggregated holdings by PEA, starting with the lowest numbered PEA. Further, with regard to incentive payments, for Auction 103, the Commission's bidding system will automatically calculate obligations toward winning bids net of any incentive payment for relinquished holdings when the same party with the same FRN is the applicant for an FCC Form 175–A and for an FCC Form 175.

75. *Steps Taken to Minimize the Significant Economic Impact on Small Entities, and Significant Alternatives Considered.* The RFA requires an agency to describe any significant, specifically small business, alternatives that it has considered in reaching its approach, which may include the following four alternatives (among others): ''(1) the establishment of differing compliance or reporting requirements or timetables that take into account the resources available to small entities; (2) the clarification, consolidation, or simplification of compliance and reporting requirements under the rule for such small entities; (3) the use of performance rather than design standards; and (4) an exemption from coverage of the rule, or any part thereof, for such small entities.''

76. The Commission has taken steps that should minimize any economic impact that the proposed reconfiguration and Initial Commitment processes and procedures may have on small businesses. As an initial matter, the procedures only apply to incumbent 39 GHz licensees. Moreover, the Commission has made an effort to minimize the burden on all participating incumbent 39 GHz licensees, regardless of size, by limiting the information collected on FCC Form 175–A to that which is necessary to enable the Commission to provide an incumbent 39 GHz licensee (or, if applicable a group of commonly controlled entities that hold 39 GHz licenses) with access to the Initial Commitment System in order to make an Initial Commitment regarding existing 39 GHz spectrum holdings. Detailed instructions and guidance to incumbent 39 GHz licensees about filing FCC Form 175–A, including the filing deadline, will be provided in advance of the start of the FCC Form 175–A filing window, and the Bureau/OEA staff will conduct outreach to all incumbents to ensure that they are informed of their options, thereby further minimizing any burdens on incumbent 39 GHz licensees that desire to make an Initial Commitment, including those that are small entities.

77. As described in the *Updated 39 GHz Reconfiguration Procedures Public Notice,* small entities will be able to rely on Commission systems rather than having to use their own resources to comply with some of the processes and procedures adopted in the *Updated 39 GHz Reconfiguration Procedures Public Notice,* which will minimize some economic impact. Where a small entity is an existing 39 GHz licensee with existing operations that commits to relinquish all existing 39 GHz spectrum usage rights in exchange for an incentive payment and needs continuing authority to operate as it transitions to new frequencies, that entity will be afforded a transition period where it can continue to operate after its existing licenses are canceled and before its new licenses are issued. This transition period will be accommodated through Special Temporary Authorizations (STAs) granted by the Commission authorizing it to operate on a secondary, non-interfering basis, for up to 180 days. This process will ensure that an existing 39 GHz licensee can maintain continuity of service and minimize the

economic impact for small entities that could occur if there was a gap or lapse in service.

Report to Congress. The Commission will send a copy of the *Updated 39 GHz Reconfiguration Procedures Public Notice,* including this Supplemental FRFA, in a report to Congress pursuant to the Congressional Review Act. In addition, the Commission will send a copy of the *Updated 39 GHz Reconfiguration Procedures Public Notice,* including this Supplemental FRFA, to the Chief Counsel for Advocacy of the SBA. A copy of the *Updated 39 GHz Reconfiguration Procedures Public Notice* (or summaries thereof) will also be published in the **Federal Register**.

Federal Communications Commission.

Gary Michaels,

Deputy Chief, Auctions Division, Office of Economics and Analytics.

[FR Doc. 2019–11423 Filed 5–30–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6712–01–P

FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION

Notice of Agreements Filed

The Commission hereby gives notice of the filing of the following agreement under the Shipping Act of 1984. Interested parties may submit comments on the agreements to the Secretary by email at *Secretary@fmc.gov,* or by mail, Federal Maritime Commission, Washington, DC 20573, within twelve days of the date this notice appears in the **Federal Register**. Copies of agreements are available through the Commission's website (*www.fmc.gov*) or by contacting the Office of Agreements at (202) 523–5793 or *tradeanalysis@fmc.gov.*

Agreement No.: 201288–001.

Agreement Name: Digital Container Shipping Association Agreement.

Parties: Maersk Line A/S; Hapag-Lloyd AG; CMA CGM S.A.; MSC Mediterranean Shipping Company S.A.; Ocean Network Express Pte. Ltd.; Hyundai Merchant Marine Co., Ltd.; ZIM Integrated Shipping Services Ltd.; Yang Ming Marine Transport Corp.; Evergreen Marine Corp. (Taiwan) Ltd.

Filing Party: Wayne Rohde; Cozen O'Connnor.

Synopsis: The amendment adds Evergreen Marine Corp. (Taiwan) Ltd., Hyundai Merchant Marine Co., Ltd; Yang Ming Marine Transport Corp., and Zim Integrated Shipping Services Ltd. as parties to the Agreement. It also clarifies the authority contained in Article 5.2(c) of the Agreement.

Proposed Effective Date: 7/4/2019.

Location: https://www2.fmc.gov/FMC.Agreements.Web/Public/AgreementHistory/21328.

Agreement No.: 010071–047.

Agreement Name: Cruise Lines International Association.

Parties: Acromas Shipping Ltd./SAGA Shipping; AIDA Cruises; Aurora Expeditions; Azamara Cruises; Carnival Cruise Lines; Celebrity Cruises; Celestyal Cruises; Coral Expeditions; Costa Cruise Lines; Crystal Cruises; Cunard Line; Disney Cruise Line; Dream Cruises Management Ltd.; Fred Olsen; Hapag-Lloyd Kreuzfahrten GmbH; Holland America Line; Marella Cruise c/o TUI Group; MSC Cruises; Mystic Cruises; NCL Corporation; Oceania Cruises; P&O Cruises; P&O Cruises Australia; Pearl Sea Cruises; Ponant Yacht Cruises & Expeditions; Princess Cruises; Pullmantur Cruises Ship Management Ltd.; Regent Seven Seas Cruises; Royal Caribbean International; Scenic Luxury Cruises & Tours; Seabourn Cruise Line; Seadream Yacht Club; Silversea Cruises, Ltd.; Star Cruises (HK) Limited; TUI Cruises GmbH; Virgin Voyages; and Windstar Cruises.

Filing Party: Carolyn Kaye; Kaye, Rose & Partners, LLP.

Synopsis: The amendment updates the membership of the Agreement and makes administrative changes to the Agreement.

Proposed Effective Date: 7/1/2019.

Location: https://www2.fmc.gov/FMC.Agreements.Web/Public/AgreementHistory/999.

Dated: May 24, 2019.

Rachel Dickon,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2019–11384 Filed 5–30–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6731–AA–P

FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION

Agency Information Collection Activities: 60-Day Public Comment Request

AGENCY: Federal Maritime Commission.

ACTION: Notice and request for comments.

SUMMARY: The Federal Maritime Commission (Commission), will be submitting an Information Collection Request (ICR) to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and approval in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995. The ICR is for reinstatement with change of a previously approved information collection, which expired on March 31, 2019. Prior to submitting the ICR to OMB, the Commission invites comments on the information collection reinstatement listed below in this notice.

DATES: Written comments must be submitted on or before July 30, 2019.

ADDRESSES: You may send comments by the following methods. Please reference the information collection's title and OMB number in your comments.

- *Email: omd@fmc.gov.* Comments should be attached to the email as a Microsoft Word or text-searchable PDF document. Only non-confidential and public versions of confidential comments should be submitted by email.
- *Mail:* Karen V. Gregory, Managing Director, Office of the Managing Director, Federal Maritime Commission, 800 North Capitol Street NW, Washington, DC 20573.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Copies of the information collection and instructions, or copies of any comments received, may be obtained by contacting Donna Lee at (202) 523–5800 or email: *omd@fmc.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Request for Comments

The Commission, as part of its continuing effort to reduce paperwork and respondent burden, invites the general public and other Federal agencies to comment on the information collection reinstatement listed in this notice, as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*).

Comments submitted in response to this notice will be included or summarized in our request for Office of Management and Budget approval of the relevant information collection. All comments are part of the public record and subject to disclosure. Please do not include any confidential or inappropriate material in your comments. We invite comments on: (1) The necessity and utility of the information collection for the proper performance of the agency's functions; (2) the accuracy of the estimated burden; (3) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (4) the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology to minimize the information collection burden.

Information Collection Open for Comment

Title: 46 CFR 515—Licensing, Financial Responsibility Requirements, and General Duties for Ocean Transportation Intermediaries and Related Forms.

OMB Approval Number: 3072–0018 (Expired March 31, 2019).

Abstract: The Shipping Act of 1984 (the Act), 46 U.S.C. 40101–41309 (2006), as modified by Public Law 105–258 (The Ocean Shipping Reform Act of 1998) and Section 424 of Public Law 105–383 (The Coast Guard Authorization Act of 1998), provides that no person in the United States may act as an ocean transportation intermediary (OTI) unless that person holds a license issued by the Commission. The Commission shall issue an OTI license to any person that the Commission determines to be qualified by experience and character to act as an OTI. Further, no person may act as an OTI unless that person furnishes a bond, proof of insurance, or other surety in a form and amount determined by the Commission to ensure financial responsibility. The Commission has implemented the Act's OTI requirements in regulations contained in 46 CFR part 515, including financial responsibility Forms FMC–48, FMC–67, FMC–68, and FMC–69, Optional Rider Forms FMC–48A and FMC–69A, its related license application Form FMC–18, and the related foreign-based unlicensed NVOCC registration/renewal Form FMC–65.

Type of Request: Reinstatement, with changes of a previously approved collection for which approval has expired.

Proposed Changes: The proposed changes to the collection reflect proposed changes to Part 515 in a recent rulemaking, which include: (a) Removing optional paper application process and related reference to fee amounts; (b) clarifying language specifying who can be the Qualifying Individual in a partnership between entities other than individuals; (c) updating description of processes regarding renewals, bonds, and terminations; (d) expanding the types of applications subject to direct Commission review to include applicants employing the same officers, managers, or members of an OTI whose license was revoked or denied within the previous three years; (e) clarifying that sureties provide the organization number of OTIs with claim details for registered NVOCCs; (f) adding the submission of Form FMC–1 prior to being licensed; and (g) deleting reference to availability of the Regulated Person's Index (RPI) upon request.

Most of the proposed changes seek to streamline licensing, registration, renewal, and termination processes so that the Commission and licensees and registrants can receive and transmit documents electronically; remove references to paper application and registration forms on the basis that no requests for waivers were received; and assist carriers in verifying an NVOCC's compliance with OTI licensing, tariff, and financial responsibility requirements by adding the requirement that Form FMC–1 be submitted prior to issuance of an OTI license. Electronic filing of applications, registrations, and financial responsibility documents reduces cost to OTIs and the Commission and facilitates Commission review and issuance of OTI licenses and registrations. The Commission currently issues OTI licenses upon receipt of evidence of financial responsibility. Licensees that are NVOCCs must publish a tariff and notify the Commission using Form FMC–1, prior to commencing NVOCC service. The proposed change to issue an NVOCC OTI license upon receipt of financial responsibility and Form FMC–1 will assist common carriers in determining an NVOCC's compliance with the OTI licensing, tariff, and financial responsibility requirements. Foreign-registered NVOCCs submit a Form FMC–65, Form FMC–1, and evidence of financial responsibility to the Commission prior to commencing NVOCC service. The Commission is clarifying that sureties provide the organization number of OTIs with claim details for registered NVOCCs. The sureties currently provide similar identifying information for licensed OTIs. Data contained in the RPI can be downloaded at no cost from the Commission's website, and therefore the Commission is proposing to delete reference of the availability of the RPI.

Purpose: The Commission uses information obtained under this part and through Form FMC–18 to determine the qualifications of OTIs and their compliance with the Act and regulations and to enable the Commission to discharge its duties under the Act by ensuring that OTIs maintain acceptable evidence of financial responsibility. If the collection of information were not conducted, there would be no basis upon which the Commission could determine if applicants are qualified for licensing. The Commission would also not be able to effectively assess the compliance of foreign-based unlicensed NVOCCs without the required registration information.

Frequency: This information is collected when applicants apply for a license or registration, complete the triennial renewal, or when existing licensees or registrants change certain information in their application forms.

Type of Respondents: The types of respondents are persons desiring to obtain or maintain a license or registration to act as an OTI. Under the Act, OTIs may be either an ocean freight forwarder, a non-vessel-operating common carrier, or both.

Number of Annual Respondents: The Commission estimates a potential annual respondent universe of 6,475 entities.

Estimated Time per Response: The time per response to complete application Form FMC–18 averages 2 hours and to complete the triennial renewal is 10 minutes. The time to complete a financial responsibility form averages 20 minutes. The time to complete Form FMC–65 to submit or renew a registration as a foreign-based unlicensed NVOCC averages 10 minutes.

Total Annual Burden: The Commission estimates the total annual burden at 3,941 hours.

Rachel Dickon,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2019–11386 Filed 5–30–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6731–AA–P

FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION

Agency Information Collection Request: 60-Day Public Comment Request

AGENCY: Federal Maritime Commission.

ACTION: Notice and request for comments.

SUMMARY: As part of our continuing effort to reduce paperwork and respondent burden, and as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, the Federal Maritime Commission invites comments on the continuing information collection (reinstatement of the information collection with no changes) listed below in this notice.

DATES: Comments must be submitted on July 30, 2019.

ADDRESSES: You may send comments by the following methods. Please reference the information collection's title and OMB number in your comments.

- *Email: omd@fmc.gov.* Comments should be attached to the email as a Microsoft Word or text-searchable PDF document. Only non-confidential and public versions of confidential comments should be submitted by email.
- *Mail:* Karen V. Gregory, Managing Director, Office of the Managing Director, Federal Maritime Commission, 800 North Capitol Street NW, Washington, DC 20573.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: To obtain additional information, copies of the information collection and instructions, or copies of any comments received, contact Donna Lee, Management Analyst, Office of the Managing Director, Federal Maritime Commission, 800 North Capitol Street NW, Washington, DC 20573, (Telephone: (202) 523–5800), *dlee@fmc.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Request for Comments

The Federal Maritime Commission, as part of its continuing effort to reduce paperwork and respondent burden, invites the general public and other Federal agencies to comment on the continuing information collection listed in this notice, as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*).

Comments submitted in response to this notice will be included or summarized in our request for Office of Management and Budget (OMB) approval of the relevant information collection. All comments are part of the public record and subject to disclosure. Please do not include any confidential or inappropriate material in your comments. We invite comments on: (1) The necessity and utility of the proposed information collection for the proper performance of the agency's functions; (2) the accuracy of the estimated burden; (3) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (4) the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology to minimize the information collection burden.

Information Collection Open for Comment

Title: 46 CFR part 535—Ocean Common Carrier and Marine Terminal Operator Agreements Subject to the Shipping Act of 1984.

OMB Approval Number: 3072–0045.

Abstract: Section 4 of the Shipping Act of 1984, 46 U.S.C. 40301(a)–(c), identifies certain agreements by or among ocean common carriers (carriers) and marine terminal operators (MTOs) that fall within the jurisdiction of that Act. Section 5 of the Act, 46 U.S.C. 40302, requires that carriers and MTOs file those agreements with the Federal Maritime Commission. Section 6 of the Act, 46 U.S.C. 40304, 40306, and 41307(b)–(d), specifies the Commission actions that may be taken with respect to filed agreements, including requiring the submission of additional information. Section 15 of the Act, 46 U.S.C. 40104, authorizes the Commission to require that carriers and MTOs, among other persons, file periodic or special reports. Requests for additional information and the filing of periodic or special reports are meant to assist the Commission in fulfilling its statutory mandate of overseeing the activities of the ocean transportation industry. These reports are necessary so that the Commission can monitor agreement parties' activities to determine how or if their activities will have an impact on competition.

Current Actions: There are no changes to this information collection, and it is being submitted for reinstatement purposes only.

Type of Review: Reinstatement.

Needs and Uses: The Commission staff uses the information filed by agreement parties to monitor their activities as required by the Shipping Act of 1984. Under the general standard set forth in section 6(g) of the Act, 46 U.S.C. 41307(b)(1), the Commission must determine whether filed agreements are likely, by a reduction in competition, to produce an unreasonable reduction in transportation service or an unreasonable increase in transportation cost or to substantially lessen competition in the purchasing of certain covered services. If it is shown, based on information collected under this rule, that an agreement is likely to have the foregoing adverse effects, the Commission may bring suit in the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia to enjoin the operation of that agreement. Other than an agreement filed under section 5 of the Act, the information collected may not be disclosed to the public except as may be relevant to an administrative or judicial proceeding, and disclosure to Congress.

Frequency: This information is collected generally on a quarterly basis or as required under the rules.

Type of Respondents: The types of respondents are ocean common carriers and MTOs subject to the Shipping Act of 1984.

Number of Annual Respondents: The Commission estimates a potential annual respondent universe of 334 entities.

Estimated Time per Response: The approximate range of person hours per response, including preparation and filing, depends on its complexity, presented by category below:

Agreements and amendments not requiring form FMC–150: 6–25 hours.

Agreements and amendments requiring form FMC–150: 17–137 hours.

Terminations of Agreements: .25–.5 hours.

Filing of Agreement meeting minutes: 2–5 hours.

Filing of Monitoring Reports:

VOCC Rate Discussion Agreements: 71–120 hours.

Alliance Agreements: 60–155 hours.

Other reporting agreements: 5–75 hours.

Total Annual Burden: The Commission estimates the total annual burden at 15,972 hours.

Rachel Dickon,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2019–11385 Filed 5–30–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6731–AA–P

FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION

Notice of Agreements Filed

The Commission hereby gives notice of the filing of the following agreement under the Shipping Act of 1984. Interested parties may submit comments on the agreements to the Secretary by email at *Secretary@fmc.gov,* or by mail, Federal Maritime Commission, Washington, DC 20573, within twelve days of the date this notice appears in the **Federal Register**. Copies of agreements are available through the Commission's website (*www.fmc.gov*) or by contacting the Office of Agreements at (202) 523–5793 or *tradeanalysis@fmc.gov.*

Agreement No.: 201288–001.

Agreement Name: Digital Container Shipping Association Agreement.

Parties: Maersk Line A/S; Hapag-Lloyd AG; CMA CGM S.A.; MSC Mediterranean Shipping Company S.A.; Ocean Network Express Pte. Ltd.; Hyundai Merchant Marine Co., Ltd.; ZIM Integrated Shipping Services Ltd.; Yang Ming Marine Transport Corp.; Evergreen Marine Corp. (Taiwan) Ltd.

Filing Party: Wayne Rohde; Cozen O'Connnor.

Synopsis: The amendment adds Evergreen Marine Corp. (Taiwan) Ltd., Hyundai Merchant Marine Co., Ltd; Yang Ming Marine Transport Corp., and Zim Integrated Shipping Services Ltd. as parties to the Agreement. It also clarifies the authority contained in Article 5.2(c) of the Agreement.

Proposed Effective Date: 7/4/2019.

Location: https://www2.fmc.gov/FMC.Agreements.Web/Public/AgreementHistory/21328.

Agreement No.: 010071–047.

Agreement Name: Cruise Lines International Association.

Parties: Acromas Shipping Ltd./SAGA Shipping; AIDA Cruises; Aurora Expeditions; Azamara Cruises; Carnival Cruise Lines; Celebrity Cruises;

Celestyal Cruises; Coral Expeditions; Costa Cruise Lines; Crystal Cruises; Cunard Line; Disney Cruise Line; Dream Cruises Management Ltd.; Fred Olsen; Hapag-Lloyd Kreuzfahrten GmbH; Holland America Line; Marella Cruise c/o TUI Group; MSC Cruises; Mystic Cruises; NCL Corporation; Oceania Cruises; P&O Cruises; P&O Cruises Australia; Pearl Sea Cruises; Ponant Yacht Cruises & Expeditions; Princess Cruises; Pullmantur Cruises Ship Management Ltd.; Regent Seven Seas Cruises; Royal Caribbean International; Scenic Luxury Cruises & Tours; Seabourn Cruise Line; Seadream Yacht Club; Silversea Cruises, Ltd.; Star Cruises (HK) Limited; TUI Cruises GmbH; Virgin Voyages; and Windstar Cruises.

Filing Party: Carolyn Kaye; Kaye, Rose & Partners, LLP.

Synopsis: The amendment updates the membership of the Agreement and makes administrative changes to the Agreement.

Proposed Effective Date: 7/1/2019.

Location: https://www2.fmc.gov/FMC.Agreements.Web/Public/AgreementHistory/999.

Dated: May 24, 2019.

Rachel E. Dickon,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2019–11329 Filed 5–30–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6731–AA–P

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

Change in Bank Control Notices; Acquisitions of Shares of a Bank or Bank Holding Company

The notificants listed below have applied under the Change in Bank Control Act (''Act'') (12 U.S.C. 1817(j)) and § 225.41 of the Board's Regulation Y (12 CFR 225.41) to acquire shares of a bank or bank holding company. The factors that are considered in acting on the notices are set forth in paragraph 7 of the Act (12 U.S.C. 1817(j)(7)).

The notices are available for immediate inspection at the Federal Reserve Bank indicated. The notices also will be available for inspection at the offices of the Board of Governors. Interested persons may express their views in writing to the Reserve Bank indicated for that notice or to the offices of the Board of Governors. Comments must be received not later than June 18, 2019.

A. Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago (Colette A. Fried, Assistant Vice President) 230 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois 60690–1414:

1. *Charles W. Bolen of Montezuma, Iowa, individually and acting in concert with Shirley A. Bolen, Leta E. Arendt, David L. Arendt, Michael L. Arendt, Mark W. Bolen, Heather M. Snook, all of Montezuma, Iowa, and LeAnn S. Chastain as trustee of the LeAnn S. Chastain Trust, Scottsdale, Arizona;* to retain and acquire voting shares of Arendt's Inc., and thereby indirectly retain and acquire shares of Peoples Savings Bank, both of Montezuma, Iowa.

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, May 28, 2019.

Ann E. Misback,

Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc. 2019–11391 Filed 5–30–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE P

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

Formations of, Acquisitions by, and Mergers of Bank Holding Companies

The companies listed in this notice have applied to the Board for approval, pursuant to the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (12 U.S.C. 1841 *et seq.*) (BHC Act), Regulation Y (12 CFR part 225), and all other applicable statutes and regulations to become a bank holding company and/or to acquire the assets or the ownership of, control of, or the power to vote shares of a bank or bank holding company and all of the banks and nonbanking companies owned by the bank holding company, including the companies listed below.

The applications listed below, as well as other related filings required by the Board, are available for immediate inspection at the Federal Reserve Bank indicated. The applications will also be available for inspection at the offices of the Board of Governors. Interested persons may express their views in writing on the standards enumerated in the BHC Act (12 U.S.C. 1842(c)). If the proposal also involves the acquisition of a nonbanking company, the review also includes whether the acquisition of the nonbanking company complies with the standards in section 4 of the BHC Act (12 U.S.C. 1843). Unless otherwise noted, nonbanking activities will be conducted throughout the United States.

Unless otherwise noted, comments regarding each of these applications must be received at the Reserve Bank indicated or the offices of the Board of Governors not later than June 27, 2019.

A. Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago (Colette A. Fried, Assistant Vice President) 230 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois 60690–1414:

1. *ChoiceOne Financial Services, Inc., Sparta, Michigan*; to merge with County Bank Corp and thereby indirectly acquire Lakestone Bank & Trust, both of Lapeer, Michigan.

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, May 28, 2019.

Ann E. Misback,

Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc. 2019–11392 Filed 5–30–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE P

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

[OMB Control No. 9000–0069; Docket No. 2019–0003; Sequence No. 20]

Information Collection; Indirect Cost Rates, Predetermined Indirect Cost Rates, and Bankruptcy Notifications

AGENCY: Department of Defense (DOD), General Services Administration (GSA), and National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).

ACTION: Notice and request for comments.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 and the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) regulations, the FAR Council invites the public to comment upon a renewal concerning indirect cost rates, predetermined indirect cost rates, and bankruptcy notifications.

DATES: Submit comments on or before July 30, 2019.

ADDRESSES: The FAR Council invites interested persons to submit comments on this collection by either of the following methods:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal:* This website provides the ability to type short comments directly into the comment field or attach a file for lengthier comments. Go to *http://www.regulations.gov* and follow the instructions on the site.
- *Mail:* General Services Administration, Regulatory Secretariat Division (MVCB), 1800 F Street NW, Washington, DC 20405. ATTN: Lois Mandell/IC 9000–0069, Indirect Cost Rates, Predetermined Indirect Cost Rates, and Bankruptcy Notifications.

Instructions: All items submitted must cite Information Collection 9000–0069, Indirect Cost Rates, Predetermined Indirect Cost Rates, and Bankruptcy Notifications. Comments received generally will be posted without change to *http://www.regulations.gov,* including any personal and/or business confidential

information provided. To confirm receipt of your comment(s), please check *www.regulations.gov,* approximately two to three days after submission to verify posting (except allow 30 days for posting of comments submitted by mail). This information collection is pending at the FAR Council. The Council will submit it to OMB within 60 days from the date of this notice.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Zenaida Delgado, Procurement Analyst, at telephone 202–969–7207, or *zenaida.delgado@gsa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

A. Overview of Information Collection

Description of the Information Collection

1. *OMB Control Number:* 9000–0069.
2. *Title of the Collection:* Indirect Cost Rates, Predetermined Indirect Cost Rates, and Bankruptcy Notifications.
3. *Type of Information Collection:* Revision/Renewal of a currently approved collection.

Solicitation of Public Comment

Written comments and suggestions from the public should address one or more of the following four points:

(1) Evaluate whether the collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility;

(2) Evaluate the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;

(3) Enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and

(4) Minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, *e.g.,* permitting electronic submission of responses.

B. Purpose

The Federal Acquisition Regulatory Council is in the process of combining OMB Control Numbers for the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) by FAR part to the maximum practicable extent. This consolidation is expected to improve industry's ability to easily and efficiently identify all burdens associated with a given FAR part. The review of the information collections by FAR part allows improved oversight to ensure there is no redundant or unaccounted for burden placed on industry. Lastly, combining information collections in a given FAR part is also expected to reduce the administrative burden associated with processing multiple information collections.

This justification supports revision and extension of the expiration date of OMB Control No. 9000–0069 and combines it with the previously approved information collection OMB Control No. 9000–0108, with the new title ''Indirect Cost Rates, Predetermined Indirect Cost Rates, and Bankruptcy Notifications''. Upon approval of this consolidated information collection, OMB Control No. 9000–0108 will be discontinued. The burden requirements previously approved under the discontinued Number will be covered under OMB Control No. 9000–0069.

This clearance covers the information that contractors must submit to comply with the following FAR requirements:

1. 52.216–7, Allowable Cost and Payment, paragraph (d), requires that final annual indirect cost rates and the appropriate bases shall be established in accordance with FAR subpart 42.7. These rates are used, in part, in cost reimbursement contracts, time and materials contracts (other than for commercial items and not for labor-hour contracts), and for certain types of fixed price contracts construction contracts. The clause requires the contractor to submit an adequate final indirect cost rate proposal to the contracting officer and the auditor within the 6-month period following the expiration of each of its fiscal years. The proposed rates shall be based on the contractor's actual cost experience for that period. This clause provides a list of the data required to be submitted. The data is customary business financial information that the contractor can access from its automated business systems.

2. 52.216–15, Predetermined Indirect Cost Rates, used in solicitations and contracts for a cost-reimbursement research and development contract with an educational institution and addresses how the allowable indirect costs under the contract shall be obtained by applying predetermined indirect costs to bases agreed by the parties. This clause repeats the requirement in FAR 52.216–7, paragraph (d), for the contractor to submit an adequate final indirect cost rate proposal, however it does not impose any additional reporting requirements.

3. 52.242–4, Certification of Final Indirect Costs, requires the contractor's proposal of final indirect cost rates to be certified to establish or modify the rates used to reimburse the contractor for the costs of performing under the contract. The supporting cost data are the cost accounting information normally prepared by organizations under sound management and accounting practices. This clause is incorporated into all solicitations and contracts, except for the Department of Energy Management and Operating contracts, that provide for establishment of final indirect cost rates.

4. 52.242–13, Bankruptcy. This clause requires contractors to notify the contracting officer within five days after initiating the proceedings relating to bankruptcy filing.

C. Annual Reporting Burden

Respondents: 6,145.
Total Annual Responses: 6,145.
Total Burden Hours: 1,578,868.
Affected Public: Businesses or other for-profit and not-for-profit institutions.
Frequency: On occasion.
Obtaining Copies: Requesters may obtain a copy of the information collection documents from the General Services Administration, Regulatory Secretariat Division (MVCB), 1800 F Street NW, Washington, DC 20405, telephone 202–501–4755. Please cite OMB Control No. 9000–0069, Indirect Cost Rates, Predetermined Indirect Cost Rates, and Bankruptcy Notifications, in all correspondence.

Dated: May 24, 2019.

Janet Fry,

Director, Federal Acquisition Policy Division, Office of Governmentwide Acquisition Policy, Office of Acquisition Policy, Office of Governmentwide Policy.

[FR Doc. 2019–11346 Filed 5–30–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6820–EP–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services

[Document Identifier CMS–10629]

Agency Information Collection Activities: Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request

AGENCY: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, HHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) is announcing an opportunity for the public to comment on CMS' intention to collect information from the public. Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA), federal agencies are required to publish notice in the **Federal Register**

concerning each proposed collection of information, including each proposed extension or reinstatement of an existing collection of information, and to allow a second opportunity for public comment on the notice. Interested persons are invited to send comments regarding the burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including the necessity and utility of the proposed information collection for the proper performance of the agency's functions, the accuracy of the estimated burden, ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected, and the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology to minimize the information collection burden.

DATES: Comments on the collection(s) of information must be received by the OMB desk officer by July 1, 2019.

ADDRESSES: When commenting on the proposed information collections, please reference the document identifier or OMB control number. To be assured consideration, comments and recommendations must be received by the OMB desk officer via one of the following transmissions: OMB, Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Attention: CMS Desk Officer, Fax Number: (202) 395–5806, *OR* Email: *OIRA_submission@omb.eop.gov.*

To obtain copies of a supporting statement and any related forms for the proposed collection(s) summarized in this notice, you may make your request using one of following:

1. Access CMS' website address at website address at *https://www.cms.gov/Regulations-and-Guidance/Legislation/PaperworkReductionActof1995/PRA-Listing.html.*

2. Email your request, including your address, phone number, OMB number, and CMS document identifier, to *Paperwork@cms.hhs.gov.*

3. Call the Reports Clearance Office at (410) 786–1326.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: William Parham at (410) 786–4669.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA) (44 U.S.C. 3501–3520), federal agencies must obtain approval from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for each collection of information they conduct or sponsor. The term ''collection of information'' is defined in 44 U.S.C. 3502(3) and 5 CFR 1320.3(c) and includes agency requests or requirements that members of the public submit reports, keep records, or provide information to a third party. Section 3506(c)(2)(A) of the PRA (44 U.S.C. 3506(c)(2)(A)) requires federal agencies to publish a 30-day notice in the **Federal Register** concerning each proposed collection of information, including each proposed extension or reinstatement of an existing collection of information, before submitting the collection to OMB for approval. To comply with this requirement, CMS is publishing this notice that summarizes the following proposed collection(s) of information for public comment:

1. *Type of Information Collection Request:* Extension of a currently approved collection; *Title of Information Collection:* Waiver Application for Providers and Suppliers Subject to an Enrollment Moratorium; *Use:* The Provider Enrollment Moratoria Access Waiver Application, named the ''Waiver Application for Providers and Suppliers Subject to an Enrollment Moratorium'' has been created to collect that data, which will be completed by providers and suppliers to apply for a waiver in Moratoria locations. CMS will be collecting this data on an ad-hoc basis until the Paperwork Reduction Act Submission has been approved. The goal of the Waiver Application for Providers and Suppliers Subject to an Enrollment Moratorium is to provide a uniform application process that all providers and suppliers may follow so that CMS is able to administer the Medicaid or Children's Health Insurance Program moratorium process in a standardized and repeatable manner. This form creates a standardized process so that moratoria decisions are being made with the same criteria each time. *Form Number:* CMS–10629 (OMB control number: 0938–1313); *Frequency:* Occasionally; *Affected Public:* Federal Government, State, Local, or Tribal Governments; *Number of Respondents:* 60; *Total Annual Responses:* 60; *Total Annual Hours:* 6. (For policy questions regarding this collection contact Jung Kim at 410–786–9370.)

Dated: May 28, 2019.

William N. Parham, III,

Director, Paperwork Reduction Staff, Office of Strategic Operations and Regulatory Affairs.

[FR Doc. 2019–11389 Filed 5–30–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4120–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Administration for Children and Families

Proposed Information Collection Activity; American Indian and Alaska Native (AIAN) Facility Survey (New Collection)

AGENCY: Office of Head Start; Administration for Children and Families; HHS.

ACTION: Request for public comment.

SUMMARY: The Office Head Start (OHS), Administration for Children and Families (ACF), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), is proposing to collect data on the condition and ownership of American Indian and Alaska Native (AIAN) facilities to meet congressional reporting requirements under the Head Start Act.

DATES: *Comments due within 60 days of publication.* In compliance with the requirements of Section 3506(c)(2)(A) of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, the Administration for Children and Families is soliciting public comment on the specific aspects of the information collection described above.

ADDRESSES: Copies of the proposed collection of information can be obtained and comments may be forwarded by emailing *infocollection@acf.hhs.gov.* Alternatively, copies can also be obtained by writing to the Administration for Children and Families, Office of Planning, Research, and Evaluation, 330 C Street SW, Washington, DC 20201, Attn: OPRE Reports Clearance Officer. All requests, emailed or written, should be identified by the title of the information collection.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Description: The Head Start Act at Sec. 650(b) requires the submission of a report to the Committee on Education and Labor of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Health, Education, Labor and Pensions of the Senate concerning the condition, location, and ownership of facilities used by AIAN grantees. This report is required once during every 5-year period. The proposed collection is a brief survey on the condition and ownership of AIAN facilities for the purpose of this report.

Respondents: AIAN Head Start grantees.

ANNUAL BURDEN ESTIMATES

Instrument	Total number of respondents	Total number of responses per respondent	Average burden hours per response	Total burden hours
AIAN Facility Survey	155	3.5	.1	54.25

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 54.25.

Comments: The Department specifically requests comments 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 of the proposed collection of information; (c) 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. Consideration will be given to comments and suggestions submitted within 60 days of this publication.

Authority: 42 U.S.C 9846.

Mary B. Jones,

ACF/OPRE Certifying Officer.

[FR Doc. 2019–11371 Filed 5–30–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4184–40–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Administration for Children and Families

Proposed Information Collection Activity; Head Start Program Performance Standards (OMB #0970–0148)

AGENCY: Office of Head Start; Administration for Children and Families; HHS.

ACTION: Request for public comment.

SUMMARY: The Office Head Start (OHS), Administration for Children and Families (ACF), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), is requesting a three-year extension of the Head Start Program Performance Standards (HSPPS) information collection (OMB #0970–0148, expiration 1/31/2020). There are no changes requested to these record keeping requirements.

DATES: *Comments due within 60 days of publication.* In compliance with the requirements of Section 3506(c)(2)(A) of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, the Administration for Children and Families is soliciting public comment on the specific aspects of the information collection described above.

ADDRESSES: Copies of the proposed collection of information can be obtained and comments may be forwarded by emailing *infocollection@acf.hhs.gov.* Alternatively, copies can also be obtained by writing to the Administration for Children and Families, Office of Planning, Research, and Evaluation, 330 C Street SW, Washington, DC 20201, Attn: OPRE Reports Clearance Officer. All requests, emailed or written, should be identified by the title of the information collection.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Description: This information collection was approved alongside the final rule for the revised HSPPS on September 1, 2016. This information collection is entirely record keeping and does not contain any standardized instruments or instructions. For example, this includes the requirement that programs maintain a waiting list of eligible families. There are no changes to the record keeping requirements contained in this information collection. Only minor adjustments were made to the estimated burden based on updated enrollment and staff data.

Respondents: Head Start grantees.

ANNUAL BURDEN ESTIMATES

Record keeping requirement	Total number of respondents	Total number of responses per respondent	Average burden hours per response	Total burden hours
1301.6(a)	3,020	1	0.70	2,114
1302.12(k)	1,054,720	1	.166	175,084
1302.14(c)	3,020	1	2.00	6,040
1302.16(b)	3,020	1	5.00	15,100
1302.33(a) and (b)	1,054,720	1	1.00	1,054,720
1302.33(c)(2)	294,632	1	2.00	589,264
1302.42(a) and (b)	1,054,720	1	0.66	696,115
1302.42(e)	3,020	1	0.50	1,510
1302.47(b)(7)(iv)	3,020	1	0.50	1,510
1302.53 (b) & (d)	3,020	1	0.166	501
1302.90(a)	3,020	1	0.50	1,510
1302.90(b)(1)(i)–(iv),(b)(4)	79,509	1	0.33	26,238
1302.93(a)	26,503	1	0.25	6,626
1302.94(a)	3,020	1	0.166	501
1302.101(a)(4)and 1302.102(b)–(c)	3,020	1	79.00	238,580
1302.102(d)(3)	110	1	10.00	1,100
1303.12	3,020	1	0.166	501
1303.22–24	956,120	1	0.33	315,520
1303.42–53	260	1	40.00	10,400
1303.70(c)	200	1	1	200
1303.72(a)(3)	3,020	1	2	6,040

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 3,149,174.

Comments: The Department specifically requests comments 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 of the proposed collection of information; (c) 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. Consideration will be given to comments and suggestions submitted within 60 days of this publication.

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 9836A.

Mary B. Jones,

ACF/OPRE Certifying Officer.

[FR Doc. 2019–11370 Filed 5–30–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4184–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

[Docket No. FDA–2019–N–0001]

Improving the Implementation of Risk-Based Monitoring Approaches of Clinical Investigations; Public Workshop

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Notice of public workshop.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA, we) is announcing the following pubic workshop entitled ''Improving the Implementation of Risk-Based Monitoring Approaches of Clinical Investigations.'' This public workshop is convened by Duke University's Robert J. Margolis, MD, Center for Health Policy and supported by a cooperative agreement with FDA. The purpose of the public workshop is to capture stakeholder experiences with risk-based approaches to monitoring of clinical investigations and gather stakeholder input on opportunities to further the implementation of risk-based approaches to monitoring.

DATES: The public workshop will be held on July 17, 2019, from 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. See the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section for registration date and information.

ADDRESSES: The public workshop will be held at the Marriott Marquis Washington, DC at 901 Massachusetts Ave. NW, in Washington DC. For additional travel and hotel information, please refer to the following website: *https://healthpolicy.duke.edu/events/improving-implementation-risk-based-monitoring-approaches-clinical-trials.* There will also be a live webcast for those unable to attend the meeting in person (see *Streaming Webcast of the Public Workshop*).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Raymond Chiang, Center for Drug Evaluation and Research, Food and Drug Administration, 10903 New Hampshire Ave., Bldg. 51, Rm. 2232, Silver Spring, MD 20993, 301–796–1940, *Raymond.Chiang@fda.hhs.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

To support greater implementation of risk-based approaches to monitoring (RBM) of clinical investigations, FDA issued draft guidance for industry in March 15, 2019 (84 FR 9531) entitled ''A Risk-Based Approach to Monitoring of Clinical Investigations: Questions and Answers, '' which is available at *https://www.fda.gov/media/121479/download.* This draft guidance expands on the guidance for industry entitled, ''Oversight of Clinical Investigations—A Risk-Based Approach to Monitoring'' (August 2013) by providing additional guidance to facilitate sponsors' implementation of risk-based monitoring.

Traditionally, sponsors and research organizations have depended upon on-site monitoring and 100 percent source data verification for each clinical site, an approach that is resource intensive and may contribute to increased clinical trial costs. Adoption of RBM could lead to improvements to human subject protections, data integrity, and the efficiency of clinical investigations.

Data suggest that RBM has not yet been widely implemented. Therefore, FDA is seeking additional feedback from stakeholders on the challenges, barriers, and enablers that might be impacting the adoption of RBM. The public workshop addressed in this document is being held to capture stakeholder experiences with risk-based approaches to monitoring of clinical investigations and to gather stakeholder input on ways to improve the implementation of risk-based approaches to monitoring.

II. Topics for Discussion at the Public Workshop

During the public workshop, speakers and participants will cover a range of issues related to implementation of risk-based approaches to monitoring. Topics for discussion will include, and are not limited to, challenges to implementation of RBM, enablers to support implementation of RBM, and lessons learned from strategies employed to implement RBM.

III. Participating in the Public Workshop

Registration: To register for the public workshop, complete the registration form at *https://healthpolicy.duke.edu/events/improving-implementation-risk-based-monitoring-approaches-clinical-trials.* Please provide complete contact information for each attendee, including name, title, affiliation, address, email, and telephone.

Registration is free and based on space availability, with priority given to early registrants. Persons interested in attending this public workshop must register online by July 16, 2019, by 5 p.m. Eastern Time. Early registration is recommended because seating is limited; therefore, FDA may limit the number of participants from each organization. Registrants will receive confirmation when they have been registered. If time and space permit, onsite registration on the day of the public workshop will be provided beginning at 8 a.m. We will let registrants know if registration closes before the day of the public workshop.

If you need special accommodations due to a disability, please contact the Duke-Margolis Center for Health Policy (phone: 202–791–9561, email: *margolisevents@duke.edu*) no later than July 10, 2019.

Streaming Webcast of the Public Workshop: This public workshop will also be webcast and archived video footage will be available at the event website. Persons interested in viewing the live webcast are encouraged to register in advance (see *Registration*). The live webcast will also be available at the website above on the day of the event without preregistration. Registered webcast participants will be sent technical system requirements in advance of the event. It is recommended that you review these technical system requirements prior to joining the streaming webcast of the public workshop.

FDA has verified the website addresses in this document, as of the date this document publishes in the **Federal Register**, but websites are subject to change over time.

Meeting Materials: All event materials will be provided to registered attendees via email prior to the workshop and will be publicly available at the Duke-Margolis Center for Health Policy website: *https://healthpolicy.duke.edu/*

events/improving-implementation-risk-based-monitoring-approaches-clinical-trials.

Transcripts: Please be advised that transcripts of the public workshop will not be available.

Dated: May 28, 2019.

Lowell J. Schiller,

Principal Associate Commissioner for Policy.

[FR Doc. 2019–11411 Filed 5–30–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4164–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

[Docket No. FDA–2013–N–0032]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Submission for Office of Management and Budget Review; Comment Request; Food Labeling; Notification Procedures for Statements on Dietary Supplements

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA or we) is announcing that a proposed collection of information has been submitted to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and clearance under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995.

DATES: Fax written comments on the collection of information by July 1, 2019.

ADDRESSES: To ensure that comments on the information collection are received, OMB recommends that written comments be faxed to the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, OMB, Attn: FDA Desk Officer, Fax: 202–395–7285, or emailed to *oira_submission@omb.eop.gov.* All comments should be identified with the OMB control number 0910–0331. Also include the FDA docket number found in brackets in the heading of this document.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Domini Bean, Office of Operations, Food and Drug Administration, Three White Flint North, 10A–12M, 11601 Landsdown St., North Bethesda, MD 20852, 301–796–5733, *PRAStaff@fda.hhs.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In compliance with 44 U.S.C. 3507, FDA has submitted the following proposed collection of information to OMB for review and clearance.

Food Labeling; Notification Procedures for Statements on Dietary Supplements—21 CFR 101.93

OMB Control Number 0910–0331—Extension

Section 403(r)(6) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FD&C Act) (21 U.S.C. 343(r)(6)) and § 101.93 (21 CFR 101.93) of our regulations require that, no later than 30 days after the first marketing, we be notified by the manufacturer, packer, or distributor of a dietary supplement that it is marketing a dietary supplement product that bears on its label or in its labeling a statement provided for in section 403(r)(6) of the FD&C Act. In accordance with these requirements, submissions must include: (1) The name and address of the manufacturer, packer, or distributor of the dietary supplement product; (2) the text of the statement that is being made; (3) the name of the dietary ingredient or supplement that is the subject of the statement; (4) the name of the dietary supplement (including the brand name); and (5) the signature of a responsible individual or the person who can certify the accuracy of the information presented, and who must certify that the information contained in the notice is complete and accurate, and that the notifying firm has substantiation that the statement is truthful and not misleading.

Our electronic form (Form FDA 3955) allows respondents to the information collection to electronically submit notifications to FDA via an electronic system. We are upgrading our current system (the FDA Unified Registration Listing System known as FURLS) to deploy the Food Applications Regulatory Management (FARM) system. FARM is modeled after FURLS and collects the same information, but improves our operational efficiency. A web link of the FARM system can be found here: *https://www.fda.gov/Food/DietarySupplements/IndustryInfo/ucm485532.htm.* Firms that prefer to submit a paper notification in a format of their own choosing still have the option to do so; however, Form FDA 3955 prompts respondents to include certain elements in their structure/function claim notification (SFCN) described in § 101.93 in a standard electronic format and helps respondents organize their SFCN to include only the information needed for our review of the claim. Note that the SFCN, whether electronic or paper, is used for all claims made pursuant to section 403(r)(6) of the FD&C Act, including nutrient deficiency claims and general well-being claims in addition to structure/function claims. The electronic form, and any optional elements prepared as attachments to the form (*e.g.,* label), can be submitted in electronic format. Submissions of SFCNs will continue to be allowed in paper format. We use this information to evaluate whether statements made for dietary ingredients or dietary supplements are permissible under section 403(r)(6) of the FD&C Act.

In the **Federal Register** of February 7, 2019 (84 FR 2528), we published a 60-day notice requesting public comment on the proposed collection of information. No comments were received.

Description of Respondents: Respondents to this collection of information include manufacturers, packers, or distributors of dietary supplements that bear section 403(r)(6) of the FD&C Act statements on their labels or labeling.

We estimate the burden of this collection of information as follows:

TABLE 1—ESTIMATED ANNUAL REPORTING BURDEN [1]

21 CFR Section	Number of respondents	Number of responses per respondent	Total annual responses	Average burden per response	Total hours
101.93	3,690	1	3,690	0.75 (45 minutes)	2,767.5

[1] There are no capital costs or operating and maintenance costs associated with this collection of information.

Our burden estimate reflects an overall increase of 1,117.5 hours (from 1,650 hours) and a corresponding increase of 1,490 responses (from 2,200 responses). We attribute this adjustment to an increase in the average number of notification submissions we received over the preceding 12 months, which we expect will continue over the next 3 years. We believe gathering information to satisfy the notification requirements of section 403(r)(6) of the FD&C Act by

submitting information regarding section 403(r)(6) of the FD&C Act statements on labels or in labeling of dietary supplements imposes minimal burden on respondents. We expect the information needed is immediately available to the manufacturer, packer, or distributor of the dietary supplement that bears such a statement on its label or in its labeling. We believe also that submission via the FARM system will facilitate reporting for respondents. We estimate that, each year, approximately 3,690 firms will submit the information required by section 403(r)(6) of the FD&C Act. Assuming firms require 0.75 hour to gather the information needed and prepare a communication, we calculate a total of 2,767.5 hours (3,690 total annual responses × 0.75 hour).

Dated: May 28, 2019.

Lowell J. Schiller,

Principal Associate Commissioner for Policy.

[FR Doc. 2019–11419 Filed 5–30–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4164–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

[Docket No. FDA–2019–N–1845]

Fixed-Quantity Unit-of-Use Blister Packaging for Certain Immediate-Release Opioid Analgesics for Treatment of Acute Pain; Establishment of a Public Docket; Request for Comments

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Notice; establishment of a public docket; request for comments.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA or the Agency) is announcing the establishment of a docket to solicit public comment on a potential modification to the Opioid Analgesic Risk Evaluation and Mitigation Strategy (OA REMS) to require that certain solid, oral dosage forms of immediate-release (IR) opioid analgesics commonly prescribed for treatment of acute pain be made available in fixed-quantity unit-of-use blister packaging for outpatient dispensing. This could reduce the amount of unused opioid analgesics, thereby reducing opportunities for misuse, abuse, inappropriate access, and overdose, and possibly reducing the development of new opioid addiction.

DATES: Submit either electronic or written comments by July 30, 2019.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments as follows. Please note that late, untimely filed comments will not be considered. Electronic comments must be submitted on or before July 30, 2019. The *https://www.regulations.gov* electronic filing system will accept comments until 11:59 p.m. Eastern Time at the end of July 30, 2019. Comments received by mail/hand delivery/courier (for written/paper submissions) will be considered timely if they are postmarked or the delivery service acceptance receipt is on or before that date.

Electronic Submissions

Submit electronic comments in the following way:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal: https://www.regulations.gov.* Follow the instructions for submitting comments. Comments submitted electronically, including attachments, to *https://www.regulations.gov* will be posted to the docket unchanged. Because your comment will be made public, you are solely responsible for ensuring that your comment does not include any confidential information that you or a third party may not wish to be posted, such as medical information, your or anyone else's Social Security number, or confidential business information, such as a manufacturing process. Please note that if you include your name, contact information, or other information that identifies you in the body of your comments, that information will be posted on *https://www.regulations.gov.*
- If you want to submit a comment with confidential information that you do not wish to be made available to the public, submit the comment as a written/paper submission and in the manner detailed (see ''Written/Paper Submissions'' and ''Instructions'').

Written/Paper Submissions

Submit written/paper submissions as follows:

- *Mail/Hand Delivery/Courier (for written/paper submissions):* Dockets Management Staff (HFA–305), Food and Drug Administration, 5630 Fishers Lane, Rm. 1061, Rockville, MD 20852.
- For written/paper comments submitted to the Dockets Management Staff, FDA will post your comment, as well as any attachments, except for information submitted, marked and identified, as confidential, if submitted as detailed in ''Instructions.''

Instructions: All submissions received must include the Docket No. FDA–2019–N–1845 for ''Fixed-Quantity Unit-of-Use Blister Packaging for Certain Immediate-Release Opioid Analgesics for Treatment of Acute Pain; Establishment of a Public Docket; Request for Comments.'' Received comments, those filed in a timely manner (see **ADDRESSES**), will be placed in the docket and, except for those submitted as ''Confidential Submissions,'' publicly viewable at *https://www.regulations.gov* or at the Dockets Management Staff between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., Monday through Friday.

- Confidential Submissions—To submit a comment with confidential information that you do not wish to be made publicly available, submit your comments only as a written/paper submission. You should submit two copies total. One copy will include the information you claim to be confidential with a heading or cover note that states ''THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION.'' The Agency will review this copy, including the claimed confidential information, in its consideration of comments. The second copy, which will have the claimed confidential information redacted/blacked out, will be available for public viewing and posted on *https://www.regulations.gov.* Submit both copies to the Dockets Management Staff. If you do not wish your name and contact information to be made publicly available, you can provide this information on the cover sheet and not in the body of your comments and you must identify this information as ''confidential.'' Any information marked as ''confidential'' will not be disclosed except in accordance with 21 CFR 10.20 and other applicable disclosure law. For more information about FDA's posting of comments to public dockets, see 80 FR 56469, September 18, 2015, or access the information at: *https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2015-09-18/pdf/2015-23389.pdf.*

Docket: For access to the docket to read background documents or the electronic and written/paper comments received, go to *https://www.regulations.gov* and insert the docket number, found in brackets in the heading of this document, into the ''Search'' box and follow the prompts and/or go to the Dockets Management Staff, 5630 Fishers Lane, Rm. 1061, Rockville, MD 20852.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Patrick Raulerson, Center for Drug Evaluation and Research, Food and Drug Administration, 10903 New Hampshire Ave., Bldg. 51, Rm. 6260, Silver Spring, MD 20993, 301–796–3522, *Patrick.Raulerson@fda.hhs.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

In 2017, opioid-involved overdoses killed more than 47,000 people, with

more than a third of those deaths involving prescription opioids (Ref. 1). The volume of prescription opioid analgesics dispensed has decreased from a peak in 2012 and continues to trend downward. However, opioid analgesics continue to be prescribed at a high rate—an estimated 196 million retail prescriptions, resulting in an estimated 13 billion units (*e.g.,* tablets or capsules) dispensed in 2017 from U.S. outpatient retail pharmacies (Ref. 2). Approximately 89 percent of people who report misuse or abuse of prescription opioid pain relievers state they obtained their most recently used drugs from their own prescriptions or from a friend or relative (Ref. 3). In addition, many people who begin with misuse or abuse of prescription opioids transition to illicit substances (Refs. 4 to 7).

Accordingly, FDA's efforts to address the opioid crisis will continue to include a focus on encouraging rational, ''right-size'' prescribing of opioid analgesics. This includes efforts aimed at reducing both the number of people unnecessarily exposed to opioid analgesics (either through legitimate prescriptions or due to inappropriate access) and encouraging healthcare providers to prescribe amounts that better reflect the quantity expected to meet the needs of the patient with acute pain. At the same time, we must help ensure appropriate access to opioid analgesics to address the medical needs of patients experiencing acute pain severe enough to require opioid analgesic treatment.

The Substance Use-Disorder Prevention that Promotes Opioid Recovery and Treatment for Patients and Communities Act (SUPPORT Act), signed into law on October 24, 2018, provides FDA several new authorities to address the opioid crisis. The new law allows FDA to require certain packaging and disposal systems under a REMS for opioids and other drugs that pose a serious risk of abuse or overdose if, among other things, FDA determines that such packaging or disposal system may mitigate such risks (see section 505–1(e)(4) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FD&C Act) (21 U.S.C. 355–1(e)(4))). The purpose of this notice is to seek public comment on application of this new authority, including the potential application of this authority to require under the OA REMS that certain solid oral dosage forms of IR opioid analgesics commonly used to treat acute pain be made available in fixed-quantity unit-of-use blister packaging for outpatient dispensing.

FDA recognizes that the fixed-quantity unit-of-use blister packaging requirement the Agency is considering as part of the OA REMS is just one possible application of FDA's new authorities related to packaging and disposal. We are considering, and invite comment on, other potential mandates, including mail-back pouches or other safe disposal options. Furthermore, we actively encourage drug manufacturers and others to innovate in this space. We are aware of many promising packaging and disposal technologies that could have a positive impact on reducing misuse, abuse, inappropriate access, accidental poisoning, or overdose, or could otherwise facilitate the safe and appropriate use of prescription opioid analgesics. We believe that the potential packaging requirement outlined here could be a significant and readily achievable step towards improving the safe use of opioids, one that could be supplemented in the future by other safety-enhancing measures.

FDA is establishing this docket to solicit input from stakeholders on all aspects of this potential requirement under the OA REMS, including comments on specific questions posed in section III.

II. Fixed-Quantity Unit-of-Use Blister Packaging for Certain IR Opioid Analgesics for Treatment of Acute Pain

In this section, we describe data suggesting that many patients who are prescribed an opioid analgesic to treat acute pain use substantially fewer units of the drug than they receive, resulting in millions of excess opioid analgesic tablets and capsules dispensed every year. We then describe a potential requirement, as part of the OA REMS, that fixed-quantity unit-of-use blister packs for certain IR opioid analgesics be made available to be dispensed in the outpatient setting. We discuss how these proposed new packaging configurations could encourage more appropriate prescribing, reducing the amount of unused opioid analgesics available for misuse, abuse, inappropriate access, and accidental poisoning or overdose. We also discuss other potential safety benefits associated with blister packs.

A. Actual Opioid Use Compared to Prescribed Amounts for Common Surgical Procedures and Other Conditions That Cause Acute Pain

FDA has reviewed published studies that compared the amount of opioid analgesics patients received to treat their acute pain with their reported actual use after several common surgical procedures. Most of these studies focused on opioid-naïve adults. *Opioid-naïve* is defined in various ways across the studies; one common definition is a patient who filled no opioid analgesic prescriptions in the prior 12 months. We also analyzed patterns of additional fills after an initial opioid analgesic prescription fill for acute pain in post-surgical and primary care settings. We define an *additional fill* as a second prescription fill for an opioid analgesic in a short period after the first fill.

In the post-surgical setting, following several common minimally or less-invasive surgical procedures,[1] most opioid-naïve adults who used an opioid analgesic appeared to use only 1 to 3 days' worth, or 15 or fewer, opioid analgesic tablets or capsules despite receiving prescriptions exceeding the number they used (Refs. 8 to 11). Patients reported that they usually retain these unused tablets or capsules and store them in unsecure locations (Ref. 8), providing opportunities for later misuse, abuse, inappropriate access, and accidental poisoning or overdose.

For example, after a less-invasive cholecystectomy, the median number of opioid analgesic tablets prescribed to treat pain was 18, even though 75 percent of patients used 9 or fewer tablets (each tablet equivalent to an oxycodone 5 milligram (mg) dose). Of the 75 percent of patients who used 9 or fewer tablets, 35 percent reported using no opioids (Ref. 10). In an FDA analysis of surgical procedures in opioid-naïve adults, our model estimated that less than 20 percent of patients undergoing laparoscopic cholecystectomy might need an additional fill if they were given a 1-day supply of an opioid analgesic, but the median days actually supplied to patients was 4, with a median of 30 tablets per prescription filled (Ref. 11).

The unused tablets from each opioid analgesic prescription for a common surgical procedure such as cholecystectomy—there were an estimated 950,000 cholecystectomies in community hospitals in the United States in 2014 (Ref. 12)—contribute significantly to the number of unused tablets available for misuse, abuse,

[1] These surgical procedures included dermatologic surgery, carotid endarterectomy, inguinal/femoral hernia repair, breast lumpectomy, partial mastectomy, parathyroidectomy, thyroidectomy, vaginal or laparoscopic hysterectomy, laparoscopic cholecystectomy, laparoscopic colectomy, laparoscopic appendectomy, small-bowel resection/enterolysis, minimally-invasive prostatectomy, knee arthroscopic meniscectomy, tooth extraction, bunionectomy, carpal tunnel release, ovarian cancer cytoreduction, breast lumpectomy, and arteriovenous fistula creation.

inappropriate access, and accidental poisonings or overdose. In our analyses of opioid analgesic prescription fills after surgical procedures and published studies in which patients were asked about their opioid analgesic use after surgical procedures, we also found that about 30 percent of patients either never filled their prescriptions or filled them but did not actually consume any of the tablets or capsules following several types of minimally or less-invasive surgical procedures (*e.g.,* laparoscopic cholecystectomy, laparoscopic hysterectomy, laparoscopic appendectomy) (Refs. 10 and 13).

We observed a similar pattern of prescribing more than patients appeared to use for several other common non-surgical acute pain conditions in the primary care setting. For example, for headaches, muscular strains and sprains, and certain forms of acute back pain, in our modeling of additional fill patterns, most patients could be expected to only need an opioid analgesic for up to 3 days, but they often received enough doses to treat pain for a significantly longer period (Ref. 14).

B. Proposal: 5-, 10-, and 15-Count Blister Packages of Certain IR Opioid and IR Opioid/Acetaminophen Products

As discussed above, we have found that for many common, minimally or less-invasive surgical procedures and some common acute pain conditions treated in the primary care setting for which opioid analgesics are prescribed, we expect most opioid-naïve adult patients to use significantly fewer tablets or capsules than the average prescription has historically provided. Most of these patients appeared to use an opioid for 1 to 3 days and used 15 or fewer tablets or capsules when they used an opioid analgesic to treat their pain.

Accordingly, we anticipate that if 5-, 10-, and 15-count blister package configurations of certain IR opioid analgesics commonly used for treatment of acute pain were made available, one or more of these options could be expected to meet the needs of most opioid-naïve adults who require opioid therapy following many common minimally or less-invasive procedures and other acute pain conditions for which opioid analgesics are prescribed. We further anticipate that utilization of these fixed-quantity unit-of use blister package configurations would substantially reduce the quantity of opioid analgesics dispensed per prescription compared to the status quo. Table 1 below compares the morphine milligram equivalent (MME) of 5-, 10-, and 15-count packaging of seven commonly prescribed opioid analgesic products to the mean MME and mean number of tablets per ''new-to-therapy start prescriptions'' (NTS Rx) dispensed in 2017. This table illustrates the potential for utilization of fixed-quantity unit-of-use blister packages to substantially reduce the amount of opioid analgesics prescribed for opioid-naïve patients receiving prescriptions for seven commonly prescribed products.

TABLE 1—5-, 10-, AND 15-COUNT PACKAGES BY MME CONTENT/PACKAGE COMPARED TO MEAN MME AND MEAN TABLETS PER NTS RX ± DISPENSED IN 2017

Oral tablets	MME per package			2017 NTS Rx	
	5-Count (1 days *)	10-Count (2 days *)	15-Count (3 days *)	Mean MME/ NTS Rx	Mean tabs/ NTS Rx
Hydrocodone 5 mg/APAP 325 mg	25	50	75	108	22
Tramadol 50 mg	25	50	75	180	36
Oxycodone 5 mg/APAP 325 mg	37.5	75	112.5	199	27
Codeine 30 mg/APAP 300 mg	22.5	45	67.5	96	21
Hydrocodone 7.5 mg/APAP 325 mg	37.5	75	112.5	192	26
Hydrocodone 10 mg/APAP 325 mg	50	100	150	393	39
Oxycodone 5 mg	37.5	75	112.5	261	35

± New to Therapy Start Prescriptions (NTS Rx): Nationally estimated number of first opioid analgesic prescriptions dispensed to patients with no opioid analgesic dispensed in previous 12 months. Source: IQVIA, National Prescription Audit New To Brand (NPA NTB), year 2017. Extracted January 2019.

* Days' supply does not correlate well with the number of units to package, estimated days supply based on around-the-clock dosing of 1–2 tablets every 4–6 hours PRN.

MME Estimates based on CMS's Opioid Oral Morphine Milligram Equivalent (MME) Conversion Factors. Accessed at *https://www.cms.gov/Medicare/Prescription-Drug-Coverage/PrescriptionDrugCovContra/Downloads/Opioid-Morphine-EQ-Conversion-Factors-Aug-2017.pdf.*

Our analyses revealed that the number of days for which opioids are prescribed or used does not correlate well with a specific number of tablets or capsules per day, as what is considered an appropriate amount of an opioid analgesic for a day's worth of treatment varies across procedures and patients. This type of variation is reflected in the labeling of IR opioid analgesics, which describes the need to individualize dosing regimens based on patient treatment goals. Accordingly, we are considering requiring that applicants or application holders make available 5-, 10-, and 15-count blister pack configurations without prespecifying that any of these given configurations constitutes an appropriate amount of opioid analgesic for a specified duration, such as a specific number of days of treatment. Rather, we anticipate that prescribers would use their expertise and consult appropriate prescribing guidelines to determine which, if any, of the newly available blister packages is appropriate for their patients on a case-by-case basis.

We note that several existing prescribing guidelines recommend outpatient days of treatment or quantity of tablets or capsules for common minimally or less-invasive surgical procedures or acute pain conditions treated in primary care and emergency department settings that are in line with our proposal for 5-, 10-, and 15-count packages of certain IR opioid analgesics (Refs. 15 to 21). Additionally, section 3002 of the SUPPORT Act requires FDA to develop evidence-based opioid analgesic prescribing guidelines for the indication-specific treatment of acute pain only for the relevant therapeutic areas where such guidelines do not exist. These guidelines, once available, should help to encourage more appropriate, ''right-sized'' opioid analgesic prescribing. We anticipate that these prescribing guidelines, as well as prescribing guidelines developed by others, would provide appropriate recommendations regarding the use of blister pack configurations made available pursuant to an OA REMS packaging requirement, facilitating

prescriber understanding and uptake of such product packaging configurations.

C. New Packaging/Disposal REMS Element

Section 3032 of the SUPPORT Act amends FDA's REMS authority. Specifically, as a part of a REMS, FDA may now require that a drug for which there is a serious risk of an adverse event occurring from abuse or overdose be made available for dispensing to certain patients in unit-dose packaging, packaging that provides a set duration, or another packaging system that FDA determines may mitigate such serious risk (21 U.S.C. 355–1(e)(4)). FDA may also require that such drugs be dispensed to certain patients with a safe disposal packaging or safe disposal system for purposes of rendering drugs non-retrievable if FDA determines that such safe disposal packaging or system may mitigate a serious risk of an adverse event occurring from abuse or overdose of the drug and is sufficiently available (see section 505–1(e)(4) of the FD&C Act).

A packaging or disposal requirement under this provision is applicable to prescription drugs that are the subject of applications approved under section 505(b) of the FD&C Act (21 U.S.C. 355(b)) or section 351 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 242), as well as drugs that are the subject of abbreviated new drug applications (ANDAs) approved under section 505(j) of the FD&C Act if a packaging or disposal requirement is required for the applicable listed drug (see section 505(i)(1)(B) of the FD&C Act). The law provides that FDA will permit packaging systems and safe disposal packaging or safe disposal systems for drugs that are the subject of ANDAs that are different from those required for the applicable listed drugs (see section 505(i)(2)(B) of the FD&C Act). FDA must take into consideration the burden on patients' access to the drug and the burden on the healthcare delivery system that would be associated with any such packaging or disposal requirement and must consult with other relevant Federal Agencies with authorities over drug disposal packaging in certain circumstances (see section 505–1(e)(4) of the FD&C Act).

FDA is contemplating using this new authority to require fixed-quantity unit-of-use blister packaging for certain IR opioid analgesics under the OA REMS, as described in this notice. For purposes of soliciting comments, FDA is considering the following general process for any packaging requirement under the OA REMS.

First, for already-approved opioid analgesic products, FDA would notify the application holders by letter that the Agency is requiring a modification to the OA REMS to include a packaging requirement. The notification letter would set forth details of the required modification, including the specific products subject to the new requirement, the number of blister packaging configurations required for each product and the number of units in each, key information regarding safe and effective use of opioid analgesics to be printed on the blister packaging, and other data and information needed for FDA to review and approve new blister package configurations (*e.g.,* stability data).

Second, the application holders subject to the OA REMS would submit a proposed REMS modification within 120 days or such other reasonable time as FDA specifies. FDA anticipates that the proposed OA REMS modification would include all necessary specifications and timeframes for the blister packages. FDA would expect for the notification letters, the proposed REMS modifications, and the REMS approval to be sufficiently general that they are uniform across all affected application holders and products, to the extent possible.

Third, the application holders of products that are subject to the blister packaging requirement would individually submit a prior approval supplement (PAS) to their respective applications to obtain approval of the new packaging configurations.

For new drug applications (NDAs) or ANDAs for opioid analgesics that have not yet been approved, FDA anticipates that it would work with applicants at an appropriate stage in the application process to discuss blister packaging configurations that should be included as a part of the application to comply with the REMS.

FDA is also considering whether a staggered blister packaging requirement, a conditional requirement, or both would be appropriate. First, we are considering whether it may be appropriate to first require blister packages be made available for the most commonly prescribed IR opioid analgesics for treatment of acute pain, and then to require the blister packages be made available for other, less commonly prescribed products. In table 2, FDA has identified four opioid analgesics, alone or in combination with acetaminophen, formulated as seven specific drugs at specific strengths, that together account for almost 90 percent of all NTS Rx.[2]

TABLE 2—NATIONALLY ESTIMATED NUMBER OF FIRST OPIOID ANALGESIC PRESCRIPTIONS DISPENSED TO PATIENTS WITH NO OPIOID ANALGESIC PRESCRIPTION DISPENSED IN PREVIOUS 12 MONTHS FROM U.S. OUTPATIENT RETAIL PHARMACIES

Oral solid formulations	Prescriptions dispensed as "New to Opioid Analgesic Patients" year 2017			
	NTS Rx*	Percent	Tabs	Percent
Hydrocodone 5 mg/APAP 325 mg	11.2M	32	242M	26
Tramadol 50 mg	5.8M	17	208M	22
Oxycodone 5 mg/APAP 325 mg	4.7M	14	126M	13
Codeine 30 mg/APAP 300 mg	4.6M	13	98M	10
Hydrocodone 7.5 mg/APAP 325 mg	2.7M	8	69M	7
Hydrocodone 10 mg/APAP 325 mg	14M	4	55M	6
Oxycodone 5 mg	1.3M	4	46M	5
All Others	2.7M	8	92M	10

[2] These data reflect recent dispensing patterns and should not be interpreted as appropriate starting doses for opioid-naïve patients. The data may include patients who are not, in fact, opioid-naïve because they received opioids not captured in the database (*e.g.,* inpatient or emergency room prescribing).

TABLE 2—NATIONALLY ESTIMATED NUMBER OF FIRST OPIOID ANALGESIC PRESCRIPTIONS DISPENSED TO PATIENTS WITH NO OPIOID ANALGESIC PRESCRIPTION DISPENSED IN PREVIOUS 12 MONTHS FROM U.S. OUTPATIENT RETAIL PHARMACIES—Continued

Oral solid formulations	Prescriptions dispensed as "New to Opioid Analgesic Patients" year 2017			
	NTS Rx*	Percent	Tabs	Percent
Total New to Opioids Prescriptions	34.4M	100	937M	100

Source: IQVIA, National Prescription Audit New to Brand (NPA NTB), year 2017. Extracted January 2019.
*New-to-Therapy Start Prescriptions (NTS Rx): Nationally estimated number of first opioid analgesic prescriptions dispensed to patients with no opioid analgesic dispensed in previous 12 months.

Starting with these products could help expedite the availability of blister packs for products in a way that could have the greatest public health impact, based on current prescribing patterns.

We are continuing to consider the potential public health consequences of requiring these specific products to be made available in fixed-quantity unit-of-use blister packages, and, if so, in what specific configurations, including the precise number of units to be included in each configuration. We are also continuing to consider for which other products, in addition to those identified in table 2, it could be appropriate to mandate blister packaging, and, if so, in what specific configurations. We recognize that the products in table 2 do not represent the lowest available strengths available for opioid analgesics. For example, although hydrocodone 2.5 mg/325 mg acetaminophen combination products are available, they accounted for less than 0.1 percent of total prescriptions dispensed to patients with no previous opioid analgesic prescription dispensed in the prior 12-month period. Additionally, we note that the proposed fixed-quantity unit-of-use blister packages containing hydrocodone 10 mg would have a substantially higher MME than the other products on this list in the same quantities.

Furthermore, we are considering whether it may be appropriate to impose only a conditional mandate on approved but discontinued products, whereby the application holders of such products would only need to seek approval to produce blister package configurations of those products if they decide to reintroduce them to the market. This would reduce the burden on both application holders and FDA associated with the production and evaluation of blister package configurations for products that may not ever be marketed.

Finally, we are considering what measures may be appropriate to help ensure that blister packaging required as part of the OA REMS is sufficiently available in the market. How could the REMS be designed to set bright-line and evenhanded standards for the availability of blister packages and facilitate the Agency's ability to monitor compliance? For example, should FDA consider requiring that a certain fraction of marketed product be in blister package configurations to encourage the broader use of these products, or that the application holder continually has product available for sale in the required blister package configurations? Should FDA consider requiring that application holders periodically report on the production and uptake of their blister package configurations?

D. Safety-Enhancing Benefits of Fixed-Quantity Blister Packaging for Opioid Analgesics for Treatment of Acute Pain

The availability of fixed-quantity unit-of-use blister packages for certain IR opioid analgesics dispensed in the outpatient setting could help encourage and facilitate more rational ''right-size'' opioid analgesic prescribing by providing a range of convenient options to prescribers that corresponds well with the expected needs of many opioid-naïve patients with acute pain. The availability of such product configurations could help ''nudge'' prescribers to more carefully consider prescribing an amount of opioid analgesics better matched to the patient's needs. We anticipate that opioid prescribing guidelines, including those required to be developed under the SUPPORT Act, will provide appropriate recommendations regarding the use of any available blister packaging configurations. Furthermore, assuming these configurations are on their drug formularies, prescribers could readily select one of these configurations in computer physician order entry systems. Of course, prescribers will continue to exercise their clinical judgement to prescribe opioid analgesics in the quantity appropriate for a given patient; the blister packaging configurations contemplated in this notice would not be required to be the only packaging option available for these products.

In short, FDA anticipates that the widespread availability of fixed-quantity unit-of-use blister packaging could play a significant role in reducing overprescribing that leads to unused opioid analgesics without impairing access to opioid analgesics for patients who need them. Unused opioid medication is often retained and stored in unsecure locations (Ref. 8) where it can be accessed for prescription opioid analgesic misuse and abuse. Reducing the amount of unused opioid analgesics reduces opportunities for misuse, abuse, inappropriate access, or overdose, and could reduce the development of new addiction.

In addition, blister packaging could help reduce the incidence of accidental childhood poisoning. FDA expects that, for blister packaging that may be required under the OA REMS, each tablet or capsule would be individually protected with child-resistant packaging,[3] making it harder for a child to be exposed to a toxic or lethal dose compared to a child-resistant pill bottle in the event that the child-resistant packaging is defeated. That is, even if a child accesses one of the tablets or capsules (for example, from a broken seal on a blister pack well), the remaining tablets or capsules would remain sealed. Furthermore, blister packaging offers passive protection with no further intervention required from an adult to keep the packaging child resistant. In contrast, when an adult opens a child-resistant pill bottle, he or she must take an additional step to close the cap properly to prevent a child from accessing the contents.

Blister packaging can also be designed to include additional information regarding the safe and appropriate use of the drug. If this information were printed on the blister packaging itself, it could not be easily separated from the drug nor could it be easily discarded. As

[3] All drugs consisting in whole or in part of a controlled substance in a dosage form intended for oral administration must be in child-resistant packaging (see 16 CFR 1700.14(a)(4), 16 CFR 1700.15; see generally 15 U.S.C. 1471–76, 16 CFR part 1700).

such, blister packaging presents an opportunity to educate patients each time the drug is administered, potentially improving patient understanding of and compliance with key information regarding appropriate dosing, storage, disposal, or other important information regarding the safe and appropriate use of opioid analgesics. FDA is continuing to consider what information concerning the safe and appropriate use of opioid analgesics would be beneficial to include on blister packaging.

Furthermore, blister packaging may make it easier for a patient or caregiver to identify whether a third party, such as a member of the household or a visitor, has inappropriately accessed the opioid medication. While such packaging would not thwart a determined attempt to access the drug, the patient or caregiver is more likely to be alerted to inappropriate access of opioids contained in a blister pack compared to opioids contained in a standard pill bottle. Additionally, the fact that monitoring for inappropriate access may be easier with certain blister packaging (compared to a standard pill bottle) may serve as a partial deterrent to inappropriate access.

III. Request for Comments

FDA is soliciting comment from stakeholders regarding the potential blister packaging requirement described in this notice. In addition to any other aspects of or issues raised by the potential mandate stakeholders may care to comment upon, FDA is interested in comments on the following topics:

1. Comment on the potential safety advantages and public health impact of broadly available, fixed-quantity unit-of-use blister packages of opioid analgesics for treatment of acute pain in adults.

2. Comment on the specific IR opioid analgesic drug products for which it may be appropriate to require that blister packaging be made available, as well as the specific blister packaging configuration(s) it may be appropriate to require for each product or class of products, including the number of tablets or capsules to be included in the configuration(s). Specifically, please comment on the potential utility of the 5-, 10-, and 15-count configurations discussed in section II.B.

3. Comment on what specific information regarding the safe and effective use of opioid analgesics would be most beneficial to include in blister packaging configurations of these products.

4. Comment on possible negative impacts of mandatory blister packaging, including any unintended consequences. For example, what steps could help ensure that the blister packaging contemplated here would not inadvertently lead to underprescribing for patients who need opioid analgesics to treat acute pain conditions and blister packs being inappropriately prescribed and/or dispensed to patients who may have difficulty accessing drugs contained in blister packaging?

5. Comment on the potential challenges, including technical and logistical challenges, with the potential blister packaging requirement. What factors could impact application holders' ability to produce blister packaging of the type described in this notice?

6. How much time would be needed for application holders to submit prior approval supplements for blister packaging that would satisfy the proposed REMS requirements discussed in section II.C? How much time would be needed for an application holder to develop REMS-compliant packaging and manufacture sufficient quantities to perform the stability and other product quality testing necessary to support the approval of a PAS, and how much time would be needed to perform such testing? How much time after approval of a PAS would be needed for an application holder to manufacture and make the product commercially available?

7. Comment on the idea of implementing a blister packaging mandate in a staggered fashion, targeting the products most commonly prescribed to treat acute pain first, as well as the idea of imposing a conditional mandate for discontinued products. Are there other ways the Agency could consider staggering implementation of this requirement to minimize burden on manufacturers and other stakeholders, while maximizing the public health benefit?

8. Comment on how the OA REMS modification could be designed and implemented to help ensure that required blister packaging is sufficiently available. Comment on the impact of any opioid analgesic blister packaging requirement on other stakeholders, including prescribers, payers, and pharmacies. What steps could be taken to help encourage uptake and mitigate any adverse impacts associated with such a mandate?

9. As noted, FDA recognizes that the approach described in this notice is only one possible use of the Agency's REMS authority concerning packaging. Comment on other possible uses of this authority.

IV. References

The following references marked with an asterisk (*) are on display at the Dockets Management Staff (see **ADDRESSES**) and are available for viewing by interested persons between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., Monday through Friday; they also are available electronically at *https://www.regulations.gov.* References without asterisks are not on public display at *https://www.regulations.gov* because they have copyright restriction. Some may be available at the website address, if listed. References without asterisks are available for viewing only at the Dockets Management Staff. FDA has verified the website addresses, as of the date this document publishes in the **Federal Register**, but websites are subject to change over time.

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Dated: May 24, 2019.

Lowell J. Schiller,

Principal Associate Commissioner for Policy.

[FR Doc. 2019–11283 Filed 5–30–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4164–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

Center for Scientific Review; Amended Notice of Meeting

Notice is hereby given of a change in the meeting of the Lung Cellular, Molecular, and Immunobiology Study Section, June 4, 2019, 08:00 a.m. to June 5, 2019, 03:00 p.m., Hilton Baltimore Inner Harbor, 401 W Pratt Street, Baltimore, MD 21201, which was published in the **Federal Register** on April 16, 2019, 84 FR PG 15624.

The meeting location is being changed to Hilton Baltimore Inner Harbor, 401 W Pratt Street, Baltimore, MD 21201. Meeting dates remain the same. The meeting is closed to the public.

Dated: May 24, 2019.

Natasha M. Copeland,

Program Analyst, Office of Federal Advisory Committee Policy.

[FR Doc. 2019–11328 Filed 5–30–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

National Institute of Mental Health; Notice of Closed Meeting

Pursuant to section 10(d) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended, notice is hereby given of the following meetings.

The meeting will be closed to the public in accordance with the provisions set forth in sections 552b(c)(4) and 552b(c)(6), Title 5 U.S.C., as amended. The grant applications and the discussions could disclose confidential trade secrets or commercial property such as patentable material, and personal information concerning individuals associated with the grant applications, the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.

Name of Committee: National Institute of Mental Health Special Emphasis Panel; NIMH Pilot Effectiveness Trials for Treatment, Preventive, and Services Interventions (R34).

Date: June 18, 2019.

Time: 11:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Place: National Institutes of Health, Neuroscience Center Building (NSC), 6001 Executive Boulevard, Rockville, MD 20852 (Virtual Meeting).

Contact Person: Marcy Ellen Burstein, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Division of Extramural Activities, National Institute of Mental Health, NIH, Neuroscience Center, 6001 Executive Blvd., Room 6143, MSC 9606, Bethesda, MD 20892, 301–443–9699, *bursteinme@mail.nih.gov*.

Name of Committee: National Institute of Mental Health Special Emphasis Panel; NCDDG & First in Human and Early Stage Clinical Trials for Psychiatric Disorders.

Date: June 18, 2019.

Time: 3:30 p.m. to 5:30 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Place: National Institutes of Health, Neuroscience Center Building (NSC), 6001 Executive Boulevard, Rockville, MD 20852 (Virtual Meeting).

Contact Person: Vinod Charles, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Division of Extramural Activities, National Institute of Mental Health, NIH, Neuroscience Center, 6001 Executive Blvd., Room 6151, MSC 9606, Bethesda, MD 20892, 301–443–1606, *charlesvi@mail.nih.gov*.

Name of Committee: National Institute of Mental Health Special Emphasis Panel; Building in vivo Preclinical Assays of Circuit Engagement for Application in Therapeutic Development (R01).

Date: June 25, 2019.

Time: 12:00 p.m. to 3:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Place: National Institutes of Health, Neuroscience Center Building (NSC), 6001 Executive Boulevard, Rockville, MD 20852 (Virtual Meeting).

Contact Person: Rebecca Steiner Garcia, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Division of Extramural Activities, National Institute of Mental Health, NIH, Neuroscience Center, 6001 Executive Blvd., Room 6149, MSC 9608, Bethesda, MD 20892, 301–443–4525, *steinerr@mail.nih.gov*.

(Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance Program No. 93.242, Mental Health Research Grants, National Institutes of Health, HHS)

Dated: May 24, 2019.

Melanie J. Pantoja,

Program Analyst, Office of Federal Advisory Committee Policy.

[FR Doc. 2019–11338 Filed 5–30–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

Center for Scientific Review; Notice of Closed Meetings

Pursuant to section 10(d) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended, notice is hereby given of the following meetings.

The meetings will be closed to the public in accordance with the provisions set forth in sections 552b(c)(4) and 552b(c)(6), Title 5 U.S.C., as amended. The grant applications and the discussions could disclose confidential trade secrets or commercial property such as patentable material, and personal information concerning individuals associated with the grant applications, the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.

Name of Committee: Genes, Genomes, and Genetics Integrated Review Group; Genetics of Health and Disease Study Section.

Date: June 24–25, 2019.

Time: 8:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Place: Hyatt Regency Bethesda, One Bethesda Metro Center, 7400 Wisconsin Avenue, Bethesda, MD 20814.

Contact Person: Christopher Payne, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892, *christopher.payne@nih.gov*.

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; Small Business: Endocrinology, Metabolism, Nutrition and Reproductive Sciences.

Date: June 27, 2019.

Time: 8:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Place: Wyndham Grand Chicago Riverfront, 71 E Wacker Dr., Chicago, IL 60601.

Contact Person: Clara M. Cheng, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Room 6170, MSC 7892, Bethesda, MD 20892, 301–435–1041, *chengc@csr.nih.gov*.

Name of Committee: Molecular, Cellular and Developmental Neuroscience Integrated Review Group; Neurodifferentiation, Plasticity, Regeneration and Rhythmicity Study Section.

Date: June 27–28, 2019.

Time: 8:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Place: Marines Memorial Club and Hotel, 609 Sutter Street, San Francisco, CA 94102.

Contact Person: Joanne T. Fujii, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Room 4184, MSC 7850, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 435–1178, *fujiij@csr.nih.gov*.

Name of Committee: Brain Disorders and Clinical Neuroscience Integrated Review Group; Clinical Neuroplasticity and Neurotransmitters Study Section.

Date: June 27–28, 2019.

Time: 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Place: Embassy Suites at the Chevy Chase Pavilion, 4300 Military Road NW, Washington, DC 20015.

Contact Person: Suzan Nadi, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Room 5217B, MSC 7846, Bethesda, MD 20892, 301–435–1259, *nadis@csr.nih.gov*.

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; Small Business: Medical Imaging.

Date: June 27–28, 2019.

Time: 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Place: Residence Inn Bethesda, 7335 Wisconsin Avenue, Bethesda, MD 20814.

Contact Person: Leonid V. Tsap, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Room 5128, MSC 7854, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 435–2507, *tsapl@csr.nih.gov*.

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; Microbial (non-HIV) Diagnostics and Food Safety, Sterilization/Disinfection, and Bioremediation.

Date: June 27–28, 2019.

Time: 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Place: Wyndham Grand Chicago Riverfront, 71 E Wacker Street, Chicago, IL 60601.

Contact Person: Gagan Pandya, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, National Institutes of Health, Center for Scientific Review, 6701 Rockledge Drive, RM 3200, MSC 7808, Bethesda, MD 20892, 301–435–1167, *pandyaga@mail.nih.gov*.

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; Small Business: Psycho/Neuropathology Lifespan Development, STEM Education.

Date: June 27–28, 2019.

Time: 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Place: Sheraton Seattle, 1400 Sixth Avenue, Seattle, WA 98101.

Contact Person: Elia E. Femia, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Room 3108, Bethesda, MD 20892, 301–827–7189, *femiaee@csr.nih.gov*.

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; Small Business: Aging and Development, Auditory, Vision and Low Vision Technologies.

Date: June 27–28, 2019.

Time: 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Place: The Westin Georgetown, 2350 M Street NW, Washington, DC 20037.

Contact Person: Paek-Gyu Lee, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Room 4201, MSC 7812, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 613–2064, *leepg@csr.nih.gov*.

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; Fellowships: Sensory and Motor Neuroscience, Cognition and Perception.

Date: June 27–28, 2019.

Time: 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Place: The St. Regis Washington DC, 923 16th Street NW, Washington, DC 20006.

Contact Person: Sharon S. Low, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Room 5104, MSC 7846, Bethesda, MD 20892, 301–237–1487, *lowss@csr.nih.gov*.

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; Fellowship: Immunology.

Date: June 27–28, 2019.

Time: 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Place: Embassy Suites at the Chevy Chase Pavilion, 4300 Military Road NW, Washington, DC 20015.

Contact Person: Liying Guo, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Room 4016F, Bethesda, MD 20892, 301–435–0908, *lguo@mail.nih.gov*.

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; U.S. China Program for Biomedical Collaborative Research.

Date: June 27, 2019.

Time: 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Place: National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892 (Virtual Meeting).

Contact Person: Ola Mae Zack Howard, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Room 4192, MSC 7806, Bethesda, MD 20892, 301–451–4467, *howardz@mail.nih.gov*.

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; RFA–OD–19–016: Transformative Research (R01) to Understand Down Syndrome.

Date: June 27, 2019.

Time: 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Place: National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892 (Virtual Meeting).

Contact Person: James J. Li, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Room 5148, MSC 7849, Bethesda, MD 20892, 301–806–8065, *lijames@csr.nih.gov*.

(Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance Program Nos. 93.306, Comparative Medicine; 93.333, Clinical Research, 93.306, 93.333, 93.337, 93.393–93.396, 93.837–93.844, 93.846–93.878, 93.892, 93.893, National Institutes of Health, HHS)

Dated: May 24, 2019.

Melanie J. Pantoja,

Program Analyst, Office of Federal Advisory Committee Policy.

[FR Doc. 2019–11326 Filed 5–30–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute; Notice of Closed Meetings

Pursuant to section 10(d) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended, notice is hereby given of the following meetings.

The meetings will be closed to the public in accordance with the provisions set forth in sections 552b(c)(4) and 552b(c)(6), Title 5 U.S.C., as amended. The grant applications and the discussions could disclose confidential trade secrets or commercial property such as patentable material, and personal information concerning individuals associated with the grant applications, the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.

Name of Committee: National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute Special Emphasis Panel; NIH HEAL Initiative: Opiate Use Disorder, Treatment, and Sleep.

Date: June 18, 2019.

Time: 8:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Place: Sheraton BWI (Baltimore), 1100 Old Elkridge Landing Road, Baltimore, MD 21090.

Contact Person: Shelley S. Sehnert, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Office of Scientific Review, National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Room 7206, Bethesda, MD 20892, 301–827–7984, *ssehnert@nhlbi.nih.gov.*

Name of Committee: National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute Special Emphasis Panel; NIH HEAL Initiative: Opiate Use Disorder, Treatment, and Sleep Clinical Trials.

Date: June 18, 2019.

Time: 1:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Place: Sheraton BWI (Baltimore), 1100 Old Elkridge Landing Road, Baltimore, MD 21090.

Contact Person: Shelley S. Sehnert, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Office of Scientific Review, National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Room 7206, Bethesda, MD 20892, 301–827–7984, *ssehnert@nhlbi.nih.gov.*

(Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance Program Nos. 93.233, National Center for Sleep Disorders Research; 93.837, Heart and Vascular Diseases Research; 93.838, Lung Diseases Research; 93.839, Blood Diseases and Resources Research, National Institutes of Health, HHS)

Dated: May 24, 2019.

Ronald J. Livingston, Jr.,

Program Analyst, Office of Federal Advisory Committee Policy.

[FR Doc. 2019–11333 Filed 5–30–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

National Center for Complementary and Integrative Health; Notice of Closed Meeting

Pursuant to section 10(d) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended, notice is hereby given of the following meeting.

The meeting will be closed to the public in accordance with the provisions set forth in sections 552b(c)(4) and 552b(c)(6), Title 5 U.S.C., as amended. The grant applications and the discussions could disclose confidential trade secrets or commercial property such as patentable material, and personal information concerning individuals associated with the grant applications, the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.

Name of Committee: National Center for Complementary and Integrative Health Special Emphasis Panel; HEAL Initiative Limited Competition: Behavioral Research to Improve MAT: Ancillary Studies to Enhance Behavioral or Social Interventions to Improve Adherence to Medication Assisted Treatment for Opioid Use Disorders.

Date: June 20, 2019.

Time: 5:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Place: Bethesda North Marriott Hotel & Conference Center, 5701 Marinelli Road, Bethesda, MD 20852.

Contact Person: Martina Schmidt, Ph.D., Chief, Office of Scientific Review, National Center for Complementary & Integrative Health, NIH, 6707 Democracy Blvd., Suite 401, Bethesda, MD 20892, 301–594–3456, *schmidma@mail.nih.gov*.

(Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance Program Nos. 93.213, Research and Training in Complementary and Alternative Medicine, National Institutes of Health, HHS)

Dated: May 24, 2019.

Ronald J. Livingston, Jr.,

Program Analyst, Office of Federal Advisory Committee Policy.

[FR Doc. 2019–11331 Filed 5–30–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

Submission for OMB Review; 30-Day Comment Request; Proposed Collection; Generic Clearance for Conferences, Meetings, Workshops, Poster Sessions and Registration (OD)

AGENCY: National Institutes of Health, HHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In compliance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, the National Institutes of Health (NIH) has submitted to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) a request for review and approval of the information collection listed below.

DATES: Comments regarding this information collection are best assured of having their full effect if received within 30-days of the date of this publication.

ADDRESSES: Written comments and/or suggestions regarding the item(s) contained in this notice, especially regarding the estimated public burden and associated response time, should be directed to the: Office of Management and Budget, Office of Regulatory Affairs, *OIRA_submission@omb.eop.gov* or by fax to 202–395–6974, Attention: Desk Officer for NIH.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: To request more information on the proposed project or to obtain a copy of the data collection plans and instruments, contact: Ms. Mikia P. Currie, Chief, Project Clearance Branch (PCB), Office of Policy for Extramural Research Administration, 6705 Rockledge Drive, Suite 350, Bethesda, Maryland 20892, or call a non-toll-free number 301–435–0941 or Email your request, including your address to *curriem@mail.nih.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This proposed information collection was previously published in the **Federal Register** on March 12, 2019, page 8882 (84 FR 8882) and allowed 60 days for public comment. No public comments were received. The purpose of this

notice is to allow an additional 30 days for public comment. The Office of Director, National Institutes of Health, may not conduct or sponsor, and the respondent is not required to respond to, an information collection that has been extended, revised, or implemented on or after October 1, 1995, unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

In compliance with Section 3507(a)(1)(D) of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, the National Institutes of Health (NIH) has submitted to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) a request for review and approval of the information collection listed below.

Proposed Collection: Generic Clearance for Conferences, Meetings, Workshops, Poster Sessions and Registration (OD), EXTENSION, 0925–0740, Expiration Date: 05/2019, National Institutes of Health (NIH), Office of the Director (OD).

Need and Use of Information Collection: This information collection will continue to allow NIH to select the most appropriate participants for non-grantee activities sponsored, organized, and run by NIH staff, according to the type and purpose of the activity. For example, NIH may develop an application process or information collection to select a limited number of researchers to participate in a poster session, identify speakers and panelists with desired expertise on a specific topic to be covered at a meeting, or determine which researchers would most likely benefit from a training course or other opportunity. For NIH to plan and conduct activities that are timely for participants and their fields of research, it is often necessary for such information to be collected with a relatively short turnaround time. In general, submitted abstracts or other application materials will be reviewed by an internal NIH committee responsible for planning the activities. This committee will be responsible for selecting and notifying participants.

The information collected for these activities generally includes title, author(s), institution/organization, poster size, character limitations along with other requirements. This information is necessary to identify attendees as eligible for poster presentations, to present their research, speak on panels, and discuss innovative approaches to science and technology to their peers. The registration form collects information from interested parties necessary to register them for a workshop.

OMB approval is requested for 3 years. There are no costs to respondents other than their time. The total estimated annualized burden hours are 8,875.

ESTIMATED ANNUALIZED BURDEN TABLE

Type of form	Number of respondents	Number of responses per respondent	Average burden per response (in hours)	Total burden hours
Conferences	2,500	1	1	2,500
Meetings	2,500	1	45/60	1,875
Workshops	2,500	1	30/60	1,250
Poster Session	1,000	1	1	1,000
Panels	1,500	1	30/60	750
Presentations	1,500	1	1	1,500
Total		11,500		8,875

Dated: May 27, 2019.

Lawrence A. Tabak,

Principal Deputy Director, National Institutes of Health.

[FR Doc. 2019–11422 Filed 5–30–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

National Center for Complementary & Integrative Health; Notice of Closed Meeting

Pursuant to section 10(d) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended, notice is hereby given of the following meeting.

The meeting will be closed to the public in accordance with the provisions set forth in sections 552b(c)(4) and 552b(c)(6), Title 5 U.S.C., as amended. The grant applications and the discussions could disclose confidential trade secrets or commercial property such as patentable material, and personal information concerning individuals associated with the grant applications, the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.

Name of Committee: National Center for Complementary and Integrative Health Special Emphasis Panel; HEAL Initiative: Behavioral and Social Interventions to Improve Adherence to Medication Assisted Treatment for Opioid Use Disorders.

Date: June 21, 2019.

Time: 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Place: Bethesda North Marriott Hotel & Conference Center, 5701 Marinelli Road, Bethesda, MD 20852.

Contact Person: Martina Schmidt, Ph.D., Chief, Office of Scientific Review, National Center for Complementary & Integrative Health, NIH, 6707 Democracy Blvd., Suite 401, Bethesda, MD 20892, 301–594–3456, *schmidma@mail.nih.gov.*

(Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance Program Nos. 93.213, Research and Training in Complementary and Alternative Medicine, National Institutes of Health, HHS)

Dated: May 24, 2019.

Ronald J. Livingston, Jr.,

Program Analyst, Office of Federal Advisory Committee Policy.

[FR Doc. 2019–11332 Filed 5–30–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

Center for Scientific Review; Notice of Closed Meetings

Pursuant to section 10(d) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended, notice is hereby given of the following meetings.

The meetings will be closed to the public in accordance with the provisions set forth in sections 552b(c)(4) and 552b(c)(6), Title 5 U.S.C., as amended. The grant applications and the discussions could disclose confidential trade secrets or commercial property such as patentable material,

and personal information concerning individuals associated with the grant applications, the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; Member Conflict: Motor and Voice Disorder.
Date: June 18, 2019.
Time: 11:00 a.m. to 12:30 p.m.
Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.
Place: National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892 (Telephone Conference Call).
Contact Person: Serena Chu, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, BBBP IRG, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Room 3178, MSC 7848, Bethesda, MD 20892, 301–500–5829, *sechu@csr.nih.gov*.

Name of Committee: Cardiovascular and Respiratory Sciences Integrated Review Group; Clinical and Integrative Cardiovascular Sciences Study Section.
Date: June 20–21, 2019.
Time: 8:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m.
Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.
Place: The Westin Georgetown, 2350 M Street, NW, Washington, DC 20037.
Contact Person: Chee Lim, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Room 4128, Bethesda, MD 20892, 301–435–1850, *limc4@csr.nih.gov*.

Name of Committee: Population Sciences and Epidemiology Integrated Review Group; Cancer, Heart, and Sleep Epidemiology A Study Section.
Date: June 24–25, 2019.
Time: 8:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.
Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.
Place: Embassy Suites at the Chevy Chase Pavilion, 4300 Military Road, NW, Washington, DC 20015.
Contact Person: Denise Wiesch, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Room 3138, MSC 7770, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 437–3478, *wieschd@csr.nih.gov*.

Name of Committee: Cardiovascular and Respiratory Sciences Integrated Review Group; Electrical Signaling, Ion Transport, and Arrhythmias Study Section.
Date: June 25, 2019.
Time: 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.
Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.
Place: Residence Inn Washington, DC Downtown, 1199 Vermont Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20005.
Contact Person: Sara Ahlgren, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, RM 4136, Bethesda, MD 20892, 301–435–0904, *sara.ahlgren@nih.gov*.

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; PAR 18–349: Short-term Mentored Career Enhancement Awards for Mid-Career Investigators to Integrate Basic Behavioral and Social Sciences.
Date: June 25, 2019.
Time: 3:00 p.m. to 3:30 p.m.
Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.
Place: Wyndham Grand Chicago Riverfront, 71 E Wacker Dr, Chicago, IL 60601.
Contact Person: Katherine Colona Morasch, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Room 3170, Bethesda, md 20892, *moraschkc@csr.nih.gov*.

Name of Committee: Infectious Diseases and Microbiology Integrated Review Group; Virology—A Study Section.
Date: June 27–28, 2019.
Time: 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.
Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.
Place: Lord Baltimore Hotel, 20 W Baltimore St., Baltimore, MD 21201.
Contact Person: Kenneth M Izumi, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Room 3204, MSC 7808, Bethesda, MD 20892, 301–496–6980, *izumikm@csr.nih.gov*.

Name of Committee: Healthcare Delivery and Methodologies Integrated Review Group; Nursing and Related Clinical Sciences Study Section.
Date: June 27–28, 2019.
Time: 8:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.
Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.
Place: Hotel Nikko San Francisco, 222 Mason Street, San Francisco, CA 94102.
Contact Person: Preethy Nayar, MBBS, MS, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Room 3156, Bethesda, MD 20892, *nayarp2@csr.nih.gov*.

Name of Committee: Oncology 1-Basic Translational Integrated Review Group; Cancer Molecular Pathobiology Study Section.
Date: June 27–28, 2019.
Time: 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.
Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.
Place: Hyatt Regency Bethesda, One Bethesda Metro Center, 7400 Wisconsin Avenue, Bethesda, MD 20814.
Contact Person: Manzoor Zarger, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Room 6208, MSC 7804, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 435–2477, *zargerma@csr.nih.gov*.

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; Small Business: Clinical Neurophysiology, Devices, Neuroprosthetics, and Biosensors.
Date: June 27–28, 2019.
Time: 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.
Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.
Place: Warwick Hotel, 1776 Grant Street, Denver, CO 80203.
Contact Person: Cristina Backman, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, ETTN IRG, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Room 5211, MSC 7846, Bethesda, MD 20892, 301–480–9069, *cbackman@mail.nih.gov*.

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; Small Business: Non-HIV Anti-Infective Therapeutics.
Date: June 27–28, 2019.
Time: 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.
Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.
Place: Bethesda North Marriott Hotel and Conference Center, 5701 Marinelli Rd, Rockville, MD 20852.
Contact Person: Neerja Kaushik-Basu, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Room 3198, MSC 7808, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 435–2306, *kaushikbasun@csr.nih.gov*.

Name of Committee: Endocrinology, Metabolism, Nutrition and Reproductive Sciences Integrated Review Group; Integrative Nutrition and Metabolic Processes Study Section.
Date: June 27–28, 2019.
Time: 8:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m.
Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.
Place: Washington Marriott, 1221 22nd Street NW, Washington, DC 20037.
Contact Person: Gregory S. Shelness, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Room 6156, Bethesda, MD 20892–7892, 301–755–4335, *greg.shelness@nih.gov*.

Name of Committee: Digestive, Kidney and Urological Systems Integrated Review Group; Gastrointestinal Mucosal Pathobiology Study Section.
Date: June 27–28, 2019.
Time: 8:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.
Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.
Place: The Kinzie Hotel, 20 W Kinzie St., Chicago, IL 60654.
Contact Person: Aiping Zhao, MD; Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Room 2188, Bethesda, MD 20892–7818, (301) 435–0682, *zhaoa2@csr.nih.gov*.

Name of Committee: Surgical Sciences, Biomedical Imaging and Bioengineering Integrated Review Group; Imaging Technology Development Study Section.
Date: June 27–28, 2019.
Time: 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.
Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.
Place: Hilton Washington/Rockville, 1750 Rockville Pike, Rockville, MD 20852.
Contact Person: Shing Chun Benny Lam, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Room 5108, Bethesda, MD 20892, 301–402–3906, *lams4@csr.nih.gov*.

Name of Committee: Cell Biology Integrated Review Group; Nuclear and Cytoplasmic Structure/Function and Dynamics Study Section.
Date: June 27–28, 2019.
Time: 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.
Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Place: National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892, (Virtual Meeting).

Contact Person: Jessica Smith, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892, *jessica.smith6@nih.gov*.

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; Member Conflicts: Interventions and Mechanisms for Addiction.

Date: June 27, 2019.

Time: 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Place: National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892, (Telephone Conference Call).

Contact Person: Marc Boulay, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Room 3110, MSC 7808, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 300–6541, *boulaymg@csr.nih.gov*.

(Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance Program Nos. 93.306, Comparative Medicine; 93.333, Clinical Research, 93.306, 93.333, 93.337, 93.393–93.396, 93.837–93.844, 93.846–93.878, 93.892, 93.893, National Institutes of Health, HHS)

Dated: May 24, 2019.

Ronald J. Livingston, Jr.,

Program Analyst, Office of Federal Advisory Committee Policy.

[FR Doc. 2019–11324 Filed 5–30–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke; Notice of Closed Meetings

Pursuant to section 10(d) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended, notice is hereby given of the following meetings.

The meetings will be closed to the public in accordance with the provisions set forth in sections 552b(c)(4) and 552b(c)(6), Title 5 U.S.C., as amended. The grant applications and the discussions could disclose confidential trade secrets or commercial property such as patentable material, and personal information concerning individuals associated with the grant applications, the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.

Name of Committee: National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke Special Emphasis Panel; Translational, Neural, Brain, and Pain Relief Device.

Date: June 20–21, 2019.

Time: 8:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Place: Courtyard by Marriott, 5520 Wisconsin Avenue, Chevy Chase, MD 20815.

Contact Person: Joonil Seog, Sc.D., Scientific Review Officer, National Institutes of Health, 6001 Executive Blvd., Rm 3284, Rockville, MD 20852, 301–827–6383, *joonil.seog@nih.gov.*

Name of Committee: National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke Special Emphasis Panel; R13 Review.

Date: June 20, 2019.

Time: 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Place: National Institutes of Health, Neuroscience Center Building (NSC), 6001 Executive Boulevard, Rockville, MD 20852 (Virtual Meeting).

Contact Person: Li Jia, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Scientific Review Branch, Division of Extramural Research, NINDS/NIH, NSC, 6001 Executive Blvd., Suite 3208, MSC 9529, Bethesda, MD 20892, 301.496.9223, *Jiali@Ninds.Nih.Gov.*

(Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance Program Nos. 93.853, Clinical Research Related to Neurological Disorders; 93.854, Biological Basis Research in the Neurosciences, National Institutes of Health, HHS)

Dated: May 24, 2019.

Natasha M. Copeland,

Program Analyst, Office of Federal Advisory Committee Policy.

[FR Doc. 2019–11339 Filed 5–30–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

National Institute on Aging; Notice of Closed Meeting

Pursuant to section 10(d) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended, notice is hereby given of the following meeting.

The meeting will be closed to the public in accordance with the provisions set forth in sections 552b(c)(4) and 552b(c)(6), Title 5 U.S.C., as amended. The grant applications and the discussions could disclose confidential trade secrets or commercial property such as patentable material, and personal information concerning individuals associated with the grant applications, the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.

Name of Committee: National Institute on Aging Special Emphasis Panel; Cognitive Health Span and Human Life Span.

Date: July 11, 2019.

Time: 1:00 p.m. to 4:30 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Place: National Institute on Aging, Gateway Building, 7201 Wisconsin Avenue, Bethesda, MD 20814 (Telephone Conference Call).

Contact Person: Kimberly Firth, Ph.D., National Institutes of Health, National Institute on Aging, Gateway Building, 7201 Wisconsin Avenue, Suite 2C212, Bethesda, MD 20892, 301–402–7702, *firthkm@mail.nih.gov*.

(Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance Program Nos. 93.866, Aging Research, National Institutes of Health, HHS)

Dated: May 24, 2019.

Melanie J. Pantoja,

Program Analyst, Office of Federal Advisory Committee Policy.

[FR Doc. 2019–11336 Filed 5–30–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

Center for Scientific Review; Notice of Closed Meeting

Pursuant to section 10(d) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended, notice is hereby given of the following meeting.

The meeting will be closed to the public in accordance with the provisions set forth in sections 552b(c)(4) and 552b(c)(6), Title 5 U.S.C., as amended. The grant applications and the discussions could disclose confidential trade secrets or commercial property such as patentable material, and personal information concerning individuals associated with the grant applications, the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; Macromolecular Structure and Function A Study Section.

Date: June 6, 2019.

Time: 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Place: One Washington Circle Hotel, One Washington Circle, Washington, DC 20037.

Contact Person: Sudha Veeraraghavan, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892, 301–435–1504, *sudha.veeraraghavan@nih.gov*.

This notice is being published less than 15 days prior to the meeting due to the timing limitations imposed by the review and funding cycle.

(Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance Program Nos. 93.306, Comparative Medicine; 93.333, Clinical Research, 93.306, 93.333, 93.337, 93.393–93.396, 93.837–93.844, 93.846–93.878, 93.892, 93.893, National Institutes of Health, HHS)

Dated: May 24, 2019.

Ronald J. Livingston, Jr.,

Program Analyst, Office of Federal Advisory Committee Policy.

[FR Doc. 2019–11325 Filed 5–30–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

National Institute of Nursing Research; Amended Notice of Meeting

Notice is hereby given of a change in the meeting of the National Institute of Nursing Research Initial Review Group, June 20, 2019 to June 21, 2019 which was published in the **Federal Register** on February 14, 2019, 84 FR 4082.

The National Institute of Nursing Research Initial Review Group meeting is being amended due to a change in the meeting date of June 20–21, 2019. This will be a one-day meeting, June 20th, 2019. The meeting time is 8:00 a.m. until 5:00 p.m. The meeting location will remain the same. The meeting is closed to the public.

Dated: May 24, 2019.

Natasha M. Copeland,

Program Analyst, Office of Federal Advisory Committee Policy.

[FR Doc. 2019–11341 Filed 5–30–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

National Institute on Aging; Notice of Closed Meeting

Pursuant to section 10(d) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended, notice is hereby given of the following meeting.

The meeting will be closed to the public in accordance with the provisions set forth in sections 552b(c)(4) and 552b(c)(6), Title 5 U.S.C., as amended. The grant applications and the discussions could disclose confidential trade secrets or commercial property such as patentable material, and personal information concerning individuals associated with the grant applications, the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.

Name of Committee: National Institute on Aging Special Emphasis Panel; Cellular Platform for Epigenetic and 'Omics Characterization of AD ZAG1–ZIJ G O1.

Date: June 24, 2019.

Time: 12:01 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Place: National Institute on Aging, Gateway Building, 7201 Wisconsin Avenue, Bethesda, MD 20892 (Telephone Conference Call).

Contact Person: Maurizio Grimaldi, MD, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, National Institute on Aging, National Institutes of Health, 7201 Wisconsin Avenue, Room 2C218, Bethesda, MD 20892, 301–496–9374. *grimaldim2@mail.nih.gov.*

(Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance Program Nos. 93.866, Aging Research, National Institutes of Health, HHS)

Dated: May 24, 2019.

Melanie J. Pantoja,

Program Analyst, Office of Federal Advisory Committee Policy.

[FR Doc. 2019–11335 Filed 5–30–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

Center for Scientific Review; Notice of Closed Meetings

Pursuant to section 10(d) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended, notice is hereby given of the following meetings.

The meetings will be closed to the public in accordance with the provisions set forth in sections 552b(c)(4) and 552b(c)(6), Title 5 U.S.C., as amended. The grant applications and the discussions could disclose confidential trade secrets or commercial property such as patentable material, and personal information concerning individuals associated with the grant applications, the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; PAR17–094: Maximizing Investigators' Research Award (R35).

Date: June 10, 2019.

Time: 8:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Place: The Westin Georgetown, 2350 M Street NW, Washington, DC 20037.

Contact Person: Jonathan Arias, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Room 5170, MSC 7840, Bethesda, MD 20892, 301–435–2406, *ariasj@csr.nih.gov.*

This notice is being published less than 15 days prior to the meeting due to the timing limitations imposed by the review and funding cycle.

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; PAR Panel: Cancer-Related Behavioral Research.

Date: June 18, 2019.

Time: 11:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Place: National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892 (Virtual Meeting).

Contact Person: John H. Newman, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Room 3222, MSC 7808, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 435–0628, *newmanjh@csr.nih.gov.*

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; PAR18–605 and PAR18–606: Cognitive Neuroscience and Assessment of Cancer Treatment-Related Cognitive Impairment.

Date: June 27, 2019.

Time: 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Place: National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892 (Virtual Meeting).

Contact Person: Kristin Kramer, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Room 5205, MSC 7846, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 437–0911, *kramerkm@csr.nih.gov.*

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; Immunology AREA Review.

Date: June 27, 2019.

Time: 8:00 a.m. to 9:00 a.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Place: Embassy Suites at the Chevy Chase Pavilion, 4300 Military Road NW, Washington, DC 20015.

Contact Person: Liying Guo, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Room 4016F, Bethesda, MD 20892, 301–435–0908, *lguo@mail.nih.gov.*

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; RFA NS19–027: Human Three-Dimensional Cell Model Systems for Alzheimer's.

Date: June 27, 2019.

Time: 11:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Place: National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892 (Virtual Meeting).

Contact Person: Carole L. Jelsema, Ph.D., Chief and Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Room 4176, MSC 7850, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 435–1248, *jelsemac@csr.nih.gov.*

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; Metabolic Reprogramming to Improve Immunotherapy.

Date: June 27, 2019.

Time: 11:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Place: National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892 (Telephone Conference Call).

Contact Person: Malaya Chatterjee, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for

Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Room 6192, MSC 7804, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 806–2515, *chatterm@csr.nih.gov.*

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; Metabolic Reprogramming to Improve Immunotherapy.
Date: June 27, 2019.
Time: 11:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.
Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.
Place: National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892 (Telephone Conference Call).
Contact Person: Svetlana Kotliarova, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Room 6214, Bethesda, MD 20892, 301–594–7945, *kotliars@mail.nih.gov.*

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; PAR Panel: Investigations on Primary Immunodeficiency Diseases.
Date: June 27, 2019.
Time: 1:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.
Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.
Place: National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892 (Virtual Meeting).
Contact Person: Jin Huang, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Room 4095G, MSC 7812, Bethesda, MD 20892, 301–435–1230, *jh377p@nih.gov.*

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; PAR–18–744: Clinical Pilot Studies in Kidney Diseases.
Date: June 27, 2019.
Time: 1:00 p.m. to 4:30 p.m.
Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.
Place: National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892 (Telephone Conference Call).
Contact Person: Julia Spencer Barthold, MD, Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892, 301–402–3073, *julia.barthold@nih.gov.*

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; PAR Panel: High Throughput Screening.
Date: June 28, 2019.
Time: 8:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.
Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.
Place: NIH, RKL II, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 21892 (Virtual Meeting).
Contact Person: David Filpula, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Room 6181, MSC 7892, Bethesda, MD 20892, 301–435–2902, *filpuladr@mail.nih.gov.*

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel; Fellowships: Learning, Memory, Language, Communication and Related Neurosciences.
Date: June 28, 2019.
Time: 8:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.
Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.
Place: Dupont Circle Hotel, 1500 New Hampshire Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20036.
Contact Person: Susan Gillmor, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, National Institutes of Health, Center for Scientific Review, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892, 240–762–3076, *susan.gillmor@nih.gov.*

Name of Committee: Biology of Development and Aging Integrated Review Group; International and Cooperative Projects—1 Study Section.
Date: June 28, 2019.
Time: 9:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.
Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.
Place: National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892 (Virtual Meeting).
Contact Person: Seetha Bhagavan, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Room 5194, MSC 7846, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 237–9838, *bhagavas@csr.nih.gov.*

(Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance Program Nos. 93.306, Comparative Medicine; 93.333, Clinical Research, 93.306, 93.333, 93.337, 93.393–93.396, 93.837–93.844, 93.846–93.878, 93.892, 93.893, National Institutes of Health, HHS)

Dated: May 24, 2019.

Natasha M. Copeland,

Program Analyst, Office of Federal Advisory Committee Policy.

[FR Doc. 2019–11327 Filed 5–30–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute; Amended Notice of Meeting

Notice is hereby given of a change in the meeting of the NHLBI, Mentored Clinical and Basic Science Review Committee, Westin Crystal City, 1800 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, VA 22202 which was published in the **Federal Register** on February 25, 2019, 6019.

This notice is being amended due to hotel location change from Westin Crystal City, Westin Crystal City, 1800 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, VA 22202 to Crowne Plaza National Airport, 1480 Crystal Drive, Arlington, VA 22202. The meeting is closed to the public.

Dated: May 24, 2019.

Ronald J. Livingston, Jr.,

Program Analyst, Office of Federal Advisory Committee Policy.

[FR Doc. 2019–11334 Filed 5–30–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

National Institute of General Medical Sciences; Notice of Closed Meetings

Pursuant to section 10(d) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended, notice is hereby given of the following meetings.

The meetings will be closed to the public in accordance with the provisions set forth in sections 552b(c)(4) and 552b(c)(6), Title 5 U.S.C., as amended. The grant applications and the discussions could disclose confidential trade secrets or commercial property such as patentable material, and personal information concerning individuals associated with the grant applications, the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.

Name of Committee: National Institute of General Medical Sciences Special Emphasis Panel; Review of NIGMS R25 Innovative Programs to Enhance Research Training (IPERT) Applications.
Date: July 11, 2019.
Time: 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.
Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.
Place: Washington Marriott at Metro Center, 775 12th Street NW, Washington, DC 20005.
Contact Person: Rebecca H. Johnson, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Office of Scientific Review, National Institute of General Medical Sciences, National Institutes of Health, Natcher Building, Room 3AN18C, Bethesda, MD 20892, 301–594–2771, *johnsonrh@nigms.nih.gov.*

Name of Committee: National Institute of General Medical Sciences Special Emphasis Panel; Review of K99/R00 Applications.
Date: July 22, 2019.
Time: 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.
Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.
Place: The Dupont Circle Hotel, 1500 New Hampshire Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20036.
Contact Person: Lisa A. Dunbar, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Office of Scientific Review, National Institute of General Medical Sciences, National Institutes of Health, 45 Center Drive, Room 3AN12, Bethesda, MD 20892, 301–594–2849, *dunbarl@mail.nih.gov.*

(Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance Program Nos. 93.375, Minority Biomedical Research Support; 93.821, Cell Biology and Biophysics Research; 93.859, Pharmacology, Physiology, and Biological Chemistry Research; 93.862, Genetics and Developmental Biology Research; 93.88, Minority Access to Research Careers; 93.96, Special Minority Initiatives; 93.859, Biomedical Research and Research Training, National Institutes of Health, HHS)

Dated: May 24, 2019.

Melanie J. Pantoja,

Program Analyst, Office of Federal Advisory Committee Policy.

[FR Doc. 2019–11337 Filed 5–30–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

U.S. Customs and Border Protection

Notice of Issuance of Final Determination Concerning Electroenceplogram (EEG) Cutaneous Electrodes

AGENCY: U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: Notice of final determination.

SUMMARY: This document provides notice that U.S. Customs and Border Protection (''CBP'') has issued a final determination concerning the country of origin of Rhythmlink International L.L.C'.s, Electroencephalogram (EEG) Cutaneous Electrodes. Based upon the facts presented, CBP has concluded in the final determination that the last substantial transformation of the Electroencephalogram (EEG) Cutaneous Electrode Product occurs in the United States.

DATES: The final determination was issued on May 24, 2019. A copy of the final determination is attached. Any party-at-interest, as defined in 19 CFR 177.22(d), may seek judicial review of this final determination within July 1, 2019.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Robert Dinerstein, Valuation and Special Programs Branch, Regulations and Rulings, Office of International Trade (202–325–0132).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Notice is hereby given that on May 24, 2019, pursuant to subpart B of part 177, Customs and Border Protection (CBP) Regulations (19 CFR part 177, subpart B), CBP issued a final determination concerning the country of origin of the Electroencephalogram (EEG) Cutaneous Electrodes which may be offered to the United States Government under an undesignated government procurement contract. This final determination, in HQ H300745, was issued at the request of Rhythmlink International, L.L.C. under procedures set forth at 19 CFR part 177, subpart B, which implements Title III of the Trade Agreements Act of 1979, as amended (19 U.S.C. 2511–18). In the final determination, CBP concluded that the assembly and attachment of a lead wire to the U.S. origin Electroencephalogram (EEG) Cutaneous Electrodes by crimping or gluing in China is not a substantial transformation. Therefore, the last substantial transformation of the Rhythmlink Electroencephalogram (EEG) Cutaneous Electrode product occurs in the United States.

Section 177.29, CBP Regulations (19 CFR 177.29), provides that notice of final determinations shall be published in the **Federal Register** within 60 days of the date the final determination is issued. Section 177.30, CBP Regulations (19 CFR 177.30), provides that any party-at-interest, as defined in 19 CFR 177.22(d), may seek judicial review of a final determination within 30 days of publication of such determination in the **Federal Register**.

Dated: May 24, 2019.

Craig T. Clark,

Acting Executive Director, Regulations and Rulings, Office of International Trade.

HQ H300745

May 24, 2019

OT:RR:CTF:VS H300745 RSD

CATEGORY: Origin

David S. Robinson
Nexsen Pruet, PLLC
4141 Parklake Avenue
Suite 200
Raleigh, NC 27612

RE: U.S. Government Procurement; Title III, Trade Agreements Act of 1979 (19 U.S.C. § 2511); Subpart B, Part 177, CBP Regulations; Electroencephalogram (EEG) Cutaneous Electrodes; Substantial Transformation

Dear Mr. Robinson:

This is in response to your letter, dated September 10, 2018, requesting a final determination on behalf of Rhythmlink International, LLC. (Rhythmlink) pursuant to subpart B of Part 177 of the U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) Regulations (19 C.F.R. Part 177).

This final determination concerns the country of origin of various self-adhesive cutaneous electrode products. As a U.S. importer, Rhythmlink is a party-at-interest within the meaning of 19 C.F.R. § 177.22(d)(1) and is entitled to request this final determination. Samples of three versions of the product have been submitted for our review.

FACTS:

Rhythmlink is headquartered in Columbia, North Carolina and manufactures and distributes medical devices. It seeks a country of origin determination for the purposes of United States government procurement for a line of Electroencephalogram (EEG) Electrode products.

An EEG is a test that detects electrical activity in the brain using electrodes attached to the scalp. Doctors use an EEG test to help diagnose certain neurological conditions, such as epilepsy and sleep disorders. The EEG electrode allows for a physical connection between a patient and medical diagnostic equipment. To use the EEG electrodes, the patient's scalp is cleaned, and the cutaneous electrodes are attached to the patient's skin using a small amount of an adhesive conductive gel or paste, either to record physiological signals (e.g., the electroencephalogram) or to apply electrical stimulation. To accomplish its function, the EEG electrode uses a glass-filled ABS plastic mold with a silver-chloride coating. It is designed and manufactured to specifications as a U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) medical regulated ''cutaneous electrode'', mainly for the recording of its electrical conductor function. Rhythmlink's EEG electrodes are disposable.

The product comes in varying lengths/styles and the end user can customize the color of the connecting wire. The electrodes' function is common to all lengths and is unchanged by the color of the connecting wire. There are three EEG electrode products that have common construction and function: the Disposable Slim Cup, the Disposable Deep Cup, and Disposable Webb.

Rhythmlink conducts all engineering and design of the EEG electrodes in the United States. The actual production and manufacture of the cutaneous electrodes is outsourced to a third party subcontractor located in the United States. The single-source manufacturer supplies the finished EEG electrodes to Rhythmlink, marked ''Country of Origin: USA.'' The manufacturer must further certify that, ''This uniform silver coating applied to precision molded products enhances the mechanical and electrical performance of the finished electrode products so they can meet or exceed applicable AAMI Standards.''

The fully assembled, packaged end product for medical use consists of five elements: the cutaneous electrode, the lead wire, a miniscule amount of crimp or glue, a heat shrink tube, and packaging. The subcontractor-supplied cutaneous electrodes are shipped from the United States to China where a lead wire is attached. You state that the lead wire acts as an electrical conductor that transfers low voltage electrical signals from the electrode to medical diagnostic

equipment. The lead wire used in the product is a commercially available 26-gauge twisted copper wire comprising 19 strands of 38-gauge copper wire with medical grade PVC covering (in a total of 25 color options). The Korean supplier of this wire, cuts the wire, crimps a socket pin, and attaches a connector to one end of the wire and then ships the wire to China. Neither the wire nor the connectors are proprietary and are common electrical materials.

In China, to support certain optional user preferences, the EEG electrodes are either attached to the lead wire of Korean origin, using a crimp produced in the United States or China. Crimp is a mix of tin, copper and nickel and represents only a tiny portion of the product's cost. Alternatively, the process will utilize a German conductive adhesive glue, which is a mix of silver and epoxy and also represents a very small percentage of the product's cost. The lead wire is crimped or glued to the electrode. The crimping process takes roughly five seconds (six operators can professionally crimp 6,000 products in a day). The alternative gluing process takes roughly 20 seconds (six operators can professionally glue 1,500 products in a day). Next, a heat shrink from either the United States or Japan is used to cover the joint. The heat shrink tube is an off-the-shelf product from a third party contractor from the United States or Japan that is available in almost 40 different diameters. The product is ultrasonically cleaned and dried (spin and convention drying), a heat shrink cover is added, and the product is inserted into a plastic pouch and cardboard packaging. After the EEG electrodes are shipped back to the United States, the products are subjected to randomized testing and sampling for quality control purposes.

ISSUE:

Where does the last substantial transformation of the adhesive cutaneous EEG product occur for purposes of U.S. Government procurement?

LAW AND ANALYSIS:

CBP issues country of origin advisory rulings and final determinations as to whether an article is or would be a product of a designated country or instrumentality for the purposes of granting waivers of certain ''Buy American'' restrictions in U.S. law or practice for products offered for sale to the U.S. Government, pursuant to subpart B of Part 177, 19 C.F.R. § 177.21 *et seq.*, which implements Title III of the Trade Agreements Act of 1979, as amended (19 U.S.C. § 2511 *et seq.*) (TAA).

Under the rule of origin set forth under 19 U.S.C. § 2518(4)(B):

An article is a product of a country or instrumentality only if (i) it is wholly the growth, product, or manufacture of that country or instrumentality, or (ii) in the case of an article which consists in whole or in part of materials from another country or instrumentality, it has been substantially transformed into a new and different article of commerce with a name, character, or use distinct from that of the article or articles from which it was so transformed.

See also 19 C.F.R. § 177.22(a).

In rendering advisory rulings and final determinations for purposes of U.S. Government procurement, CBP applies the provisions of subpart B of Part 177 consistent with Federal Acquisition Regulations. *See* 19 C.F.R. § 177.21. In this regard, CBP recognizes that the Federal Acquisition Regulations restrict the U.S. Government's purchase of products to U.S.-made or designated country end products for acquisitions subject to the TAA. *See* 48 C.F.R. § 25.403(c)(1). The Federal Acquisition Regulations define ''U.S.-made end product'' as:

. . . an article that is mined, produced, or manufactured in the United States or that is substantially transformed in the United States into a new and different article of commerce with a name, character, or use distinct from that of the article or articles from which it was transformed.

In reaching its country of origin determinations, the Court of International Trade has examined the essential character of an article to determine whether its identity has been substantially transformed through assembly or processing. For example, in *Uniroyal, Inc.* v. *United States*, 3 CIT 220, 225, 542 F. Supp. 1026, 1030 (1982), *aff'd,* 702 F.2d 1022 (Fed. Cir. 1983), the court held that imported shoe uppers added to an outer sole in the United States were the ''very essence of the finished shoe'' and thus the character of the product remained unchanged and did not undergo a substantial transformation. *See also National Hand Tool Corp.* v. *United States,*16 CIT 308 (1992), aff'd, 989 F.2d 1201 (Fed. Cir. 1993). Similarly, in *National Juice Products Association* v. *United States*, 10 CIT 48, 61, 628 F. Supp. 978, 991 (1986), the court held that imported orange juice concentrate ''imparts the essential character'' to the completed orange juice and thus was not substantially transformed into a product of the United States.

For products used in medical-related applications, we have held that no substantial transformation occurs when the critical components which impart the essential character of the product subsequently undergo simple assembly and processing. In HQ H296072, dated July 13, 2018, CBP considered the processing of a subdermal needle electrode. The processing was quite similar to the processing that the electrodes undergo in this case, and included attaching a lead wire to the electrode, adding a heat shrink and protective cover, and packaging. In HQ H296072, the subdermal needle electrodes of U.S. origin were attached by soldering in China. CBP held that the stimulating probes of the subdermal needle electrodes were not substantially transformed by the Chinese processing.

HQ H300744, dated February 20, 2019, concerned the country of origin of various stimulating probes for purposes of U.S. government procurement. The probes were produced in the United States by cutting U.S. origin raw stainless steel rods to specified lengths. After cutting, the rods were ground to a precise diameter on a precision lathe. In China, the steel probes were attached to a lead wire of Korean origin using Chinese solder, and the probes were covered with a heat shrink from China, Japan, or the United States. The probes were attached to a hand grip consisting of a U.S.-origin handle insert and a Korean origin plastic handle. CBP held that the stimulating probes were not substantially transformed by the processing that occurred in China. Although a handle was added to the stimulating probes, CBP noted that the handles were not necessary to the functioning of the probes, but rather only added to their ease of use.

In this case, the product's main function is provided by the EEG cutaneous electrode, which allows for a physical connection between a patient and the medical diagnostic equipment when the electrode is applied directly to a patient's skin to record physiological signals. Attaching the lead wire to the EEG electrode allows the EEG to be used, but the EEG electrode does not lose its individual identity by the simple assembly in China. Consequently, the U.S. cutaneous EEG electrodes, rather than the Korean-origin lead wire, determine the essence of the finished product.

As in HQ H296072 and HQ H300744, the processing in China which involves the attaching of the lead wire by simple assembly through crimping or gluing is a minor operation that leaves the identity of the U.S. made self-adhesive cutaneous EEG electrodes intact. Both

the crimping and gluing require only a low level of skill and technology. The crimping process takes roughly five seconds to perform, while the alternative gluing process takes roughly 20 seconds to complete. The remaining processing of the Product, consisting of cleaning and drying (spin and convention drying), adding the heat shrink cover, and inserting the Product into the plastic pouch and cardboard packaging are likewise simple, minor, and low-skill operations. Therefore, we find that the name, character, and use of the cutaneous electrode remain unchanged after the lead wire and other components are attached in China. As such, the U.S. origin cutaneous EEG electrodes which are processed in China by attaching a lead wire and being covered with a heat shrink, are not substantially transformed. Accordingly, for purposes of government procurement, we find that the last substantial transformation of the product is in the United States.

HOLDING:

Based on the information provided, the last substantial transformation of the self-adhesive cutaneous EEG electrode product occurs in the United States.

Notice of this final determination will be given in the **Federal Register**, as required by 19 C.F.R. § 177.29. Any party-at-interest other than the party which requested this final determination may request, pursuant to 19 C.F.R. § 177.31, that CBP reexamine the matter anew and issue a new final determination. Pursuant to 19 C.F.R. § 177.30, any party-at-interest may, within 30 days after publication of the **Federal Register** notice referenced above, seek judicial review of this final determination before the Court of International Trade.

Sincerely,

Craig T. Clark

Acting Executive Director, Regulations and Rulings, Office of Trade

[FR Doc. 2019–11373 Filed 5–30–19; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

[Docket No. FWS–R1–ES–2019–N054; FXES11140100000–190–FF01E00000]

Final Environmental Impact Statement and Final Habitat Conservation Plan for the Skookumchuck Wind Energy Project, Lewis and Thurston Counties, Washington

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of availability.

SUMMARY: We, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, announce the availability of a final environmental impact statement (EIS) and a final habitat conservation plan (HCP) addressing the Skookumchuck Wind Energy Project (project) in Lewis and Thurston Counties, Washington. The Skookumchuck Wind Energy Project LLC (applicant) is requesting an incidental take permit (ITP) covering the take of one threatened species listed under the Endangered Species Act, and two non-listed federally protected species (collectively referred to as covered species) likely to be caused by the operation of the project over a 30-year period. The HCP describes the steps the applicant will take to minimize, mitigate, and monitor incidental take of the covered species. The final EIS has been prepared in response to the ITP application in accordance with the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act.

DATES: The Service's ITP decision will occur no sooner than 30 days after publication of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's notice of the final EIS in the **Federal Register**, and will be documented in a record of decision (ROD).

ADDRESSES: You may obtain copies of the documents by any of the following methods:

- *Internet: http://www.regulations.gov* under Docket No. FWS–R1–ES–2019–N054.
- *Upon Request:* You may call Curtis Tanner at 360–753–4326 to request alternative formats of the documents or make an appointment to inspect the documents during normal business hours at the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington Fish and Wildlife Office, 510 Desmond Dr. SE, Suite 102, Lacey, WA 98503.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Curtis Tanner, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington Fish and Wildlife Office (see **ADDRESSES**); telephone: 360–753–4326; email: *Curtis_Tanner@fws.gov.* Hearing or speech impaired individuals may call the Federal Relay Service at 800–877–8339 for TTY assistance.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: We, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service), announce the availability of a final environmental impact statement (EIS) and a final habitat conservation plan (HCP) addressing the Skookumchuck Wind Energy Project (project) in Lewis and Thurston Counties, Washington. The Skookumchuck Wind Energy Project LLC (applicant) is requesting an incidental take permit (ITP) covering the take of one threatened species listed under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (ESA; 16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*), and two non-listed federally protected species (collectively referred to as covered species) likely to be caused by the operation of the project over a 30-year period. The HCP describes the steps the applicant will take to minimize, mitigate, and monitor incidental take of the covered species. The final EIS has been prepared in response to the ITP application, in accordance with the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA; 42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*).

The applicant is seeking an ITP authorizing take of the following covered species: Marbled murrelet (*Brachyramphus marmoratus*), bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*), and golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*). The murrelet is listed as threatened under the ESA. Bald and golden eagles are not listed under the ESA, but are protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA; 16 U.S.C. 668–668d).

If issued, the ITP would authorize take of the covered species that may occur as a result of their collision with project wind turbines, and as a result of the applicant carrying out site management and maintenance activities over the 30-year permit term. The applicant is not seeking ITP coverage for the construction phase of the project, which includes, without limitation, the construction of roads and turbine pads, and the erection of 38 commercial wind turbines, transmission lines, and meteorological towers. The applicant is also not seeking ITP coverage for the decommissioning of project facilities. The applicant anticipates completing project construction prior to implementation of the HCP.

The HCP describes the anticipated amount of take of each covered species, and the steps the applicant will implement to minimize and mitigate the impacts of that taking. The HCP also describes the life history and ecology of

the covered species, the biological goals and objectives of the HCP, the impact of the anticipated taking on the affected populations of each covered species, adaptive management procedures, and take monitoring procedures.

The Service prepared the final EIS in response to the ITP application and in consideration of comments received on the draft EIS, in accordance with the requirements of NEPA.

Background

The project site encompasses approximately 9,700 acres of forestlands in Thurston and Lewis Counties, Washington. The applicant intends to initiate turbine operations in 2019, or as soon as possible thereafter. A detailed description of the project is presented in chapter 2 of the HCP. The majority of the project is located in Lewis County, Washington, including all 38 wind turbines. Some supporting infrastructure is located in Thurston County, Washington. The wind energy generation facility is located on a prominent ridgeline on the Weyerhaeuser Company's Vail Tree Farm, located approximately 18 miles east of Centralia, Washington.

The project is expected to produce an output of approximately 137 megawatts (MW) of electricity from 38 wind turbines, each of which is 492 feet tall (from ground to vertical blade tip) with rotor diameters of 446 feet. The turbine operating prescriptions presented in chapter 2 of the HCP include curtailment regimes and site management prescriptions.

Pre-project monitoring identified the presence of each covered species in the project area. The applicant determined that adverse effects to each of the covered species are unavoidable, and developed the HCP to cover take of those species caused by project operations over a period of 30 years. The HCP details measures the applicant will implement to minimize, mitigate, and monitor the unavoidable incidental take of the covered species.

Avoidance and minimization measures in the HCP to benefit the marbled murrelet include seasonal curtailment of turbine blades (turbine blades are fully stopped and feathered into the wind) and site management prescriptions to maintain transmission and distribution line flight diverters, shield artificial light sources, reduce murrelet collisions with vehicles on the project site, and minimize the artificial increase of potential nest predators in the project area. Mitigation measures in the HCP to benefit the marbled murrelet include acquisition and permanent management of conservation lands to promote the preservation and enhancement of suitable nesting habitat for the species, and funding the removal of abandoned or derelict fishing nets in the Salish Sea in which murrelets can become entangled and drown.

Avoidance and minimization measures in the HCP to benefit the bald eagle and the golden eagle include site management prescriptions to remove mammal carrion to reduce scavenging by eagles on the project site, minimize cover for prey animals such as rabbits to reduce prey-based attractions of eagles to the project site, and testing of eagle detection-based turbine curtailment technologies intended to reduce eagle collisions with operating turbine blades. If effective, the turbine curtailment triggered by automated eagle-detection will be implemented routinely. Mitigation measures in the HCP intended to benefit bald eagles and golden eagles consist of retrofitting power poles to reduce the occurrence of eagle collisions with power lines and electrocution.

The action considered in the final EIS is approval of the HCP and issuance of an ITP with a term of 30 years to the applicant, if permit issuance criteria are met.

Endangered Species Act

Section 9 of the ESA and its implementing regulations prohibit ''take'' of fish and wildlife species listed as endangered. The ESA implementing regulations extend, under certain circumstances, the prohibition of take to threatened species (50 CFR 17.31). Under section 3 of the ESA, the term ''take'' means to ''harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or attempt to engage in any such conduct'' (16 U.S.C. 1538). Under section 10(a) of the ESA, the Service may issue permits to authorize incidental take of listed fish and wildlife species. ''Incidental take'' is defined by the ESA as take that is incidental to, and not the purpose of, carrying out an otherwise lawful activity. Section 10(a)(1)(B) of the ESA contains provisions for issuing ITPs to non-Federal entities for the take of endangered and threatened species, provided the following criteria are met:

1. The taking will be incidental;
2. The applicant will, to the maximum extent practicable, minimize and mitigate the impact of such taking;
3. The applicant will ensure that adequate funding for the plan will be provided;
4. The taking will not appreciably reduce the likelihood of the survival and recovery of the species in the wild; and
5. The applicant will carry out any other measures that the Service may require as being necessary or appropriate for the purposes of the HCP.

Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act

Though the applicant is requesting incidental take for bald and golden eagles under section 10(a)(1)(B) of the ESA, consistency with the requirements of BGEPA is also necessary. The BGEPA prohibits take of eagles where ''take'' is defined as to ''pursue, shoot, shoot at, poison, wound, kill, capture, trap, collect, destroy, molest, or disturb'' and where ''disturb'' is further defined as ''to agitate or bother'' a bald or golden eagle to a degree that causes, or is likely to cause, based on the best scientific information available: (1) Injury to an eagle; (2) a decrease in its productivity, by substantially interfering with normal breeding, feeding, or sheltering behavior; or (3) nest abandonment, by substantially interfering with normal breeding, feeding, or sheltering behavior (50 CFR 22.3).

Under 50 CFR 22.26, the Service has the authority to authorize take of bald and golden eagles (generally, disturbance, injury, or killing) that occurs incidental to an otherwise lawful activity. For the Service to issue such a permit, the following required determinations must be met (see 50 CFR 22.26(f)):

1. The taking will be compatible with the preservation of the bald or golden eagle (further defined by the Service to mean ''consistent with the goals of maintaining stable or increasing breeding populations in all eagle management units and the persistence of local populations throughout the geographic range of each species'');
2. The taking will protect an interest in a particular locality;
3. The taking will be associated with, but not the purpose of, the activity;
4. The taking will be avoided and minimized by the applicant to the extent practicable;
5. The applicant will have applied all appropriate and practical compensatory mitigation measures, when required pursuant to 50 CFR 22.26(c);
6. Issuance of the permit will not preclude issuance of another permit necessary to protect an interest of higher priority as set forth in 50 CFR 22.26(e)(7); and
7. Issuance of the permit will not interfere with ongoing civil or criminal action concerning unpermitted past eagle take at the project.

The Service can provide eagle take authorization through an ITP for an HCP, which confers take authorization under the BGEPA without the need for

a separate permit, as long as the permit issuance criteria under both ESA and BGEPA will be met by the conservation measures included in the applicant's HCP. See 50 CFR 22.11(a).

National Environmental Policy Act Compliance

The development of the HCP and the proposed issuance of an ITP under this plan comprise a Federal action that triggers the need for compliance with NEPA. We prepared a draft EIS and reviewed public comments in preparation of a final EIS to analyze the environmental impacts of a range of alternatives related to the issuance of the ITP and implementation of the conservation program under the HCP. The alternatives include a no-action alternative and three action alternatives: Proposed action (alternative 1), a modified site design for the proposed action (alternative 2), and an enhanced curtailment regime alternative (alternative 3).

No-Action Alternative: Under the No-Action Alternative (Options A and B), no permit would be issued, and the applicant's HCP would not be implemented. This alternative consists of two options: Option A—No Project Operations and Option B—No Project. Option A assumes the applicant would construct the project before the Service makes a final permit decision, but would not operate the project without an ITP. Option A is included in the final EIS because the applicant informed the Service that it may initiate and complete construction of the project before the Service makes a decision on the ITP application. Option B assumes that the applicant would not construct the project without an ITP. Under this option, nothing would change from current conditions and no impacts on the human environment would result from the project.

Alternative 1 (Proposed HCP): Issuance of the requested permit and implementation of the conservation program described in the applicant's HCP. Alternative 1 is the Service's preferred alternative.

Alternative 2: Under the Modified Project Site Design Alternative, the project would not operate the five wind turbine generators (WTGs) closest to documented marbled murrelet nest locations for the duration of the ITP. The Service would issue an ITP authorizing the level of incidental take expected to result from operation and maintenance of the remaining 33 WTGs and site management activities.

Alternative 3: Under the Enhanced Curtailment Alternative, all 38 WTGs would operate under an expanded set of curtailment measures intended to minimize the potential for take of the covered species. The Service would issue an ITP authorizing the level of incidental take expected to result from covered activities in accordance with the additional curtailment measures.

The environmental consequences of each alternative were analyzed in the final EIS. The types of effects on covered species were similar across action alternatives, with take resulting from project operations being mitigated through land acquisition, derelict net removal, and power pole retrofits. Increasing the use of avoidance and minimization measures through different turbine curtailment regimes can reduce the amount of take of covered species and the amount of renewable electricity produced; a commensurate reduction in the amount of derelict net removal and power pole retrofits are expected with alternatives that increase turbine curtailment. Public comments received in response to the draft EIS were considered, and the final EIS reflects clarifications of the existing analysis to address public comments. The final EIS does not identify an environmentally preferred alternative, because the alternatives reflect a mix of outcomes relating to the amount of renewable energy production versus the extent of effects on covered species, for which there is no single metric of environmental preference.

EPA's Role in the EIS Process

The EPA is charged with reviewing all Federal agencies' EISs. Therefore, EPA is publishing a notice in the **Federal Register** announcing this EIS, as required under section 309 of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401). EPA's notices are published on Fridays. EPA serves as the repository (EIS database) for EISs prepared by Federal agencies. All EISs must be filed with EPA. You may search for EPA comments on EISs, along with EISs themselves, at *https://cdxnodengn.epa.gov/cdx-enepa-public/action/eis/search.*

Public Involvement

The Service published a notice of intent (NOI) to prepare a draft EIS in the **Federal Register** on May 3, 2018 (83 FR 19569). The NOI also announced a public scoping period (May 3, 2018, through June 4, 2018), during which we invited interested parties to provide written comments related to the proposal. Two public scoping meetings were held, in Lacey, Washington, on May 8, 2018, and in Centralia, Washington, on May 10, 2018, in accordance with NEPA procedures (40 CFR 1501.7). Using public scoping comments, we prepared a draft EIS to analyze the effects of the alternatives on the human environment. The Service published a notice of availability (NOA) of the draft EIS in the **Federal Register** on November 30, 2018 (83 FR 61664), opening a 45-day public comment period. The Service also posted the **Federal Register** NOA, notice of public scoping meeting, draft HCP, draft EIS, and a news release at *http://www.fws.gov/wafwo/.* Two public open-house meetings were held, on December 5, 2018, in Chehalis, Washington, and on December 10, 2018, in Lacey, Washington, to solicit additional input from the public on the draft EIS and draft HCP. A total of 17 comment letters and electronic submissions were received from the public. The official comment period ended on January 14, 2019.

Next Steps

We will evaluate the permit application, associated documents, and public comments in reaching a final decision on whether the application meets the requirements of section 10(a) of the ESA (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*). We will evaluate whether the proposed permit action would comply with section 7 of the ESA by conducting an intra-Service section 7 consultation. We will use the results of this consultation, in combination with the above findings, in our final analysis to determine whether or not to issue an ITP. If the requirements are met, we will issue the ITP to the applicant. We will issue a record of decision and issue or deny the ITP no sooner than 30 days after publication of the EPA's NOA of the final EIS in the **Federal Register**.

Public Review

We are not requesting public comments on the final EIS and HCP, but any written comments we receive will become part of the public record associated with this action. Before including your address, phone number, email address, or other personal identifying information in your comment, you should be aware that your entire comment—including your personal identifying information—may be made publicly available at any time. While you can request in your comment that we withhold your personal identifying information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so. All submissions from organizations or businesses, and from individuals identifying themselves as representatives or officials of organizations or businesses, will be made available for public disclosure in their entirety.

Authority

We provide this notice in accordance with the requirements of section 10(c) of the ESA and its implementing regulations (50 CFR 17.22 and 17.32) and NEPA and its implementing regulations (40 CFR 1506.6).

Dated: May 8, 2019.

Robyn Thorson,

Regional Director, Pacific Region, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

[FR Doc. 2019–11393 Filed 5–30–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4333–15–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Indian Affairs

[190A2100DD/AAKC001030/ A0A501010.999900 253G]

Final Environmental Impact Statement for the Ho-Chunk Nation Fee-to-Trust and Casino Project, City of Beloit, Rock County, Wisconsin

AGENCY: Bureau of Indian Affairs, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of availability.

SUMMARY: This notice advises the public that the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), as lead agency, with the City of Beloit, Wisconsin Department of Transportation, Ho-Chunk Nation (Nation), and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) serving as cooperating agencies, intends to file a Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) with the EPA in connection with the Nation's application for transfer into trust by the United States of approximately 33 acres for gaming and other purposes in the City of Beloit, Rock County, Wisconsin.

DATES: The Record of Decision for the proposed action will be issued on or after 30 days from the date the EPA publishes its Notice of Availability in the **Federal Register**. Any comments on the FEIS must arrive on or before that date.

ADDRESSES: You may mail or hand-deliver written comments to Mr. Timothy LaPointe, Regional Director, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Midwest Region, Norman Pointe II Building, 5600 West American Boulevard, Suite 500, Bloomington, Minnesota 55347. Please include your name, return address, and the caption: ''FEIS Comments, Ho-Chunk Nation Fee-to-Trust and Casino Project,'' on the first page of your written comments. See the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section of this notice for addresses where the FEIS is available for review.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Timothy Guyah, Archaeologist, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Midwest Region, Norman Pointe II Building, 5600 West American Boulevard, Suite 500, Bloomington, MN 55347; phone: (612) 725–4512; email: *timothy.guyah@bia.gov.* Information is also available online at *www.ho-chunkbeloiteis.com.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Tribe proposes to develop a casino-hotel resort on approximately 33 acres in the City of Beloit, Rock County, Wisconsin. The BIA published a Notice of Intent to prepare an EIS in the **Federal Register** on November 26, 2012 (77 FR 70460), and in The Daily News, *The Janesville Gazette,* and *The Rockford Register Star.* The BIA held a public scoping meeting on December 13, 2012, at Aldrich Middle School in Beloit, Wisconsin. The BIA published a Notice of Availability for the Draft EIS in the **Federal Register** on November 9, 2018 (83 FR 56096), and in *The Daily News, The Janesville Gazette,* and *The Rockford Register Star.* The BIA held a public hearing for the proposed project on December 11, 2018, at Aldrich Middle School.

Background: The Tribe's proposed project consists of the following components: (1) The Department of the Interior's (Department) transfer of approximately 33 acres from fee to trust status; (2) issuance of a determination by the Secretary of the Interior pursuant to Section 20 of the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act, 25 U.S.C. 2719; and (3) the development of the trust parcel. The proposed casino-hotel resort would include a hotel, convention center, outdoor amphitheater, several restaurant facilities, waterpark, retail buildings, and parking facilities. Access to the project site would be provided via three driveways, one along Willowbrook Road and two along Colley Road. The following alternatives are considered in the FEIS: (1) Proposed Project; (2) Reduced Casino and Commercial Development; (3) Retail Development; and (4) No Action/No Development. The BIA identifies Alternative 1 the Preferred Alternative as discussed in the FEIS.

The information and analysis contained in the FEIS, as well as its evaluation and assessment of the Preferred Alternative, will assist the Department in its review of the issues presented in the fee-to-trust application. The Preferred Alternative does not reflect the Department's final decision because the Department must further evaluate all of the criteria listed in 25 CFR part 151 and 25 CFR part 292. The Department's consideration and analysis of the applicable regulations may lead to a final decision that selects an alternative other than the Preferred Alternative, including no action, or a variant of the Preferred or another of the alternatives analyzed in the FEIS.

Environmental issues addressed in the FEIS include geology and soils, water resources, air quality, biological resources, cultural and paleontological resources, socio-economic conditions (including environmental justice), transportation and circulation, land use, public services, noise, hazardous materials, aesthetics, cumulative effects, and indirect and growth-inducing effects.

Locations Where the FEIS is Available for Review: The FEIS will be available for review at the Beloit Public Library located at 605 Eclipse Blvd., Beloit, Wisconsin 53511, and online at *www.ho-chunkbeloiteis.com.* To obtain a compact disk copy of the FEIS, please provide your name and address in writing to Mr. Timothy Guyah, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Midwest Regional Office. Contact information is listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section of this notice. Individual paper copies of the FEIS will be provided only upon payment of applicable printing expenses by the requestor for the number of copies requested.

Public Comment Availability: Comments, including names and addresses of respondents, will be available for public review at the BIA address shown in the **ADDRESSES** section, during regular business hours, 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, except holidays. Before including your address, phone number, email address, or other personal identifying information in your comment, you should be aware that your entire comment—including your personal identifying information may be made publicly available at any time. While you can ask in your comment that your personal identifying information be withheld from public review, the BIA cannot guarantee that this will occur.

Authority: This notice is published pursuant to Sec. 1503.1 of the Council of Environmental Quality Regulations (40 CFR parts 1500 through 1508) and Sec. 46.305 of the Department of the Interior Regulations (43 CFR part 46), implementing the procedural requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act of l969, as amended (42 U.S.C. 4371, *et seq.*), and is in the exercise of authority delegated to the Assistant Secretary—Indian Affairs by 209 DM 8.

Dated: May 17, 2019.

Tara Sweeney,

Assistant Secretary—Indian Affairs.

[FR Doc. 2019–11382 Filed 5–30–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4337–15–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Indian Affairs

[192D0102DR/DS5A300000/DR.5A311.IA000118]

Final Environmental Impact Statement for the Tule River Tribe's Proposed Fee-to-Trust and Eagle Mountain Casino Relocation Project, Tulare County, California

AGENCY: Bureau of Indian Affairs, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice advises the public that the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), as lead agency, with the Tule River Indian Tribe (Tribe), City of Porterville (City), Tulare County (County), California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) serving as cooperating agencies, intends to file a Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) with the EPA in connection with the Tribe's application for transfer into trust by the United States of approximately 40 acres for gaming and other purposes in the City of Porterville, Tulare County, California.

DATES: The BIA will issue a Record of Decision for the proposed action on or after 30 days after the date the EPA publishes its Notice of Availability in the **Federal Register**. The BIA must receive any comments on the FEIS before that date.

ADDRESSES: You may mail or hand-deliver written comments to Amy Dutschke, Regional Director, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Pacific Region, 2800 Cottage Way, Sacramento, CA 95825. Please include your name, return address, and the caption ''FEIS Comments, Tule River Tribe Casino Relocation Project'' on the first page of your written comments. You may also submit comments through email to Chad Broussard, Environmental Protection Specialist, Bureau of Indian Affairs, at *chad.broussard@bia.gov.* If emailing comments, please use ''FEIS Comments, Tule River Tribe Casino Relocation Project'' as the subject of your email.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Chad Broussard, Environmental Protection Specialist, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Pacific Regional Office, 2800 Cottage Way, Room W–2820, Sacramento, California 95825; telephone: (916) 978–6165; email: *chad.broussard@bia.gov.* Information is also available online at *www.tulerivereis.com.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Tribe proposes to construct a casino resort on the approximately 40-acre trust property in Tulare County, California. The BIA published a Notice of Intent (NOI) to prepare an EIS in the **Federal Register** on December 30, 2016 (81 FR 96477), and in the *Porterville Recorder,* and held a public scoping meeting on January 23, 2017, at the Veterans Memorial Building, in Porterville, California. The BIA published the Notice of Availability (NOA) of the Draft EIS in the **Federal Register** on September 21, 2018 (83 FR 47935), and held a public hearing on October 15, 2018, at the Veterans Memorial Building in Porterville, California.

Background: The Tribe's proposed project consists of the following components: (1) The Department's transfer of approximately 40 acres from fee to trust status; (2) issuance of a determination by the Secretary of the Interior pursuant to Section 20 of the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act, 25 U.S.C. 2719; and (3) the development of the trust parcel and the off-site improvement areas. The proposed casino-hotel resort would include a hotel, convention center, multipurpose event space, several restaurant facilities, parking facilities and water reclamation infrastructure. The new facility would replace the Tribe's existing casino, and the existing casino buildings would be converted to Tribal government or service uses.

The following alternatives are considered in the FEIS: (1) Proposed Project; (2) Proposed Project with On-Site Water and Wastewater Systems; (3) Reduced Intensity Hotel and Casino; (4) Non-Gaming Hotel and Conference Center; (5) Expansion of Existing Eagle Mountain Casino; and (6) No Action Alternative. The BIA identified Alternative 1 as the Preferred Alternative as discussed in the FEIS.

The information and analysis contained in the FEIS, as well as its evaluation and assessment of the Preferred Alternative, will assist the Department of the Interior (Department) in its review of the issues presented in the fee-to-trust application. The Preferred Alternative does not reflect the Department's final decision because the Department must further evaluate all of the criteria listed in 25 CFR part 151 and 25 CFR part 292. The Department's consideration and analysis of the applicable regulations may lead to a final decision that selects an alternative other than the Preferred Alternative, including no action, or a variant of the Preferred or another of the alternatives analyzed in the FEIS.

Environmental issues addressed in the FEIS include geology and soils, water resources, air quality, biological resources, cultural and paleontological resources, socioeconomic conditions (including environmental justice), transportation and circulation, land use, public services, noise, hazardous materials, aesthetics, cumulative effects, and indirect and growth inducing effects.

Locations Where the FEIS is Available for Review: The FEIS is available for review during regular business hours at the BIA Pacific Regional Office at the address noted above in the **ADDRESSES** section of this notice, and the Porterville Public Library at 41 West Thurman Avenue in Porterville, California. The FEIS is also available online at *www.tulerivereis.com.* To obtain a compact disc copy of the FEIS, please provide your name and address in writing or by phone to Chad Broussard, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Pacific Regional Office. Contact information is listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section of this notice. Individual paper copies of the FEIS will be provided upon payment of applicable printing expenses by the requestor for the number of copies requested.

Public Comment Availability: Comments, including names and addresses of respondents, will be available for public review at the BIA address shown in the **ADDRESSES** section, during regular business hours, 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, except holidays. Before including your address, telephone number, email address, or other personal identifying information in your comment, you should be aware that your entire comment—including your personal identifying information—may be made publicly available at any time. While you can ask in your comment that your personal identifying information be withheld from public review, the BIA cannot guarantee that this will occur.

Authority: This notice is published pursuant to Sec. 1503.1 of the Council of Environmental Quality Regulations (40 CFR parts 1500 through 1508) and Sec. 46.305 of the Department of the Interior Regulations (43 CFR part 46), implementing the procedural requirements of the NEPA of l969, as amended (42 U.S.C. 4371, *et seq.*), and is in the exercise of authority delegated to the Assistant Secretary—Indian Affairs by 209 DM 8.

Dated: May 20, 2019.

John Tahsuda,

Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary—Indian Affairs.

[FR Doc. 2019–11383 Filed 5–30–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4337–15–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

[LLOR930000.L16100000.DS0000. LXSS072H0000.19X.HAG 19–0013]

Notice of Availability of the Draft Southeastern Oregon Resource Management Plan Amendment and Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Malheur Field Office, Vale District, Oregon

AGENCY: Bureau of Land Management, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of Availability.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA), as amended, and the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA), as amended, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) has prepared a Draft Southeastern Oregon Resource Management Plan (RMP) Amendment and Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the Malheur Field Office of the Vale District and, by this notice, is announcing the opening of the comment period.

DATES: To ensure that comments will be considered, the BLM must receive written comments on the Draft Southeastern Oregon RMP Amendment and Draft EIS within 90 days following the date the Environmental Protection Agency publishes its notice of availability of the Draft Southeastern Oregon RMP Amendment and Draft EIS in the **Federal Register**. The BLM will announce future meetings or hearings and any other public participation activities at least 15 days in advance through public notices, media releases, and/or mailings.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments related to the Draft Southeastern Oregon RMP Amendment and Draft EIS by any of the following methods:

- *Website: https://go.usa.gov/xnsQx.*
- *Email: BLM_OR_VL_SEORMP@blm.gov.*
- *Fax:* 541–473–6213.
- *Mail:* SEORMPA, c/o Vale District BLM, 100 Oregon Street, Vale, OR 97918.

The Draft Southeastern Oregon RMP Amendment and Draft EIS and accompanying background documents are available at the website: *https://go.usa.gov/xnsQx.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Renee Straub, Assistant Field Manager, 541–473–6289; 100 Oregon Street, Vale, OR 97918; *BLM_OR_VL_Mail@blm.gov.* Contact Ms. Straub to have your name added to our mailing list. Persons who use a telecommunications device for the deaf (TDD) may call the Federal Relay Service (FRS) at 1–800–877–8339 to contact the above individual during normal business hours. FRS is available 24 hours a day, seven days a week, to leave a message or a question with the above individual. You will receive a reply during normal business hours.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, 43 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.,* is the statutory authority that provides the primary direction to the BLM to develop, maintain, amend, and revise land use plans, which provide for the use of public lands. Further, FLPMA provides that the BLM shall manage the public lands under the principles of multiple use and sustained yield (Sec. 103, 43 U.S.C. 1702; Sec 202, 43 U.S.C. 1712; and Sec. 302, 43 U.S.C. 1732). The southeastern Oregon planning area covers approximately 4.6 million acres of public lands in Malheur, Grant, Harney, and Baker Counties in Oregon. The area is characterized by a basin and range topography, with remote canyons, desert, and mountain systems. The Draft Southeastern Oregon RMP Amendment and Draft EIS includes a range of five alternatives designed to address three main issues raised in a 2010 settlement agreement: Lands with wilderness characteristics, off highway vehicle (OHV) use, and livestock grazing. Resource uses not addressed by the alternatives in this focused amendment will continue as defined under the 2002 Southeastern Oregon RMP, as amended by the 2015 and 2019 Oregon Greater Sage-Grouse Approved RMP Amendments.

The following is an overview of the five alternatives:

- The No Action Alternative represents the continuation of existing management under the 2002 Southeastern Oregon RMP and Record of Decision (ROD) (as amended by the 2015 Oregon Greater Sage-Grouse RMP Amendment) with the inclusion of interim management stipulations outlined in the 2010 settlement agreement. These stipulations require the protection of wilderness characteristics in 76 public land units where the BLM's updated inventory found wilderness characteristics to exist.
- Alternative A is the BLM's preferred alternative and reflects the continuation of existing management under the 2002 Southeastern Oregon RMP and ROD (as amended by the 2015 Oregon Greater Sage-Grouse RMP Amendment) without the restrictions of the 2010 settlement agreement. The 2002 Southeastern Oregon RMP and ROD did not provide specific management for, or protection of, lands with wilderness characteristics. If this alternative were selected, the 2002 Southeastern Oregon RMP and ROD would not prioritize protection of lands with wilderness characteristics outside of existing wilderness study areas. Processing voluntary grazing permit relinquishment and implementation of measures to address standards and guidelines for rangeland health would continue as under current management and policy. Management of all other resources would continue under the 2002 Southeastern Oregon RMP, as amended. Existing allocations at the land use planning level (such as visual resource management classes, OHV categories, and rights-of-way authorizations) across the planning area would not change. Under Alternative A, the BLM would continue to provide for a sustainable yield of forage for livestock grazing while maintaining resource values for long-term multiple use, consistent with management objectives, and would be unchanged from current practices.

Alternatives B, C, and D would establish new management protections for units of public land (outside of existing wilderness study areas) that have been identified as having wilderness characteristics. The specific units identified for protection varies by alternative.

- Alternative B reflects the highest level of protection required by the 2010 settlement agreement. Alternative B prioritizes protection of wilderness characteristics in all 76 units determined to possess wilderness characteristics. The 76 wilderness characteristics units and all wilderness study areas would be managed as closed to OHV use, and existing primitive routes would be closed to motorized travel. In addition, in all other units where off-road vehicle use is currently allowed (referred to as ''open''), OHV use would be limited to existing roads and primitive routes. To address the 2010 settlement agreement in this alternative, where existing livestock grazing practices are found to be significant causal factors for non-attainment of standards and guidelines for rangeland health, the BLM would suspend grazing permits, either at the allotment- or pasture-scale, for the duration of the RMP in units identified

in the 2010 settlement agreement. Should the BLM receive a voluntary permit relinquishment in a wilderness study area, designated national wild and scenic river corridor, designated national historic trail, area of critical environmental concern, research natural area, a unit found to possess wilderness characteristics, or designated critical habitat, the BLM would designate the units as unavailable to grazing (or reduced grazing use where common use by multiple permittees occurs) for the life of the Draft Southeastern Oregon RMP Amendment and Draft EIS.

• Alternative C prioritizes protection of 27 of the 76 units found to have wilderness characteristics. Use of OHVs in these 27 units would be limited to existing roads and primitive routes, unless currently designated as limited to designated routes or closed to OHV use. This alternative would continue existing OHV open management in eight specific units located in the north half of the planning area. For all other units currently managed as open to OHV use, Alternative C would change management to limited to existing roads and primitive routes for motorized vehicle use. The BLM would continue to follow existing policy when livestock grazing practices are found to be significant causal factors for non-attainment of standards and guidelines for rangeland health. The BLM would also continue to follow existing policy when a voluntary grazing permit relinquishment is received.

• Alternative D reflects an alternative method for addressing lands with wilderness characteristic units, OHV use, and livestock grazing that is required by the 2010 settlement agreement. This alternative is less protective than Alternative B. Alternative D prioritizes the protection of 33 of the 76 units found to have wilderness characteristics. As required by the 2010 settlement agreement, all 76 units with wilderness characteristics would be managed as OHV limited, unless currently allocated as limited to designated routes or closed to OHV use. Wilderness study areas would continue to be managed under the 2002 Southeastern Oregon RMP, as amended, as limited to designated routes under this alternative. To address the 2010 settlement agreement in Alternative D, where existing livestock grazing practices are found to be a significant causal factor for non-attainment of standards and guidelines for rangeland health, the BLM would suspend term grazing permits, either at the allotment- or pasture-scale, for the duration of the term permit (generally up to 10 years) or until monitoring indicates that significant progress is made toward meeting standards and guidelines in units identified in the 2010 settlement agreement. Should the BLM receive a permit relinquishment in a wilderness study area, designated national wild and scenic river corridor, or designated national historic trail, the BLM would designate the unit as unavailable to grazing (or reduced grazing use where common use by multiple permittees occurs) for the life of the document.

Under Alternatives B, C, and D, units that are identified for the protection of wilderness characteristics would be designated as visual resource management class II, land tenure zone 1 (retention in public ownership), and as exclusion units for major rights-of-way and commercial renewable energy projects. Under Alternatives B, C, and D, a 250-foot setback unit would be established to provide the BLM with management flexibility to adapt to resources needs, threats, and opportunities along boundary roads, while maintaining or enhancing the values within the protected units.

Alternative A has been identified as the preferred alternative per 40 CFR 1502.14(e). However, identification of a preferred alternative does not represent the final agency decision. For this reason, the BLM encourages comments on all alternatives and management actions described in the Draft Southeastern Oregon RMP Amendment and Draft EIS.

Following the 90-day comment period, the BLM will develop a Proposed Southeastern Oregon RMP Amendment and Final EIS which will reflect changes or adjustments based on public comments.

You may submit comments on the Draft Southeastern Oregon RMP Amendment and Draft EIS in writing to the BLM at any public meeting or through any of the methods identified in the **ADDRESSES** section above. All comments must be received by the end of the comment period. Comments submitted must include the commenter's name and street address. Whenever possible, please include reference to either the page or section in the document to which the comment applies.

This notice begins the 90-day comment period for the Draft Southeastern Oregon RMP Amendment and Draft EIS. Please note that public comments and information submitted, including names, street addresses, and email addresses of persons who submit comments, will be available for public review and disclosure at the above address during regular business hours (8 a.m. to 4 p.m.), Monday through Friday, except holidays.

Before including your address, phone number, email address, or other personally identifiable information in your comment, you should be aware that your entire comment—including your personally identifiable information—may be made publicly available at any time. While you can ask the BLM in your comment to withhold your personally identifiable information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so. All submissions from organizations or businesses, and from individuals identifying themselves as representatives or officials of organizations or businesses, are available for public inspection in their entirety.

Authority: 40 CFR 1506.6, 40 CFR 1506.10, and 43 CFR 1610.2.

Theresa M. Hanley,

Acting State Director, Oregon/Washington.

[FR Doc. 2019–11290 Filed 5–30–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310–33–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

[LLWO260000 L10600000.HG0000]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Submission to the Office of Management and Budget for Review and Approval; Protection, Management, and Control of Wild Horses and Burros

AGENCY: Bureau of Land Management, Interior.

ACTION: 30-Day notice and request for comments.

SUMMARY: The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) has submitted an information collection request to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to continue the collection of information from those who wish to adopt and obtain title to wild horses and burros. The OMB previously approved this information collection activity, and assigned it control number 1004–0042.

DATES: The OMB is required to respond to this information collection request within 60 days but may respond after 30 days. For maximum consideration, written comments should be received on or before July 1, 2019.

ADDRESSES: Please submit comments directly to the Desk Officer for the Department of the Interior (OMB #1004–0042), Office of Management and Budget, Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, fax 202–395–5806,

or by electronic mail at *OIRA_submission@omb.eop.gov.* Please provide a copy of your comments to the BLM. You may do so via mail, fax, or electronic mail.

Mail: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, 1849 C Street NW, Room 2134LM, Attention: Jean Sonneman, Washington, DC 20240.

Fax: To Jean Sonneman at 202–245–0050.

Electronic mail: jesonnem@blm.gov.

Please indicate ''Attn: 1004–0042'' regardless of the form of your comments.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Holle Waddell, at 405–579–1860. Persons who use a telecommunication device for the deaf may call the Federal Relay Service at 1–800–877–8339, to leave a message for Mrs. Waddell. You may also review the information collection request online at *http://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. 3501–3521) and OMB regulations at 5 CFR part 1320 provide that an agency may not conduct or sponsor a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. Until OMB approves a collection of information, you are not obligated to respond. In order to obtain and renew an OMB control number, Federal agencies are required to seek public comment on information collection and recordkeeping activities (see 5 CFR 1320.8(d) and 1320.12(a)).

As required at 5 CFR 1320.8(d), the BLM published a 60-day notice in the **Federal Register** on October 31, 2018 (83 FR 54773), and the comment period ended December 31, 2018. The BLM received one substantive comment outlining concerns regarding the combining of the sales and adoption applications on a single form. The commenter explained that by having a combined form it may be more difficult for the public to obtain records from the BLM on individual adoptions and sales. The new format of the combined sales and adoption form results in minimal burdens on the public and would allow the BLM to implement sales and adoptions at minimal costs. The public will continue to be able to obtain data about sales and adoptions separately from the BLM. Consequently, the BLM sees no reason to separate the sales and adoption form.

The BLM now requests comments on the following subjects:

1. Whether the collection of information is necessary for the proper functioning of the BLM, including whether the information will have practical utility;

2. The accuracy of the BLM's estimate of the burden of collecting the information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;

3. The quality, utility and clarity of the information to be collected; and

4. How to minimize the information collection burden on those who are to respond, including the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other forms of information technology.

Please send comments as directed under **ADDRESSES** and **DATES**. Please refer to OMB control number 1004–0042 in your correspondence. Before including your address, phone number, email address, or other personal identifying information in your comment, you should be aware that your entire comment—including your personal identifying information—may be made publicly available at any time. While you can ask us in your comment to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

The following information pertains to this request:

Title: Protection, Management, and Control of Wild Horses and Burros (43 CFR part 4700).

Forms: Form 4710–10, Application for Adoption/Sale of Wild Horse(s) and Burro(s); 4710–24, Foster Care/Training Facility Requirement Form.

OMB Control Number: 1004–0042.

Abstract: This notice pertains to the collection of information that enables the BLM to administer its private maintenance (*i.e.,* adoption and sale) program for wild horses and burros. The BLM uses the information to determine if applicants are qualified to provide humane care and proper treatment to wild horses and burros in compliance with the Wild Free-Roaming Horses and Burros Act (16 U.S.C. 1331–1340).

Frequency: On occasion.

Description of Respondents: Those who wish to adopt or purchase and obtain title or bill of sale to wild horses and burros.

Estimated Number of Responses Annually: 7,943.

Estimated Reporting and Recordkeeping ''Hour'' Burden Annually: 3,822.

Estimated Reporting and Recordkeeping ''Non-Hour Cost'' Burden Annually: $2,400.

The estimated burdens are itemized in the following table:

A. Type of response	B. Number of responses	C. Time per response (minutes)	D. Total hours (column B × column C)
Application for Adoption and Sale of Wild Horses or Burros 43 CFR 4750.3–1 and 4750.3–2 Form 4710–10	7,400	30	3,700
Supporting Information and Certification for Private Maintenance of More Than Four Wild Horses or Burros 43 CFR 4750.3–3	6	10	1
Request to Terminate Private Maintenance and Care Agreement 43 CFR 4750.4–3	75	30	38
Request for Replacement Animals or Refund 43 CFR 4750.4–4	12	30	6
Facility Requirement Form Form 4710–24	450	10	75
Totals	7,943	.....	3,820

The authority for this action is the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*).

Chandra Little,

Bureau of Land Management, Regulatory Analyst.

[FR Doc. 2019–11380 Filed 5–30–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310–84–P

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

United States Section; Notice of Availability of a Draft Environmental Assessment (EA) and Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) for Aquatic Habitat Restoration in the Rio Grande Canalization Project

AGENCY: United States Section, International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico (USIBWC).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to Section 102(2)(c) of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969; the Council on Environmental Quality Final Regulations, and the United States Section, Operational Procedures for Implementing Section 102 of NEPA, published in the **Federal Register** September 2, 1981, (the United States Section hereby gives notice that the *Draft Environmental Assessment and Finding of No Significant Impact for Aquatic Habitat Restoration in the Rio Grande Canalization Project* is available. An Environmental Impact Statement will not be prepared unless additional information which may affect this decision is brought to our attention within 30 days from the date of this Notice.

DATES: *Public Comments:* USIBWC will consider substantive comments from the public and stakeholders for 30 days after the date of publication of this NOA in the **Federal Register**.

Please note all written and email comments received during the comment period will become part of the public record, including any personal information you may provide. Before including your address, phone number, email address, or other personal identifying information in your comment, you should be aware that your entire comment—including your personal identifying information—may be made publicly available at any time. While you can ask us in your comment to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so. All submissions from organizations or businesses, and from individuals identifying themselves as representatives or officials of organizations or businesses, will be made available for public disclosure in their entirety.

Public Hearing: USIBWC will be conducting a public hearing on June 12, 2019, 5 to 7 p.m., Las Cruces City Hall, 2nd Floor, Conference Room 2007B, 700 N. Main Street, Las Cruces, NM 88001.

ADDRESSES: Comments should be sent to: Elizabeth Verdecchia, Natural Resources Specialist, USIBWC, 4171 N. Mesa, C–100; El Paso, Texas 79902. Telephone: (915) 832–4701, Fax: (915) 493–2428, email: *Elizabeth.Verdecchia@ibwc.gov.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Elizabeth Verdecchia, Natural Resources Specialist, USIBWC, 4171 N. Mesa, C–100; El Paso, Texas 79902. Telephone: (915) 832–4701, Fax: (915) 493–2428, email: *Elizabeth.Verdecchia@ibwc.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background: The USIBWC is identifying aquatic habitat restoration projects within the Rio Grande Canalization Project (RGCP). On June 4, 2009, the USIBWC issued a Record of Decision (ROD) on the long-term management of the RGCP. The ROD committed the USIBWC to the restoration of aquatic and riparian habitat at up to 30 sites over 10 years (through 2019).

The purpose is to identify, design, and implement aquatic habitat restoration sites to satisfy USIBWC's commitment for aquatic habitat in the 2009 ROD. Restoration actions could include invasive vegetation removal, native vegetation planting, overbank lowering, bank cuts, natural levee breaches, secondary channels, bank destabilization, channel widening, arroyo mouth management, construction of inset floodplains, and use of supplemental water for on-site irrigation.

The EA evaluates potential impacts of eight alternatives, including the No Action Alternative and the following sites: Yeso Arroyo, Angostura Arroyo, Broad Canyon Arroyo, Selden Point Bar, Las Cruces Effluent, Mesilla Valley Bosque State Park, and Downstream of Courchesne Bridge. Under the Preferred Alternative, USIBWC would implement up to four sites (Broad Canyon Arroyo, Selden Point Bar, Las Cruces Effluent, and Downstream of Courchesne Bridge). Permits would be required from the United States Army Corps of Engineers for dredge and fill of Waters of the United States, per the Clean Water Act Sections 404 and 401. Alternatives Las Cruces Effluent and Downstream of Courchesne Bridge would require engineering designs prior to construction, while Alternatives Broad Canyon Arroyo and Selden Point Bar, which are smaller and less complicated projects, could be constructed from conceptual designs.

Potential impacts on natural, cultural, and other resources were evaluated in the Draft EA. A FONSI has been prepared for the Preferred Alternatives, based on a review of the facts and analyses contained in the Draft EA.

Availability: The electronic version of the Draft EA is available at the USIBWC web page: *https://www.ibwc.gov/EMD/EIS_EA_Public_Comment.html.*

Dated: May 24, 2019.

Matt Myers,

Chief Legal Counsel, International Boundary and Water Commission, United States Section.

[FR Doc. 2019–11394 Filed 5–30–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4710–03–P

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION

United States and Mexico; United States Section; Notice of Availability of a Draft Environmental Assessment (EA) and Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) for the Continued Implementation of the River Management Plan for the Rio Grande Canalization Project

AGENCY: United States Section, International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico (USIBWC).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to Section 102(2)(c) of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969; the Council on Environmental Quality Final Regulations, and the United States Section, Operational Procedures for Implementing Section 102 of NEPA, published in the **Federal Register** September 2, 1981, the United States Section hereby gives notice that the *Draft Environmental Assessment and Finding of No Significant Impact for the Continued Implementation of the River Management Plan for the Rio Grande Canalization Project* is available. An Environmental Impact Statement will not be prepared unless additional information which may affect this decision is brought to our attention within 30 days from the date of this Notice.

DATES: *Public Comments:* USIBWC will consider substantive comments from the public and stakeholders for 30 days after

the date of publication of this NOA in the **Federal Register**.

Please note all written and email comments received during the comment period will become part of the public record, including any personal information you may provide. Before including your address, phone number, email address, or other personal identifying information in your comment, you should be aware that your entire comment—including your personal identifying information—may be made publicly available at any time. While you can ask us in your comment to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so. All submissions from organizations or businesses, and from individuals identifying themselves as representatives or officials of organizations or businesses, will be made available for public disclosure in their entirety.

Public Hearings: USIBWC will be conducting two public hearings: June 18, 2019; 10 a.m. to 12 p.m., Las Cruces City Hall, 2nd Floor, Conference Room 2007A, 700 N. Main Street, Las Cruces, NM 88001; and June 19, 2019; 5–7 p.m., USIBWC American Dam/Carlos Marin Field Office, 2616 W. Paisano Drive, El Paso, TX 79922.

ADDRESSES: Comments should be sent to: Elizabeth Verdecchia, Natural Resources Specialist, USIBWC, 4171 N. Mesa, C–100; El Paso, Texas 79902. Telephone: (915) 832–4701, Fax: (915) 493–2428, email: *Elizabeth.Verdecchia@ibwc.gov.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Elizabeth Verdecchia, Natural Resources Specialist, USIBWC, 4171 N. Mesa, C–100; El Paso, Texas 79902. Telephone: (915) 832–4701, Fax: (915) 493–2428, email: *Elizabeth.Verdecchia@ibwc.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background: On June 4, 2009, the USIBWC issued a Record of Decision (ROD) on the long-term management of the Rio Grande Canalization Project (RGCP) through 2019. The ROD committed the USIBWC to implement environmental measures, change management practices, and update the River Management Plan (RMP). The RMP covers levee maintenance; vegetation management; continued implementation and maintenance of restoration sites; endangered species management; channel maintenance; and channel maintenance alternatives (CMAs) within the USIBWC right-of-way (ROW). The EA will replace the ROD and proposes a timeline to implement the RMP through 2030. The EA evaluates potential impacts of seven alternatives, including the No Action Alternative. Under the Preferred Alternative, USIBWC would continue implementation of the RMP; designate up to 65 miles through the USIBWC ROW for the New Mexico Rio Grande Trail and Texas trails; re-evaluate and construct additional CMAs potentially outside of the ROW; increase efforts to engage stakeholders through the Sediment Control Initiative Federal Workgroup and stakeholder groups; and transfer up to 500 acres of restoration outside of the USIBWC jurisdiction of either No-Mow Zone managed grasslands or unsuccessful habitat restoration, via partnerships.

Potential impacts on natural, cultural, and other resources were evaluated. A Finding of No Significant Impact has been prepared for the Preferred Alternative based on a review of the facts and analyses contained in the Draft EA.

Availability: The electronic version of the Draft EA is available from the USIBWC web page: *https://www.ibwc.gov/EMD/EIS_EA_Public_Comment.html*

Dated: May 24, 2019.

Matt Myers,

Chief Legal Counsel, International Boundary and Water Commission, United States Section.

[FR Doc. 2019–11401 Filed 5–30–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7010–01–P

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

Notice of Receipt of Complaint; Solicitation of Comments Relating to the Public Interest

AGENCY: U.S. International Trade Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given that the U.S. International Trade Commission has received an amended complaint entitled *Certain Touch-Controlled Mobile Devices, Computers, and Components Thereof, DN 3389;* the Commission is soliciting comments on any public interest issues raised by the complaint or complainant's filing pursuant to the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Lisa R. Barton, Secretary to the Commission, U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street SW, Washington, DC 20436, telephone (202) 205–2000. The public version of the complaint can be accessed on the Commission's Electronic Document Information System (EDIS) at *https://edis.usitc.gov,* and will be 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, Washington, DC 20436, telephone (202) 205–2000.

General information concerning the Commission may also be obtained by accessing its internet server at United States International Trade Commission (USITC) at *https://www.usitc.gov.* The public record for this investigation may be viewed on the Commission's Electronic Document Information System (EDIS) at *https://edis.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 has received an amended complaint and a submission pursuant to § 210.8(b) of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure filed on behalf of Neodron Ltd. on May 23, 2019. The original complaint was filed on May 22, 2019 and a notice of receipt of complaint; solicitation of comments relating to the public interest is scheduled to publish in the **Federal Register** on May 29, 2019. The amended complaint alleges violations of section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1337) in the importation into the United States, the sale for importation, and the sale within the United States after importation of certain touch-controlled mobile devices, computers, and components thereof. The amended complaint names as respondents: Amazon.com, Inc. of Seattle, WA; Dell Technologies Inc. of Round Rock, TX; HP Inc., of Palo Alto, CA; Lenovo Group Ltd. of China; Lenovo (United States) Inc. of Morrisville, NC; Microsoft Corporation of Redmond, WA; Motorola Mobility LLC of Chicago, IL; Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd of Korea; and Samsung Electronics America, Inc. of Ridgefield Park, NJ. The complainant requests that the Commission issue a limited exclusion order, cease and desist orders, and impose a bond upon respondents' alleged infringing articles during the 60-day Presidential review period pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 1337(j).

Proposed respondents, other interested parties, and members of the public are invited to file comments, not to exceed five (5) pages in length, inclusive of attachments, on any public interest issues raised by the complaint or § 210.8(b) filing. Comments should address whether issuance of the relief specifically requested by the

complainant in this investigation would affect the public health and welfare in the United States, competitive conditions in the United States economy, the production of like or directly competitive articles in the United States, or United States consumers.

In particular, the Commission is interested in comments that:

(i) Explain how the articles potentially subject to the requested remedial orders are used in the United States;

(ii) identify any public health, safety, or welfare concerns in the United States relating to the requested remedial orders;

(iii) identify like or directly competitive articles that complainant, its licensees, or third parties make in the United States which could replace the subject articles if they were to be excluded;

(iv) indicate whether complainant, complainant's licensees, and/or third party suppliers have the capacity to replace the volume of articles potentially subject to the requested exclusion order and/or a cease and desist order within a commercially reasonable time; and

(v) explain how the requested remedial orders would impact United States consumers.

Written submissions on the public interest must be filed no later than by close of business, eight calendar days after the date of publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**. There will be further opportunities for comment on the public interest after the issuance of any final initial determination in this investigation. Any written submissions on other issues should be filed no later than by close of business nine calendar days after the date of publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**. Complainant may file a reply to any written submission no later than the date on which complainant's reply would be due under § 210.8(c)(2) of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (19 CFR 210.8(c)(2)).

Persons filing written submissions must file the original document electronically on or before the deadlines stated above and submit 8 true paper copies to the Office of the Secretary by noon the next day pursuant to § 210.4(f) of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (19 CFR 210.4(f)). Submissions should refer to the docket number (''Docket No. 3389'') in a prominent place on the cover page and/or the first page. (*See* Handbook for Electronic Filing Procedures, Electronic Filing Procedures. [1]) Persons with questions regarding filing should contact the Secretary (202–205–2000).

Any person desiring to submit a document to the Commission in confidence must request confidential treatment. All such requests should be directed to the Secretary to the Commission and must include a full statement of the reasons why the Commission should grant such treatment. *See* 19 CFR 201.6. Documents for which confidential treatment by the Commission is properly sought will be treated accordingly. All such requests should be directed to the Secretary to the Commission and must include a full statement of the reasons why the Commission should grant such treatment. *See* 19 CFR 201.6. Documents for which confidential treatment by the Commission is properly sought will be treated accordingly. All information, including confidential business information and documents for which confidential treatment is properly sought, submitted to the Commission for purposes of this Investigation may be disclosed to and used: (i) By the Commission, its employees and Offices, and contract personnel (a) for developing or maintaining the records of this or a related proceeding, or (b) in internal investigations, audits, reviews, and evaluations relating to the programs, personnel, and operations of the Commission including under 5 U.S.C. Appendix 3; or (ii) by U.S. government employees and contract personnel,[2] solely for cybersecurity purposes. All nonconfidential written submissions will be available for public inspection at the Office of the Secretary and on EDIS.[3]

This action is taken under the authority of section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1337), and of §§ 201.10 and 210.8(c) of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (19 CFR 201.10, 210.8(c)).

By order of the Commission.

Issued: May 24, 2019.

Lisa Barton,

Secretary to the Commission.

[FR Doc. 2019–11347 Filed 5–30–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020–02–P

[1] Handbook for Electronic Filing Procedures: *https://www.usitc.gov/documents/handbook_on_filing_procedures.pdf.*

[2] All contract personnel will sign appropriate nondisclosure agreements.

[3] Electronic Document Information System (EDIS): *https://edis.usitc.gov.*

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation No. 731–TA–909 (Third Review)]

Low Enriched Uranium From France; Termination of Five-Year Review

AGENCY: United States International Trade Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Commission instituted the subject five-year review in November 2018 to determine whether revocation of the antidumping duty order on low enriched uranium from France would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury. On March 15, 2019, the Department of Commerce published notice that it was revoking the order effective December 24, 2018, because it did not receive a Notice of Intent to Participate from domestic interested parties. Accordingly, the subject review is terminated.

DATES: March 21, 2019.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Junie Joseph (202–205–3363), Office of Investigations, U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street SW, Washington, DC 20436. 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 (*https://www.usitc.gov*).

Authority: This review is being terminated under authority of title VII of the Tariff Act of 1930 and pursuant to section 751(c) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1675(c)). This notice is published pursuant to section 207.69 of the Commission's rules (19 CFR 207.69).

By order of the Commission.

Issued: March 22, 2019.

Lisa Barton,

Secretary to the Commission.

[FR Doc. 2019–11417 Filed 5–30–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020–02–P

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

[Docket No. 52–047; NRC–2016–0119]

Tennessee Valley Authority; Clinch River Nuclear Site

AGENCY: Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

ACTION: Early site permit application; receipt.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) is giving notice once each week for four consecutive weeks for an application from Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA), for an early site permit (ESP) for the Clinch River Nuclear Site located in Oak Ridge, Tennessee.

DATES: The ESP application was received on May 12, 2016 and supplemented with Revision 2 on January 18, 2019.

ADDRESSES: Please refer to Docket ID NRC–2016–0119 when contacting the NRC about the availability of information regarding this document. You may obtain publicly-available information related to this document using any of the following methods:

- *Federal Rulemaking Website:* Go to *http://www.regulations.gov* and search for Docket ID NRC–2016–0119. Address questions about NRC docket IDs in *Regulations.gov* to Jennifer Borges; telephone: 301–287–9127; email: *Jennifer.Borges@nrc.gov.* For technical questions, contact the individuals listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section of this document.
- *NRC's Agencywide Documents Access and Management System (ADAMS):* You may obtain publicly-available documents online in the ADAMS Public Documents collection at *http://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/adams.html.* To begin the search, select ''*Begin Web-based ADAMS Search.*'' For problems with ADAMS, please contact the NRC's Public Document Room (PDR) reference staff at 1–800–397–4209, 301–415–4737, or by email to *pdr.resource@nrc.gov.* The ADAMS accession number for each document referenced (if it is available in ADAMS) is provided the first time that it is mentioned in this document. For the convenience of the reader, instructions about obtaining materials referenced in this document are provided in the ''Availability of Documents'' section of this document.
- *NRC's PDR:* You may examine and purchase copies of public documents at the NRC's PDR, Room O1–F21, One White Flint North, 11555 Rockville Pike, Rockville, Maryland 20852.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mallecia Sutton, telephone: 301–415–0673, email: *Mallecia.Sutton@nrc.gov* or Allen Fetter, telephone: 301–415–8556, email: *Allen.Fetter@nrc.gov.* Both staff of the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555–0001.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

TVA (the applicant) has filed an application for an ESP for the Clinch River Nuclear Site located in Oak Ridge, Tennessee (ADAMS Accession No. ML16139A752), under Section 103 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, and part 52 of title 10 of the *Code of Federal Regulations* (10 CFR), ''Licenses, Certifications, and Approvals for Nuclear Power Plants.'' TVA filed Revision 2 of the application dated January 18, 2019 (ADAMS Accession No. ML19030A485). Through the application, which is currently under review by the NRC staff, the applicant seeks an ESP separate from the filing of an application for a construction permit (CP) or combined license (COL) for a nuclear power facility. The ESP process allows resolution of issues relating to siting. At any time during the period of an ESP (up to 20 years), the permit holder may reference the permit in an application for a CP or COL. The information submitted by the applicant includes certain administrative information, as well as technical information submitted pursuant to 10 CFR 52.24(a) and 10 CFR 51.105(a). These notices are being provided in accordance with the requirements in 10 CFR 50.43(a)(3).

II. Availability of Documents

The documents identified in the following table are available to interested persons through one or more of the following methods, as indicated.

Document	ADAMS accession No.
ESP application Cover Letter	ML19030A485
ESP application Administrative Information.	ML18003A298
ESP application Site Safety Analysis Report.	ML19030A358
ESP application Environmental Report.	ML19030A478
ESP application Emergency Plan	ML18003A485
ESP application Exemptions and Departures.	ML19030A479
ESP application Enclosures	ML19030A568

Dated at Rockville, Maryland, this 13th day of May 2019.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Jennivine K. Rankin,

Acting Chief, Licensing Branch 3, Division of New Reactor Licensing, Office of New Reactors.

[FR Doc. 2019–10128 Filed 5–30–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7590–01–P

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34–85938; File No. SR–ICC–2019–005]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; ICE Clear Credit LLC; Notice of Filing of Proposed Rule Change Relating to ICC's Stress Testing Framework

May 24, 2019.

Pursuant to Section 19(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the ''Act''),[1] and Rule 19b–4 thereunder,[2] notice is hereby given that on May 16, 2019, ICE Clear Credit LLC (''ICC'') filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission the proposed rule change described in Items I, II, and III below, which Items have been prepared primarily by ICC. The Commission is publishing this notice to solicit comments on the proposed rule change from interested persons.

I. Clearing Agency's Statement of the Terms of Substance of the Proposed Rule Change

The principal purpose of the proposed rule change is to revise the ICC Stress Testing Framework. These revisions do not require any changes to the ICC Clearing Rules (''Rules'').

II. Clearing Agency's Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

In its filing with the Commission, ICC included statements concerning the purpose of and basis for the proposed rule change, security-based swap submission, or advance notice and discussed any comments it received on the proposed rule change, security-based swap submission, or advance notice. The text of these statements may be examined at the places specified in Item IV below. ICC has prepared summaries, set forth in sections (A), (B), and (C) below, of the most significant aspects of these statements.

[1] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

[2] 17 CFR 240.19b–4.

(A) Clearing Agency's Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

(a) Purpose

ICC proposes revising its Stress Testing Framework. ICC believes such revisions will facilitate the prompt and accurate clearance and settlement of securities transactions and derivative agreements, contracts, and transactions for which it is responsible. The proposed revisions are described in detail as follows.

ICC proposes changes to the Stress Testing Framework to enhance ICC's stress testing practices. The proposed changes strengthen the documentation surrounding ICC's stress testing methodology, including by introducing certain core concepts earlier in the Stress Testing Framework, updating terminology to maintain uniformity in the document, and providing additional clarity on the construction and reporting of stress scenarios. The proposed changes also remove a section that is no longer relevant and strengthen governance arrangements related to the identification and remediation of poor stress testing performance. ICC further proposes clarification and clean-up changes throughout the document to enhance readability. ICC proposes to make such changes effective following Commission approval of the proposed rule change.

ICC proposes changes to the 'Methodology' section of the Stress Testing Framework. Under the proposed changes, ICC will introduce its Cover-2 requirement, including related definitions, earlier in the document, noting that it establishes if financial resources will cover hypothetical losses associated with the two greatest Clearing Participant (''CP'') Affiliate Group (''AG'') uncollateralized stress losses associated with extreme but plausible scenarios. ICC proposes terminology updates, such as utilizing ''CP AG'' to reference CPs under a common parent entity, replacing a phrase with an abbreviation that was previously introduced, and shortening ''Lehman Brothers'' to ''LB''. ICC proposes conforming changes throughout the document. ICC also proposes a clarification edit to specify the basis for ICC's stress testing practices.

In the 'Methodology' section, ICC proposes to introduce the forward looking (hypothetically constructed) scenarios. Under the proposed revisions, ICC will add language describing the forward looking (hypothetically constructed) scenarios and move two paragraphs on their construction from the 'Predefined Scenarios' section to the 'Methodology' section. ICC proposes edits for clarity and uniformity to such paragraphs, including referring to ''reference entity groups'' as ''Risk Factor Groups'' [3] (''RFGs''), which ICC also proposes to do throughout the document; defining a CP RFG as a CP AG; specifying the reference entities in a RFG for stress testing; and adding definite article ''the'' in the phrase ''as well as the peak''. ICC proposes to add language further explaining the calculation of Loss-Given-Default (''LGD'') and Expected LGD (''ELGD'') with respect to the forward looking (hypothetically constructed) scenarios.

The proposed changes amend the 'Predefined Scenarios' section. The proposed revisions indicate which scenarios are not expected to be realized as market outcomes and utilize bulleted lists to more clearly define the scenarios corresponding to the Historically Observed Extreme but Plausible Market Scenarios and the Historically Observed Extreme but Plausible Market Scenarios reflecting a baseline credit event. ICC proposes to cross-reference relevant sections when noting information found in those sections and make corresponding changes throughout the document. In describing the Hypothetically Constructed (Forward Looking) Extreme but Plausible Market Scenarios, ICC proposes to specifically refer to ''references entities'' as ''Single Name Risk Factors''; incorporate language on the associated adverse credit event analysis; and utilize a bulleted list to more clearly define the scenarios corresponding to the Hypothetically Constructed (Forward Looking) Extreme but Plausible Market Scenarios. In discussing the Extreme Model Response Test Scenarios, ICC proposes to add the word ''Market'' to the phrase ''Historically Observed Extreme but Plausible Market scenarios'' and to utilize a bulleted list to more clearly define the scenarios corresponding to the Extreme Model Response Test Scenarios.

The proposed amendments move the 'General Wrong Way Risk and Contagion Stress Tests' section ahead of the adequacy and sensitivity analysis sections. The 'General Wrong Way Risk and Contagion Stress Tests' section is currently located between the adequacy and sensitivity analysis sections, and ICC proposes that it follow the 'Display of Discordant Behavior among Instrument Groups' section to avoid disrupting the grouping of adequacy and sensitivity analyses.

ICC proposes to remove the 'Correlation Sensitivity Analysis based on Monte Carlo Simulations' section. Given the transition from a stress-based methodology to a Monte Carlo simulations-based methodology for certain components of the Initial Margin model (the ''model''),[4] references to the Monte Carlo sensitivity analysis as a stress testing analysis in the Stress Testing Framework are no longer relevant. ICC considers a sensitivity analysis of risk parameters to be more fitting and incorporated such analysis in the ICC Risk Parameter Setting and Review Policy, which describes the process of setting and reviewing the model core parameters and the performance of sensitivity analyses related to certain parameter settings.[5]

ICC proposes a clarification update to indicate which scenarios generally yield the greatest consumption of the Guaranty Fund in the 'Recovery Rate Sensitivity Analysis' section and the 'Interest Rate Sensitivity Analysis' section.

ICC proposes amendments to the 'Interpretation of Results' section. ICC proposes to incorporate language that more clearly defines the scenarios corresponding to the Historically Observed and Hypothetically Constructed Extreme but Plausible Scenarios. Under the proposed revisions, the ICC reports that are associated with stress scenarios are listed in a table, along with the reporting frequency and classification (*e.g.,* extreme but plausible, extreme and not expected to be realized, etc.), and a paragraph on hypothetical losses follows the table given its connection to the stress scenarios in the table. ICC proposes clarification edits to this paragraph, such as replacing ''total'' with ''sum'', adding a parenthetical, and more generally referring to powers of assessment. Further, ICC proposes that a paragraph describing a figure in the document appear before, instead of after, the figure and that such figure is re-numbered given the addition of the proposed table. With respect to stress test results, ICC proposes to specify that it considers hypothetical losses on a Cover-2 basis and to cross-reference a section on the remediation of poor stress testing performance. The proposed

[3] ICC deems each single name reference entity a Risk Factor. ICC deems a set of single name Risk Factors related by a common parental ownership structure a RFG.

[4] See SR–ICC–2018–008 for a description of the transition from a stress-based approach to a Monte Carlo simulations-based methodology for the spread response and recovery rate sensitivity response components of the model.

[5] See SR–ICC–2019–002 for a description of the ICC Risk Parameter Setting and Review Policy.

changes also note that the Risk Department conducts monthly parameter reviews and parameter sensitivity analyses.

ICC proposes amendments to the 'Post-Stress Testing Review & Governance Structure' section. ICC proposes to cross-reference the table from the 'Interpretation of Results' section when noting information depicted in the table and make corresponding changes throughout the document. ICC proposes to clarify the frequency at which stress testing results are reviewed and risk results and issues are discussed. ICC proposes to note the Risk Committee's role in ad hoc reviews of stress testing results undertaken by the Chief Risk Officer (''CRO'') or designee and to more clearly state that ICC conducts certain ''periodic'' reporting on a weekly basis. Also, the proposed changes provide clarification and direction with respect to poor stress testing performance, including by indicating that ICC considers stress test deficiencies on a Cover-2 basis, specifying the Risk Department's role in identifying poor stress testing performance, and explaining how the Risk Department determines poor stress testing performance. Moreover, the proposed revisions specifically provide the CRO and Risk Oversight Officer (''ROO'') with authority to determine poor stress testing performance and describe the actions to take upon identifying poor stress testing performance, including by the Risk Working Group (''RWG'') and the Risk Department. In addition, ICC proposes to replace certain general references to the Risk Department with more specific references to the CRO, or designee.

ICC proposes to update the 'References' section with two ICC policies that provide further information on ICC Risk Department practices, including the calculation of LGD and ELGD and the performance of monthly parameter reviews and parameter sensitivity analyses.

(b) Statutory Basis

Section 17A(b)(3)(F) of the Act [6] requires, among other things, that the rules of a clearing agency be designed to promote the prompt and accurate clearance and settlement of securities transactions, and to the extent applicable, derivative agreements, contracts and transactions; to assure the safeguarding of securities and funds which are in the custody or control of the clearing agency or for which it is responsible; and to comply with the provisions of the Act and the rules and regulations thereunder. ICC believes that the proposed rule change is consistent with the requirements of the Act and the rules and regulations thereunder applicable to ICC, in particular, to Section 17(A)(b)(3)(F),[7] because ICC believes that the proposed rule change will promote the prompt and accurate clearance and settlement of securities transactions, derivatives agreements, contracts, and transactions, and contribute to the safeguarding of securities and funds associated with security-based swap transactions in ICC's custody or control, or for which ICC is responsible. The proposed changes to the Stress Testing Framework strengthen the documentation surrounding ICC's stress testing methodology, including by introducing certain core concepts earlier in the document, updating terminology to maintain uniformity, and providing additional clarity on the construction and reporting of stress scenarios. The proposed changes remove information that is no longer relevant and strengthen governance arrangements related to the identification and remediation of poor stress testing performance, which serves to enhance ICC's approach to identifying potential weaknesses in the risk methodology. The clarification and clean-up changes that enhance readability further ensure that the documentation of ICC's Stress Testing Framework remains up-to-date, clear, and transparent. ICC believes that having policies and procedures that clearly and accurately document ICC's stress testing practices are an important component to the effectiveness of ICC's risk management system, which promotes the prompt and accurate clearance and settlement of securities transactions, derivatives agreements, contracts, and transactions and the safeguarding of securities and funds associated with security-based swap transactions in ICC's custody or control, or for which ICC is responsible. As such, the proposed rule change is designed to promote the prompt and accurate clearance and settlement of securities transactions, derivatives agreements, contracts, and transactions and to contribute to the safeguarding of securities and funds associated with security-based swap transactions in ICC's custody or control, or for which ICC is responsible within the meaning of Section 17A(b)(3)(F) of the Act.[8]

In addition, the proposed revisions to the Stress Testing Framework are consistent with the relevant requirements of Rule 17Ad–22.[9] Rule 17Ad–22(b)(3) [10] requires ICC to establish, implement, maintain and enforce written policies and procedures reasonably designed to maintain sufficient financial resources to withstand, at a minimum, a default by the two CP families to which it has the largest exposures in extreme but plausible market conditions. The proposed changes to the Stress Testing Framework provide further clarity and transparency regarding ICC's stress testing practices, including by strengthening the documentation surrounding ICC's stress testing methodology through the introduction of certain core concepts earlier in the document, updates to stress testing terminology to maintain uniformity, and additional clarity on the construction and reporting of stress testing scenarios. The proposed revisions also support ICC's ability to maintain sufficient risk requirements and enhance ICC's approach to identifying potential weaknesses in the risk management system by incorporating additional procedures related to the identification and remediation of poor stress testing performance, thereby ensuring that ICC maintains sufficient financial resources to withstand, at a minimum, a default by the two CP families to which it has the largest exposures in extreme but plausible market conditions, consistent with the requirements of Rule 17Ad–22(b)(3).[11]

Rule 17Ad–22(d)(8) [12] requires ICC to establish, implement, maintain and enforce written policies and procedures reasonably designed to have governance arrangements that are clear and transparent to fulfill the public interest requirements in Section 17A of the Act.[13] The proposed changes strengthen the governance arrangements set forth in the Stress Testing Framework by clearly assigning and documenting responsibility and accountability for the identification and remediation of poor stress testing performance. As such, these governance arrangements are clear and transparent, such that information relating to the assignment of responsibilities and the requisite involvement of the CRO, ROO, Risk Department, RWG, the Risk Committee, and the Board is clearly documented, consistent with the requirements of Rule 17Ad–22(d)(8).[14]

[6] 15 U.S.C. 78q–1(b)(3)(F).

[7] *Id.*

[8] *Id.*

[9] 17 CFR 240.17Ad–22.

[10] 17 CFR 240.17Ad–22(b)(3).

[11] *Id.*

[12] 17 CFR 240.17Ad–22(d)(8).

[13] 15 U.S.C. 78q–1.

[14] 17 CFR 240.17Ad–22(d)(8).

(B) Clearing Agency's Statement on Burden on Competition

ICC does not believe the proposed rule change would have any impact, or impose any burden, on competition. The proposed changes to ICC's Stress Testing Framework will apply uniformly across all market participants. Therefore, ICC does not believe the proposed rule change imposes any burden on competition that is inappropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act.

(C) Clearing Agency's Statement on Comments on the Proposed Rule Change Received From Members, Participants or Others

Written comments relating to the proposed rule change have not been solicited or received. ICC will notify the Commission of any written comments received by ICC.

III. Date of Effectiveness of the Proposed Rule Change and Timing for Commission Action

Within 45 days of the date of publication of this notice in the **Federal Register** or within such longer period up to 90 days (i) as the Commission may designate if it finds such longer period to be appropriate and publishes its reasons for so finding or (ii) as to which the self-regulatory organization consents, the Commission will:

(A) By order approve or disapprove such proposed rule change, or

(B) institute proceedings to determine whether the proposed rule change should be disapproved.

IV. Solicitation of Comments

Interested persons are invited to submit written data, views, and arguments concerning the foregoing, including whether the proposed rule change is consistent with the Act. Comments may be submitted by any of the following methods:

Electronic Comments

- Use the Commission's internet comment form (*http://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml*); or
- Send an email to *rule-comments@sec.gov.* Please include File Number SR–ICC–2019–005 on the subject line.

Paper Comments

Send paper comments in triplicate to Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, 100 F Street NE, Washington, DC 20549.

All submissions should refer to File Number SR–ICC–2019–005. This file number should be included on the subject line if email is used. To help the Commission process and review your comments more efficiently, please use only one method. The Commission will post all comments on the Commission's internet website (*http://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml*). Copies of the submission, all subsequent amendments, all written statements with respect to the proposed rule change that are filed with the Commission, and all written communications relating to the proposed rule change between the Commission and any person, other than those that may be withheld from the public in accordance with the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 552, will be available for website viewing and printing in the Commission's Public Reference Room, 100 F Street NE, Washington, DC 20549, on official business days between the hours of 10:00 a.m. and 3:00 p.m. Copies of such filings will also be available for inspection and copying at the principal office of ICE Clear Credit and on ICE Clear Credit's website at *https://www.theice.com/clear-credit/regulation.*

All comments received will be posted without change. Persons submitting comments are cautioned that we do not redact or edit personal identifying information from comment submissions. You should submit only information that you wish to make available publicly. All submissions should refer to File Number SR–ICC–2019–005 and should be submitted on or before June 21, 2019.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.[15]

Eduardo A. Aleman,

Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2019–11340 Filed 5–30–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011–01–P

[15] 17 CFR 200.30–3(a)(12).

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34–85937; File No. SR–NYSE–2019–28]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; New York Stock Exchange LLC; Notice of Filing of Proposed Rule Change Amending Section 303A.08 of the Listed Company Manual Relating to Shareholder Approval of Equity Compensation Plans

May 24, 2019.

Pursuant to Section 19(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (''Act'')[1] and Rule 19b–4 thereunder,[2] notice is hereby given that on May 13, 2019, New York Stock Exchange LLC (''NYSE'' or the ''Exchange'') filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (''Commission'') the proposed rule change as described in Items I, II, and III below, which Items have been prepared by the Exchange. The Commission is publishing this notice to solicit comments on the proposed rule change from interested persons.

I. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Terms of Substance of the Proposed Rule Change

The Exchange proposes to amend Section 303A.08 of the Listed Company Manual (the ''Manual'') to clarify the circumstances under which certain sales of a listed company's securities will not be deemed to be equity compensation for purposes of that rule and to make a clarifying change in Section 312.04. The proposed rule change is available on the Exchange's website at *www.nyse.com,* at the principal office of the Exchange, and at the Commission's Public Reference Room.

II. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

In its filing with the Commission, the self-regulatory organization included statements concerning the purpose of, and basis for, the proposed rule change and discussed any comments it received on the proposed rule change. The text of those statements may be examined at the places specified in Item IV below. The Exchange has prepared summaries, set forth in sections A, B, and C below, of the most significant parts of such statements.

A. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Purpose of, and the Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

1. Purpose

The Exchange proposes to amend Section 303A.08 of the Manual to clarify the circumstances under which certain sales of a listed company's securities will not be deemed to be equity compensation for purposes of that rule.

Section 303A.08 provides that an ''equity-compensation plan'' is a plan or other arrangement that provides for the delivery of equity securities (either newly issued or treasury shares) of the listed company to any employee, director or other service provider as compensation for services. The adoption of an equity compensation plan under the rule—or any material revision to a plan—is subject to shareholder approval. However, Section 303A.08

provides for certain exclusions from its definition of equity compensation plan, including for:

Plans that merely allow employees, directors or other service providers to elect to buy shares on the open market or from the listed company for their current fair market value, regardless of whether:

—The shares are delivered immediately or on a deferred basis; or

—the payments for the shares are made directly or by giving up compensation that is otherwise due (for example, through payroll deductions).

The Exchange has always interpreted the above provision with respect to the purchase of shares for fair market value as applying only when the securities are acquired directly from the company, either in the form of treasury shares or newly-issued shares. Plans that merely allow their participants to elect to buy shares on the open market do not give rise to any concern about diluting the economic interests of the company's shareholders.

For purposes of the above exclusion from the definition of equity compensation plan, the Exchange has always interpreted ''current fair market value'' as requiring that the price used be the most recent official closing price on the Exchange. For the avoidance of doubt, the Exchange now proposes to include in Section 303A.08 text specifying how the fair market value of the issuer's common stock should be calculated for this purpose. ''Fair market value'' will be defined as the most recent official closing price on the Exchange, as reported to the Consolidated Tape, at the time of the issuance of the securities. For example, if the securities are issued after the close of the regular session at 4:00 p.m. Eastern Standard Time on a Tuesday, then Tuesday's official closing price will be used. If the securities are issued at any time between the close of the regular session on Monday and the close of the regular session on Tuesday, then Monday's official closing price will be used.

The proposed definition of fair market value under Section 303A.08 is modeled on the definition of ''Official Closing Price'' set forth in Section 312.04(j), as such definition is proposed to be amended by this filing (as discussed below).[3] However, the definitions differ in one material respect. The Official Closing Price as defined in Section 312.04(j) (as proposed to be amended) when used in calculating whether a transaction qualifies for an applicable exemption from the shareholder approval requirements of Sections 312.03(b) and (c) is defined as the most recent official closing price on the Exchange, as reported to the Consolidated Tape, at the time of the signing of a binding agreement to issue the securities. By comparison, ''fair market value'' for purposes of Section 303A.08 will be the most recent official closing price on the Exchange, as reported to the Consolidated Tape, at the time of the issuance of the securities themselves, rather than most recently reported at the time of the signing of the binding agreement.

In particular, issuers may issue shares in lieu of cash at the election of participants in a deferred compensation arrangement because the exclusion from the definition of equity compensation plan applies to plans that allow employees, directors and service providers to elect to buy shares from the listed company for their current fair market value regardless of whether the shares are issued immediately or on a deferred basis. Arrangements of this type are common and they are appropriate as they are primarily designed to ensure that the issuances under the deferred compensation arrangement are not economically dilutive to the other shareholders at the time of such issuance. For example, a director compensation plan may require its participants to defer receipt of a portion of their director fees until the director retires from the board. Such arrangements may provide that an individual director can elect to receive shares in lieu of the deferred cash compensation, with the number of shares to which such director is entitled representing the number of shares whose fair market value at the time of issuance equals the amount of the deferred compensation. Because any economic dilution to the issuer's shareholders would be incurred at the time of the deferred issuance, requiring that the shares are issued for fair market value measured at the time of issuance of the shares rather than at the time the company incurs the obligation ensures that the issuance is not economically dilutive.

The Exchange also proposes to clarify the definition of ''Official Closing Price'' used in Section 312.04(j) of the Manual. That provision currently reads in relevant part as follows:

''Official Closing Price'' of the issuer's common stock means the official closing price on the Exchange as reported to the Consolidated Tape immediately preceding the signing of a binding agreement to issue the securities.

As amended, the provision will read as follows:

''Official Closing Price'' of the issuer's common stock means the most recent official closing price on the Exchange, as reported to the Consolidated Tape, at the time of the signing of a binding agreement to issue the securities.

The purpose of this amendment is simply to clarify the meaning of the provision and it is not intended to have any substantive effect.

In addition, the Exchange proposes to correct a typographical error in Section 312.04(j) by replacing the word ''if'' with the word ''of'' in the last full line of that provision.

2. Statutory Basis

The Exchange believes that the proposed rule change is consistent with Section 6(b) of the Exchange Act,[4] in general, and furthers the objectives of Section 6(b)(5) of the Exchange Act,[5] in particular in that it is designed to promote just and equitable principles of trade, to foster cooperation and coordination with persons engaged in regulating, clearing, settling, processing information with respect to, and facilitating transactions in securities, to remove impediments to and perfect the mechanism of a free and open market and a national market system, and, in general, to protect investors and the public interest and is not designed to permit unfair discrimination between customers, issuers, brokers, or dealers.

The proposed definition of ''fair market value'' for purposes of Section 303A.08 protects investors and the public interest because it harmonizes the calculation of market value under Section 303A.08 with the Official Closing Price definition set forth in Section 312.04(j) (as amended by this proposal) and used for purposes of calculating the qualification of transactions for price-based exemptions from the shareholder approval requirements under Sections 312.03(b) and (c). The proposed definition of ''fair market value'' is consistent with the Exchange's interpretation of that provision since the original adoption of the rule.

As discussed above, the proposed definition of ''fair market value'' for purposes of Section 303A.08 differs in one respect from the definition of Official Closing Price in Section 312.04(j) (as amended by this proposal), in that the official closing price used is the most recent official closing price on the Exchange, as reported to the Consolidated Tape, at the time of

[3] *See* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 85374 (SR–NYSE–2018–54) (March 20, 2019); 84 FR 11354 (March 26, 2019).

[4] 15 U.S.C. 78f(b).

[5] 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(5).

issuance of the securities rather than at the time of entry into a binding agreement. This distinction is necessary to accommodate the Exchange's longstanding interpretation under Section 303A.08 that the issuance of shares in lieu of cash at the election of participants in a deferred compensation arrangement is not subject to shareholder approval under Section 303A.08 if the number of shares issued in lieu of cash compensation is based on the fair market value of the shares at the time of issuance. Arrangements of this type are common and they are protective of investors as they are designed to ensure that the issuances under the deferred compensation arrangement are not economically dilutive to the other shareholders at the time of such issuance.

The proposed amendments to Section 312.04(j) simply clarify the rule text and has [sic] no substantive effect.

B. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Burden on Competition

The Exchange does not believe that the proposed rule change will impose any burden on competition that is not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. The proposed rule change would simply clarify the applicable rule to ensure that it will be applied in a manner that is consistent with the Exchange's long standing interpretation of that rule. As such, the amendment is neither intended to, nor expected to, impose any burden on competition. The proposed amendments to Section 312.04(j) clarify the rule text and have no substantive effect.

C. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Comments on the Proposed Rule Change Received From Members, Participants, or Others

No written comments were solicited or received with respect to the proposed rule change.

III. Date of Effectiveness of the Proposed Rule Change and Timing for Commission Action

Within 45 days of the date of publication of this notice in the **Federal Register** or up to 90 days (i) as the Commission may designate if it finds such longer period to be appropriate and publishes its reasons for so finding or (ii) as to which the self-regulatory organization consents, the Commission will:

(A) By order approve or disapprove the proposed rule change, or

(B) institute proceedings to determine whether the proposed rule change should be disapproved.

IV. Solicitation of Comments

Interested persons are invited to submit written data, views, and arguments concerning the foregoing, including whether the proposed rule change is consistent with the Act. Comments may be submitted by any of the following methods:

Electronic Comments

- Use the Commission's internet comment form (*http://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml*); or
- Send an email to *rule-comments@sec.gov.* Please include File Number SR–NYSE–2019–28 on the subject line.

Paper Comments

- Send paper comments in triplicate to Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, 100 F Street NE, Washington, DC 20549–1090.

All submissions should refer to File Number SR–NYSE–2019–28. This file number should be included on the subject line if email is used. To help the Commission process and review your comments more efficiently, please use only one method. The Commission will post all comments on the Commission's internet website (*http://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml*). Copies of the submission, all subsequent amendments, all written statements with respect to the proposed rule change that are filed with the Commission, and all written communications relating to the proposed rule change between the Commission and any person, other than those that may be withheld from the public in accordance with the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 552, will be available for website viewing and printing in the Commission's Public Reference Room, 100 F Street NE, Washington, DC 20549 on official business days between the hours of 10:00 a.m. and 3:00 p.m. Copies of such filing also will be available for inspection and copying at the principal office of the Exchange. All comments received will be posted without change. Persons submitting comments are cautioned that we do not redact or edit personal identifying information from comment submissions. You should submit only information that you wish to make available publicly. All submissions should refer to File Number SR–NYSE–2019–28, and should be submitted on or before June 21, 2019.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.[6]

Eduardo A. Aleman,

Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2019–11318 Filed 5–30–19; 8:45 am]

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SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34–85944; File No. SR–FICC–2019–001]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; Fixed Income Clearing Corporation; Order Approving a Proposed Rule Change To Amend the GSD and MBSD Methodology Documents and the MBSD Clearing Rules

May 24, 2019.

I. Introduction

On April 5, 2019, Fixed Income Clearing Corporation (''FICC'') filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (''Commission''), pursuant to Section 19(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (''Act'')[1] and Rule 19b–4 thereunder,[2] proposed rule change SR–FICC–2019–001. The proposed rule change was published for comment in the **Federal Register** on April 23, 2019.[3] The Commission did not receive any comment letters on the proposed rule change. For the reasons discussed below, the Commission is approving the proposed rule change.

II. Description of the Proposed Rule Change[4]

FICC proposes to amend the GSD Methodology Document—GSD Initial Market Risk Margin Model (''GSD QRM Methodology Document'')[5] and the MBSD Methodology and Model Operations Document—MBSD

[6] 17 CFR 200.30–3(a)(12).

[1] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

[2] 17 CFR 240.19b–4.

[3] Securities Exchange Act Release No. 85676 (April 17, 2019), 84 FR 16921 (April 23, 2019) (SR–FICC–2019–001) (''Notice'').

[4] Capitalized terms used herein and not defined shall have the meaning assigned to such terms in the FICC Government Securities Division (''GSD'') Rulebook (''GSD Rules'') and the FICC Mortgage-Backed Securities Division (''MBSD,'' and together with GSD, the ''Divisions'') Clearing Rules (''MBSD Rules''), as applicable, *available at http://www.dtcc.com/legal/rules-and-procedures.aspx.*

[5] FICC filed the GSD QRM Methodology Document as a confidential exhibit in the rule filing and advance notice for GSD sensitivity VaR. *See* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 83362 (June 1, 2018), 83 FR 26514 (June 7, 2018) (SR–FICC–2018–001) (''GSD Approval Order'') and Securities Exchange Act Release No. 83223 (May 11, 2018), 83 FR 23020 (May 17, 2018) (SR–FICC–2018–801) (''GSD Advance Notice'').

Quantitative Risk Model[6] (''MBSD QRM Methodology Document,'' and together with the GSD QRM Methodology Document, the ''QRM Methodology Documents''[7]) to (i) modify the look-back periods for the Margin Proxy of GSD and MBSD,[8] and the GSD Haircut Rates, (ii) make clarifications, corrections, and technical changes to the GSD QRM Methodology Document, and (iii) make clarification and technical changes to the MBSD QRM Methodology Document. FICC also proposes to make clarifying changes to the MBSD Rules.

A. Replacing Specific References to the Look-Back Periods for the Margin Proxy of GSD and MBSD and the GSD Haircut Rates With More General Language in the QRM Methodology Documents

FICC is proposing to amend the QRM Methodology Documents to remove the specific references to the current look-back periods in use and replace them with general language that would (i) refer to a monthly parameter report, (ii) state that the look-back period would not be less than one year, and (iii) specify the governance around changing the look-back periods.[9]

The QRM Methodology Documents provide the methodology by which FICC calculates the GSD and MBSD VaR Charges.[10] Specifically, the QRM Methodology Documents specify model inputs, parameters, and assumptions, among other information.[11] With respect to the Margin Proxy, which is an alternative volatility calculation of GSD and MBSD, each of the QRM Methodology Documents refers to specific look-back periods, which are in use today.[12] Similarly, the GSD QRM Methodology Document refers to the specific look-back periods for the two haircut rates that form the basis of the GSD haircut charge.[13]

Currently, if FICC observes material differences between the Margin Proxy calculations and the aggregate Clearing Fund requirement calculated using the proposed VaR model (*i.e.,* the sensitivity approach), or if the Margin Proxy's backtesting results do not meet FICC's 99 percent confidence level, management may recommend remedial actions to the Model Risk Governance Committee (''MRGC''), and to the extent necessary the Management Risk Committee (''MRC''), such as increasing the look-back period and/or applying an appropriate historical stressed period to the Margin Proxy calibration.[14] In addition, the GSD Rules provide that the Margin Proxy shall cover such range of historical market price moves and parameters as FICC from time to time deems appropriate.[15] With respect to the GSD haircut charge, the GSD QRM Methodology Document provides that certain key model parameters, including the look-back periods for the GSD Haircut Rates, are subject to periodic review and recalibration.[16]

Under the proposal, the QRM Methodology Documents would provide that the look-back periods for the Margin Proxy and the two GSD Haircut Rates would be tracked in a monthly parameter report. The QRM Methodology Documents would also provide that these look-back periods shall not be less than one year. Finally, the QRM Methodology Documents would state that any changes to these look-back periods would be subject to the governance process set forth in the Clearing Agency Model Risk Management Framework (the ''Framework'').[17]

The Framework provides that the Model Validation and Control Group (''MVC'') prepares Model performance monitoring reports on both a monthly and daily basis.[18] On a monthly basis, MVC (i) performs sensitivity analysis on each of FICC's Models,[19] (ii) reviews key parameters and assumptions for backtesting, and (iii) considers modifications to ensure that the backtesting practices of FICC are appropriate for determining the adequacy of its applicable margin resources.[20] The Framework states that MRGC will review the Model performance monitoring, which includes review of risk-based Models used to calculate margin requirements and relevant parameters/threshold indicators, sensitivity analysis, and Model backtesting results, and serious performance concerns will be escalated to the MRC.[21]

B. Clarifications, Corrections, and Technical Changes to the GSD QRM Methodology Document

First, FICC would make certain clarifications to the GSD QRM Methodology Document.[22] In the section of the GSD QRM Methodology Document that describes key parameters (where the look-back periods are currently listed), FICC proposes to

[6] FICC filed the MBSD QRM Methodology Document as a confidential exhibit in the rule filing and advance notice for MBSD sensitivity VaR. *See* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 79868 (January 24, 2017), 82 FR 8780 (January 30, 2017) (SR–FICC–2016–007) (''MBSD Approval Order'') and Securities Exchange Act Release No. 79843 (January 19, 2017), 82 FR 8555 (January 26, 2017) (SR–FICC–2016–801) (''MBSD Advance Notice'').

[7] FICC requested confidential treatment of the QRM Methodology Documents and has filed them separately with the Secretary of the Commission. *See* 17 CFR 240–24b–2.

[8] FICC has adopted procedures that would govern in the event that the vendor fails to provide risk analytics data used by FICC to calculate the VaR Charge (which is defined in GSD Rule 1 and MBSD Rule 1). *Supra* note 4. These procedures include the application of the Margin Proxy. Specifically, each Division's Margin Proxy would be applied as an alternative volatility calculation for the VaR Charge (subject to the VaR Floor) if FICC determines that the data disruption will extend beyond five (5) business days. For more detailed and complete information about the GSD and the MBSD Margin Proxy, see GSD Approval Order and MBSD Approval Order, *supra* notes 5 and 6.

[9] Notice, *supra* note 3, at 16922.

[10] *Id.*

[11] *Id.*

[12] *Id.*

[13] *Id.* FICC states that, occasionally, portfolios contain classes of securities that reflect market price changes that are not consistently related to historical risk factors. FICC further states that the value of these securities is often uncertain because the securities' market volume varies widely, thus the price histories are limited. Because the volume and price information for such securities is not robust, a historical simulation approach would not generate VaR Charge amounts that adequately reflect the risk profile of such securities. FICC utilizes a haircut method (hereinafter referred to as the ''GSD haircut charge'') based on the volatility of historic index returns for any security that lacks sufficient historical data to be incorporated into the sensitivity approach. *See* GSD Approval Order and MBSD Approval Order, *supra* notes 5 and 6. The GSD haircut charge consists of two haircut rates: (i) The haircut rate for mortgage-backed securities (''MBS'') pools without sensitivity analytics data and (ii) the haircut rate for Treasury and Agency bonds without sensitivity analytics data (hereinafter, the ''GSD Haircut Rates''). The proposal applies to the look-back periods for the GSD Haircut Rates.

[14] Notice, *supra* note 3, at 16922; *see* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 82588 (January 26, 2018), 83 FR 4687, 4692 (February 1, 2018) (SR–FICC–2018–001) (''Notice of GSD Rule Filing''); Securities Exchange Act Release No. 79491 (December 7, 2016), 81 FR 90001, 90005 (December 13, 2016) (SR–FICC–2016–007) (''Notice of MBSD Rule Filing''); MBSD Approval Order, *supra* note 6, at 8782–8783.

[15] GSD Rules, Rule 1—Definitions, *supra* note 4.

[16] Notice, *supra* note 3, at 16922.

[17] *Id.; see* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 81485 (August 25, 2017), 82 FR 41433 (August 31, 2017) (SR–DTC–2017–008; SR–FICC–2017–014; SR–NSCC–2017–008) (''Framework Approval Order''). In general, the Framework describes the model risk management practices adopted by FICC, National Securities Clearing Corporation, and The Depository Trust Company. FICC states that the Framework is designed to help identify, measure, monitor, and manage the risks associated with the design, development, implementation, use, and validation of quantitative models. The Framework describes (i) governance of the Framework; (ii) key terms; (iii) model inventory procedures; (iv) model validation procedures; (v) model approval process; and (vi) model performance procedures. Framework Approval Order, at 41435.

[18] Notice, *supra* note 3, at 16922.

[19] *Id.* The term ''Model'' refers to a quantitative method, system, or approach that applies statistical, economic, financial, or mathematical theories, techniques, and assumptions to process input data into quantitative estimates. Framework Approval Order, *supra* note 17, at 41433.

[20] Notice, *supra* note 3, at 16922; Framework Approval Order, *supra* note 17, at 41435.

[21] Notice, *supra* note 3, at 16922; Framework Approval Order, *supra* note 17, at 41435.

[22] Notice, *supra* note 3, at 16923.

rearrange the list so that the look-back periods associated with sensitivity VaR are grouped together and the look-back periods for GSD Haircut Rates are grouped together.[23] FICC also proposes to add sub-headings to enhance readability and clarity.[24]

In addition, in the section of the GSD QRM Methodology Document that describes key parameters, FICC would amend the language describing the GSD Haircut Rates to correspond to the language used in later sections for clarity and consistency.[25]

Where the GSD QRM Methodology Document references the governance practice regarding the review and recalibration of the look-back periods, FICC also proposes to specifically reference the Framework.[26] FICC would provide additional clarity by adding language describing types of data that would be used to determine key model parameters.[27] FICC would also clarify the GSD QRM Methodology Document by adding language stating that management may implement any approved changes by MRGC or MRC.[28] Currently, the GSD QRM Methodology Document states that if the Margin Proxy's backtesting results do not meet FICC's 99 percent confidence level, management may recommend remedial actions to MRGC, and to the extent necessary the MRC, such as increasing the look-back period and/or applying an appropriate historical stressed period to the Margin Proxy calibration.[29]

With respect to the descriptions of some of the GSD Haircut Rates, FICC would add clarifying terminology and delete duplicative explanations and replace them with a cross-reference to the appendix, which contains the same explanation.[30]

Second, FICC proposes to make certain corrections to the GSD QRM Methodology Document.[31] FICC would correct a typographical error in the description of key parameters by revising a reference from MBSD to MBS.[32] In addition, to correct what FICC states is an omission in the GSD QRM Methodology Document, FICC would add that if FICC observes material differences between the Margin Proxy calculations and the aggregate Clearing Fund requirement calculated using the VaR model, management may recommend remedial actions (as was stated in the GSD sensitivity VaR rule filing).[33]

Finally, FICC proposes to make certain technical changes (*e.g.,* word usage, spacing corrections, grammar changes, and revising certain references from singular to plural) to the GSD QRM Methodology Document.[34] For example, for consistency, FICC proposes to revise a reference from ''window'' to ''period'' in the description of key parameters and all references from ''lookback'' to ''look-back'' and from ''TBA/pool'' to ''Pool-TBA.''[35]

C. Clarification and Technical Changes to the MBSD QRM Methodology Document

FICC proposes to clarify the MBSD QRM Methodology Document by adding language stating that management may implement any approved changes by MRGC or MRC.[36] Currently, the MBSD QRM Methodology Document states that if FICC observes material differences between the Margin Proxy calculations and the aggregate Clearing Fund requirement calculated using the VaR model, or the Margin Proxy's backtesting results do not meet FICC's 99 percent confidence level, management may recommend remedial actions to the MRGC, and to the extent necessary the MRC, such as increasing the look-back period and/or applying an appropriate historical stressed period to the Margin Proxy calibration.[37]

In addition, FICC proposes to make certain technical changes to the MBSD QRM Methodology Document (*e.g.,* grammar changes and revising certain references from singular to plural).[38] FICC would also revise a reference from ''lookback'' to ''look-back'' for consistency.[39] FICC would remove the revision history because it is solely administrative and would not affect the calculation of margin or Clearing Members' substantive rights or obligations.[40]

D. Clarifications to the MBSD Rules

FICC proposes to make certain clarifications to the MBSD Rules.[41] Specifically, FICC would add a definition of ''Margin Proxy'' and use such term in the definition of ''VaR Charge.''[42] In addition, FICC would clarify the definition of ''VaR Charge'' in the MBSD Rules by adding the word ''Clearing'' before the word ''Members.''[43]

III. Discussion and Commission Findings

Section 19(b)(2)(C) of the Act[44] directs the Commission to approve a proposed rule change of a self-regulatory organization if it finds that such proposed rule change is consistent with the requirements of the Act and rules and regulations thereunder applicable to such organization. After carefully considering the proposed rule change, the Commission finds that the proposed rule change is consistent with the requirements of the Act and the rules and regulations thereunder applicable to FICC. In particular, the Commission finds that the proposed rule change is consistent with Sections 17A(b)(3)(F)[45] of the Act and Rule 17Ad–22(e)(23)(ii) thereunder.[46]

A. Consistency With Section 17A(b)(3)(F) of the Act

Section 17A(b)(3)(F) of the Act requires, in part, that the rules of a clearing agency be designed ''to assure the safeguarding of securities and funds which are in the custody or control of the clearing agency or for which it is responsible.''[47]

First, as described above in Section II.A., the proposed rule change would amend the QRM Methodology Documents to remove specific references (and explanations relating thereto) to the look-back periods for (1) the Margin Proxy of GSD and MBSD and (2) the two GSD Haircut Rates, and replace them with more general language. The proposed rule change would state that the specific look-back periods would be tracked in the monthly parameter report, any changes to the look-back periods would not be less than one year, and any changes would be subject to the governance process set forth in the Framework.[48] The Commission believes that such change, which is subject to the minimum look-back period and the governance process, would help FICC to better cover its credit exposures to its Members because the changes would help FICC to more accurately adjust the look-back periods under the following circumstances:

[23] *Id.*
[24] *Id.*
[25] *Id.*
[26] *Id.*
[27] *Id.*
[28] *Id.*
[29] Notice, *supra* note 3, at 16922.
[30] Notice, *supra* note 3, at 16923.
[31] *Id.*
[32] *Id.*
[33] *Id.*
[34] *Id.*
[35] *Id.*
[36] *Id.*
[37] Notice, *supra* note 3, at 16922.
[38] Notice, *supra* note 3, at 16923.
[39] *Id.*
[40] *Id.*
[41] *Id.*
[42] *Id.*
[43] *Id.*
[44] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(2)(C).
[45] 15 U.S.C. 78q–1(b)(3)(F).
[46] 17 CFR 240.17Ad–22(e)(23)(ii).
[47] 15 U.S.C. 78q–1(b)(3)(F).
[48] Notice, *supra* note 3, at 16922; Framework Approval Order, *supra* note 17.

• When FICC observes material differences between the Margin Proxy calculations and the aggregate Clearing Fund requirement calculated using the VaR model;

• when the Margin Proxy's backtesting results do not meet FICC's 99 percent confidence level; or

• when FICC observes that the asset class backtesting performance associated with the GSD Haircut Rates is not at the 99 percent confidence level.

The Commission believes that the changes would help enhance FICC's ability to calculate and collect adequate margin from its Clearing Members and Netting Members, and in turn, better manage the risks associated with losses arising from member defaults, protecting non-defaulting Clearing Members and Netting Members from such losses. Therefore, the Commission believes that the proposed rule changes to the look-back periods would allow FICC to effectively cover its losses, and assure the safeguarding of securities and funds which are in the custody or control of FICC or for which it is responsible, consistent with Section 17A(b)(3)(F) of the Act.[49]

Second, as described above in Sections II.B. and II.C., the proposed rule change would clarify, correct, and technically change the GSD QRM Methodology Document, and clarify and technically change the MBSD QRM Methodology Document to state how FICC would calculate the components of the margin calculation. The Commission believes that the changes described in Sections II.B. and II.C. would help enhance the clarity of the QRM Methodology Documents for FICC. FICC states that the QRM Methodology Documents are used by FICC Risk Management personnel to calculate margin requirements. Accordingly, helping to enhance the clarity of the QRM Methodology Documents would help FICC Risk Management personnel to accurately understand and implement the margining process, charge an appropriate level of margin, and in turn, allow FICC to better manage its risks from loss events. Therefore, the Commission believes that the changes described in Sections II.B. and II.C. would assure the safeguarding of securities and funds which are in the custody or control of FICC or for which it is responsible, consistent with Section 17A(b)(3)(F) of the Act.[50]

Third, as described in Section II.D., the proposed rule change would add and clarify certain definitions. The Commission believes that the proposed clarifications to Rule 1 of the MBSD Rules would help ensure that the calculation of margin is clear and transparent to Clearing Members and FICC, and thereby help ensure that FICC calculates and collects adequate margin from Clearing Members, and that Clearing Members understand the relevant definition. Therefore, the Commission believes that the proposed clarifications to Rule 1 of the MBSD Rules would also assure the safeguarding of securities and funds which are in the custody and control of FICC or for which it is responsible, consistent with Section 17A(b)(3)(F) of the Act.[51]

B. Consistency With Rule 17Ad–22(e)(23)(ii) Under the Act

Rule 17Ad–22(e)(23)(ii) under the Act requires that a covered clearing agency establish, implement, maintain and enforce written policies and procedures reasonably designed to provide sufficient information to enable participants to identify and evaluate the risks, fees, and other material costs they incur by participating in the covered clearing agency.[52]

As described above in Section II.D., the proposal would help to clarify Rule 1 of the MBSD Rules, which in turn, would help ensure that the calculation of margin is transparent and clear to Clearing Members, thereby enabling Clearing Members to better understand the calculation of margin, as well as providing them with increased predictability and certainty regarding their obligations. As such, the Commission believes that the proposed rule changes are consistent with Rule 17Ad–22(e)(23)(ii) under the Act.[53]

IV. Conclusion

On the basis of the foregoing, the Commission finds that the proposed rule change is consistent with the requirements of the Act and, in particular, with the requirements of Section 17A of the Act[54] and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder.

It is therefore ordered, pursuant to Section 19(b)(2) of the Act[55] that proposed rule change SR–FICC–2019–001, be, and hereby is, APPROVED.[56]

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.[57]

Eduardo A. Aleman,

Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2019–11322 Filed 5–30–19; 8:45 am]

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[49] 15 U.S.C. 78q–1(b)(3)(F).

[50] *Id.*

[51] *Id.*

[52] 17 CFR 240.17Ad–22(e)(23)(ii).

[53] *Id.*

[54] 15 U.S.C. 78q–1.

[55] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(2).

[56] In approving the proposed rule change, the Commission considered the proposals' impact on efficiency, competition, and capital formation. 15 U.S.C. 78c(f).

[57] 17 CFR 200.30–3(a)(12).

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34–85940; File No. SR–LCH SA–2019–003]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; LCH SA; Notice of Filing of Proposed Rule Change, as Modified by Amendments No. 1 and 2, To Implement Settled-to-Market Treatment of Variation Margin, Permit the Creation of Multiple Account Structures, Permit Select Members To Provide Clearing Services to Affiliated Firms, and Update the Onboarding Procedures

May 24, 2019.

Pursuant to Section 19(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (''Act'')[1] and Rule 19b–4 thereunder[2] notice is hereby given that on May 13, 2019, Banque Centrale de Compensation, which conducts business under the name LCH SA (''LCH SA''), filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (''Commission'' or ''SEC'') the proposed rule change described in Items I, II and III below, which Items have been prepared primarily by LCH SA. On May 21, 2019, LCH SA filed Amendment No. 1 to the proposed rule change, and on May 24, 2019, LCH SA filed Amendment No. 2 to the proposed rule change.[3] The Commission is publishing this notice to solicit comments on the proposed rule change, as modified by Amendments No. 1 and 2, from interested persons.

I. Clearing Agency's Statement of the Terms of Substance of the Proposed Rule Change

LCH SA is proposing to amend its (i) CDS Clearing Rule Book (''Rule Book''), (ii) CDS Clearing Supplement (''Supplement''), and (iii) CDS Clearing Procedures (''Procedures'') (collectively the ''CDS Clearing Rules'') to incorporate new terms and to make conforming, clarifying, and clean-up changes intended to: (1) Implement a ''settled-to-market'' (''STM'') treatment

[1] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

[2] 17 CFR 240.19b–4.

[3] Amendments No. 1 and 2 both corrected technical issues with the initial filing of the proposed rule change but did not make any changes to the substance of the filing or the text of the proposed rule change.

of variation margin[4] as a method for further mitigating counterparty credit risk related to changes in the market value of transactions; (2) permit Clearing Members[5] to create multiple account structures for a single client and multiple trade accounts per client within a single omnibus account structure; (3) permit Select Members[6] to provide client clearing services to their ''Affiliated Firms'' (*discussed below*); and (4) make certain clarifications and enhancements to LCH SA's existing onboarding procedures to better reflect current business practices. Capitalized terms not defined or modified in this rule proposal will have the same meaning as in LCH SA's existing Rule Book, Supplement, or Procedures.

The text of the proposed rule change has been annexed as Exhibit 5.

II. Clearing Agency's Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

In its filing with the Commission, LCH SA included statements concerning the purpose of and basis for the proposed rule change and discussed any comments it received on the proposed rule change. The text of these statements may be examined at the places specified in Item IV below. LCH SA has prepared summaries, set forth in sections A, B, and C below, of the most significant aspects of these statements.

A. Clearing Agency's Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

LCH SA is proposing to amend its CDS Clearing Rules to add STM as a way to treat variation margin. Once implemented, non-FCMs and non-US Clearing Members will be able to treat variation margin either as (i) collateralized-to-market (''CTM'') or as (ii) STM. FCMs and US Clearing Members will be required to treat variation margin as STM.

Under the CTM model, parties make daily payments of variation margin as collateral transfer as described in LCH SA's CDS Clearing Rules. LCH SA's CDS Clearing Rules also provide for the payment of Price Alignment Interest (''PAI'') which a party that receives collateral typically pays to its counterparty. The CFTC Staff has stated that, ''*[i]n cleared markets, PAI eliminates the basis risk that would otherwise exist between cleared and uncleared derivatives. Thus, PAI represents the interest that would be paid on any collateral posted in connection with an uncleared swap contract.*''[7] Variation margin payments collateralize the market exposure on a given day based on the market price each day but ''*the exposure between the counterparties carries forward through the life of the contract*'' with collateral passing back and forth between the counterparties through future variation margin payments.[8]

Under the proposed STM model, LCH SA's CDS Clearing Rules will be amended such that all Clearing Members using the STM model will make daily payments of variation margin called ''NPV Payments'' and payments called ''Price Alignment Amount'' (''PAA''). The PAA is economically equivalent to PAI, and represents the amount that would have been paid if the variation margin were treated as collateral as opposed to a settled amount. As the CFTC Staff explained, ''*[u]nlike the collateralized-to-market model . . . these payments settle the outstanding exposure of the counterparties.*''[9] Each day, the outstanding exposure will change, and new payments will be needed to settle the exposure.

LCH SA has determined to file this proposed rule change in order to, among other things, amend its CDS Clearing Rules to require the STM treatment of variation margin paid or received by FCMs and US Clearing Members, which is intended to promote the prompt and accurate clearance and settlement of all Cleared Transactions. As a result of the proposed rule change, FCMs and US Clearing Members that are subject to regulatory capital requirements promulgated by the federal bank regulatory agencies, might obtain more favourable regulatory capital treatment of Cleared Transactions.[10] The proposed rule change to require the STM treatment of variation margin would also be consistent with a recent CFTC staff Interpretive Letter indicating that CTM variation margin payments would not satisfy CFTC regulations that require daily settlement that is irrevocable and unconditional.[11] LCH SA will also make STM available as an option, but not a requirement, for non-FCMs and non-US Clearing Members.

LCH SA's affiliate, LCH Limited, promulgated clearing rules in its LCH Limited General Regulations which provide at Regulation 57A, among other sections, for STM for SwapClear Clearing Members established under the laws of any state of the United States or under the federal laws of the United States.[12] Regulation 57A was initially proposed in 2015. At that time, LCH Limited, through its membership in the International Swaps and Derivatives Association (''ISDA''), approached the SEC's Office of the Chief Accountant to discuss the accounting implications associated with implementing STM.[13] The ISDA dialogue resulted in a confirmatory letter from ISDA to the SEC's Office of the Chief Accountant on January 4, 2017 confirming ISDA's understanding that the SEC did not object to certain tax related views associated with the implementation of STM variation margin treatment for U.S. persons. LCH Limited's clearing rules have provided for STM variation margin treatment since on or around December 2015. Whereas previously STM variation margin treatment was only available to LCH Limited members, this rule proposal will implement STM variation margin treatment for LCH SA, and thereby making it also available to LCH SA Clearing Members, including FCMs and US Clearing Members for which STM variation margin treatment is required.

In addition, this rule proposal will amend the CDS Clearing Rules to permit Clearing Members to create multiple account structures for a single client and multiple Trade Accounts per client

[4] Lowercase ''variation margin'' in this rule proposal generically refers to amounts exchanged as a result of a change in market value of a transaction, irrespective of the legal characterization of such amounts as settlement or collateral transfer.

[5] Clearing Members include Select Members (*defined below*) and General Members as the context requires. General Members are a ''CCM'' (*i.e.,* generally any legal entity admitted as a clearing member in accordance with the CDS Clearing Rules and party to the CDS Admission Agreement) or an ''FCM Clearing Member'' (*i.e.,* generally any Futures Commission Merchant (''FCM'') that has been admitted as a clearing member in accordance with the CDS Clearing Rules and is a party to the CDS Admission Agreement and which has not elected to become a CCM) that has been admitted by LCH SA as a General Member in accordance with Section 1 of the Procedures.

[6] A Select Member is a CCM or an FCM Clearing Member that: (a) Does not provide CDS Client Clearing Services to Clients other than Affiliated Firms (*defined herein*); and (b) has been admitted by LCH SA as a Select Member in accordance with Section 1 of the Procedures.

[7] *See* CFTC Staff Letter No. 17–51 (Oct. 27. 2017) (available at *https://www.cftc.gov/sites/default/files/idc/groups/public/@lrlettergeneral/documents/letter/17-51.pdf*).

[8] *Id.* at 4.

[9] *Id.*

[10] *See Interagency Guidance on the Regulatory Capital Treatment of Certain Centrally-Cleared Derivative Contracts Under Regulatory Capital Rules* (August 14, 2017) (available at *https://www.federalreserve.gov/supervisionreg/srletters/sr1707a1.pdf*).

[11] *See* CFTC Staff Letter No. 17–51 (Oct. 27. 2017).

[12] General Regulations of LCH Limited, Regulation 57A (Nov. 2018), available at *https://www.lch.com/system/files/media_root/General%20Regulations%20-%2026%20November%202018.pdf.*

[13] Confirmation Letter Related to ISDA Accounting Committee White Paper, ISDA (Jan. 4, 2017), available at *https://www.isda.org/a/lgiDE/isda-sec-vm-settlement-confirming-letter.pdf.*

within a single omnibus account structure. This rule proposal will also permit Select Members to provide clearing services to their Affiliated Firms and make clarifying changes to LCH SA's onboarding procedures to reflect current business practices.

1. Amendments To Permit Settled-to-Market Treatment for Cleared Transactions

The updated CDS Clearing Rules will permit non-FCMs and non-US Clearing Members to utilize either the STM accounting method or CTM accounting method where permitted and will require FCMs and US Clearing Members to utilize the STM treatment. To implement the STM treatment of variation margin, the Rule Book, Supplement, and Procedures will be amended by adding new and amending existing defined terms and provisions as described below.

i. Rule Book

With respect to the Rule Book, LCH SA proposes to add additional defined terms and make amendments to existing defined terms contained within Title I, Chapter 1, Section 1.1.1.

The term ''Client NPV Payment Requirement'' will be added to describe the NPV Amount (*defined below*) that LCH SA will calculate as payment by a Clearing Member to LCH SA or by LCH SA to a Clearing Member in relation to certain STM Cleared Transactions and as the case may be, Irrevocable Backloading STM Transactions which are not Rejected Transactions, allocated to a relevant Client Margin Account.

The term ''Converting Clearing Member'' will be added to capture a framework whereby a Clearing Member submits a written request to LCH SA to convert all of the CTM Cleared Transactions registered in a CTM Trade Account into STM Cleared Transactions by converting the underlying account from a CTM Trade Account into an STM Trade Account. This is a one-way conversion from CTM to STM and, once complete, is irrevocable.

The term ''CTM Cleared Transactions'' will be added to cross reference a Cleared Transaction that is registered in a CTM Trade Account as described in Title III, Chapter 1, Section 3.1.10.

The term ''CTM Trade Account'' will be added to describe a Trade Account that a Clearing Member elects to classify as a CTM Trade Account in accordance with Section 5 of the Procedures.

The term ''House NPV Payment Requirement'' will be added to describe the NPV Amount (*defined below*) that LCH SA will calculate as payment by a Clearing Member to LCH SA or by LCH SA to a Clearing Member in relation to certain STM Cleared Transactions, and as the case may be, Irrevocable Backloading STM Transactions which are not Rejected Transactions, allocated to the relevant Clearing Member's House Margin Account.

The term ''Irrevocable Backloading STM Transaction'' will be added to clarify the definition of Irrevocable Backloading Transaction, which after novation by LCH SA will be registered in the relevant Account Structure as an STM Cleared Transaction.

The term ''Irrevocable Backloading CTM Transaction'' will be added to clarify the definition of Irrevocable Backloading Transaction which after novation by LCH SA will be registered in the relevant Account Structure as a CTM Cleared Transaction.

The term ''NPV Amount'' will be added to define the relevant amounts computed in accordance with Section 2 of the Procedures.

The term ''NPV Payment'' will be added to describe the amount of cash paid by a Clearing Member to LCH SA to satisfy the NPV Payment Requirement.

The term ''NPV Payment Requirement'' will be added as a collective definition of both House NPV Payment Requirement or a Client NPV Payment Requirement.

The term ''Price Alignment Amount'' will be added to define the relevant amounts computed in accordance with Section 2 of the Procedures.

The term ''STM Cleared Transaction'' will be added to define a Cleared Transaction that is registered in an STM Trade Account in accordance with Title III, Chapter 1, Section 3.1.10.

The term ''STM Trade Account'' will be added to describe a Trade Account that a Clearing Member elects to classify as an STM Trade Account in accordance with Section 5 of the Procedures.

The term ''Variation Margin Collateral Transfer'' will be added to describe the amount of cash transferred by a Clearing Member or LCH SA by way of full title transfer to satisfy a Variation Margin Requirement. The definition also includes an affirmative statement that Variation Margin Collateral Transfer is subject to the provisions of article L. 211–38 of the French Monetary and Financial Code.

The term ''Backloading Failure'' will be amended to add the concept of Variation Margin Collateral Transfers as an additional possible transfer that may need to be made at the same time as the Morning Call.

The term ''Cash Payment'' will be amended for consistency purposes to eliminate the reference to Variation Margin which has been replaced by reference to NPV Payments and to add a reference to ''Price Alignment Amount'', as a parallel to the reference to ''Price Alignment Interest''.

The term ''CCM Gross Omnibus Multi Sub-Account Client Margin Account'' will be amended to add the concept of Client NPV Payment Requirement as a possible value that will be calculated, as applicable.

The term ''CCM Gross Omnibus Single Sub-Account Client Margin Account'' will be amended to add the concept of Client NPV Payment Requirement as a possible value that will be calculated, as applicable. The definition will also be modified to account for the concept of Account Structure.

The term ''CCM House Margin Account'' will be amended to add the concept of House NPV Payment Requirement as a possible value that will be calculated, as applicable.

The term ''CCM Indirect Client Gross Segregated Margin Account'' will be amended to add Client NPV Payment Requirement as a possible value that will be calculated, as applicable. The definition will also be modified to account for the concept of Account Structure.

The term ''CCM Indirect Client Net Segregated Margin Account'' will be amended to add Client NPV Payment Requirement as a possible value that will be calculated, as applicable.

The term ''CCM Individual Segregated Client Margin Account'' will be amended to add Client NPV Payment Requirement as a possible value that will be calculated, as applicable. The definition will also be modified to account for the concept of Account Structure.

The term ''CCM Net Omnibus Segregated Client Margin Account'' will be amended to add Client NPV Payment Requirement as a possible value that will be calculated, as applicable.

The term ''Client Assets'' will be amended to add NPV Amounts, as applicable, as an additional component of accruals which will be considered Client Assets.

The term ''Client Variation Margin Requirement'' will be amended to clarify that in practice, Variation Margin will be calculated on a transaction-by-transaction basis rather than on an Open Position basis. In order to affect this clarification, LCH SA proposes to replace Open Positions with CTM Cleared Transactions in the definition of Client Variation Margin Requirement. Conforming changes will be made throughout the Rule Book. The same

amendments will also be made to the term ''House Variation Margin Requirement.''

The term ''FCM Client Margin Account'' will be amended to update the cross references to Irrevocable Backloading STM Transactions and Client NPV Payment Requirement.

The term ''FCM Client Margin Requirement'' will be amended to delete any reference to the term Variation Margin.

The term ''FCM House Margin Account'' will be amended to update the cross references to Irrevocable Backloading STM Transactions and House NPV Payment Requirement.

The term ''FCM House Margin Requirement'' will be amended to delete any reference to the term Variation Margin.

The term ''Open Position'' will be amended to mirror the language contained within what was formerly Article 3.2.2.3. As a result, the cross reference to Article 3.2.2.3, as well as the Article itself, will be removed from the Rule Book. The cross references to Article 5.2.3.3 and Article 6.2.3.3, as well as the Articles themselves, will also be removed from the Rule Book.

The term ''Payment Failure'' will be amended to replace the term Cash Payment by Variation Margin, to add the newly defined term Price Alignment Amount as a category of amounts which may trigger a Payment Failure, and to add a new sub-section (v) in reference to NPV Amount to satisfy a Clearing Member's NPV Payment Requirement.

The term ''Variation Margin'' will be amended to remove the reference to Price Alignment Interest.

Beyond definitional changes, LCH SA proposes to amend the Rule Book at Title I, Chapter 2, Section 1.2.7, Article 1.2.7.4 to include the term ''Variation Margin Collateral Transfer'' regarding the currency in which the Clearing Members are required to make payments and/or transfers.

LCH SA proposes to amend Section 1.2.9, Article 1.2.9.2 to include the payment of NPV Amounts to the Clearing Member as new item (iii) and the payment of the Price Alignment Amount to the Clearing Member as new item (iv), where applicable. In addition, item (i) is modified to clarify that the payment of Variation Margin to the relevant Clearing Member is by way of Variation Margin Collateral Transfer.

LCH SA proposes to amend the Rule Book at Title I, Chapter 3, Section 1.3.1, Article 1.3.1.4 to include clarifying language that the cumulative value of all NPV Amount(s) paid by the Clearing Member or LCH SA in respect of NPV Payment Requirements for the corresponding House Margin Account or Client Margin Account should be included in the computation of the value of each Cleared Transaction. Article 1.3.1.5 will be amended to include the concept of NPV Amount, as applicable, whereas currently it references Variation Margin only. Article 1.3.1.6 will be amended to include the concept of redelivery of Variation Margin whereas currently the section only refers to repayment.

LCH SA proposes to amend the Rule Book at Title II, Chapter 2, Section 2.2.1, Article 2.2.1.1. in order to include the reference to Variation Margin Collateral Transfer obligations whereas currently the Article only refers to Cash Payment obligations.

Rule Book at Title II, Chapter 2, Section 2.2.7, Article 2.2.7.2 will be modified to include the reference to Variation Margin Collateral Transfer obligations, whereas the Article only refers to Cash Payment obligations. The same modifications will be brought to Article 2.2.7.4.

LCH SA proposes to amend the Rule Book at Title II, Chapter 4, Section 2.4.2, Article 2.4.2.8 to add the reference to NPV Payment Requirements whereas the Article only refers to Variation Margin Requirement.

Rule Book at Title III, Chapter 1, Section 3.1.8, Article 3.1.5.1 will be modified to remove the concept of Variation Margin Requirement from the existing paragraph and to create a stand-alone paragraph that specifically addresses the method for calculating the Variation Margin Requirement and/or NPV Payment Requirement by cross-referencing Title IV, Chapter 2 of the Rule Book; Section 2 of the Procedures; and Title III, Chapter 1, Section 3.1.7 of the Rule Book.

Rule Book at Title III, Chapter 1, Section 3.1.9, Articles 3.1.9.2 and 3.1.9.3 will be modified to add the reference to NPV Payment Requirement(s) whereas currently these Articles only refer to Variation Margin Requirement(s).

LCH SA proposes to make updates to the provisions of the Rule Book that discuss the registration of cleared transactions. New Rule Book Title III, Chapter 1, Section 3.1.10, Article 3.1.10.7 through 3.1.10.9 will be added to the Rule Book. Current Article 3.1.10.7 will become Article 3.1.10.10 and current Article 3.1.10.8 will become Article 3.1.10.11. New Article 3.1.10.7 will permit Clearing Members to elect to classify each Trade Account as either a CTM Trade Account or an STM Trade Account in accordance with Section 5 of the Procedures. Trade Accounts will default to CTM Trade Accounts where a Clearing Member does not make an election. Cleared Transactions registered within a Trade Account will have the same classification as the Trade Account itself. Trade Accounts may only comprise CTM Cleared Transactions or STM Cleared Transactions, but not both simultaneously.

New Article 3.1.10.8 will introduce the concept of a ''Converting Clearing Member'' which is intended to capture a framework whereby a Clearing Member submits a written request to LCH SA to convert all of the CTM Cleared Transactions registered into a CTM Trade Account into STM Cleared Transactions by converting the underlying account from a CTM Trade Account into an STM Trade Account. This is a one-way conversion from CTM to STM and, once complete, is irrevocable. This caveat will be memorialized in Article 3.1.10.8.

Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 3.1.10.7 and Article 3.1.10.8, under new Article 3.1.10.9, each Cleared Transaction registered in the name of a Clearing Member that is an FCM or otherwise established under the laws of any state of the United States or under US federal law, will be registered as an STM Cleared Transaction. It will neither be possible to register transactions for these entities as CTM Cleared Transactions nor to convert from an STM Cleared Transaction to a CTM Cleared Transaction.

LCH SA proposes to update Article 4.1.1.1 of Section 4.1.1 under Title IV, Chapter 1 in order to add a reference to House NPV Payment Requirement and Client NPV Payment Requirement, whereas currently this Article only refers to House Variation Margin Requirement and Client Variation Margin Requirement.

Updated Section 4.2.3 of the Chapter 2 under Title IV will now capture the concept of Variation Margin Requirement and NPV Payment Requirement whereas the current section only refers to ''Collateral Calls''. In addition, the reference to NPV Payment Requirement will be added to Title IV, Chapter 2 itself, whereas currently this Chapter is only named ''Margin''. Article 4.2.3.1 will be amended to add the reference to NPV Payment Requirement in addition to the reference to Variation Margin Requirement and also to add the reference to NPV Amount in addition to the reference to Variation Margin. Article 4.2.3.2 will also be amended in order to replace the term ''Cash Payment'' by NPV Payment as a payment to satisfy a NPV Payment Requirement and Variation Margin

Collateral Transfer as a transfer to satisfy a Variation Margin Requirement; the word ''transfers'' will also be added in addition to the word ''payments''.

Section 4.2.5 will now capture the concept of NPV Amounts in addition to Variation Margin to account for the new STM business workflows and will be renamed to ''Variation Margin and NPV Amounts''. Specifically, Article 4.2.5.1 is modified to account for the newly defined terms described earlier in this rule proposal. The concept of Cash Payments is replaced by an obligation to make either Variation Margin Collateral Transfers or NPV Payments and to differentiate that Variation Margin Collateral Transfers are applicable to CTM Cleared Transactions or Irrevocable Backloading CTM Transactions; and that NPV Payments are applicable to STM Cleared Transactions or Irrevocable Backloading STM Transactions when such amounts are due.

Updated Article 4.2.5.2 will be amended to capture the concept of NPV Amounts within the requirement that such amounts are payable by a Clearing Member or LCH SA at the same time as the Morning Call or as otherwise provided by the Procedures. Variation Margin Collateral Transfer or NPV Payments will be made in compliance with the times set out in Section 3 of the Procedures. In addition, the Rule Book will state that LCH SA and the Clearing Member agree that satisfaction of the payment obligation arising under the NPV Payment Requirement will discharge any such obligation required to settle outstanding exposure under an STM Cleared Transaction or for an Irrevocable Backloading STM Transaction which is not a Rejected Transaction. New Article 4.2.5.3 is intended to clarify that, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the CDS Clearing Documentation, a Variation Margin Collateral Transfer obligation does not arise for STM Cleared Transactions or for Irrevocable Backloading STM Transactions. This Article is not intended to prejudice any other rights to require Collateral to be transferred under the CDS Clearing Documentation (*e.g.,* a Collateral transfer requirement in respect of a Clearing Member's Margin Requirement for STM Cleared Transactions).

In addition, LCH SA proposes to amend Title IV, Chapter 2, Section 4.2.7, Article 4.2.7.1 to clarify the fact that risk calculation performed by LCH SA also includes the calculation of Variation Margin Requirement and NPV Payment Requirement in addition to Margin Requirements and Open Positions. Article 4.2.7.2. will also be amended in order to clarify the term ''clearing functions'' shall mean the validation of Variation Margin Requirements and NPV Payment Requirements, in addition to Margin Requirements.

LCH SA proposes to amend Title IV, Chapter 3, Section 4.3.2, Article 4.3.2.3 (viii) to clarify that, in case of default of a Clearing Member, LCH SA will be authorized to convert the Variation Margin Collateral Transfer obligations into cash payment obligations. The purpose of such change is to ensure that in the case of default, Variation Margin will be applied by LCH SA in the same way as an NPV Payment (*i.e.,* as a cash payment). Such treatment is consistent with how LCH SA currently treats Variation Margin, but this amendment is required because the new definition of Cash Payment will no longer capture Variation Margin and Variation Margin is not captured within the definition of Collateral.

In addition to the specific proposed changes to the Rule Book discussed above, certain conforming changes and clarifications to incorporate the concepts of NPV Payment Requirement, NPV Amount, and Price Alignment Amount with respect to STM were made throughout the Rule Book. Corresponding changes and clarifications were made with respect to CTM with conforming references to Variation Margin Requirement, Variation Margin, and Price Alignment Interest. References to Variation Margin and Variation Margin Requirements were removed in respect of FCM Clearing Members. Such proposed changes are notably inserted in Title V, Chapter 1, Section 5.1.1, Article 5.1.1.3 (xvii), Title V, Chapter 2, Section 5.2.3, Article 5.2.3.2, Title VI, Chapter 1, Section 6.1.1, Article 6.1.1.3 (xii), Title VI, Chapter 2, Section 6.2.3, Article 6.2.3.2 and Sections 1.1, 6.2, 7.1, 8.1.4, 8.2, 8.5 of the CDS Default Management Process in Appendix 1.

ii. Procedures

(A) Section 2

LCH SA Procedures Section 2 will be updated to reflect the operational steps required to facilitate the NPV Payments and Price Alignment required to operationalize the STM business model while still maintaining the CTM business model for non-FCMs and non-US Clearing Members. As a result, the Section itself will be renamed Margin, NPV Payment and Price Alignment.

The cross reference in Section 2.1 to Procedures Section 3 will be updated to reference Variation Margin Collateral Transfers whereas previously the reference was only to Cash Payments. Corresponding updates (*discussed below*) will be made throughout Section 3.

Section 2.2 will be amended to make certain clean-up and conforming changes in order to ensure that the new defined terms relevant to implementing STM are applied consistently to the existing procedure. Specifically, Section 2.2(c) will now be called Variation Margin Requirement and NPV Payment Requirement and will be broken into two sub-sections, as applicable, to either: (i) Transfer Variation Margin to or receive Variation Margin from LCH SA to satisfy the Client Variation Margin Requirement and/or House Variation Margin Requirement; and/or (ii) make NPV Payment to or receive NPV Payment from LCH SA to satisfy the Client NPV Payment Requirement and/or House NPV Payment Requirement. Section 2.2(d) will be updated to add the concept of NPV Amount within the list of amounts that, when aggregated, represent the amount that can be called from a Clearing Member that is a CDS Seller in respect of a Cleared Transaction referencing a single Reference Entity. Section 2.2(g) will be retitled ''Calculation of Margin and NPV Amount(s) following a Payment Failure or the issuance of a Default Notice in respect of a Clearing Member'' and will be updated to incorporate the concept of NPV Amount(s) as an alternative to Margin throughout the section.

Section 2.4 will be renamed ''Collateral, Cash Payments, and Variation Margin Collateral Transfers''. In parallel, Section 2.4(a) will also be renamed to ''Types of Collateral and currencies for Cash Payments and Variation Margin Collateral Transfers'' and Section 2.4(b) will be renamed to ''Transferring Collateral and making Cash Payments and Variation Margin Collateral Transfers''. Within Section 2.4(a) the concept of Variation Margin Collateral Transfers, NPV Payment(s), and Variation Margin will be added to the cross reference to Procedure Section 3 which sets out the applicable types of Collateral and currencies that may be used. Section 2.4(b) which also cross references to Procedure Section 3 will be similarly updated.

Section 2.5 will be renamed to ''Payment of the Margin Requirement, Variation Margin Requirement, NPV Payment Requirement and Provision of Excess Collateral and Client Collateral Buffer''. Section 2.5 (a) which discusses the Morning Call is amended to include the concept of NPV Payment Requirement in timing, notification, and payment requirement. In addition, certain requirements of Clearing Members that previously referenced

Cash Payments, are now split to incorporate the concept of Variation Margin Collateral Transfers and NPV Payments where applicable. In reference to certain Excess Collateral and/or Cash Payments by FCM Clearing Members, the concept of Variation Margin Requirement will be replaced by NPV Payment Requirement. In addition, this section previously provided that LCH SA is able to credit Euro denominated Cash Collateral and/or make Cash payments to relevant Clearing Members in accordance with the process outlined in Procedure Section 3. This section will now also incorporate the concept of Variation Margin Collateral Transfer(s) with respect to relevant Clearing Members. Section 2.5(b) under the heading ''Second Intraday Call'' will be updated for consistency such that the existing cross reference to Procedure Section 3 will be applicable to Clearing Members that are required to transfer Collateral to satisfy their Required Collateral Amount, and now also to make Variation Margin Collateral Transfers in respect of their Variation Margin Requirement. The existing reference to Cash Payments will be revised for consistency to reference NPV Payments and any applicable NPV Payment Requirement.

LCH SA proposes to make amendments to Section 2.13 through the end of Procedures Section 2. A new Section 2.14 covering ''NPV Amount'' and a new Section 2.17 covering ''Price Alignment Amount'' will be added to the Procedures. Contingency Variation Margin (formerly Section 2.14) will be updated and re-numbered to Section 2.15 and Price Alignment Interest (formerly Section 2.15) will be updated and re-numbered to Section 2.16. Credit Quality Margin (formerly Section 2.16) will be re-numbered to Section 2.18 and Extraordinary Margin (formerly Section 2.17) will be re-numbered to Section 2.19 although neither section is subject to substantive updates.

Section 2.13 will be amended to specify that Variation Margin is applicable to CTM Cleared Transactions and Irrevocable Backloading CTM Transactions which are not Rejected Transactions, rather than all Cleared Transactions. Section 2.13 previously referred to ''net position value'' but will be amended to refer to ''net present value'' throughout. The portion of Section 2.13(ii), which previously outlined a netting procedure for payments from a Clearing Member to LCH SA and from LCH SA to a Clearing Member, will be renumbered 2.13(b) and will be amended to address the calculation of net present value for each CTM Cleared Transaction or Irrevocable Backloading CTM Transaction and to account for global changes to the defined terms in the Rule Book and Procedures.

New Section 2.14 NPV Amount will be added to the Procedures to outline the specific operational steps required to facilitate the accounting for an STM Cleared Transaction. An NPV Amount is an amount paid on each Cash Payment Day between the Clearing Member and LCH SA to account for the variation of the market value of the CDS, or as the case may be, Index Swaption that is an STM Cleared Transaction of Irrevocable Backloading STM Transaction. The updated Procedures described the method by which LCH SA will go about calculating the NPV Amount. The NPV Amount calculation will be based on the net present value of each STM Cleared Transaction and Irrevocable Backloading STM Transaction on each Cash Payment Day. The net present value for each STM Cleared Transaction or Irrevocable Backloading STM Transaction is based on the End of Day Contributed Prices provided to LCH SA as proscribed in the Rule Book Article 4.2.7.1 and Procedures Section 5. Unless otherwise agreed between the Clearing Member and LCH SA, the net present value on the Trade Date is zero. Immediately upon determining net present value, the net present value will be reset to zero (''NPV Reset''), however, the NPV Reset will not be deemed to have occurred where the STM Cleared Transaction or Irrevocable Backloading STM Transaction is held in the Account Structure of an FCM and the NPV Payment Requirement is not satisfied.

Contemporaneous with the NPV Reset, if LCH SA determines that the value of the STM Cleared Transaction or Irrevocable Backloading STM Transaction has increased since the last NPV Reset, LCH SA will make a cash payment (the NPV Amount) denominated in the same currency as the STM Cleared Transaction or Irrevocable Backloading STM Transaction and equal to the amount of the increase in the net present value to the Clearing Member. If the net present value has decreased, then a corresponding payment will be made by the Clearing Member to LCH SA. If there is no change in net present value, then no payments are required. New Section 2.14 contains provisions to ensure clarity with regard to the meaning of an ''increase'' and ''decrease'' in net present value. The proposed Procedure will state that, for the avoidance of doubt, an ''increase'' in the net present value means the value of an STM Cleared Transaction or Irrevocable Backloading STM Transaction has moved in favour of the Clearing Member since the immediately preceding NPV Reset while a ''decrease'' means the opposite.

Where amounts payable on each Cash Payment Day are in the same currency and are related to the same Margin Account, proposed Section 2.14 provides for aggregation of amounts payable by the Clearing Member to LCH SA and for aggregation of amounts payable by LCH SA to the Clearing Member. In addition, the amounts will be offset against each other as applicable. This procedure will result in a net payment amount from either the Clearing Member to LCH SA or LCH SA to the Clearing Member in accordance with Article 4.2.3.2 of the Rule Book and Procedures Section 3. In addition, at the end of Section 2.14 a cross reference will be added to Clause 7 of the CDS Default Management process, regarding the details of the adjustment of the NPV Amount which may occur.

Conforming changes are proposed to Section 2.15 to replace references to Cash payment with NPV Payment and Variation Margin Collateral Transfer and to reflect related concepts throughout the section.

Section 2.16 will be amended to specify that it is applicable to the receipt of Variation Margin Collateral Transfers and related to CTM Cleared Transactions. Previously this section referred to Variation Margin payments. A substantively new sentence will also be added to Section 2.16 to describe how LCH SA will handle a negative interest rate environment. Where the applicable Price Alignment Interest rate is negative, ''*LCH SA will either (i) pay Price Alignment Interest if a Clearing Member has, on a cumulative net basis, received Variation Margin from LCH SA, or (ii) charge Price Alignment Interest if a Clearing member has, on a cumulative net basis, transferred Variation Margin.*''

New Section 2.17 Price Alignment Amount will be added to the Procedures to outline the specific operational steps required to facilitate the accounting for an STM Cleared Transaction. The Price Alignment Amount is identical to the Price Alignment Interest amount and the two payments serve the same functional purpose although the legal status of the two payments is different. Procedure Section 5 outlines the process by which a report is generated on each Cash Payment Day indicating the applicable Price Alignment Amount to be paid or received by each Clearing Member. Under proposed Section 2.17, if LCH SA determines that the Cumulative Net Present Value is greater than zero, the applicable Price Alignment Amount will immediately

become payable to LCH SA by the Clearing Member in the same currency as the STM Cleared Transaction. If the Cumulative Net Present Value is less than zero, the applicable Price Alignment Amount will immediately become payable to the Clearing Member by LCH SA in the same currency as the STM Cleared Transaction. Proposed Section 2.17 also outlines the treatment of STM Cleared Transactions that are transferred to either (i) a Backup Clearing Member pursuant to the CDS Default Management Process; or (ii) a Receiving Clearing Member. In both instances, the Trade Date of the STM Cleared Transaction for the purpose of determining the Cumulative Net Present Value is the date of the transfer. The same treatment will apply in an instance where a Clearing Member elects to convert from a CTM Cleared Transaction to an STM Cleared Transaction.

Proposed Section 2.17 contains three definitions that are applicable for the purposes of this section. ''Cumulative Net Present Value'' is a hypothetical value computed by LCH SA on each Cash Payment Day falling after a Trade Date, based on certain aggregate NPV Amounts payable to LCH SA by a Clearing Member and by LCH SA to a Clearing Member. ''Price Alignment Amount'' is computed on each Cash Payment Day falling after a Trade Date. It means the product of (i) the absolute value of the Cumulative Net Present Value on each Cash Payment Day; (ii) the applicable Price Alignment Amount Rate on each Cash Payment Day; and (iii) the day count fraction determined by LCH SA as being applicable to the currency of the STM Cleared Transaction. ''Price Alignment Amount Rate'' means the applicable prevailing interest rate of the Cash Payment Date as mentioned in the files and reports to the Clearing Member.

(B) Section 3

Similar to Section 2, Section 3 itself will be renamed ''Collateral, Variation Margin and Cash Payment'' to reflect the new business processes required to facilitate STM.

LCH SA proposes to update Procedures Section 3.7(c) and (d) at various sub-sections to make conforming changes to integrate the concepts of Variation Margin Collateral Transfers and Client NPV Payment Requirements where applicable.

Section 3.11 will be renamed to ''LCH SA's rights in respect of Collateral and Variation Margin transferred with full title''. Conforming amendments will be made to various sub-sections to include the concept of Variation Margin where applicable. Substantively, at Section 3.11(b), the Procedures will be updated to reflect that LCH SA may use Variation Margin transferred by Clearing Members for the purposes of transferring corresponding Variation Margin or making corresponding NPV Payment(s) to other Clearing Members in accordance with the CDS Clearing Rules. Section 3.11(c) will include a reference to the Variation Margin in addition to the reference to the term Collateral.

Section 3.18 will be renamed ''Cash Payments and Variation Margin Collateral Transfers''. Conforming amendments will be made to the various sub-sections to include the concept of Variation Margin Collateral Transfer where applicable. The headings for the table at Section 3.18(a) will be updated to (i) Cash Payment/Variation Margin Type and (ii) Cash Payment/Cash transfer. A new row will be added to the table indicating that Cash in CDS Contractual Currency is the appropriate Cash Payment/Cash transfer when making an NPV Payment, Price Alignment Amount.

(C) Section 5

LCH SA proposes to make certain conforming changes throughout Procedures Section 5. In Section 5.6(c) language that previously referenced Variation Margin will be expanded to also reference rights over aggregate NPV Amounts in respect to a transfer of Client Assets. Similarly, in Section 5.6(d), row 9 of the timetable for transfers will be updated to include reference to NPV Payment Requirement whereas previously it only referred to Variation Margin Requirement.

The section titled ''Registration of Cleared Transactions'' which is found at Section 5.11 will be subject to updates to accommodate the STM business processes. A new Section 5.11(a) titled STM or CTM Classification of Trade Accounts will be added. As described earlier in this rule proposal, non-FCMs and non-US Clearing Members will be given the option to elect to designate a Trade Account as either an STM Trade Account or a CTM Trade Account. Where no election is made, the account will default to a CTM Trade Account. FCMs and US Clearing Members will not be given such an option as their accounts will need to be classified as STM Trade Accounts. Former Section 5.11(a) ''Notification of registration'', will be re-numbered to 5.11(b). Former Section 5.11(b) will be re-numbered to Section 5.11(c) and is discussed within the Account Structures section of this rule proposal.

New Section 5.11(d), titled ''Conversion of STM Cleared Transactions'' will be added to the Procedures to describe the specific steps undertaken in connection with an STM Conversion Request which will convert a CTM Trade Account into an STM Trade Account. As proposed, upon receipt of an STM Conversion Request pursuant to Rule Book Article 3.1.10.8, LCH SA will have sole and absolute discretion to nominate a Business Date for the conversion which will be called the ''STM Conversion Date.'' On the STM Conversion Date, subject to conditions discussed below, the relevant CTM Trade Account will become an STM Trade account and all Cleared Transactions registered in the Trade Account will no longer be CTM Transactions, but rather will immediately and automatically become STM Cleared Transactions. The conversion will be affected through technological and operational changes made by LCH SA, rather than by terminating the existing CTM Cleared Transactions and entering into new STM Cleared Transactions.

The occurrence of the STM Conversion Date is subject to a series of conditions outlined in the new Section 5.11(d) including: (i) The Converting Clearing Member is not a Defaulting Clearing Member; (ii) the relevant Deemed Client Transactions may not be subject to an early termination date; (iii) the STM Conversion Request may not violate applicable laws or regulations; (iv) the Converting Clearing Member must have satisfied all of its Cash Payment and Variation Margin and Collateral Transfer obligations up to, but excluding, the STM Conversion Date; (v) the Converting Clearing Member has paid to LCH SA, or LCH SA has paid to the Converting Clearing Member (as applicable), any cash settlement amount that LCH SA determines (in its sole and absolute discretion) must be paid to ensure that the net present value of each Cleared Transaction registered in the relevant Trade Account shall be equal to zero on the STM Conversion Date. The Converting Clearing Member and LCH SA agree that LCH SA may, in its sole and absolute discretion, apply any Variation Margin transferred to and held by LCH SA in respect of the Cleared Transaction registered in the relevant Trade Account to satisfy (in whole or in part) the Converting Clearing Member's obligation to pay the amount (if any) required in relation to each such Cleared Transaction. The Converting Member and LCH SA agree that any Variation Margin transferred to and held by the Converting Clearing Member in

respect of the Cleared Transaction registered in the relevant Trade Account shall be applied to satisfy (in whole or in part) LCH SA's obligation to pay the amount (if any) required in relation to each such Cleared Transaction; and (vi) the Converting Clearing Member is in satisfactory compliance with all other conditions stipulated by LCH SA.

In connection with each STM Conversion Request made by a Clearing Member, proposed Section 5.11(d) requires that the Clearing Member agree that after the STM Conversion Date, it will neither be possible to ''re-convert'' the Trade Account back into a CTM Trade Account nor to convert individual transactions back into CTM Cleared Transactions. Finally, LCH SA will be able to rely on an STM Conversion Request made by the person, agent, officer, employee, or representative as made under the full authority to do so and to bind the Converting Clearing Member to the STM Conversion Request.

The discussion of the Cleared Trades Report in Section 5.16(a)(i)(F) will be augmented to include an additional information element on the report to indicate the classification of the Cleared Transaction as either a CTM Cleared Transaction or an STM Cleared Transaction. This distinction was not required previously because all transactions were cleared on a CTM basis. The report discussed at Section 5.16(c)(iii) will be renamed to ''Variation Margin and NPV Amount Report'' and the description will be updated to reference NPV Amount and NPV Payment Requirements, whereas previously it only referenced Variation Margin and Variation Margin Requirement. In addition, the concept of a ''transfer'' will be added where applicable to account for the different method of money movement for CTM Cleared Transactions as contrasted with STM Cleared Transactions which are ''paid'' to LCH SA.

Section 5.18.4 related to the use of composite spreads/prices will be updated to include references to NPV Payment Requirement whereas previously the section only referenced the Variation Margin Requirement.

iii. Clearing Supplement

In support of the proposed STM business model, LCH SA will also add new provisions to the Supplement in each of its three parts. Each of these three new sections is substantially similar.

- *For Index Cleared Transactions and Single Name Transactions incorporating the 2003 ISDA Credit Derivatives Definitions*—Part A, Section 2.6 will be added to the Supplement;
- *For Index Cleared Transactions and Single Name Transactions incorporating the 2014 ISDA Credit Derivatives Definitions*—Part B, Section 2.6 will be added to the Supplement; and
- *For Credit Index Swaptions*—Part C, a Section 2.4 will be added to the Supplement.

The proposed new sections will establish the ''STM Cleared Terms'' for each of the three categories of transactions outlined above. If a Cleared Transaction is designated as an STM Cleared Transaction in accordance with Rule Book Article 3.1.10.7, it will automatically be governed by the STM Cleared Terms.

In accordance with the STM Cleared Terms, net present value will be computed at least once per Cash Payment Day in accordance with Procedures Section 2. Immediately upon determining the net present value, a cash amount may become due and payable by the Clearing Member or LCH SA and the net present value of the STM Cleared Transaction will be reset to zero. Any required payments will be made in accordance with Section 2 of the Procedures. The STM Cleared Terms will also provide that in any circumstance that prevents NPV Payments or Variation Margin Collateral Transfers from being made in U.S. dollars, LCH SA will be permitted to convert such amounts into Euro in accordance with Rule Book Article 4.2.3.2.

Similarly, Price Alignment Amount will be determined at least once per Cash Payment Day in accordance with Procedures Section 2. Immediately upon determining the Price Alignment Amount, a cash amount may become due and payable by the Clearing Member or LCH SA as determined in accordance with Procedures Section 2.17. For the avoidance of doubt, the new Supplement section will state that any Price Alignment Amount shall immediately become due and payable by the relevant party under the STM Cleared Terms applicable to the STM Cleared Transaction and will be made in such time and manner as is consistent with Procedures Section 2.

2. Amendments To Permit Multiple Account Structures

i. Rule Book

LCH SA proposes to amend the Rule Book at Title V, Chapter 2, Section 5.2.1, Article 5.2.1.1 to eliminate the existing language that restricts a CCM Client from being allocated to more than one account structure at the same time. Specifically, the current language states that ''*a single CCM Client is not permitted to be allocated, at the same time, to (i) more than one CCM Client Account Structure of the same CCM (except in connection with the provision of indirect clearing services by such CCM Client to its CCM Indirect Clients) and (ii) within a CCM Gross Omnibus Segregated Account Structure, more than one CCM Gross Omnibus Sub-Account Structure.*'' This language will be removed from the Rule Book.

The terms ''CCM Gross Omnibus Multi Sub-Account Structure'', ''CCM Indirect Client Gross Segregated Account Structure'', ''CCM Indirect Client Net Segregated Account Structure'' and ''CCM Net Omnibus Segregated Account Structure'' will be amended to reference ''one or more'' CCM Client Trade Accounts(s) where previously the definition referred to ''a'' CCM Client Trade Account(s).

Where relevant, the reference to a ''Sub-Account Client'' or to a Client in the definitions or articles will now refer to a ''Sub-Account Structure'' or to a ''Structure'' so that the wording will not imply anymore that a Client can hold only one account structure.

Title V, Chapter 2, Section 5.2.1, Article 5.2.1.3 will be modified to permit CCM Net Omnibus Segregated Account Clients to configure account allocations at the CCM Net Omnibus Segregated Account Structure level and to configure multiple allocation accounts of each type. This Article will also be modified to refer to ''one or more'' CCM Gross Omnibus Sub-Account Structure(s) or ''CCM Individual Segregated Account Structure(s)'' where previously it only referred to a structure.

Title V, Chapter 2, Section 5.2.1, Article 5.2.2.1 will be modified to permit LCH SA to open one or more CCM Client Trade Accounts(s) for each CCM Omnibus Segregated Account Client; one CCM Client Trade Account for each CCM Individual Segregated Account Structure; and one or more CCM Client Trade Account(s) for each CCM Indirect Client belonging to a CCM Indirect Client Segregated Account Structure.

Title V, Chapter 2, Section 5.2.3, Article 5.2.3.1 will be modified to substitute the concept of a client account structure in place of the existing concept of a client, thereby permitting more than one account structure for a single client.

Title V, Chapter 2, Section 5.2.3, Article 5.2.4.3 will be modified to substitute the concept of an account structure in place of the existing concept of a client in Article 5.2.4.3(i)

and (iv). In addition, changes to this article make clarifying amendments to the sentence structure.

ii. Procedures

Procedures at Section 5.3(f) will be modified to refer to the ability for CCMs to have several account structures and trade accounts by adding the word ''relevant'' to the last paragraph of the section in reference to Client Trade Accounts and Client Margin Accounts. The same modification will be brought to Section 5.5. In addition, Procedures at Section 5.6(b)(i) and (iv) will be modified to refer to ''a'' rather than ''the'' CCM Client Trade Account and ''a'' rather than ''the'' CCM Gross Omnibus Single Sub-Account structure.

3. Amendments To Permit Select Members Clearing for Affiliated Firms

i. Rule Book

In order to permit Select Members to provide client clearing services to certain affiliates, ''Affiliated Firm'' will now be included as a defined term in the Rule Book and will be added into the definition of ''Select Member'' as a category of persons to whom Select Members are permitted to provide client clearing services. The definition of Affiliated Firm will also be augmented into other defined terms as appropriate. Certain conforming changes are also proposed to Title II, Chapter 2; Title IV, Chapter 2; Title V, Chapter 1; and Title VI, Chapter 1 of the Rule Book and to the Procedures at Section 5.11(c).

With respect to a Clearing Member, an Affiliated Firm is any Affiliate or any entity that is otherwise member to the same institutional protection scheme (as defined in the CRR [14]) as the Clearing Member. The Rule Book currently defines Affiliate with respect to a Clearing Member, as any entity that controls, directly or indirectly, the Clearing Member, any entity controlled, directly or indirectly, by the Clearing Member or any entity directly or indirectly under common control with such Clearing Member.

The term ''Select Member'' will be amended to permit a Select Member to provide clearing services to their Affiliated Firms whereas currently Select Members are not permitted to provide clearing services to any third-party.

The term ''CCM'' will be amended to permit Clearing Members to provide CDS CCM Client Clearing Services to their Affiliated Firms without qualifying as General Members.

The term ''FCM Clearing Member'' will also be amended to permit Clearing Members to provide CDS FCM Client Clearing Services to Affiliated Firms without qualifying as General Members.

The terms ''CCM Indirect Gross Segregated Account Client'', ''CCM Indirect Net Segregated Account Client'', and ''CCM Individual Segregated Account Client'' will be amended to expand the definitions to capture the new defined term Affiliated Firm.

The term ''FCM Client'' will be amended to include a specific reference to the new defined term Affiliated Firm as an additional category of persons who are deemed to be FCM Clients.

Rule Book Article 2.2.0.4 will be modified to ensure that Select Members account for Product Families held by both the Select Members and any Affiliated Firms to which the Select Member provides CDS Client Clearing Services. The Membership Requirements in Article 2.2.1.1, Continuing Obligations in Article 2.2.2.1, Markit LCH Settlement Price and LCH Settlement Price authorization in 4.2.7.2 are broadened to apply to Select Members who intend to provide CDS Client Clearing Services to Affiliated Firms. Article 5.1.1.1 and Article 5.1.1.2 are modified to permit Select Members to provide CDS Client Clearing Services to Affiliated Firms. Article 6.1.1.2 is modified to permit FCM Clearing Members to provide CDS Client Clearing services to Affiliated Firms.

ii. Procedures

Finally, Procedures at Section 5.11(c) will be modified to ensure that the change to Rule Book Article 2.2.0.4 regarding Product Families is incorporated into the procedures for updating the Product Family Form and thus operationalized by Select Members and LCH SA's personnel when updating Product Family Forms.

4. Onboarding Procedures Clarifications

LCH SA is also proposing to make updates to Procedures Section 1 to account for normal course of business changes to its current onboarding process. These modifications will ensure that Section 1 of the Procedures accurately reflects the current processes for onboarding applicants (''Applicants'') to CDSClear. Section 1.1(b) and (c) will be updated to consolidate certain steps that were previously characterized as a stand-alone ''initial review'' into the overall ''application process.'' Whereas previously, the CDSClear Admission Form was only completed after an initial review, it will now be submitted prior to the initial review. Section 1.1 is further amended to adjust the operational timing of the review steps undertaken during the 30 days of the application process. Section 1.1(d) (formerly Section 1.1(e)) is updated to permit more flexibility for LCH SA to use its discretion to determine if a site visit is appropriate when evaluating applications. Language setting a target to review applications within 30 Business Days, or 40 Business Days where a legal opinion is required, is removed from the Procedure as the overall timeline to either (i) reject or (ii) accept an application is described in Section 1.1(b) (formerly 1.1(c)).

Section 1.1(f) previously described LCH SA's ability to impose conditions or limitations on the exercise of certain rights under the CDS Clearing Documentation. This section will be clarified to eliminate the concept of ''conditions'' but the Procedure will continue to permit LCH SA to impose limitations following approval. A recently approved Applicant, before the submission of its first Original Transaction, shall make its initial Contribution into the CDS Default Fund and shall also post sufficient Collateral before the submission of its first Intraday Transaction, which LCH SA believes is consistent with its regulatory obligations to manage risk.

Finally, Section 1.1(g) will now reference a Clearing Member's possible obligation to put in place a Power of Attorney in respect of Bank of New York Mellon for the purposes of posting Collateral, transferring Variation Margin, and making Cash Payments when submitting its first Client Clearing Form.

5. Technical Amendments

The amendments to the Procedures, Rule Book, and Supplement also contain typographical corrections, clean-up changes, and similar technical corrections as well as various conforming references to the new or revised defined terms. Specifically, the reference to CFTC Regulation 1.3(y) was amended to CFTC Regulation 1.3 based on comments from the CFTC. The description of the Clearing Member Restructuring Pair File in the Procedures Section 5.16(a)(i)(H) will be revised to reference an M(M)R Restructuring rather than a Restructuring Credit Event. Later, the Procedures Section 5.17 which

[14] CRR refers to Regulation (EU) No. 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2016 on prudential requirements for credit institutions and investment firms and amending Regulation (EU) No. 648/2012 and all delegated regulatory and implementing technical standards adopted pursuant to Regulation (EU) No. 575/2013 and published in the Official Journal of the European Union from time-to-time.

describes Regulatory Reporting obligations are updated to remove the reference to the name of a specific trade repository. Finally, corresponding changes to provision numbering throughout each document have been made as necessary and in compliance the US law and regulatory guidance.

(b) Statutory Basis

As more fully discussed below, LCH SA believes that the proposed rule changes in connection with (1) implementing settled-to-market as a method to mitigate counterparty credit risk related to changes in the market value of transactions; (2) permitting Clearing Members to create multiple account structures for a single Client and multiple trade accounts per Client within a single omnibus account structure; (3) permitting Select Members to provide client clearing services to their Affiliated Firms; and (4) making clarifications and enhancements to the existing onboarding procedures to better reflect current business practices, are consistent with the requirements of Section 17A of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 [15] (the ''Exchange Act'') and the regulations thereunder, including the standards under Exchange Act Rule 17Ad–22.[16]

1. Amendments To Permit Settled-To-Market Treatment for Cleared Transactions

LCH SA believes that the proposed amendments to the CDS Clearing Rules to permit STM Variation Margin treatment for Cleared Transactions are consistent with the requirements of Section 17A of the Exchange Act.[17] Section 17A(b)(3)(F) of the Exchange Act [18] requires, among other things, that the rules of a clearing agency be designed to promote the prompt and accurate clearance and settlement of securities transactions and, to the extent applicable, derivative agreements, contracts, and transactions.

LCH SA's proposed amendments and resulting operating model is similar to other clearing agencies servicing US counterparties who have implemented STM variation margin treatment. For example, ICE Clear Credit LLC (''ICC'') adopted changes to its clearing rules to clearly characterize margin payments as STM. ICC acknowledged that, prior to the ICC's August 2018 changes, its clearing rules were not entirely clear about some aspects of its operational procedures which were already treating transactions as STM.[19] In its order approving ICC's rule changes, the SEC confirmed that the operational practice of treating payments made under an STM model as settlement payments is consistent with an overall clearing program designed to ''assure the safeguarding of securities and funds which are in the control of the ICC or for which it is responsible . . . the [f]ramework would, in general, protect investors and the public interest.'' [20]

LCH SA's proposed rule changes will align with the requirements of Exchange Act Rule 17Ad–22(e)(8) which requires each covered clearing agency to establish, implement, maintain and enforce written policies and procedures reasonably designed to ''define the point at which settlement is final to be no later than the end of the day on which the payment or obligation is due and, where necessary or appropriate, intraday or in real time.'' [21] In adopting Exchange Act Rule 17Ad–22(e)(8), the SEC recognized that there may be a number of ways to address compliance, highlighting three factors: (i) Whether a clearing agency's policies and procedures clearly define the point at which settlement is final; (ii) whether a clearing agency completes final settlement no later than the end of the value date, and preferably intraday or in real time; and (iii) whether a clearing agency clearly defines the point after which unsettled payments, transfer instructions, or other obligations may not be revoked by a participant.[22]

The proposed rule changes with respect to the STM model transparently outline a specific process by which STM transactions will be facilitated, including the operational steps that LCH SA will follow once STM is implemented to ensure finality is achieved. The CDS Clearing Rules will clearly describe the daily mandatory STM processes for FCMs and US Clearing Members, as well as the optional processes for non-FCMs and non-US Clearing Members to convert to and maintain STM accounts. Under the proposed STM model, the daily transfer of NPV Payments and PAA constitutes a final settlement of the outstanding exposure between the counterparties. All Clearing Members using the STM model will make applicable payments each day, thereby achieving a final settlement for that day. Each subsequent day, the outstanding exposure will change, and new payments will be needed to settle the exposure. The STM model is in contrast to the CTM model where transfers of collateral are made between the counterparties, with associated rights to reclaim such collateral. Under the CTM model, exposure between the counterparties carries forward through the life of the contract. Implementation of the STM model aligns LCH SA's operations with the requirements of Exchange Act Rule 17Ad–22(e)(8) by clearly defining a daily settlement cycle and settling each amount on the day that it is due.

Thus, the proposed rule changes to implement STM variation margin treatment, which includes daily settlement under the STM model and achieves finality with respect to STM positions each day, will promote the prompt and accurate settlement of securities transactions and derivative agreements, contracts, and transactions and assuring the safeguarding of securities and funds which are in the custody or control of the clearing agency or for which it is responsible and, therefore, will be consistent with Section 17A of the Exchange Act and the rules promulgated thereunder.

2. Amendments To Permit Multiple Account Structures; Amendments To Permit Select Member's Clearing for Affiliated Firms; and Onboarding Procedures Clarifications

In the SEC's Order as of December 29, 2016 Granting Application for Registration as a Clearing Agency and Request for Exemptive Relief [23] (''2016 Order''), the SEC evaluated LCH SA's membership standards against the requirements of Section 17A(b)(3)(B) of the Exchange Act which provides that the rules of a clearing agency must permit certain categories of persons to be eligible for membership including: Registered brokers or dealers, registered clearing agencies, registered investment companies, banks, and insurance companies.[24] The 2016 Order went on

[15] 15 U.S.C. 78q–1.

[16] 17 CFR 240.17Ad–22.

[17] 15 U.S.C. 78q–1.

[18] 15 U.S.C. 78q–1(b)(3)(F).

[19] Self-Regulatory Organizations; ICE Clear Credit LLC; Order Approving Proposed Rule Change Relating To Amending the ICC Clearing Rules Regarding Mark-to-Market Margin, Securities Exchange Act Release No. 34–83832; File No. SR–ICC–2018–006 (June 29, 2018), 83 FR 41118 (Aug. 13, 2018) (available at *https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2018-08-17/pdf/2018-17741.pdf*).

[20] *Id.* at 41120.

[21] 17 CFR 240.17Ad–22(e)(8).

[22] Securities and Exchange Commission; Standards for Covered Clearing Agencies, Exchange Act Release No. 3478961; File No. S7–03–14 (Sept. 28, 2016), 81 FR 70786 (Oct. 13, 2016) (available at: *https://www.sec.gov/rules/final/2016/34-78961.pdf*).

[23] Self-Regulatory Organizations; LCH SA; Order Granting Application for Registration as a Clearing Agency and Request for Exemptive Relief, Order, Securities Exchange Act Release No. 34–79707; File No. 600–36 (Dec. 29, 2016), 82 FR 1398 (Jan. 5, 2017) (available at *https://www.govinfo.gov/contente/pkg/FR-2017-01-05/pdf/2016-31940.pdf*).

[24] 15 U.S.C. 78q–1(b)(3)(B).

to explain that a clearing agency is permitted to deny, or condition participation of, any member or any category of members listed in Section 17A(b)(3)(B) if such persons do not meet the financial responsibility, operational capability, experience, and competence standards set forth set by the clearing agency.[25] In addition, Exchange Act Rules 17Ad–22(b)(5)–(6) require a clearing agency to establish, implement, maintain, and enforce written policies and procedures that do not limit membership to dealers and do not impose any specific portfolio size or transaction volume minimums.[26] Exchange Act Rule 17Ad–22(b)(7) requires that a clearing agency establish, implement, maintain, and enforce written policies and procedures that ''*provide[s] a person that maintains net capital equal to greater than $50 million with the ability to obtain membership at the clearing agency, provided that such persons are able to comply with other reasonable membership standards, with any net capital requirements being scalable so that they are proportional to the risks posed by the participants activities . . .*'' [27] among other requirements. Finally, the 2016 Order considered Exchange Act Rule 17Ad–22(d)(2) which requires a registered clearing agency to establish, implement, maintain, and enforce written policies and procedures that require participants to have sufficient financial resources and robust operational capacity to meet the obligations arising from participating in the clearing agency; have procedures in place to monitor that participation requirements are met on an ongoing basis; and have participation requirements that are objective and publicly disclosed, and permit fair and open access.[28]

Similarly, Exchange Act Section 17A(b)(3)(A) requires a clearing agency to have the capacity to facilitate the prompt and accurate clearance and settlement and the safeguarding of securities and funds.[29] Exchange Act Rule 17Ad–22(e)(17) requires a covered clearing agency to establish, implement, maintain, and enforce written policies and procedures reasonably designed to identify the plausible sources of operational risk, both internal and external and mitigate their impact through the use of appropriate systems, policies, procedures and controls; ensure that the system have a high degree of security, resiliency, operational reliability, and adequate, scalable capacity; and establish and maintain business continuity plans that address events posing a significant risk of disrupting operations.[30]

The modifications proposed to the Procedures Section 1 enhance and clarify LCH SA's existing onboarding procedure. The proposed changes will consolidate certain steps that were previously characterized as a stand-alone ''initial review'' into the overall ''application process''; refine certain timing for review and approvals; and refine how LCH SA goes about imposing limitations on Clearing Members under certain circumstances, among other refinements. These enhancements reflect LCH SA's commitment to ensuring the effectiveness of its overall Clearing Members onboarding program and take into account learning by LCH SA on these subjects since the 2016 Order.

LCH SA has considered its proposal to permit Select Members to provide clearing services to Affiliated Firms and the proposal to modify its operational Account Structure model against the requirements to minimize operational risk and maintain reliable, resilient, and secure systems. Permitting Clearing Members to create multiple account structures and multiple trade accounts per Client within a single omnibus account structure will promote flexibility, would permit Clearing Members to manage and mitigate risks in a manner that is more closely tailored to their needs and the needs of their customers. Similarly, permitting Select Members to provide clearing services to Affiliated Firms will decrease barriers to entry for accessing cleared markets and thus result in a larger number of cleared transactions which are carried out in a clear and transparent manner. Based on LCH SA's significant experience operating a clearing agency, and its associated systems and controls, it believes that these new client-focused features are appropriate and will enhance, not reduce, the level of customer protection under the current CDS Clearing Rules for Clearing Members and their Clients. As such, LCH SA believes that the modifications to the account structures and onboarding procedures, and addition of Client clearing for Select Members for their Affiliated Firms are consistent with the requirements of Section 17A of the Exchange Act and Exchange Act Rule 17Ad–22 described above.

B. Clearing Agency's Statement on Burden on Competition

Section 17A(b)(3)(I) of the Act requires that the rules of a clearing agency not impose any burden on competition not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act.[31] LCH SA does not believe that the proposed rule change would impose burdens on competition that are not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. Specifically, the proposed changes to the Rule Book, Supplement, and Procedures would apply equally to all Clearing Members and their Clients. For FCMs and U.S. persons, the STM business model will apply to all Clearing Members and their customers. Non-FCMs and non-US Clearing Members will be given the option to elect to operate under the STM business model.

The proposed rule change and implementation of STM will require FCMs and US Clearing Members to utilize the STM business model when making use of LCH SA's clearing services which may impose burdens on those Clearing Members and their Clients, but such burdens are necessary and appropriate to comply with recent CFTC guidance which is applicable to LCH SA and its FCMs and US Clearing Members.[32] Therefore, LCH SA does not believe that the proposed rule change would impose a burden on competition not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act.

Further, as described above, LCH SA's proposed rule change to permit Select Members to provide clearing services to Affiliated Firms will generally improve the ability of such market participants to engage in cleared transactions or to access clearing services.

C. Clearing Agency's Statement on Comments on the Proposed Rule Change Received From Members, Participants or Others

Written comments relating to the proposed rule change have not been solicited or received. LCH SA will notify the Commission of any written comments received by LCH SA.

D. Extension of Time Period for Commission Action

LCH SA does not consent to the extension of the time period listed in Section 19(b)(2) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 for Commission action.

[25] 2016 Order at 82 FR 1402; 15 U.S.C. 78q–1(b)(4)(B).

[26] 17 CFR 240.17Ad–22(b)(5)–(6).

[27] 17 CFR 240.17Ad–22(b)(7).

[28] 2016 Order at 82 FR 1402; 17 CFR 240.17Ad–22(d)(2).

[29] 15 U.S.C. 78q–1(b)(3)(A).

[30] 17 CFR 240.17Ad–22(e)(17).

[31] 15 U.S.C. 78q–1(b)(3)(I).

[32] CFTC Staff Letter No. 17–51 at 2.

III. Date of Effectiveness of the Proposed Rule Change and Timing for Commission Action

Within 45 days of the date of publication of this notice in the **Federal Register** or within such longer period up to 90 days (i) as the Commission may designate if it finds such longer period to be appropriate and publishes its reasons for so finding or (ii) as to which the self-regulatory organization consents, the Commission will:

(A) By order approve or disapprove such proposed rule change, or

(B) institute proceedings to determine whether the proposed rule change should be disapproved.

IV. Solicitation of Comments

Interested persons are invited to submit written data, views, and arguments concerning the foregoing, including whether the proposed rule change is consistent with the Act. Comments may be submitted by any of the following methods:

Electronic Comments

- Use the Commission's internet comment form (*http://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml*); or
- Send an email to *rule-comments@sec.gov*. Please include File Number SR–LCH SA–2019–003 on the subject line.

Paper Comments

- Send paper comments in triplicate to Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, 100 F Street NE, Washington, DC 20549–1090.

All submissions should refer to File Number SR–LCH SA–2019–003. This file number should be included on the subject line if email is used. To help the Commission process and review your comments more efficiently, please use only one method. The Commission will post all comments on the Commission's internet website (*http://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml*). Copies of the submission, all subsequent amendments, all written statements with respect to the proposed rule change that are filed with the Commission, and all written communications relating to the proposed rule change between the Commission and any person, other than those that may be withheld from the public in accordance with the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 552, will be available for website viewing and printing in the Commission's Public Reference Room, 100 F Street NE, Washington, DC 20549 on official business days between the hours of 10:00 a.m. and 3:00 p.m. Copies of the filing also will be available for inspection and copying at the principal office of LCH SA and on LCH SA's website at: *https://www.lch.com/resources/rules-and-regulations/proposed-rule-changes-0.*

All comments received will be posted without change. Persons submitting comments are cautioned that we do not redact or edit personal identifying information from comment submissions. You should submit only information that you wish to make available publicly. All submissions should refer to File Number SR–LCH SA–2019–003 and should be submitted on or before June 21, 2019.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.[33]

Eduardo A. Aleman,

Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2019–11319 Filed 5–30–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011–01–P

[33] 17 CFR 200.30–3(a)(12).

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34–85933; File No. SR–NASDAQ–2019–009]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; The Nasdaq Stock Market LLC; Notice of Designation of Longer Period for Commission Action on a Proposed Rule Change To Revise the Exchange's Initial Listing Standards Related to Liquidity

May 24, 2019.

On March 21, 2019, The Nasdaq Stock Market LLC (''Nasdaq'' or the ''Exchange'') filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (''Commission''), pursuant to Section 19(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (''Act'') [1] and Rule 19b–4 thereunder,[2] a proposed rule change to revise the Exchange's initial listing standards related to liquidity. The proposed rule change was published for comment in the **Federal Register** on April 9, 2019.[3] No comments have been received on the proposed rule change.

Section 19(b)(2) of the Act [4] provides that, within 45 days of the publication of the notice of the filing of a proposed rule change, or within such longer period up to 90 days as the Commission may designate if it finds such longer period to be appropriate and publishes its reasons for so finding or as to which the self-regulatory organization consents, the Commission shall approve the proposed rule change, disapprove the proposed rule change, or institute proceedings to determine whether the proposed rule change should be disapproved. The 45th day after publication of the notice for this proposed rule change is May 24, 2019. The Commission is extending this 45-day time period.

The Commission finds that it is appropriate to designate a longer period within which to take action on the proposed rule change so that it has sufficient time to consider the proposed rule change. Accordingly, the Commission, pursuant to Section 19(b)(2) of the Act,[5] designates July 8, 2019, as the date by which the Commission should approve, disapprove, or institute proceedings to determine whether to disapprove the proposed rule change (File No. SR–NASDAQ–2019–009).

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.[6]

Eduardo A. Aleman,

Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2019–11320 Filed 5–30–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011–01–P

[1] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

[2] 17 CFR 240.19b–4.

[3] *See* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 85503 (April 3, 2019), 84 FR 14172 (April 9, 2019).

[4] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(2).

[5] *Id.*

[6] 17 CFR 200.30–3(a)(31).

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34–85934; File No. SR–MIAX–2019–25]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; Miami International Securities Exchange, LLC; Notice of Filing and Immediate Effectiveness of a Proposed Rule Change To Amend Exchange Rule 1801, Definitions; Rule 503, Openings on the Exchange; and Rule 1802, Designation of an Index

May 24, 2019.

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 19(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (''Act'') [1] and Rule 19b–4 thereunder,[2] notice is hereby given that on May 20, 2019, Miami International Securities Exchange, LLC (''MIAX Options'' or the ''Exchange'') filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (''Commission'') a proposed rule change as described in Items I, II, and III below, which Items have been prepared by the Exchange. The Commission is publishing this notice to solicit comments on the

proposed rule change from interested persons.

I. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Terms of Substance of the Proposed Rule Change

The Exchange is filing a proposal to amend Exchange Rule 1801, Definitions, Rule 503, Openings on the Exchange; and Rule 1802, Designation of an Index.

The text of the proposed rule change is available on the Exchange's website at *http://www.miaxoptions.com/rule-filings/* at MIAX Options' principal office, and at the Commission's Public Reference Room.

II. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

In its filing with the Commission, the Exchange included statements concerning the purpose of and basis for the proposed rule change and discussed any comments it received on the proposed rule change. The text of these statements may be examined at the places specified in Item IV below. The Exchange has prepared summaries, set forth in sections A, B, and C below, of the most significant aspects of such statements.

A. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

1. Purpose

The Exchange proposes to amend Exchange Rule 1801, Definitions, to adopt new definitions to provide additional detail and clarity in the Exchange's Rules. Additionally, the Exchange proposes to amend Exchange Rule 503, to remove rule text that is being replaced in this proposal, and to make minor edits to conform the existing rule text to the definitions contained in this proposal. The Exchange also proposes to amend Exchange Rule 1802, Designation of an Index, to correct an internal cross reference which is changing under this proposal.

On October 12, 2018, the Exchange received approval from the Securities and Exchange Commission (''SEC'' or ''Commission'') to list and trade on the Exchange, options on the SPIKES™ Index, a new index that measures expected 30-day volatility of the SPDR S&P 500 ETF Trust (commonly known and referred to by its ticker symbol, ''SPY'').[3] To establish the settlement value for the Index, a settlement auction, named the SPIKES Special Settlement Auction, will be conducted on the day the settlement value for the Index is to be calculated. The Index settlement price calculation includes all SPY options that expire 30 days after the SPIKES settlement. In the Exchange's filing these options are referred to as the ''constituent options''.[4] The Exchange now proposes to amend Exchange Rule 1801 to adopt a definition for ''constituent option series'' to include all option series listed on the Exchange that are used to calculate the exercise or final settlement value, as applicable, of expiring volatility index derivatives. The Exchange believes adopting a definition for constituent option series improves the clarity and precision of the Exchange's rulebook.

In the SPIKES Special Settlement Auction, in addition to any order types that may be regularly accepted by the Exchange, the Exchange will also accept settlement auction only orders (''SAO Orders'') and settlement auction only eQuotes (''SAO eQuotes'') (SAO Orders and SAO eQuotes are collectively referred to as ''SAOs'') at any time after the opening of the Live Order Window (''LOW'')[5] and the Live Quote Window (''LQW''),[6] respectively. SAOs are specific order types that allow a Member[7] to voluntarily tag such order as a SPIKES strategy order, defined below. In general, even if not tagged, the Exchange will consider orders to be SPIKES strategy orders if the orders possess the following three characteristics: (A) Are for options with the expiration that will be used to calculate the exercise or final settlement value of the applicable volatility index option contract; (B) are for options spanning the full range of strike prices for the appropriate expiration for options that will be used to calculate the exercise or final settlement value of the applicable volatility index option contract, but not necessarily every available strike price; and (C) are for put options with strike prices less than the ''at-the-money'' strike price and for call options with strike prices greater than the ''at-the-money'' strike price. They may also be for put and call options with ''at-the-money'' strike prices.

The Exchange now proposes to amend Rule 1801 to adopt a definition of a ''Strategy Order'' which provides that the Exchange deems individual orders (considered collectively) a market participant submits for participation in the modified opening procedure, as described in Interpretation and Policy .03 of Rule 503, to be a ''strategy order,'' based on related facts and circumstances considered by the Exchange, only if the orders: (1) Relate to the market participant's positions in expiring volatility index derivatives; (2) are for option series with the expiration that the Exchange will use to calculate the exercise or final settlement value, as applicable, of the applicable volatility index derivative; (3) are for option series with strike prices approximating the range of series that are later determined to constitute the constituent option series for the applicable expiration; (4) are for put (call) options with strike prices equal to or less (greater) than the ''at-the-money'' strike price; and (5) have quantities approximating the weighting formula used to determine the exercise or final settlement value, as applicable, in accordance with the applicable volatility index methodology. The Exchange notes that the characteristics identified in subparagraphs (1)–(4) currently exist in Exchange Rule 503. The fifth characteristic enumerated in subparagraph (5) is not listed in the current rule as a requirement for orders to be deemed strategy orders. However, the Exchange believes adopting this provision will help in determining whether orders are strategy orders. The Exchange notes that the proposed five provisions to be adopted under this proposal are identical to the five provisions used for identifying strategy orders found in Cboe Exchange Rule 6.2.[8]

The Exchange also proposes to amend Rule 1801 to adopt a definition for a non-strategy order as any order (including an order in a constituent option series) a market participant submits for participation in the modified opening procedure, as described in Interpretation and Policy .03 of Rule 503, that is not a strategy order (or a change to or cancellation of a strategy order).

Additionally, the Exchange proposes to make a number of non-substantive changes to Rule 1801 to renumber

[3] *See* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 84417 (October 12, 2018), 83 FR 52865 (October 18, 2018) (SR–MIAX–2018–14) (Order Granting Approval of a Proposed Rule Change by Miami International Securities Exchange, LLC to List and Trade on the Exchange Options on the SPIKES™ Index).

[4] *Id.*

[5] The Exchange notes that the current Live Order Window opens at 7:30 a.m.

[6] The Exchange notes that the current Live Quote Window setting opens at 9:25 a.m., however the Exchange plans to open the Live Quote Window for the SPIKES Special Settlement Auction at 8:30 a.m.

[7] The term ''Member'' means an individual or organization approved to exercise the trading rights associated with a Trading Permit. Members are deemed ''members'' under the Exchange Act. *See* Exchange Rule 100.

[8] *See* Cboe Exchange Rule 6.2, Interpretation and Policy .01.

existing definitions to allow the Exchange to insert the proposed definitions, ''constituent option series,'' ''non-strategy order,'' and ''strategy order,'' into the proper alphabetically ordered position among currently existing definitions.

The Exchange believes the proposed definitions provide market participants with more clarity with respect to what constitutes a strategy order and a non-strategy order. The Exchange believes this added clarity may increase liquidity on volatility index settlement dates, as it provides more certainty with respect to which orders may be submitted prior to the strategy cut-off time and which orders may be submitted after that time.

Further, the Exchange proposes to amend paragraph (c)(2) of Interpretation and Policy .03 of Exchange Rule 503 to remove the text that states, ''[i]n general, the Exchange will consider orders to be SPIKES strategy orders for purposes of this Interpretation and Policy .03, if the orders possess the following three characteristics: (A) Are for options with the expiration that will be used to calculate the exercise or final settlement value of the applicable volatility index option contract; (B) are for options spanning the full range of strike prices for the appropriate expiration for options that will be used to calculate the exercise or final settlement value of the applicable volatility index option contract, but not necessarily every available strike price; and (C) are for put options with strike prices less than the 'at-the-money' strike price and for call options with strike prices greater than the 'at-the-money' strike price. They may also be for put and call options with 'at-the-money' strike prices.'' This text is being updated by the definition for a strategy order contained in this proposal.

Finally, the Exchange proposes to amend paragraph (b), (c), subparagraph (c)(1) and (c)(2), paragraph (d), paragraph (e), subparagraph (e)(1) and subparagraph (e)(2) of Interpretation and Policy .03 of Rule 503, to replace ''SPIKES strategy order'' with the term ''strategy order'' and to replace ''SPIKES non-strategy order'' with the term ''non-strategy order,'' as defined in this proposal. The Exchange also proposes to include an internal cross reference to the location of each definition in the Exchange's rulebook. Additionally, the Exchange proposes to correct an internal cross reference in Rule 1802(d)(1) from subparagraph (k) to new proposed subparagraph (l).

The Exchange believes that these changes will add clarity and precision to the Exchange's rulebook.

2. Statutory Basis

The Exchange believes that its proposed rule change is consistent with Section 6(b) of the Act [9] in general, and furthers the objectives of Section 6(b)(5) of the Act [10] in particular, in that it is designed to prevent fraudulent and manipulative acts and practices, to promote just and equitable principles of trade, to foster cooperation and coordination with persons engaged in regulating, clearing, settling, processing information with respect to, and facilitating transactions in securities, to remove impediments to and perfect the mechanisms of a free and open market and a national market system and, in general, to protect investors and the public interest.

The Exchange believes the proposed definition of a strategy order provides market participants with additional clarity regarding what orders constitute strategy orders and the Exchange believes this added clarity benefits investors and promotes just and equitable principles of trade. The proposed rule change with respect to the definition of strategy orders and enumerating the characteristics of a strategy orders as defined in subparagraphs (1)–(4) is consistent with the current definition of SPIKES strategy orders and the Exchange's view of what orders constitute a strategy order, as well as the legitimate purposes of strategy orders, as orders submitted that satisfy the purposes of a strategy order generally possess the characteristics identified in the rule, but also provides additional clarity and specificity than the current definition. Additionally, the Exchange's proposal to adopt a fifth characteristic of a strategy order with respect to the definition of strategy orders as enumerated in subparagraph (5) of the proposed rule provides additional detail and clarity in the Exchange's rule as it pertains to strategy orders. Further, these five characteristics are identical to those defined by the Cboe Exchange in their Rule 6.2.[11]

Additionally, the proposed definition of non-strategy orders provides market participants with additional clarity regarding orders that do not constitute strategy orders (and thus may be submitted after the strategy-order cut-off time and prior to the non-strategy order cut-off time). The Exchange believes this additional clarity with respect to what is and is not a strategy order will provide market participants with more certainty with respect to which orders constitute strategy orders, and thus which orders need to be submitted prior to the strategy order cut-off time. It also clarifies for market participants the activity in which they may engage after the strategy cut-off time.

Further, the proposed definition of a constituent option series provides additional clarity and precision in the Exchange's rules regarding what series are considered constituent option series for purposes of calculating the final settlement value. The Exchange believes this added clarity benefits investors and promotes just and equitable principles of trade.

Finally, the Exchange believes replacing the terms ''SPIKES strategy order,'' and ''SPIKES non-strategy order,'' with the definitions for strategy order and non-strategy order proposed herein, protects investors and the public interest, by providing clarity in the Exchange's rules which reduces the chance for confusion.

B. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Burden on Competition

The Exchange does not believe that the proposed rule change will impose any burden on competition that is not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. The proposed rule change applies in the same manner to all market participants who submit orders to the Exchange in constituent option series on index settlement value determination days. The proposed rule change, and the proposed definition of a strategy order in particular, provides market participants with clarity with respect to what constitutes a strategy order and is consistent with the current rules and the Exchange's view of what orders constitute strategy orders.

The proposed rule change has no impact on intermarket competition as it applies to orders submitted for participation in the Exchange's Special Settlement Process used to calculate settlement values for expiring volatility index derivatives. The Exchange believes that the proposed rule change provides market participants with more certainty with respect to which orders need to be submitted prior to the strategy order cut-off time and which orders may be submitted after that time, which may increase liquidity in constituent option series on volatility settlement dates.

C. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Comments on the Proposed Rule Change Received From Members, Participants, or Others

Written comments were neither solicited nor received.

[9] 15 U.S.C. 78f(b).

[10] 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(5).

[11] *See supra* note 8.

III. Date of Effectiveness of the Proposed Rule Change and Timing for Commission Action

Because the foregoing proposed rule change does not: (i) Significantly affect the protection of investors or the public interest; (ii) impose any significant burden on competition; and (iii) become operative for 30 days after the date of the filing, or such shorter time as the Commission may designate, it has become effective pursuant to 19(b)(3)(A) of the Act [12] and Rule 19b–4(f)(6) [13] thereunder.

At any time within 60 days of the filing of the proposed rule change, the Commission summarily may temporarily suspend such rule change if it appears to the Commission that such action is necessary or appropriate in the public interest, for the protection of investors, or otherwise in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. If the Commission takes such action, the Commission shall institute proceedings to determine whether the proposed rule should be approved or disapproved.

IV. Solicitation of Comments

Interested persons are invited to submit written data, views, and arguments concerning the foregoing, including whether the proposed rule change is consistent with the Act. Comments may be submitted by any of the following methods:

Electronic Comments

- Use the Commission's internet comment form (*http://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml*); or
- Send an email to *rule-comments@sec.gov.* Please include File Number SR–MIAX–2019–25 on the subject line.

Paper Comments

- Send paper comments in triplicate to Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, 100 F Street NE, Washington, DC 20549–1090.

All submissions should refer to File Number SR–MIAX–2019–25. This file number should be included on the subject line if email is used. To help the Commission process and review your comments more efficiently, please use only one method. The Commission will post all comments on the Commission's internet website (*http://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml*). Copies of the submission, all subsequent amendments, all written statements with respect to the proposed rule change that are filed with the Commission, and all written communications relating to the proposed rule change between the Commission and any person, other than those that may be withheld from the public in accordance with the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 552, will be available for website viewing and printing in the Commission's Public Reference Room, 100 F Street NE, Washington, DC 20549, on official business days between the hours of 10:00 a.m. and 3:00 p.m. Copies of the filing also will be available for inspection and copying at the principal office of the Exchange. All comments received will be posted without change. Persons submitting comments are cautioned that we do not redact or edit personal identifying information from comment submissions. You should submit only information that you wish to make available publicly. All submissions should refer to File Number SR–MIAX–2019–25 and should be submitted on or before June 21, 2019.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.[14]

Eduardo A. Aleman,

Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2019–11323 Filed 5–30–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011–01–P

[12] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A).

[13] 17 CFR 240.19b–4(f)(6). In addition, Rule 19b–4(f)(6) requires a self-regulatory organization to give the Commission written notice of its intent to file the proposed rule change at least five business days prior to the date of filing of the proposed rule change, or such shorter time as designated by the Commission. The Exchange has satisfied this requirement.

[14] 17 CFR 200.30–3(a)(12).

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Release No. 34–85935; File No. SR–MRX–2019–08]

Self-Regulatory Organizations; Nasdaq MRX, LLC; Order Approving a Proposed Rule Change To Adopt Complex Order Functionality

May 24, 2019.

I. Introduction

On April 12, 2019, Nasdaq MRX, LLC (''MRX'' or ''Exchange'') filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (''Commission''), pursuant to Section 19(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (''Act'') [1] and Rule 19b–4 thereunder,[2] a proposal to adopt rules to provide for the trading of Complex Orders. The proposed rule change was published for comment in the **Federal Register** on April 23, 2019.[3] The Commission received no comment letters regarding the proposed rule change. This order approves the proposed rule change.

II. Description of the Proposed Rule Change

MRX proposes to adopt rules governing the trading of Complex Orders.[4] The proposed rules address, among other things, the order types, auction and crossing mechanisms, trading increments, priority, execution, opening process, risk protections, obvious error provisions, and data feeds for Complex Orders. MRX states that the proposed Complex Order functionality is identical to the Complex Order functionality currently available on Nasdaq ISE, LLC (''ISE''), and that the proposed rules are identical to corresponding ISE rules.[5] As described more fully in the Notice,[6] MRX proposes to, among other things: (1)

[1] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1).

[2] 17 CFR 240.19b–4.

[3] *See* Securities Exchange Act Release No. 85671 (April 17, 2019), 84 FR 16907 (''Notice'').

[4] The term ''Complex Order'' includes Complex Options Orders, Stock-Option Orders, and Stock-Complex Orders. Complex Options Orders, Stock-Option Orders, and Stock-Complex Orders are orders for Complex Options Strategies, Stock-Option Strategies, and Stock-Complex Strategies, respectively. *See* proposed MRX Rule 722(a)(5). A Complex Options Strategy is the simultaneous purchase and/or sale of two or more different options series in the same underlying security, for the same account, in a ratio that is equal to or greater than one-to-three (.333) and less than or equal to three-to-one (3.00) and for the purpose of executing a particular investment strategy. Only those Complex Options Strategies with no more than the applicable number of legs, as determined by the Exchange on a class-by-class basis, are eligible for processing. A Stock-Option Strategy is the purchase or sale of a stated number of units of an underlying stock or a security convertible into the underlying stock (''convertible security'') coupled with the purchase or sale of options contract(s) on the opposite side of the market representing either (A) the same number of units of the underlying stock or convertible security, or (B) the number of units of the underlying stock necessary to create a delta neutral position, but in no case in a ratio greater than eight-to-one (8.00), where the ratio represents the total number of units of the underlying stock or convertible security in the option leg to the total number of units of the underlying stock or convertible security in the stock leg. A Stock-Complex Strategy is the purchase or sale of a stated number of units of an underlying stock or a security convertible into the underlying stock (''convertible security'') coupled with the purchase or sale of a Complex Options Strategy on the opposite side of the market representing either (A) the same number of units of the underlying stock or convertible security, or (B) the number of units of the underlying stock necessary to create a delta neutral position, but in no case in a ratio greater than eight-to-one (8.00), where the ratio represents the total number of units of the underlying stock or convertible security in the option legs to the total number of units of the underlying stock or convertible security in the stock leg. Only those Stock-Complex Strategies with no more than the applicable number of legs, as determined by the Exchange on a class-by-class basis, are eligible for processing. *See* proposed MRX Rules 722(a)(1), (2), and (3).

[5] *See* Notice, 84 FR at 16907.

[6] *See* note 3, *supra.*

Adopt new MRX Rule 722 to describe the availability of certain order types for Complex Orders and the priority and execution of Complex Orders; [7] (2) add a defined term, ''Professional Customer,'' in MRX Rule 100(a)(54A); [8] (3) amend MRX Rule 714 to exclude Complex Order transactions from the anti-internalization protection; [9] (4) amend MRX Rule 715 to define ''legging orders'' and ''QCC with Stock Orders'' and to revise the Ouch to Trade Options and Specialized Quote Feed protocols to include complex instruments; [10] (5) add a Complex Facilitation Mechanism and Complex Solicited Order Mechanism to MRX Rule 716; [11] (6) amend MRX Rule 718(a)(5) to adopt a new Nasdaq MRX Spread Feed that will provide information regarding Complex Orders; [12] (7) amend MRX Rule 720, relating to the nullification of trades and obvious errors, to address transactions in Complex Orders; [13] (8) revise MRX Rule 721 to provide for Complex Customer Cross Orders, Complex Qualified Contingent Cross Orders, and Qualified Contingent Cross Orders with Stock; [14] (9) add a new Complex Price Improvement Mechanism to MRX Rule 723; [15] and (10) adopt new MRX Rule 724 to establish various risk protections for Complex Orders.[16] The proposal also includes non-substantive and technical changes related to the adoption of the Complex Order functionality.

III. Discussion and Commission Findings

After careful review, the Commission finds that the proposed rule change is consistent with the requirements of the Act,[17] and the rules and regulations thereunder applicable to a national securities exchange.[18] In particular, the Commission finds that the proposed rule change is consistent with Section 6(b)(5) of the Act,[19] which requires, among other things, that the rules of a national securities exchange be designed to prevent fraudulent and manipulative acts and practices, to promote just and equitable principles of trade, to remove impediments to and perfect the mechanism of a free and open market and a national market system, and, in general, to protect investors and the public interest, and that the rules are not designed to permit unfair discrimination between customers, issuers, brokers, or dealers. The Commission believes that the proposed rules are consistent with the Act because they are substantially identical to ISE's rules governing the trading of Complex Orders, which the Commission has reviewed previously. Because they are substantially identical to ISE's Complex Order rules, MRX's proposed rules do not raise new or novel regulatory issues. The Commission believes that the proposed rules could assist market participants in making informed decisions regarding the trading of Complex Orders on MRX, including the order types, priority, auction and crossing mechanisms, and risk protections available for Complex Orders traded on MRX.

IV. Conclusion

It is therefore ordered, pursuant to Section 19(b)(2) of the Act,[20] that the proposed rule change (SR–MRX–2019–08) is approved.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.[21]

Eduardo A. Aleman,

Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2019–11330 Filed 5–30–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011–01–P

[7] The Exchange represents that proposed MRX Rule 722 is identical to ISE Rule 722. *See* Notice at 16907. MRX also proposes to amend MRX Rules 702 (Trading Halts) and 710 (Minimum Trading Increments) to account for Complex Orders. The Exchange represents that MRX Rules 702 and 710, as proposed to be amended, are identical to ISE Rules 702 and 710, respectively. *See id.* at 16908 and 16910.

[8] The Exchange represents that proposed MRX Rule 100(a)(54A) is identical to ISE Rule 100(a)(54A). *See id.* at 16910.

[9] The Exchange represents that proposed MRX Rule 714(b)(3)(A) is identical to ISE Rule 714(b)(3)(A). *See id.*

[10] The Exchange represents that the proposed definitions of ''legging orders'' and ''QCC with Stock Orders'' in proposed MRX Rules 715(k) and (t) are identical to ISE Rules 715(k) and (t), respectively. In addition, the Exchange represents that the proposed amendment to the Ouch to Trade Options and Specialized Quote Feed protocols in proposed MRX Rule 715, Supplementary Material .03(b) and (c) are identical to ISE Rule 715, Supplementary Material .03(b) and (c). *See id.*

[11] The Exchange represents that the proposed Complex Facilitation Mechanism and Complex Solicited Order Mechanism in MRX Rules 716(c) and (e) are identical to ISE Rules 716(c) and (e), respectively. In addition, proposed MRX Rules 716(f) and (g), addressing concurrent auctions, are identical to ISE Rules 716(f) and (g). *See id.* at 16908–9.

[12] The Exchange represents that proposed MRX Rule 718(a)(5) is identical to ISE Rule 718(a)(5). *See id.* at 16910. The Exchange also proposes to amend the MRX Pricing Schedule to indicate that the Nasdaq MRX Spread Feed will be available at no cost. *See id.* and MRX Options Pricing Schedule, Sections 6 and 7.

[13] The Exchange represents that MRX Rule 720, as proposed to be amended, is identical to ISE Rule 720. *See id.*

[14] The Exchange represents that these orders are identical to orders available on ISE. *See id.* at 16909.

[15] The Exchange represents that the Complex Price Improvement Mechanism in proposed MRX Rule 723(e) is identical to ISE Rule 723(e). *See id.*

[16] MRX proposes to adopt the following Complex Order risk protections: Price Limits, Vertical Spread Protections, Calendar Spread Protections, Butterfly and Box Spread Protections, Limit Order Price Protections, Size Limitations, and Price Level Protections. The Exchange represents that proposed MRX Rule 724 is identical to ISE Rule 724. *See id.*

[17] 15 U.S.C. 78f.

[18] In approving this proposed rule change, the Commission has considered the proposed rule's impact on efficiency, competition, and capital formation. *See* 15 U.S.C. 78c(f).

[19] 15 U.S.C. 78f(b)(5).

[20] 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(2).

[21] 17 CFR 200.30–3(a)(12).

SURFACE TRANSPORTATION BOARD

[Docket No. FD 36305]

Indiana Eastern Railroad, LLC—Lease and Operation Exemption—CSX Transportation, Inc.

Indiana Eastern Railroad, LLC (IERR), a Class III carrier, has filed a verified notice of exemption under 49 CFR 1150.41 for an extension of its lease from CSX Transportation, Inc. (CSXT), for operation of a 43-mile rail line between milepost CI 61.9 at or near Richmond, Ind., and milepost CI 18.9 at or near Fernald, Ohio, in Wayne, Union, and Franklin Counties, Ind., and Butler and Hamilton Counties, Ohio (the Line).[1] The verified notice states that IERR and CSXT have agreed to extend the expiration date of their lease from August 25, 2025, to May 6, 2029. IERR will continue to operate the Line and CSXT will remain as owner of the Line.

IERR certifies that the projected annual rail revenues of IERR as a result of the proposed transaction will not exceed $5 million and that the transaction will not result in the creation of a Class II or a Class I rail carrier. IERR states that the proposed transaction does not involve an interchange commitment.

The earliest this transaction may be consummated is June 14, 2019, the effective date of the exemption (30 days after the verified notice was filed).

If the verified notice contains false or misleading information, the exemption is void ab initio. Petitions to revoke the exemption under 49 U.S.C. 10502(d) may be filed at any time. The filing of a petition to revoke will not automatically stay the effectiveness of the exemption. Petitions to stay must be filed no later than June 7, 2019 (at least seven days before the exemption becomes effective).

All pleadings, referring to Docket No. FD 36305, must be filed with the Surface Transportation Board either via e-filing or in writing addressed to 395 E

[1] In 2005, IERR obtained authority to lease and operate the Line. *Ind. E. R.R.—Lease & Operation Exemption—CSX Transp., Inc.,* FD 34727 (STB served Aug. 19, 2005).

Street SW, Washington, DC 20423–0001. In addition, a copy of each pleading must be served on IERR's representative, Thomas F. McFarland, Thomas F. McFarland, P.C., 208 South LaSalle Street, Suite 1666, Chicago, IL 60604–1228.

According to IERR, this action is exempt from environmental review under 49 CFR 1105.6(c) and from historic reporting requirements under 49 CFR 1105.8(b).

Board decisions and notices are available at *www.stb.gov.*

Decided: May 28, 2019.

By the Board, Allison C. Davis, Acting Director, Office of Proceedings.

Tammy Lowery,

Clearance Clerk.

[FR Doc. 2019–11409 Filed 5–30–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4915–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Maritime Administration

U.S. Maritime Transportation System National Advisory Committee; Notice of Public Meeting

AGENCY: Maritime Administration, Department of Transportation.

ACTION: Notice of public meeting.

SUMMARY: The Maritime Administration (MARAD) announces a public meeting of the U.S. Maritime Transportation System National Advisory Committee (MTSNAC) to discuss advice and recommendations for the U.S. Department of Transportation on issues related to the marine transportation system.

DATES: The meeting will be held on Tuesday, June 18, 2019 from 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. and Wednesday, June 19, 2019 from 9:00 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. Eastern Daylight Time (EDT).

ADDRESSES: The meeting will be held at the DOT Conference Center at the U.S. Department of Transportation Headquarters, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Amanda Rutherford, Designated Federal Officer, at *MTSNAC@dot.gov* or at (202) 366–1332. Please visit the MTSNAC website at *https://www.maritime.dot.gov/outreach/maritime-transportation-system-mts/maritime-transportation-system-national-advisory-0.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

The MTSNAC is a Federal advisory committee that advises the U.S. Secretary of Transportation through the Maritime Administrator on issues related to the marine transportation system. The MTSNAC was originally established in 1999 and mandated in 2007 by the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (Pub. L. 110–140). The MTSNAC operates in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA).

II. Agenda

The agenda will include: (1) Welcome, opening remarks, and introductions; (2) brief remarks by the Maritime Administrator or Deputy Maritime Administrator; (3) administrative items; (4) updates to the Committee on subcommittee work, including breakout sessions; (5) development of work plans and proposed recommendations; (6) public comments; and (7) remarks by the Secretary. A final agenda will be posted on the MTSNAC internet website at *https://www.maritime.dot.gov/outreach/maritime-transportation-system-mts/maritime-transportation-system-national-advisory-0* at least one week in advance of the meeting.

III. Public Participation

The meeting will be open to the public. Members of the public who wish to attend in person must RSVP to *MTSNAC@dot.gov* with your name and affiliation no later than 5:00 p.m. EDT on June 10, 2019, in order to facilitate entry. Seating will be limited and available on a first-come-first-serve basis.

Services for Individuals with Disabilities: The public meeting is physically accessible to people with disabilities. Individuals requiring accommodations, such as sign language interpretation or other ancillary aids are asked to notify Amanda Rutherford at (202) 366–1332 or *MTSNAC@dot.gov* five (5) business days before the meeting.

Public Comments: A public comment period will commence at approximately 3:45 p.m. on June 18 and 11:45 a.m. on June 19, 2019. To provide time for as many people to speak as possible, speaking time for each individual will be limited to three minutes. Members of the public who would like to speak are asked to contact the Designated Federal Officer via email: *MTSNAC@dot.gov.* Commenters will be placed on the agenda in the order in which notifications are received. If time allows, additional comments will be permitted. Copies of oral comments must be submitted in writing at the meeting or preferably emailed to *MTSNAC@dot.gov* . Additional written comments are welcome and must be filed as indicated below.

Written Comments: Persons who wish to submit written comments for consideration by the Committee must email *MTSNAC@dot.gov,* or send them to MTSNAC Designated Federal Officers via email: *MTSNAC@dot.gov,* Maritime Transportation System National Advisory Committee, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, W21–307, Washington, DC 20590 no later than June 10, 2019, to provide sufficient time for review.

(Authority: 49 CFR part 1.93(a); 5 U.S.C. 552b; 41 CFR parts 102–3; 5 U.S.C. app. Sections 1–16).

* * * * *

Dated: May 28, 2019.

By Order of the Maritime Administrator.

T. Mitchell Hudson, Jr.,

Secretary, Maritime Administration.

[FR Doc. 2019–11375 Filed 5–30–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–81–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Internal Revenue Service

Proposed Collection; Comment Request for Regulation Project

AGENCY: Internal Revenue Service (IRS), Treasury.

ACTION: Notice and request for comments.

SUMMARY: The Internal Revenue Service, as part of its continuing effort to reduce paperwork and respondent burden, invites the general public and other Federal agencies to take this opportunity to comment on continuing information collections, as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995. The IRS is soliciting comments concerning mortgage interest and reporting requirements for recipients of points paid on residential mortgages.

DATES: Written comments should be received on or before July 30, 2019 to be assured of consideration.

ADDRESSES: Direct all written comments to Laurie Brimmer, Internal Revenue Service, Room 6529, 1111 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20224.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Requests for additional information or copies of the form should be directed to Christina Leeper at (737) 800–7783, at Internal Revenue Service, 3651 S International Highway 35, Austin, TX 78741, or through the internet, at *Christina.E.leeper@irs.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Title: Reporting Requirements for Recipients of Points Paid on Residential

Mortgages and Mortgage Interest Statement.

OMB Number: 1545–1380.

Form Number: Form 1098.

Regulation Project Number: TD 8571.

Abstract: The regulation requires the reporting of certain information relating to payments of mortgage interest. The form is used to report $600 or more of mortgage interest received from an individual in the course of the mortgagor's trade or business. Taxpayers must separately state on the form the amount of points and the amount of interest (other than points) received during the taxable year on a single mortgage and must provide to the payer of the points a separate statement setting forth the information being reported to the IRS. Current Actions: There are no changes to the form or existing regulation, however the agency has updated the number of respondent estimates based on current data.

Type of Review: Revision of a currently approved collection.

Affected Public: Business or other for-profit organizations.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 80,650,960.

Estimated Time per Respondent: .23 hours.

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 20,131,656.

The following paragraph applies to all of the collections of information covered by this notice.

An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless the collection of information displays a valid OMB control number. Books or records relating to a collection of information must be retained as long as their contents may become material in the administration of any internal revenue law. Generally, tax returns and tax return information are confidential, as required by 26 U.S.C. 6103.

Request for Comments: Comments submitted in response to this notice will be summarized and/or included in the request for OMB approval. All comments will become a matter of public record. Comments are invited on: (a) Whether the 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 of the collection of information; (c) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; (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; and (e) estimates of capital or start-up costs and costs of operation, maintenance, and purchase of services to provide information.

Approved: May 28, 2019.

Laurie Brimmer,

Senior Tax Analyst.

[FR Doc. 2019–11377 Filed 5–30–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4830–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Internal Revenue Service

Proposed Collection; Comment Request for TD 9452

AGENCY: Internal Revenue Service (IRS), Treasury.

ACTION: Notice and request for comments.

SUMMARY: The Internal Revenue Service, as part of its continuing effort to reduce paperwork and respondent burden, invites the general public and other Federal agencies to take this opportunity to comment on information collections, as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995. The IRS is soliciting comments concerning final regulation TD 9452, Application of Separate Limitations to Dividends from Noncontrolled Section 902 Corporations.

DATES: Written comments should be received on or before July 30, 2019 to be assured of consideration.

ADDRESSES: Direct all written comments to Laurie Brimmer, Internal Revenue Service, Room 6526, 1111 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20224.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Requests for additional information or copies of the regulation should be directed to Sara Covington, (202) 317–6038, at Internal Revenue Service, Room 6526, 1111 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20224, or through the internet at *sara.l.covington@irs.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Title: Application of Separate Limitations to Dividends from Noncontrolled Section 902 Corporations.

OMB Number: 1545–2014.

Regulation Project Number: TD 9452.

Abstract: The regulations require a collection of information in order for a taxpayer to make certain tax elections. The American Jobs Creation Act of 2004 amended the foreign tax credit treatment of dividends from noncontrolled section 902 corporations effective for post-2002 tax years, and the Gulf Opportunity Zone Act of 2005 permitted taxpayers to elect to defer the effective date of these amendments until post-2004 tax years (GOZA election). Treas. Reg. § 1.904–7(f)(9)(ii)(C) requires a taxpayer making the GOZA election to attach a statement to such effect to its next tax return for which the due date (with extensions) is more than 90 days after April 25, 2006. Treas. Reg. § 1.964–1(c)(3) requires certain shareholders making tax elections (section 964 elections) on behalf of a controlled foreign corporation or noncontrolled section 902 corporation to sign a jointly executed consent (that is retained by one designated shareholder) and to attach a statement to their tax returns for the election year.

Current Actions: There is no change in the paperwork burden previously approved by OMB.

Type of Review: Extension of a currently approved collection.

Affected Public: Individuals and Households, Businesses and other for-profit organizations.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 50.

Estimated Time per Respondent: 30 minutes.

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 25.

The following paragraph applies to all of the collections of information covered by this notice:

An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless the collection of information displays a valid OMB control number. Books or records relating to a collection of information must be retained as long as their contents may become material in the administration of any internal revenue law. Generally, tax returns and tax return information are confidential, as required by 26 U.S.C. 6103.

Request for Comments: Comments submitted in response to this notice will be summarized and/or included in the request for OMB approval. All comments will become a matter of public record. Comments are invited on: (a) Whether the 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 of the collection of information; (c) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; (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; and (e) estimates of capital or start-up costs and costs of operation,

maintenance, and purchase of services to provide information.

Approved: May 28, 2019.

Laurie Brimmer,

Senior Tax Analyst.

[FR Doc. 2019–11379 Filed 5–30–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4830–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Internal Revenue Service

Proposed Collection; Comment Request for Employee Plans Compliance Resolution System (EPCRS UPDATE OF REV. PROCS. 2018–52 and 2016–51, Including Forms 8950, 8951, 14568, 14568–A Through I)

AGENCY: Internal Revenue Service (IRS), Treasury.

ACTION: Notice and request for comments.

SUMMARY: The Internal Revenue Service (IRS), as part of its continuing effort to reduce paperwork and respondent burden, invites the general public and other Federal agencies to take this opportunity to comment on information collections, as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995. The IRS is soliciting comments concerning Employee Plans Compliance Resolution System (EPCRS UPDATE OF REV. PROCS. 2018–52 and 2016–51, including Forms 8950, 8951, 14568, 14568–A through I).

DATES: Written comments should be received on or before July 30, 2019 to be assured of consideration.

ADDRESSES: Direct all written comments to Laurie Brimmer, Internal Revenue Service, Room 6526, 1111 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20224.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Requests for additional information or copies of this notice should be directed to Martha R. Brinson, at (202) 317–5753, or at Internal Revenue Service, Room 6526, 1111 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20224, or through the internet at *Martha.R.Brinson@irs.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Title: Employee Plans Compliance Resolution System (EPCRS UPDATE OF REV. PROCS. 2018–52 and 2016–51, including Forms 8950, 8951, 14568, 14568–A through I).

OMB Number: 1545–1673.

Abstract: This revenue procedure updates the Comprehensive system of correction programs for sponsors of retirement plans that are intended to satisfy the requirements of §§ 401(a), 403(a), 403(b), 408(k), or 408(p) of the Internal Revenue Code, but that have not met these requirements for a period of time. This system (*http://www.irs.gov/Retirement-Plans/EPCRS-Overview*), the Employee Plans Compliance Resolution System (EPCRS), permits Plan Sponsors to correct these failures and thereby continue to provide their employees with retirement benefits on a tax-favored basis. The components of EPCRS are:

- Self-Correction Program (SCP)—permits a plan sponsor to correct certain plan failures without contacting the IRS or paying any fee.
- Voluntary Correction Program (VCP)—permits a plan sponsor to, any time before audit, pay a fee and receive IRS approval for correction of plan failures.
- Audit Closing Agreement Program (Audit CAP)—permits a plan sponsor to pay a sanction and correct a plan failure while the plan is under audit.

Current Actions: Rev. Proc. 2018–52, 2018–42 I.R.B. 611, which modified and superseded Rev. Proc. 2016–51, 2016–42 I.R.B. 465, the prior consolidated statement of the correction programs under EPCRS. Rev. Proc. 2018–52 provides that beginning January 1, 2019, Plan Sponsors may file a VCP submission with the IRS (including payment of applicable user fees) using the *www.pay.gov* website. On or after April 1, 2019, Plan Sponsors are required to use the *www.pay.gov* website when filing a VCP submission and paying applicable user fees. To ease the transition to the new submission procedures, from January 1, 2019, through March 31, 2019, Plan Sponsors are permitted to continue to file paper VCP submissions with the IRS in accordance with the procedures in sections 10 and 11 of Rev. Proc. 2016–51. The IRS will not accept paper VCP submissions postmarked on or after April 1, 2019. In addition, beginning April 1, 2019, the IRS no longer will process user fees paid with a paper check.

In order to provide new procedures for filing a VCP submission and paying applicable user fees on the *www.pay.gov* website, section 10 includes several modifications. Section 10.01 is revised to set forth the requirements for satisfying the VCP procedures. In addition to satisfying the terms of a compliance statement, the Plan Sponsor must file the submission and pay the applicable user fee using the *www.pay.gov* website. Many of the procedures for filing the VCP submission are set forth in section 11. Although the Plan Sponsor is responsible for filing the VCP submission and paying the user fee using the *www.pay.gov* website, section 10.01 clarifies that a Plan Sponsor may designate an authorized representative to file the VCP submission if certain requirements are satisfied.

Section 11 sets forth filing procedures for VCP submissions. These procedures have been modified to reflect electronic filing of VCP submissions and payment of applicable user fees using the *www.pay.gov* website. An electronic VCP submission filed using the *www.pay.gov* website must include many of the same materials as a VCP submission filed on paper pursuant to Rev. Proc. 2016–51.

For a description of the modifications to Rev. Proc. 2016–51, see section 2 of Rev. Proc. 2018–52.

Type of Review: Revision of a currently approved collection.

Affected Public: Individuals and business or other for-profit organizations, not-for-profit institutions, and state, local or tribal governments.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 14,300.

Estimated Average Time per Respondent: 13 hours, 21 minutes.

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 190,941.

The following paragraph applies to all of the collections of information covered by this notice:

An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless the collection of information displays a valid OMB control number. Books or records relating to a collection of information must be retained as long as their contents may become material in the administration of any internal revenue law. Generally, tax returns and tax return information are confidential, as required by 26 U.S.C. 6103.

Request for Comments: Comments submitted in response to this notice will be summarized and/or included in the request for OMB approval. Comments will be of public record. Comments are invited on: (a) Whether the collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information has practical utility; (b) the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the collection of information; (c) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; (d) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on or other forms of information technology; and (e) estimates of capital or start-up costs and costs of operation, maintenance, and purchase of services to provide information.

Approved: May 28, 2019.

Laurie Brimmer,

Senior Tax Analyst.

[FR Doc. 2019–11376 Filed 5–30–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4830–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Internal Revenue Service

Proposed Collection; Comment Request for Form 13441–A

AGENCY: Internal Revenue Service (IRS), Treasury.

ACTION: Notice and request for comments.

SUMMARY: The Internal Revenue Service, as part of its continuing effort to reduce paperwork and respondent burden, invites the general public and other Federal agencies to take this opportunity to comment on information collections, as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995. The IRS is soliciting comments concerning Form 13441–A, Health Coverage Tax Credit(HCTC) Monthly Registration and Update.

DATES: Written comments should be received on or before July 30, 2019 to be assured of consideration.

ADDRESSES: Direct all written comments to L. Brimmer, Internal Revenue Service, Room 6526, 1111 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20224.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Requests for additional information or copies of these forms and instructions should be directed to Sara Covington (202)317–6038, at Internal Revenue Service, Room 6526, 1111 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20224, or through the internet at *Sara.L.Covington@irs.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Title: Health Coverage Tax Credit (HCTC)Monthly Registration and Update.

OMB Number: 1545–1842.

Form Number: 13441–A.

Abstract: The health coverage tax credit monthly registration and update Form will be directly mailed to all individuals who are potentially eligible for the HCTC. Potentially eligible individuals will use this form to determine if they are eligible for the Health Coverage Tax Credit and to register for the HCTC program. Participation in this program is voluntary. This form will be submitted by the individual to the HCTC program office in a postage-paid, return envelope. We will accept faxed forms, if necessary. Additionally, recipients may call the HCTC call center for help in completing this form.

Current Actions: There are no changes being made to the form since 2018 revision; however, there are changes being made to the burden estimates.

Type of Review: Revision of a currently approved collection.

Affected Public: Individuals or households.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 5,146.

Estimated Time per Response: 30 minutes.

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 2,573.

The following paragraph applies to all of the collections of information covered by this notice:

An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless the collection of information displays a valid OMB control number. Books or records relating to a collection of information must be retained as long as their contents may become material in the administration of any internal revenue law. Generally, tax returns and tax return information are confidential, as required by 26 U.S.C. 6103.

Request for Comments: Comments submitted in response to this notice will be summarized and/or included in the request for OMB approval. All comments will become a matter of public record. Comments are invited on: (a) Whether the 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 of the collection of information; (c) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; (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; and (e) estimates of capital or start-up costs and costs of operation, maintenance, and purchase of services to provide information.

Approved: May 15, 2019.

Laurie Brimmer,

Senior Tax Analyst.

[FR Doc. 2019–11378 Filed 5–30–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4830–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Open Meeting of the Federal Advisory Committee on Insurance

AGENCY: Departmental Offices, U.S. Department of the Treasury.

ACTION: Notice of open meeting.

SUMMARY: This notice announces that the U.S. Department of the Treasury's Federal Advisory Committee on Insurance (''Committee'') will meet via teleconference on Tuesday, June 18, 2019 from 2 p.m.–5 p.m. Eastern Time. The meeting is open to the public.

DATES: The meeting will be held via teleconference on Tuesday, June 18, 2019, from 2 p.m.–5 p.m. Eastern Time.

ADDRESSES: The Committee meeting will be held via teleconference and is open to the public. The public can attend remotely via teleconference. Instructions for attendance will be posted on the Committee's website, *https://www.treasury.gov/initiatives/fio/Pages/faci.aspx.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Lindsey Baldwin, Senior Policy Analyst, Federal Insurance Office, Department of the Treasury, 1500 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Room 1410 MT, Washington, DC 20220, at (202) 622–3220 (this is not a toll-free number). Persons who have difficulty hearing or speaking may access this number via TTY by calling the toll-free Federal Relay Service at (800) 877–8339.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Notice of this meeting is provided in accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act, 5 U.S.C. App. 10(a)(2), through implementing regulations at 41 CFR 102–3.150.

Public Comment: Members of the public wishing to comment on the business of the Federal Advisory Committee on Insurance are invited to submit written statements by any of the following methods:

Electronic Statements

- Send electronic comments to *faci@treasury.gov.*

Paper Statements

- Send paper statements in triplicate to the Federal Advisory Committee on Insurance, Department of the Treasury, 1500 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Room 1410 MT, Washington, DC 20220.

In general, the Department of the Treasury will post all statements on its website *https://www.treasury.gov/initiatives/fio/Pages/faci.aspx* without change, including any business or personal information provided such as names, addresses, email addresses, or telephone numbers. The Department of the Treasury will also make such statements available for public inspection and copying in the Department of the Treasury's Library, 720 Madison Place NW, Room 1020, Washington, DC 20220, on official

business days between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. Eastern Time. You can make an appointment to inspect statements by telephoning (202) 622–2000. All statements received, including attachments and other supporting materials, are part of the public record and subject to public disclosure. You should submit only information that you wish to make available publicly.

Tentative Agenda/Topics for Discussion: This is the second periodic meeting of the Committee in 2019. In this meeting, the Committee will discuss the development of project plans and timelines for subcommittee work related to the availability of insurance products, the Federal Insurance Office's international work, and addressing the insurance protection gap.

Dated: May 23, 2019.

Steven Seitz,

Director, Federal Insurance Office.

[FR Doc. 2019–11421 Filed 5–30–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4810–25–P

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

[OMB Control No. 2900–0036]

Agency Information Collection Activity Under OMB Review: Statement of Disappearance

AGENCY: Veterans Benefits Administration, Department of Veterans Affairs.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In compliance with the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) of 1995, this notice announces that the Veterans Benefits Administration (VBA), Department of Veterans Affairs, will submit the collection of information abstracted below to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and comment. The PRA submission describes the nature of the information collection and its expected cost and burden and it includes the actual data collection instrument.

DATES: Comments must be submitted on or before July 1, 2019.

ADDRESSES: Submit written comments on the collection of information through *www.Regulations.gov*, or to Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget, Attn: VA Desk Officer; 725 17th St. NW, Washington, DC 20503 or sent through electronic mail to *oira_submission@omb.eop.gov.* Please refer to ''OMB Control No. 2900–0036'' in any correspondence.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Danny S. Green at (202) 421–1354.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Authority: 38 U.S.C. 108.

Title: Statement of Disappearance, VA Form 21P–1775.

OMB Control Number: 2900–0036.

Type of Review: Extension without change of a currently approved collection.

Abstract: The Department of Veterans Affairs (VA), through its Veterans Benefits Administration (VBA), administers an integrated program of benefits and services, established by law, for veterans, service personnel and their survivors. 38 U.S.C. 108 requires a formal ''presumption of death'' when a veteran has been missing for seven years. Entitlement to death benefits cannot be determined in these cases until VA has made a decision of presumption of death.

VA Form 21P–1775 is used to gather the necessary information to determine if a decision of presumptive death can be made for benefit payment purposes. It would be impossible to administer the survivor benefits program without this collection of information.

An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. The **Federal Register** Notice with a 60-day comment period soliciting comments on this collection of information was published at 84 FR 11167 on March 25, 2019, page 11167.

Affected Public: Individuals and households.

Estimated Annual Burden: 28 hours.

Estimated Average Burden per Respondent: 2 hours, 45 minutes.

Frequency of Response: Once.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 10.

By direction of the Secretary.

Danny S. Green,

VA Interim Clearance Officer, Office of Quality, Performance, and Risk, Department of Veterans Affairs.

[FR Doc. 2019–11352 Filed 5–30–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8320–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

[OMB Control No. 2900–0095]

Agency Information Collection Activity Under OMB Review: Pension Claim Questionnaire for Farm Income

AGENCY: Veterans Benefits Administration, Department of Veterans Affairs.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In compliance with the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) of 1995, this notice announces that the Veterans Benefits Administration (VBA), Department of Veterans Affairs, will submit the collection of information abstracted below to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and comment. The PRA submission describes the nature of the information collection and its expected cost and burden and it includes the actual data collection instrument.

DATES: Comments must be submitted on or before July 1, 2019.

ADDRESSES: Submit written comments on the collection of information through *www.Regulations.gov,* or to Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget, Attn: VA Desk Officer; 725 17th St. NW, Washington, DC 20503 or sent through electronic mail to *oira_submission@omb.eop.gov.* Please refer to ''OMB Control No. 2900–0095'' in any correspondence.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Danny S. Green at (202) 421–1354.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Authority: 38 U.S.C. 1503, 1521, 1522, 1541, 1542, 1543.

Title: Pension Claim Questionnaire for Farm Income, VA Form 21P–4165.

OMB Control Number: 2900–0095.

Type of Review: Extension without change of a currently approved collection.

Abstract: 38 U.S.C. 1521 establishes a pension benefit for Veterans of a period of war who are permanently and totally disabled. 38 U.S.C. 1541 and 38 U.S.C. 1542 establish a survivor's pension benefit for the surviving dependents of Veterans of a period of war.

Entitlement to pension benefits for Veterans and their surviving dependents is based on the family's countable annual income as required by 38 U.S.C. 1503 and net worth as required by 38 U.S.C. 1522.

The information collected will be used by VBA to evaluate a claimant's income and net worth related to the operation of a farm for the purpose of establishing entitlement to pension benefits and to evaluate a beneficiary's ongoing entitlement to pension benefits.

An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. The **Federal Register** Notice with a 60-day comment period soliciting comments on this collection of information was published at 84 FR 11166 on March 25, 2019, pages 11166 and 11167.

Affected Public: Individuals and households.

Estimated Annual Burden: 1,038 hours.

Estimated Average Burden per Respondent: 30 minutes.

Frequency of Response: Once.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 2,075.

By direction of the Secretary.

Danny S. Green,

VA Interim Clearance Officer, Office of Quality, Performance, and Risk, Department of Veterans Affairs.

[FR Doc. 2019–11353 Filed 5–30–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8320–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

[OMB Control No. 2900–0086]

Agency Information Collection Activity Under OMB Review: Request for a Certificate of Eligibility for VA Home Loan Benefit

AGENCY: Loan Guaranty Service, Department of Veterans Affairs.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In compliance with the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) of 1995, this notice announces that the Loan Guaranty Service, Department of Veterans Affairs, will submit the collection of information abstracted below to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and comment. The PRA submission describes the nature of the information collection and its expected cost and burden and it includes the actual data collection instrument.

DATES: Comments must be submitted on or before July 1, 2019.

ADDRESSES: Submit written comments on the collection of information through *www.Regulations.gov,* or to Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget, Attn: VA Desk Officer; 725 17th St. NW, Washington, DC 20503 or sent through electronic mail to *oira_submission@omb.eop.gov.* Please refer to ''OMB Control No. 2900–0086'' in any correspondence.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Danny S. Green, Enterprise Records Service (005R1B), Department of Veterans Affairs, 811 Vermont Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20420, (202) 421–1354 or email *Danny.Green2@va.gov.* Please refer to ''OMB Control No. 2900–0086'' in any correspondence.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Authority: Public Law 104–13; 44 U.S.C. 3501–3521.

Title: Request for a Certificate of Eligibility for VA Home Loan Benefit, VA Form 26–1880.

OMB Control Number: 2900–0086.

Type of Review: Extension of a currently approved collection.

Abstract: VA Form 26–1880 is used by VA to determine an applicant's eligibility for Loan Guaranty benefits, and the amount of entitlement available. Each completed form is normally accompanied by proof of military service and is submitted by the applicant to the appropriate VA office. If eligible, VA will issue the applicant a Certificate of Eligibility (COE) to be used in applying for Loan Guaranty benefits.

This form is also used in restoration of entitlement cases. Generally, if an applicant has used all or part of his or her entitlement, it may be restored if (1) the property has been sold and the loan has been paid in full or (2) a qualified veteran-transferee agrees to assume the balance on the loan and agrees to substitute his or her entitlement for the same amount of entitlement originally used by the applicant to get the loan. The buyer must also meet the occupancy and income and credit requirements of the law. Restoration is not automatic; an applicant must apply for it by completing VA Form 26–1880.

The Secretary is required by 38 U.S.C. 3702(a), (b), and (c) to determine the applicant's eligibility for Loan Guaranty benefits, compute the amount of entitlement, and document the certificate with the amount and type of guaranty used and the amount, if any, remaining.

An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. The **Federal Register** Notice with a 60-day comment period soliciting comments on this collection of information was published at 84 FR 57 on March 25, 2019, pages 11167 and 11168.

Affected Public: Individuals and households.

Estimated Annual Burden: 80,250 hours.

Estimated Average Burden per Respondent: 15 minutes.

Frequency of Response: One-time.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 321,000.

By direction of the Secretary.

Danny Green,

Interim VA Clearance Officer, Office of Quality, Performance and Risk (OQPR), Department of Veterans Affairs.

[FR Doc. 2019–11351 Filed 5–30–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8320–01–P

FEDERAL REGISTER

Vol. 84 Friday,

No. 105 May 31, 2019

Part II

Department of Homeland Security

U.S. Customs and Border Protection

Distribution of Continued Dumping and Subsidy Offset to Affected Domestic Producers; Notice

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

U.S. Customs and Border Protection

Distribution of Continued Dumping and Subsidy Offset to Affected Domestic Producers

AGENCY: U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: Notice of intent to distribute offset for Fiscal Year 2019.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to the *Continued Dumping and Subsidy Offset Act of 2000,* this document is U.S. Customs and Border Protection's (CBP) notice of intent to distribute assessed antidumping or countervailing duties (known as the continued dumping and subsidy offset) for Fiscal Year 2019 in connection with countervailing duty orders, antidumping duty orders, or findings under the *Antidumping Act of 1921.* This document provides the instructions for affected domestic producers, or anyone alleging eligibility to receive a distribution, to file certifications to claim a distribution in relation to the listed orders or findings.

DATES: Certifications to obtain a continued dumping and subsidy offset under a particular order or finding must be received by July 30, 2019. Any certification received after July 30, 2019 will be summarily denied, making claimants ineligible for the distribution.

ADDRESSES: Certifications and any other correspondence (whether by mail, or an express or courier service) must be addressed to U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Revenue Division, Attention: CDSOA Team, 6650 Telecom Drive, Suite 100, Indianapolis, IN 46278.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Sean Wuethrich, CDSOA Team, Revenue Division, 6650 Telecom Drive, Suite 100, Indianapolis, IN 46278; telephone (317) 614–4462.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The *Continued Dumping and Subsidy Offset Act of 2000* (CDSOA) was enacted on October 28, 2000, as part of the *Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act,* 2001 (the ''Act''). The provisions of the CDSOA are contained in title X (sections 1001–1003) of the Appendix of the Act (H.R. 5426).

The CDSOA amended title VII of the *Tariff Act of 1930* by adding a new section 754 (codified at 19 U.S.C. 1675c) in order to provide that assessed duties received pursuant to a countervailing duty order, an antidumping duty order, or a finding under the *Antidumping Act of 1921* will be distributed to affected domestic producers for certain qualifying expenditures that these producers incur after the issuance of such an order or finding. The term ''affected domestic producer'' means any manufacturer, producer, farmer, rancher or worker representative (including associations of such persons) who:

(A) Was a petitioner or interested party in support of a petition with respect to which an antidumping duty order, a finding under the *Antidumping Act of 1921,* or a countervailing duty order has been entered;

(B) Remains in operation continuing to produce the product covered by the countervailing duty order, the antidumping duty order, or the finding under the *Antidumping Act of 1921*; and

(C) Has not been acquired by another company or business that is related to a company that opposed the antidumping or countervailing duty investigation that led to the order or finding (*e.g.,* opposed the petition or otherwise presented evidence in opposition to the petition). The distribution that these parties may receive is known as the continued dumping and subsidy offset.

Section 7601(a) of the *Deficit Reduction Act of 2005* repealed 19 U.S.C. 1675c. According to section 7701 of the *Deficit Reduction Act,* the repeal takes effect as if enacted on October 1, 2005. However, section 7601(b) provides that all duties collected on an entry filed before October 1, 2007, must be distributed as if 19 U.S.C. 1675c had not been repealed by section 7601(a). The funds available for distribution were also affected by section 822 of the *Claims Resolution Act of 2010* and section 504 of the *Tax Relief, Unemployment Insurance Reauthorization, and Job Creation Act of 2010.*

Historically, the antidumping and countervailing duties assessed and received by CBP on CDSOA-subject entries, along with the interest assessed and received on those duties pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 1677g, were transferred to the CDSOA Special Account for distribution. 66 FR 48546, Sept. 21, 2001; *see also* 19 CFR 159.64(e). Other types of interest, including delinquency interest that accrued pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 1505(d), equitable interest under common law, and interest under 19 U.S.C. 580, were not subject to distribution. *Id.*

Section 605 of the *Trade Facilitation and Trade Enforcement Act of 2015* (TFTEA) (Pub. L. 114–125, February 24, 2016; codified as 19 U.S.C. 4401), provided new authority for CBP to deposit into the CDSOA Special Account for distribution delinquency interest that accrued pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 1505(d), equitable interest under common law, and interest under 19 U.S.C. 580 for all surety payments received on or after October 1, 2014, on CDSOA subject entries.

On February 12, 2018, President Trump ordered the sequester of non-exempt budgetary resources for Fiscal Year 2019 pursuant to section 251A of the *Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985,* as amended (83 FR 6789, February 15, 2018). To implement this sequester during Fiscal Year 2019, the calculation of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) requires a reduction of 6.2 percent of the assessed duties and interest received in the CDSOA Special Account (account number 015–12–5688). OMB has concluded that any amounts sequestered in the CDSOA Special Account during Fiscal Year 2019 will become available in the subsequent fiscal year. *See* 2 U.S.C. 906(k)(6). As a result, CBP intends to include the funds that are temporarily reduced via sequester during Fiscal Year 2019 in the continued dumping and subsidy offset for Fiscal Year 2019, which will be distributed not later than 60 days after the first day of Fiscal Year 2020 in accordance with 19 U.S.C. 1675c(c). In other words, the continued dumping and subsidy offset that affected domestic producers receive for Fiscal Year 2019 will include the funds that were temporarily sequestered during Fiscal Year 2019.

Because of the statutory constraints in the assessments of antidumping and countervailing duties, as well as the additional time involved when the Government must initiate litigation to collect delinquent antidumping and countervailing duties, the CDSOA distribution process will be continued for an undetermined period. Consequently, the full impact of the CDSOA repeal on amounts available for distribution may be delayed for several years. It should also be noted that amounts distributed may be subject to recovery as a result of reliquidations, court actions, administrative errors, and other reasons.

List of Orders or Findings and Affected Domestic Producers

It is the responsibility of the U.S. International Trade Commission (USITC) to ascertain and timely forward to CBP a list of the affected domestic producers that are potentially eligible to receive an offset in connection with an

order or finding. In this regard, it is noted that the USITC has supplied CBP with the list of individual antidumping and countervailing duty cases, and the affected domestic producers associated with each case who are potentially eligible to receive an offset. This list appears at the end of this document.

A significant amount of litigation has challenged various provisions of the CDSOA, including the definition of the term ''affected domestic producer.'' In two decisions the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit (Federal Circuit) upheld the constitutionality of the support requirement contained in the CDSOA. Specifically, in *SKF USA Inc.* v. *United States Customs & Border Prot.,* 556 F.3d 1337 (Fed. Cir. 2009), the Federal Circuit held that the CDSOA's support requirement did not violate either the First or Fifth Amendment. The Supreme Court of the United States denied plaintiff's petition for certiorari, *SKF USA, Inc.* v. *United States Customs & Border Prot.,* 560 U.S. 903 (2010). Similarly, in *PS Chez Sidney, L.L.C.* v. *United States,* 409 Fed. Appx. 327 (Fed. Cir. 2010), the Federal Circuit summarily reversed the U.S. Court of International Trade's judgment that the support requirement was unconstitutional, allowing only plaintiff's non-constitutional claims to go forward. *See PS Chez Sidney, L.L.C.* v. *United States,* 684 F.3d 1374 (Fed. Cir. 2012). Furthermore, in two cases interpreting the CDSOA's language, the Federal Circuit concluded that a producer who never indicates support for a dumping petition by letter or through questionnaire response, despite the act of otherwise filling out a questionnaire, cannot be an affected domestic producer. *Ashley Furniture Indus., Inc. et al.* v. *United States,* 734 F.3d 1306 (Fed. Cir. 2013), cert. denied, 135 S. Ct. 72 (2014); *Giorgio Foods, Inc.* v. *United States et al.,* 785 F.3d 595 (Fed. Cir. 2015).

Domestic producers who are not on the USITC list but believe they nonetheless are eligible for a CDSOA distribution under one or more antidumping and/or countervailing duty cases are required, as are all potential claimants that expressly appear on the list, to properly file their certification(s) within 60 days after this notice is published. Such domestic producers must allege all other bases for eligibility in their certification(s). CBP will evaluate the merits of such claims in accordance with the relevant statutes, regulations, and decisions. Certifications that are not timely filed within the requisite 60 days and/or that fail to sufficiently establish a basis for eligibility will be summarily denied. Additionally, CBP may not make a final decision regarding a claimant's eligibility to receive funds until certain legal issues which may affect that claimant's eligibility are resolved. In these instances, CBP may withhold an amount of funds corresponding to the claimant's alleged *pro rata* share of funds from distribution pending the resolution of those legal issues.

It should also be noted that the Federal Circuit ruled in *Canadian Lumber Trade Alliance* v. *United States,* 517 F.3d 1319 (Fed. Cir. 2008), *cert. denied sub nom. United States Steel* v. *Canadian Lumber Trade Alliance,* 129 S. Ct. 344 (2008), that CBP was not authorized to distribute such antidumping and countervailing duties to the extent they were derived from goods from countries that are parties to the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). Due to this decision, CBP does not list cases related to NAFTA on the Preliminary Amounts Available report, and no distributions will be issued on these cases.

Regulations Implementing the CDSOA

It is noted that CBP published Treasury Decision (T.D.) 01–68 (Distribution of Continued Dumping and Subsidy Offset to Affected Domestic Producers) in the **Federal Register** (66 FR 48546) on September 21, 2001, which was effective as of that date, in order to implement the CDSOA. The final rule added a new subpart F to part 159 of title 19, Code of Federal Regulations (19 CFR part 159, subpart F (sections 159.61–159.64)). More specific guidance regarding the filing of certifications is provided in this notice in order to aid affected domestic producers and other domestic producers alleging eligibility (''claimants'' or ''domestic producers'').

Notice of Intent To Distribute Offset

This document announces that CBP intends to distribute to affected domestic producers the assessed antidumping or countervailing duties, section 1677g interest, and interest provided for in 19 U.S.C. 4401 that are available for distribution in Fiscal Year 2019 in connection with those antidumping duty orders or findings or countervailing duty orders that are listed in this document. All distributions will be issued by paper check to the address provided by the claimants. Section 159.62(a) of title 19, Code of Federal Regulations (19 CFR 159.62(a)) provides that CBP will publish such a notice of intention to distribute at least 90 calendar days before the end of a fiscal year. Failure to publish the notice at least 90 calendar days before the end of the fiscal year will not affect an affected domestic producer's obligation to file a timely certification within 60 days after the notice is published. *See Dixon Ticonderoga* v. *United States,* 468 F.3d 1353, 1354 (Fed. Cir. 2006).

Certifications; Submission and Content

To obtain a distribution of the offset under a given order or finding (including any distribution under 19 U.S.C. 4401), an affected domestic producer (and anyone alleging eligibility to receive a distribution) must submit a certification for each order or finding under which a distribution is sought, to CBP, indicating its desire to receive a distribution. To be eligible to obtain a distribution, certifications must be received by CBP no later than 60 calendar days after the date of publication of this notice of intent to distribute in the **Federal Register**. All certifications not received by the 60th day will not be eligible to receive a distribution.

As required by 19 CFR 159.62(b), this notice provides the case name and number of the order or finding concerned, as well as the specific instructions for filing a certification under section 159.63 to claim a distribution. Section 159.62(b) also provides that the dollar amounts subject to distribution that are contained in the Special Account for each listed order or finding are to appear in this notice. However, these dollar amounts were not available in time for inclusion in this publication. The preliminary amounts will be posted on the CBP website (*http://www.cbp.gov*). However, the final amounts available for disbursement may be higher or lower than the preliminary amounts.

CBP will provide general information to claimants regarding the preparation of certification(s). However, it remains the sole responsibility of the domestic producer to ensure that the certification is correct, complete, and accurate so as to demonstrate the eligibility of the domestic producer for the distribution requested. Failure to ensure that the certification is correct, complete, and accurate as provided in this notice will result in the domestic producer not receiving a distribution and/or a demand for the return of funds.

Specifically, to obtain a distribution of the offset under a given order or finding (including any distribution under 19 U.S.C. 4401), each potential claimant must timely submit a certification containing the required information detailed below as to the eligibility of the domestic producer (or anyone alleging eligibility) to receive

the requested distribution and the total amount of the distribution that the domestic producer is claiming. Certifications should be submitted to U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Revenue Division, Attention: CDSOA Team, 6650 Telecom Drive, Suite 100, Indianapolis, IN 46278. The certification must enumerate the qualifying expenditures incurred by the domestic producer since the issuance of an order or finding and it must demonstrate that the domestic producer is eligible to receive a distribution as an affected domestic producer or allege another basis for eligibility. Any false statements made in connection with certifications submitted to CBP may give rise to liability under the *False Claims Act* (*see* 31 U.S.C. 3729–3733) and/or to criminal prosecution.

A successor to a company that was an affected domestic producer at the time of acquisition should consult 19 CFR 159.61(b)(1)(i). Any company that files a certification claiming to be the successor company to an affected domestic producer will be deemed to have consented to joint and several liability for the return of any overpayments arising under section 159.64(b)(3) that were previously paid to the predecessor. CBP may require the successor company to provide documents to support its eligibility to receive a distribution as set out in section 159.63(d). Additionally, any individual or company who purchases any portion of the operating assets of an affected domestic producer, a successor to an affected domestic producer, or an entity that otherwise previously received distributions may be jointly and severally liable for the return of any overpayments arising under section 159.64(b)(3) that were previously paid to the entity from which the operating assets were purchased or its predecessor, regardless of whether the purchasing individual or company is deemed a successor company for purposes of receiving distributions.

A member company (or its successor) of an association that appears on the list of affected domestic producers in this notice, where the member company itself does not appear on this list, should consult 19 CFR 159.61(b)(1)(ii). Specifically, for a certification under 19 CFR 159.61(b)(1)(ii), the claimant must name the association of which it is a member, specifically establish that it was a member of the association at the time the association filed the petition with the USITC, and establish that the claimant is a current member of the association.

In order to promote accurate filings and more efficiently process the distributions, we offer the following guidance:

- If claimants are members of an association but the association does not file on their behalf, the association will need to provide its members with a statement that contains notarized company-specific information including dates of membership and an original signature from an authorized representative of the association.
- An association filing a certification on behalf of a member must also provide a power of attorney or other evidence of legal authorization from each of the domestic producers it is representing.
- Any association filing a certification on behalf of a member is responsible for verifying the legal sufficiency and accuracy of the member's financial records, which support the claim, and is responsible for that certification. As such, an association filing a certification on behalf of a member is jointly and severally liable with the member for repayment of any claim found to have been paid or overpaid in error.

The association may file a certification in its own right to claim an offset for that order or finding, but its qualifying expenditures would be limited to those expenditures that the association itself has incurred after the date of the order or finding in connection with the particular case.

As provided in 19 CFR 159.63(a), certifications to obtain a distribution of an offset (including any distribution under 19 U.S.C. 4401) must be received by CBP no later than 60 calendar days after the date of publication of the notice of intent in the **Federal Register**. All certifications received after the 60-day deadline will be summarily denied, making claimants ineligible for the distribution regardless of whether or not they appeared on the USITC list.

A list of all certifications received will be published on the CBP website (*http://www.cbp.gov*) shortly after the receipt deadline. This publication will not confirm acceptance or validity of the certification, but merely receipt of the certification. Due to the high volume of certifications, CBP is unable to respond to individual telephone or written inquiries regarding the status of a certification appearing on the list.

While there is no required format for a certification, CBP has developed a standard certification form to aid claimants in filing certifications. The certification form is available at *https://www.pay.gov* under the Public Form Name ''Continued Dumping and Subsidy Offset Act of 2000 Certification'' (CBP Form Number 7401) or by directing a web browser to *https://www.pay.gov/public/form/start/8776895/*. The certification form can be submitted electronically through *https://www.pay.gov* or by mail. All certifications not submitted electronically must include original signatures.

Regardless of the format for a certification, per 19 CFR 159.63(b), the certification must contain the following information:

(1) The date of this **Federal Register** notice;

(2) The Department of Commerce antidumping or countervailing duty case number (for example, A–331–802);

(3) The case name (product/country);

(4) The name of the domestic producer and any name qualifier, if applicable (for example, any other name under which the domestic producer does business or is also known);

(5) The mailing address of the domestic producer (if a post office box, the physical street address must also appear) including, if applicable, a specific room number or department;

(6) The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) number (with suffix) of the domestic producer, employer identification number, or social security number, as applicable;

(7) The specific business organization of the domestic producer (corporation, partnership, sole proprietorship);

(8) The name(s) of any individual(s) designated by the domestic producer as the contact person(s) concerning the certification, together with the phone number(s), mailing address, and, if available, facsimile transmission number(s) and electronic mail (email) address(es) for the person(s). Correspondence from CBP may be directed to the designated contact(s) by either mail or phone or both;

(9) The total dollar amount claimed;

(10) The dollar amount claimed by category, as described in the section below entitled ''Amount Claimed for Distribution'';

(11) A statement of eligibility, as described in the section below entitled ''Eligibility to Receive Distribution''; and

(12) For certifications not submitted electronically through *https://www.pay.gov*, an original signature by an individual legally authorized to bind the producer.

Qualifying Expenditures That May Be Claimed for Distribution

Qualifying expenditures that may be offset under the CDSOA encompass those expenditures incurred by the domestic producer after issuance of an antidumping duty order or finding or a countervailing duty order (including

expenditures incurred on the date of the order's issuance), and prior to its termination, provided that such expenditures fall within certain categories. *See* 19 CFR 159.61(c). The CDSOA repeal language parallels the termination of an order or finding. Therefore, for duty orders or findings that have not been previously revoked, expenses must be incurred before October 1, 2007, to be eligible for offset. For duty orders or findings that have been revoked, expenses must be incurred before the effective date of the revocation to be eligible for offset. For example, assume for case A–331–802 Certain Frozen Warm-Water Shrimp and Prawns from Ecuador, that the order date is February 1, 2005, and that the revocation effective date is August 15, 2007. In this case, eligible expenditures would have to be incurred on or after February 1, 2005, up to and including August 14, 2007; expenditures incurred on or after August 15, 2007 cannot be included as eligible qualifying expenditures for A–331–802.

For the convenience and ease of the domestic producers, CBP is providing guidance on what the agency takes into consideration when making a calculation for each of the following categories:

(1) Manufacturing facilities (Any facility used for the transformation of raw material into a finished product that is the subject of the related order or finding);

(2) Equipment (Goods that are used in a business environment to aid in the manufacturing of a product that is the subject of the related order or finding);

(3) Research and development (Seeking knowledge and determining the best techniques for production of the product that is the subject of the related order or finding);

(4) Personnel training (Teaching of specific useful skills to personnel, that will improve performance in the production process of the product that is the subject of the related order or finding);

(5) Acquisition of technology (Acquisition of applied scientific knowledge and materials to achieve an objective in the production process of the product that is the subject of the related order or finding);

(6) Health care benefits for employees paid for by the employer (Health care benefits paid to employees who are producing the specific product that is the subject of the related order or finding);

(7) Pension benefits for employees paid for by the employer (Pension benefits paid to employees who are producing the specific product that is the subject of the related order or finding);

(8) Environmental equipment, training, or technology (Equipment, training, or technology used in the production of the product that is the subject of the related order or finding, that will assist in preventing potentially harmful factors from affecting the environment);

(9) Acquisition of raw materials and other inputs (Purchase of unprocessed materials or other inputs needed for the production of the product that is the subject of the related order or finding); and

(10) Working capital or other funds needed to maintain production (Assets of a business that can be applied to its production of the product that is the subject of the related order or finding).

Amount Claimed for Distribution

In calculating the amount of the distribution being claimed as an offset, the certification must indicate:

(1) The total amount of any qualifying expenditures previously certified by the domestic producer, and the amount certified by category;

(2) The total amount of those expenditures which have been the subject of any prior distribution for the order or finding being certified under 19 U.S.C. 1675c; and

(3) The net amount for new and remaining qualifying expenditures being claimed in the current certification (the total amount previously certified as noted in item ''(1)'' above minus the total amount that was the subject of any prior distribution as noted in item ''(2)'' above). In accordance with 19 CFR 159.63(b)(2)(i)–(iii), CBP will deduct the amount of any prior distribution from the producer's claimed amount for that case. Total amounts disbursed by CBP under the CDSOA for some prior Fiscal Years are available on the CBP website.

Additionally, under 19 CFR 159.61(c), these qualifying expenditures must be related to the production of the same product that is the subject of the order or finding, with the exception of expenses incurred by associations which must be related to a specific case. Any false statements made to CBP concerning the amount of distribution being claimed as an offset may give rise to liability under the *False Claims Act* (*see* 31 U.S.C. 3729–3733) and/or to criminal prosecution.

Eligibility To Receive Distribution

As noted, the certification must contain a statement that the domestic producer desires to receive a distribution and is eligible to receive the distribution as an affected domestic producer or on another legal basis. Also, the domestic producer must affirm that the net amount certified for distribution does not encompass any qualifying expenditures for which distribution has previously been made (19 CFR 159.63(b)(3)(i)). Any false statements made in connection with certifications submitted to CBP may give rise to liability under the *False Claims Act* (*see* 31 U.S.C. 3729–3733) and/or to criminal prosecution.

Furthermore, under 19 CFR 159.63(b)(3)(ii), where a domestic producer files a separate certification for more than one order or finding using the same qualifying expenditures as the basis for distribution in each case, each certification must list all the other orders or findings where the producer is claiming the same qualifying expenditures.

Moreover, as required by 19 U.S.C. 1675c(b)(1) and 19 CFR 159.63(b)(3)(iii), the certification must include information as to whether the domestic producer remains in operation at the time the certifications are filed and continues to produce the product covered by the particular order or finding under which the distribution is sought. If a domestic producer is no longer in operation, or no longer produces the product covered by the order or finding, the producer will not be considered an affected domestic producer entitled to receive a distribution.

In addition, as required by 19 U.S.C. 1675c(b)(5) and 19 CFR 159.63(b)(3)(iii), the domestic producer must state whether it has been acquired by a company that opposed the investigation or was acquired by a business related to a company that opposed the investigation. If a domestic producer has been so acquired, the producer will not be considered an affected domestic producer entitled to receive a distribution. However, CBP may not make a final decision regarding a claimant's eligibility to receive funds until certain legal issues which may affect that claimant's eligibility are resolved. In these instances, CBP may withhold an amount of funds corresponding to the claimant's alleged *pro rata* share of funds from distribution pending the resolution of those legal issues.

The certification must be executed and dated by a party legally authorized to bind the domestic producer and it must state that the information contained in the certification is true and accurate to the best of the certifier's knowledge and belief under penalty of law, and that the domestic producer has records to support the qualifying

expenditures being claimed (see section below entitled ''Verification of Certification''). Moreover as provided in 19 CFR 159.64(b)(3), all overpayments to affected domestic producers are recoverable by CBP, and CBP reserves the right to use all available collection tools to recover overpayments, including but not limited to garnishments, court orders, administrative offset, enrollment in the Treasury Offset Program, and/or offset of tax refund payments. Overpayments may occur for a variety of reasons, including but not limited to: Reliquidations, court actions, settlements, insufficient verification of a certification in response to an inquiry from CBP, and administrative errors. With diminished amounts available over time, the likelihood that these events will require the recovery of funds previously distributed will increase. As a result, domestic producers who receive distributions under the CDSOA may wish to set aside any funds received in case it is subsequently determined that an overpayment has occurred. CBP considers the submission of a certification and the negotiation of any distribution checks received as acknowledgements and acceptance of the claimant's obligation to return those funds upon demand.

Review and Correction of Certification

A certification that is submitted in response to this notice of intent to distribute and received within 60 calendar days after the date of publication of the notice in the **Federal Register** may, at CBP's sole discretion, be subject to review before acceptance to ensure that all informational requirements are complied with and that any amounts set forth in the certification for qualifying expenditures, including the amount claimed for distribution, appear to be correct. A certification that is found to be materially incorrect or incomplete will be returned to the domestic producer within 15 business days after the close of the 60 calendar-day filing period, as provided in 19 CFR 159.63(c). In making this determination, CBP will not speculate as to the reason for the error (*e.g.,* intentional, typographical, *etc.*). CBP must receive a corrected certification from the domestic producer and/or an association filing on behalf of an association member within 10 business days from the date of the original denial letter. Failure to receive a corrected certification within 10 business days will result in denial of the certification at issue. It is the sole responsibility of the domestic producer to ensure that the certification is correct, complete, and accurate so as to demonstrate the eligibility of the domestic producer to the distribution requested. Failure to ensure that the certification is correct, complete, and accurate will result in the domestic producer not receiving a distribution and/or a demand for the return of funds.

Verification of Certification

Certifications are subject to CBP's verification. The burden remains on each claimant to fully substantiate all elements of its certification. As such, claimants may be required to provide copies of additional records for further review by CBP. Therefore, parties are required to maintain, and be prepared to produce, records adequately supporting their claims for a period of five years after the filing of the certification (19 CFR 159.63(d)). The records must demonstrate that each qualifying expenditure enumerated in the certification was actually incurred, and they must support how the qualifying expenditures are determined to be related to the production of the product covered by the order or finding. Although CBP will accept comments and information from the public and other domestic producers, CBP retains complete discretion regarding the initiation and conduct of investigations stemming from such information. In the event that a distribution is made to a domestic producer from whom CBP later seeks verification of the certification and sufficient supporting documentation is not provided as determined by CBP, then the amounts paid to the affected domestic producer are recoverable by CBP as an overpayment. CBP reserves the right to use all available collection tools to recover overpayments, including but not limited to garnishments, court orders, administrative offset, enrollment in the Treasury Offset Program, and/or offset of tax refund payments. CBP considers the submission of a certification and the negotiation of any distribution checks received as acknowledgements and acceptance of the claimant's obligation to return those funds upon demand. Additionally, the submission of false statements, documents, or records in connection with a certification or verification of a certification may give rise to liability under the *False Claims Act* (*see* 31 U.S.C. 3729–3733) and/or to criminal prosecution.

Disclosure of Information in Certifications; Acceptance by Producer

The name of the claimant, the total dollar amount claimed by the party on the certification, as well as the total dollar amount that CBP actually disburses to that affected domestic producer as an offset, will be available for disclosure to the public, as specified in 19 CFR 159.63(e). To this extent, the submission of the certification is construed as an understanding and acceptance on the part of the domestic producer that this information will be disclosed to the public and a waiver of any right to privacy or non-disclosure. Additionally, a statement in a certification that this information is proprietary and exempt from disclosure may result in CBP's rejection of the certification.

List of Orders or Findings and Related Domestic Producers

The list of individual antidumping duty orders or findings and countervailing duty orders is set forth below together with the affected domestic producers associated with each order or finding who are potentially eligible to receive an offset. Those domestic producers not on the list must allege another basis for eligibility in their certification. Appearance of a domestic producer on the list is not a guarantee of distribution.

Dated: May 17, 2019.

Samuel D. Grable,

Assistant Commissioner and Chief Financial Officer, Office of Finance.

Commerce case No.	Commission case No.	Product/country	Petitioners/supporters
A–122–006	AA1921–49	Steel Jacks/Canada	Bloomfield Manufacturing (formerly Harrah Manufacturing). Seaburn Metal Products.
A–122–047	AA1921–127	Elemental Sulphur/Canada	Duval.
A–122–085	731–TA–3	Sugar and Syrups/Canada	Amstar Sugar.
A–122–401	731–TA–196	Red Raspberries/Canada	Northwest Food Producers' Association. Oregon Caneberry Commission. Rader Farms. Ron Roberts.

Commerce case No.	Commission case No.	Product/country	Petitioners/supporters
			Shuksan Frozen Food.
			Washington Red Raspberry Commission.
A–122–503	731–TA–263	Iron Construction Castings/Canada.	Alhambra Foundry.
			Allegheny Foundry.
			Bingham & Taylor.
			Campbell Foundry.
			Charlotte Pipe & Foundry.
			Deeter Foundry.
			East Jordan Foundry.
			Le Baron Foundry.
			Municipal Castings.
			Neenah Foundry.
			Opelika Foundry.
			Pinkerton Foundry.
			Tyler Pipe.
			US Foundry & Manufacturing.
			Vulcan Foundry.
A–122–506	731–TA–276	Oil Country Tubular Goods/Canada.	CF&I Steel.
			Copperweld Tubing.
			Cyclops.
			KPC.
			Lone Star Steel.
			LTV Steel.
			Maverick Tube.
			Quanex.
			US Steel.
A–122–601	731–TA–312	Brass Sheet and Strip/Canada ...	Allied Industrial Workers of America.
			American Brass.
			Bridgeport Brass.
			Chase Brass & Copper.
			Hussey Copper.
			International Association of Machinists & Aerospace Workers.
			Mechanics Educational Society of America (Local 56).
			The Miller Company.
			Olin.
			Revere Copper Products.
			United Steelworkers of America.
A–122–605	731–TA–367	Color Picture Tubes/Canada	Industrial Union Department, AFL–CIO.
			International Association of Machinists & Aerospace Workers.
			International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.
			International Union of Electronic, Electrical, Technical, Salaried and Machine Workers.
			Philips Electronic Components Group.
			United Steelworkers of America.
			Zenith Electronics.
A–122–804	731–TA–422	Steel Rails/Canada	Bethlehem Steel.
			CF&I Steel.
A–122–814	731–TA–528	Pure Magnesium/Canada	Magnesium Corporation of America.
A–122–822	731–TA–614	Corrosion-Resistant Carbon Steel Flat Products/Canada.	Armco Steel.
			Bethlehem Steel.
			California Steel Industries.
			Geneva Steel.
			Gulf States Steel.
			Inland Steel Industries.
			LTV Steel.
			Lukens Steel.
			National Steel.
			Nextech.
			Rouge Steel Co.
			Sharon Steel.
			Theis Precision Steel.
			Thompson Steel.
			US Steel.
			United Steelworkers of America.
			WCI Steel.
			Weirton Steel.
–122–823	731–TA–575	Cut-to-Length Carbon Steel Plate/Canada.	Bethlehem Steel.
			California Steel Industries.
			Geneva Steel.
			Gulf States Steel.
			Inland Steel Industries.
			Lukens Steel.
			National Steel.

Commerce case No.	Commission case No.	Product/country	Petitioners/supporters
			Nextech.
			Sharon Steel.
			Theis Precision Steel.
			Thompson Steel.
			US Steel.
			United Steelworkers of America.
A–122–830	731–TA–789	Stainless Steel Plate in Coils/ Canada.	Allegheny Ludlum.
			Armco Steel.
			J&L Specialty Steel.
			Lukens Steel.
			North American Stainless.
A–122–838	731–TA–928	Softwood Lumber/Canada	71 Lumber Co.
			Almond Bros Lbr Co.
			Anthony Timberlands.
			Balfour Lbr Co.
			Ball Lumber.
			Banks Lumber Company.
			Barge Forest Products Co.
			Beadles Lumber Co.
			Bearden Lumber.
			Bennett Lumber.
			Big Valley Band Mill.
			Bighorn Lumber Co Inc.
			Blue Mountain Lumber.
			Buddy Bean Lumber.
			Burgin Lumber Co Ltd.
			Burt Lumber Company.
			C&D Lumber Co.
			Ceda-Pine Veneer.
			Cersosimo Lumber Co Inc.
			Charles Ingram Lumber Co Inc.
			Charleston Heart Pine.
			Chesterfield Lumber
			Chips.
			Chocorua Valley Lumber Co.
			Claude Howard Lumber.
			Clearwater Forest Industries.
			CLW Inc.
			CM Tucker Lumber Corp.
			Coalition for Fair Lumber Imports Executive Committee.
			Cody Lumber Co.
			Collins Pine Co.
			Collums Lumber.
			Columbus Lumber Co.
			Contoocook River Lumber.
			Conway Guiteau Lumber.
			Cornwright Lumber Co.
			Crown Pacific.
			Daniels Lumber Inc.
			Dean Lumber Co Inc.
			Deltic Timber Corporation.
			Devils Tower Forest Products.
			DiPrizio Pine Sales.
			Dorchester Lumber Co.
			DR Johnson Lumber.
			East Brainerd Lumber Co.
			East Coast Lumber Company.
			Eas-Tex Lumber.
			ECK Wood Products.
			Ellingson Lumber Co.
			Elliott Sawmilling.
			Empire Lumber Co.
			Evergreen Forest Products.
			Excalibur Shelving Systems Inc.
			Exley Lumber Co.
			FH Stoltze Land & Lumber Co.
			FL Turlington Lbr Co Inc.
			Fleming Lumber.
			Flippo Lumber.
			Floragen Forest Products.
			Frank Lumber Co.
			Franklin Timber Co.
			Fred Tebb & Sons.

Commerce case No.	Commission case No.	Product/country	Petitioners/supporters
			Fremont Sawmill.
			Frontier Resources.
			Garrison Brothers Lumber Co and Subsidiaries.
			Georgia Lumber.
			Gilman Building Products.
			Godfrey Lumber.
			Granite State Forest Prod Inc.
			Great Western Lumber Co.
			Greenville Molding Inc.
			Griffin Lumber Company.
			Guess Brothers Lumber.
			Gulf Lumber.
			Gulf States Paper.
			Guy Bennett Lumber.
			Hampton Resources.
			Hancock Lumber.
			Hankins Inc.
			Hankins Lumber Co.
			Harrigan Lumber.
			Harwood Products.
			Haskell Lumber Inc.
			Hatfield Lumber.
			Hedstrom Lumber.
			Herrick Millwork Inc.
			HG Toler & Son Lumber Co Inc.
			HG Wood Industries LLC.
			Hogan & Storey Wood Prod.
			Hogan Lumber Co.
			Hood Industries.
			HS Hofler & Sons Lumber Co Inc.
			Hubbard Forest Ind Inc.
			HW Culp Lumber Co.
			Idaho Veneer Co.
			Industrial Wood Products.
			Intermountain Res LLC.
			International Paper.
			J Franklin Jones Lumber Co Inc.
			Jack Batte & Sons Inc.
			Jasper Lumber Company.
			JD Martin Lumber Co.
			JE Jones Lumber Co.
			Jerry G Williams & Sons.
			JH Knighton Lumber Co.
			Johnson Lumber Company.
			Jordan Lumber & Supply.
			Joseph Timber Co.
			JP Haynes Lbr Co Inc.
			JV Wells Inc.
			JW Jones Lumber.
			Keadle Lumber Enterprises.
			Keller Lumber.
			King Lumber Co.
			Konkolville Lumber.
			Langdale Forest Products.
			Laurel Lumber Company.
			Leavitt Lumber Co.
			Leesville Lumber Co.
			Limington Lumber Co.
			Longview Fibre Co.
			Lovell Lumber Co Inc.
			M Kendall Lumber Co.
			Manke Lumber Co.
			Marriner Lumber Co.
			Mason Lumber.
			MB Heath & Sons Lumber Co.
			MC Dixon Lumber Co Inc.
			Mebane Lumber Co Inc.
			Metcalf Lumber Co Inc.
			Millry Mill Co Inc.
			Moose Creek Lumber Co.
			Moose River Lumber.
			Morgan Lumber Co Inc.
			Mount Yonah Lumber Co.

Commerce case No.	Commission case No.	Product/country	Petitioners/supporters
			Nagel Lumber.
			New Kearsarge Corp.
			New South.
			Nicolet Hardwoods.
			Nieman Sawmills SD.
			Nieman Sawmills WY.
			North Florida.
			Northern Lights Timber & Lumber.
			Northern Neck Lumber Co.
			Ochoco Lumber Co.
			Olon Belcher Lumber Co.
			Owens and Hurst Lumber.
			Packaging Corp of America.
			Page & Hill Forest Products.
			Paper, Allied-Industrial, Chemical and Energy Workers.
			International Union.
			Parker Lumber.
			Pate Lumber Co Inc.
			PBS Lumber.
			Pedigo Lumber Co.
			Piedmont Hardwood Lumber Co.
			Pine River Lumber Co.
			Pinecrest Lumber Co.
			Pleasant River Lumber Co.
			Pleasant Western Lumber Inc.
			Plum Creek Timber.
			Pollard Lumber.
			Portac.
			Potlatch.
			Potomac Supply.
			Precision Lumber Inc.
			Pruitt Lumber Inc.
			R. Leon Williams Lumber Co.
			RA Yancey Lumber.
			Rajala Timber Co.
			Ralph Hamel Forest Products.
			Randy D. Miller Lumber.
			Rappahannock Lumber Co.
			Regulus Stud Mills Inc.
			Riley Creek Lumber.
			Roanoke Lumber Co.
			Robbins Lumber.
			Robertson Lumber.
			Roseburg Forest Products Co.
			Rough & Ready.
			RSG Forest Products.
			Rushmore Forest Products.
			RY Timber Inc.
			Sam Mabry Lumber Co.
			Scotch Lumber.
			SDS Lumber Co.
			Seacoast Mills Inc.
			Seago Lumber.
			Seattle-Snohomish.
			Seneca Sawmill.
			Shaver Wood Products.
			Shearer Lumber Products.
			Shuqualak Lumber.
			SI Storey Lumber.
			Sierra Forest Products.
			Sierra Pacific Industries.
			Sigfridson Wood Products.
			Silver City Lumber Inc.
			Somers Lbr & Mfg Inc.
			South & Jones.
			South Coast.
			Southern Forest Industries Inc.
			Southern Lumber.
			St Laurent Forest Products.
			Starfire Lumber Co.
			Steely Lumber Co Inc.
			Stimson Lumber.
			Summit Timber Co.

Commerce case No.	Commission case No.	Product/country	Petitioners/supporters
			Sundance Lumber.
			Superior Lumber.
			Swanson Superior Forest Products Inc.
			Swift Lumber.
			Tamarack Mill.
			Taylor Lumber & Treating Inc.
			Temple-Inland Forest Products.
			Thompson River Lumber.
			Three Rivers Timber.
			Thrift Brothers Lumber Co Inc.
			Timco Inc.
			Tolleson Lumber.
			Toney Lumber.
			TR Miller Mill Co.
			Tradewinds of Virginia Ltd.
			Travis Lumber Co.
			Tree Source Industries Inc.
			Tri-State Lumber.
			TTT Studs.
			United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.
			Viking Lumber Co.
			VP Kiser Lumber Co.
			Walton Lumber Co Inc.
			Warm Springs Forest Products.
			Westvaco Corp.
			Wilkins, Kaiser & Olsen Inc.
			WM Shepherd Lumber Co.
			WR Robinson Lumber Co Inc.
			Wrenn Brothers Inc.
			Wyoming Sawmills.
			Yakama Forest Products.
			Younce & Ralph Lumber Co Inc.
			Zip-O-Log Mills Inc.
A–122–840	731–TA–954	Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod/Canada.	AmeriSteel.
			Birmingham Steel.
			Cascade Steel Rolling Mills.
			Connecticut Steel Corp.
			Co-Steel Raritan.
			GS Industries.
			Keystone Consolidated Industries.
			North Star Steel Texas.
			Nucor Steel-Nebraska (a division of Nucor Corp).
			Republic Technologies International.
			Rocky Mountain Steel Mills.
A–122–847	731–TA–1019B ...	Hard Red Spring Wheat/Canada	North Dakota Wheat Commission.
A–201–504	731–TA–297	Porcelain-on-Steel Cooking Ware/Mexico.	General Housewares.
A–201–601	731–TA–333	Fresh Cut Flowers/Mexico	Burdette Coward.
			California Floral Council.
			Floral Trade Council.
			Florida Flower Association.
			Gold Coast Uanko Nursery.
			Hollandia Wholesale Florist.
			Manatee Fruit.
			Monterey Flower Farms.
			Topstar Nursery.
A–201–802	731–TA–451	Gray Portland Cement and Clinker/Mexico.	Alamo Cement.
			Blue Circle.
			BoxCrow Cement.
			Calaveras Cement.
			Capitol Aggregates.
			Centex Cement.
			Florida Crushed Stone.
			Gifford-Hill.
			Hanson Permanente Cement.
			Ideal Basic Industries.
			Independent Workers of North America (Locals 49, 52, 89, 192 and 471).
			International Union of Operating Engineers (Local 12).
			National Cement Company of Alabama.
			National Cement Company of California.
			Phoenix Cement.
			Riverside Cement.

Commerce case No.	Commission case No.	Product/country	Petitioners/supporters
			Southdown.
			Tarmac America.
			Texas Industries.
A–201–805	731–TA–534	Circular Welded Nonalloy Steel Pipe/Mexico.	Allied Tube & Conduit.
			American Tube.
			Bull Moose Tube.
			Century Tube.
			CSI Tubular Products.
			Cyclops.
			Laclede Steel.
			LTV Tubular Products.
			Maruichi American.
			Sharon Tube.
			USX.
			Western Tube & Conduit.
			Wheatland Tube.
A–201–806	731–TA–547	Carbon Steel Wire Rope/Mexico	Bridon American.
			Macwhyte.
			Paulsen Wire Rope.
			The Rochester Corporation.
			United Automobile, Aerospace and Agricultural Implement Workers (Local 960).
			Williamsport.
			Wire-rope Works.
			Wire Rope Corporation of America.
A–201–809	731–TA–582	Cut-to-Length Carbon Steel Plate/Mexico.	Bethlehem Steel.
			California Steel Industries.
			CitiSteel USA Inc.
			Geneva Steel.
			Gulf States Steel.
			Inland Steel Industries.
			Lukens Steel.
			National Steel.
			Nextech.
			Sharon Steel.
			Theis Precision Steel.
			Thompson Steel.
			US Steel.
			United Steelworkers of America.
A–201–817	731–TA–716	Oil Country Tubular Goods/Mexico.	IPSCO.
			Koppel Steel.
			Maverick Tube.
			Newport Steel.
			North Star Steel.
			US Steel.
			USS/Kobe.
A–201–820	731–TA–747	Fresh Tomatoes/Mexico	Accomack County Farm Bureau.
			Ad Hoc Group of Florida, California, Georgia, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia Tomato Growers.
			Florida Farm Bureau Federation.
			Florida Fruit and Vegetable Association.
			Florida Tomato Exchange.
			Florida Tomato Growers Exchange.
			Gadsden County Tomato Growers Association.
			South Carolina Tomato Association.
A–201–822	731–TA–802	Stainless Steel Sheet and Strip/Mexico.	Allegheny Ludlum.
			Armco.
			Bethlehem Steel.
			Carpenter Technology Corp.
			J&L Specialty Steel.
			North American Stainless.
			United Steelworkers of America.
A–201–827	731–TA–848	Large-Diameter Carbon Steel Seamless Pipe/Mexico.	North Star Steel.
			Timken.
			US Steel.
			United Steelworkers of America.
			USS/Kobe.
A–201–828	731–TA–920	Welded Large Diameter Line Pipe/Mexico.	American Cast Iron Pipe.
			Berg Steel Pipe.
			Bethlehem Steel.
			Napa Pipe/Oregon Steel Mills.
			Saw Pipes USA.
			Stupp.

Commerce case No.	Commission case No.	Product/country	Petitioners/supporters
			US Steel.
A–201–830	731–TA–958	Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod/Mexico.	AmeriSteel. Birmingham Steel. Cascade Steel Rolling Mills. Connecticut Steel Corp. Co-Steel Raritan. GS Industries. Keystone Consolidated Industries. North Star Steel Texas. Nucor Steel-Nebraska (a division of Nucor Corp). Republic Technologies International. Rocky Mountain Steel Mills.
A–201–831	731–TA–1027	Prestressed Concrete Steel Wire Strand/Mexico.	American Spring Wire Corp. Insteel Wire Products Co. Sivaco Georgia LLC. Strand Tech Martin Inc. Sumiden Wire Products Corp.
A–201–834	731–TA–1085	Purified Carboxymethylcellulose/Mexico.	Aqualon Co a Division of Hercules Inc.
A–274–804	731–TA–961	Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod/Trinidad & Tobago.	AmeriSteel. Birmingham Steel. Cascade Steel Rolling Mills. Connecticut Steel Corp. Co-Steel Raritan. GS Industries. Keystone Consolidated Industries. North Star Steel Texas. Nucor Steel-Nebraska (a division of Nucor Corp). Republic Technologies International. Rocky Mountain Steel Mills.
A–301–602	731–TA–329	Fresh Cut Flowers/Colombia	Burdette Coward. California Floral Council. Floral Trade Council. Florida Flower Association. Gold Coast Uanko Nursery. Hollandia Wholesale Florist. Manatee Fruit. Monterey Flower Farms. Pajaro Valley Greenhouses. Topstar Nursery.
A–307–803	731–TA–519	Gray Portland Cement and Clinker/Venezuela.	Florida Crushed Stone. Southdown. Tarmac America.
A–307–805	731–TA–537	Circular Welded Nonalloy Steel Pipe/Venezuela.	Allied Tube & Conduit. American Tube. Bull Moose Tube. Century Tube. CSI Tubular Products. Cyclops. Laclede Steel, LTV Tubular Products. Maruichi American. Sharon Tube. USX. Western Tube & Conduit. Wheatland Tube.
A–307–807	731–TA–570	Ferrosilicon/Venezuela	AIMCOR. Alabama Silicon. American Alloys. Globe Metallurgical. Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers (Local 389). Silicon Metaltech. United Autoworkers of America (Local 523). United Steelworkers of America (Locals 2528, 3081, 5171 and 12646).
A–307–820	731–TA–931	Silicomanganese/Venezuela	Eramet Marietta. Paper, Allied-Industrial, Chemical and Energy Workers International Union, Local 5–0639.
A–331–602	731–TA–331	Fresh Cut Flowers/Ecuador	Burdette Coward. California Floral Council. Floral Trade Council. Florida Flower Association. Gold Coast Uanko Nursery.

Commerce case No.	Commission case No.	Product/country	Petitioners/supporters
			Hollandia Wholesale Florist.
			Manatee Fruit.
			Monterey Flower Farms.
			Topstar Nursery.
A–337–803	731–TA–768	Fresh Atlantic Salmon/Chile	Atlantic Salmon of Maine.
			Cooke Aquaculture US.
			DE Salmon.
			Global Aqua USA.
			Island Aquaculture.
			Maine Coast Nordic.
			Scan Am Fish Farms.
			Treats Island Fisheries.
			Trumpet Island Salmon Farm.
A–337–804	731–TA–776	Preserved Mushrooms/Chile	LK Bowman.
			Modern Mushroom Farms.
			Monterey Mushrooms.
			Mount Laurel Canning.
			Mushroom Canning.
			Southwood Farms.
			Sunny Dell Foods
			United Canning.
A–337–806	731–TA–948	Individually Quick Frozen Red Raspberries/Chile.	A&A Berry Farms.
			Bahler Farms.
			Bear Creek Farms.
			David Burns.
			Columbia Farms.
			Columbia Fruit.
			George Culp.
			Dobbins Berry Farm.
			Enfield.
			Firestone Packing.
			George Hoffman Farms.
			Heckel Farms.
			Wendell Kreder.
			Curt Maberry.
			Maberry Packing.
			Mike & Jean's.
			Nguyen Berry Farms.
			Nick's Acres.
			North Fork.
			Parson Berry Farm.
			Pickin 'N' Pluckin.
			Postage Stamp Farm.
			Rader.
			RainSweet.
			Scenic Fruit.
			Silverstar Farms.
			Tim Straub.
			Thoeny Farms.
			Townsend.
			Tsugawa Farms.
			Updike Berry Farms.
			Van Laeken Farms.
A–351–503	731–TA–262	Iron Construction Castings/Brazil	Alhambra Foundry.
			Allegheny Foundry.
			Bingham & Taylor.
			Campbell Foundry.
			Charlotte Pipe & Foundry.
			Deeter Foundry.
			East Jordan Foundry.
			Le Baron Foundry.
			Municipal Castings.
			Neenah Foundry.
			Opelika Foundry.
			Pinkerton Foundry.
			Tyler Pipe.
			US Foundry & Manufacturing.
			Vulcan Foundry.
A–351–505	731–TA–278	Malleable Cast Iron Pipe Fittings/ Brazil.	Grinnell.
			Stanley G Flagg.
			Stockham Valves & Fittings.
			U-Brand.
			Ward Manufacturing.

Commerce case No.	Commission case No.	Product/country	Petitioners/supporters
A–351–602	731–TA–308	Carbon Steel Butt-Weld Pipe Fittings/Brazil.	Ladish. Mills Iron Works. Steel Forgings. Tube Forgings of America. Weldbend.
A–351–603	731–TA–311	Brass Sheet and Strip/Brazil	Allied Industrial Workers of America. American Brass. Bridgeport Brass. Chase Brass & Copper. Hussey Copper. International Association of Machinists & Aerospace Workers. Mechanics Educational Society of America (Local 56). The Miller Company. Olin. Revere Copper Products. United Steelworkers of America.
A–351–605	731–TA–326	Frozen Concentrated Orange Juice/Brazil.	Alcoma Packing. B&W Canning. Berry Citrus Products. Caulkins Indiantown Citrus. Citrus Belle. Citrus World. Florida Citrus Mutual.
A–351–804	731–TA–439	Industrial Nitrocellulose/Brazil	Hercules.
A–351–806	731–TA–471	Silicon Metal/Brazil	American Alloys. Globe Metallurgical. International Union of Electronics, Electrical, Machine and Furniture Workers (Local 693). Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers (Local 389). Silicon Metaltech. SiMETCO. Textile Processors, Service Trades, Health Care Professional and Technical Employees (Local 60). United Steelworkers of America (Locals 5171, 8538 and 12646).
A–351–809	731–TA–532	Circular Welded Nonalloy Steel Pipe/Brazil.	Allied Tube & Conduit. American Tube. Bull Moose Tube. Century Tube. CSI Tubular Products. Cyclops. Laclede Steel. LTV Tubular Products. Maruichi American. Sharon Tube. USX. Western Tube & Conduit. Wheatland Tube.
A–351–817	731–TA–574	Cut-to-Length Carbon Steel Plate/Brazil.	Bethlehem Steel. California Steel Industries. CitiSteel USA Inc. Geneva Steel. Gulf States Steel. Inland Steel Industries. Lukens Steel. National Steel. Nextech. Sharon Steel. Theis Precision Steel. Thompson Steel. US Steel. United Steelworkers of America.
A–351–819	731–TA–636	Stainless Steel Wire Rod/Brazil	AL Tech Specialty Steel. Armco Steel. Carpenter Technology. Republic Engineered Steels. Talley Metals Technology. United Steelworkers of America.
A–351–820	731–TA–641	Ferrosilicon/Brazil	AIMCOR. Alabama Silicon. American Alloys. Globe Metallurgical. Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers (Local 389). Silicon Metaltech.

Commerce case No.	Commission case No.	Product/country	Petitioners/supporters
			United Autoworkers of America (Local 523).
			United Steelworkers of America (Locals 2528, 3081, 5171 and 12646).
A–351–824	731–TA–671	Silicomanganese/Brazil	Elkem Metals.
			Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers (Local 3–639).
A–351–825	731–TA–678	Stainless Steel Bar/Brazil	AL Tech Specialty Steel.
			Carpenter Technology.
			Crucible Specialty Metals.
			Electralloy.
			Republic Engineered Steels.
			Slater Steels.
			Talley Metals Technology.
			United Steelworkers of America.
A–351–826	731–TA–708	Seamless Pipe/Brazil	Koppel Steel.
			Quanex.
			Timken.
			United States Steel.
A–351–828	731–TA–806	Hot-Rolled Carbon Steel Flat Products/Brazil.	Acme Steel.
			Bethlehem Steel.
			California Steel Industries.
			Gallatin Steel.
			Geneva Steel.
			Gulf States Steel.
			Independent Steelworkers.
			IPSCO.
			Ispat/Inland.
			LTV Steel.
			National Steel.
			Nucor.
			Rouge Steel Co.
			Steel Dynamics.
			US Steel.
			United Steelworkers of America.
			WCI Steel.
			Weirton Steel.
			Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel Corp.
A–351–832	731–TA–953	Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod/Brazil.	AmeriSteel.
			Birmingham Steel.
			Cascade Steel Rolling Mills.
			Connecticut Steel Corp.
			Co-Steel Raritan.
			GS Industries.
			Keystone Consolidated Industries.
			North Star Steel Texas.
			Nucor Steel-Nebraska (a division of Nucor Corp).
			Republic Technologies International.
			Rocky Mountain Steel Mills.
A–351–837	731–TA–1024	Prestressed Concrete Steel Wire Strand/Brazil.	American Spring Wire Corp.
			Insteel Wire Products Co.
			Sivaco Georgia LLC.
			Strand Tech Martin Inc.
			Sumiden Wire Products Corp.
A–351–840	731–TA–1089	Certain Orange Juice/Brazil	A Duda & Sons Inc.
			Alico Inc.
			John Barnelt.
			Ben Hill Griffin Inc.
			Bliss Citrus.
			BTS A Florida General Partnership.
			Cain Groves.
			California Citrus Mutual.
			Cedar Haven Inc.
			Citrus World Inc.
			Clonts Groves Inc.
			Davis Enterprises Inc
			D Edwards Dickinson.
			Evans Properties Inc.
			Florida Citrus Commission.
			Florida Citrus Mutual.
			Florida Farm Bureau Federation.
			Florida Fruit & Vegetable Association.
			Florida State of Department of Citrus.
			Flying V Inc.
			GBS Groves Inc.

Commerce case No.	Commission case No.	Product/country	Petitioners/supporters
			Graves Brothers Co. H&S Groves. Hartwell Groves Inc. Holly Hill Fruit Products Co. Jack Melton Family Inc. K-Bob Inc. L Dicks Inc. Lake Pickett Partnership Inc. Lamb Revocable Trust Gerilyn Rebecca S. Lamb Trustee. Lykes Bros Inc. Martin J. McKenna. Orange & Sons Inc. Osgood Groves. William W. Parshall. PH Freeman & Sons. Pierie Grove. Raymond & Melissa Pierie. Roper Growers Cooperative. Royal Brothers Groves. Seminole Tribe of Florida Inc. Silverman Groves/Rilla Cooper. Smoak Groves Inc. Sorrells Groves Inc. Southern Gardens Groves Corp. Southern Gardens Processing Corp. Southern Groves Citrus. Sun Ag Inc. Sunkist Growers Inc. Texas Citrus Exchange. Texas Citrus Mutual. Texas Produce Association. Travis Wise Management Inc. Uncle Matt's Fresh Inc. Varn Citrus Growers Inc.
A–357–007	731–TA–157	Carbon Steel Wire Rod/Argentina	Atlantic Steel. Continental Steel. Georgetown Steel. North Star Steel. Raritan River Steel.
A–357–405	731–TA–208	Barbed Wire and Barbless Wire Strand/Argentina.	CF&I Steel. Davis Walker. Forbes Steel & Wire. Oklahoma Steel Wire.
A–357–802	731–TA–409	Light-Walled Rectangular Tube/Argentina.	Bull Moose Tube. Hannibal Industries. Harris Tube. Maruichi American. Searing Industries. Southwestern Pipe. Western Tube & Conduit.
A–357–804	731–TA–470	Silicon Metal/Argentina	American Alloys. Elkem Metals. Globe Metallurgical. International Union of Electronics, Electrical, Machine and Furniture Workers (Local 693). Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers (Local 389). Silicon Metaltech. SiMETCO. SKW Alloys. Textile Processors, Service Trades, Health Care Professional and Technical Employees (Local 60). United Steelworkers of America (Locals 5171, 8538 and 12646).
A–357–809	731–TA–707	Seamless Pipe/Argentina	Koppel Steel. Quanex. Timken. United States Steel.
A–357–810	731–TA–711	Oil Country Tubular Goods/Argentina.	IPSCO. Koppel Steel. Lone Star Steel. Maverick Tube. Newport Steel. North Star Steel. US Steel.

Commerce case No.	Commission case No.	Product/country	Petitioners/supporters
			USS/Kobe.
A–357–812	731–TA–892	Honey/Argentina	AH Meyer & Sons.
			Adee Honey Farms.
			Althoff Apiaries.
			American Beekeeping Federation.
			American Honey Producers Association.
			Anderson Apiaries.
			Arroyo Apiaries.
			Artesian Honey Producers.
			B Weaver Apiaries.
			Bailey Enterprises.
			Barkman Honey.
			Basler Honey Apiary.
			Beals Honey.
			Bears Paw Apiaries.
			Beaverhead Honey.
			Bee Biz.
			Bee Haven Honey.
			Belliston Brothers Apiaries.
			Big Sky Honey.
			Bill Rhodes Honey.
			Richard E. Blake.
			Curt Bronnenberg.
			Brown's Honey Farms.
			Brumley's Bees.
			Buhmann Apiaries.
			Carys Honey Farms.
			Chaparrel Honey.
			Charles Apiaries.
			Mitchell Charles.
			Collins Honey.
			Conor Apiaries.
			Coy's Honey Farm.
			Dave Nelson Apiaries.
			Delta Bee.
			Eisele's Pollination & Honey.
			Ellingsoa's.
			Elliott Curtis & Sons.
			Charles L. Emmons, Sr.
			Gause Honey.
			Gene Brandi Apiaries.
			Griffith Honey.
			Haff Apiaries.
			Hamilton Bee Farms.
			Hamilton Honey.
			Happie Bee.
			Harvest Honey.
			Harvey's Honey.
			Hiatt Honey.
			Hoffman Honey.
			Hollman Apiaries.
			Honey House.
			Honeybee Apiaries.
			Gary M. Honl.
			Rand William Honl and Sydney Jo Honl.
			James R. & Joann Smith Trust.
			Jaynes Bee Products.
			Johnston Honey Farms.
			Larry Johnston.
			Ke-An Honey.
			Kent Honeybees.
			Lake-Indianhead Honey Farms.
			Lamb's Honey Farm.
			Las Flores Apiaries.
			Mackrill Honey Farms & Sales.
			Raymond Marquette.
			Mason & Sons Honey.
			McCoy's Sunny South Apiaries.
			Merrimack Valley Apiaries & Evergreen Honey.
			Met 2 Honey Farm.
			Missouri River Honey.
			Mitchell Brothers Honey.
			Monda Honey Farm.

Commerce case No.	Commission case No.	Product/country	Petitioners/supporters
			Montana Dakota Honey.
			Northern Bloom Honey.
			Noye's Apiaries.
			Oakes Honey.
			Oakley Honey Farms.
			Old Mill Apiaries.
			Opp Honey.
			Oro Dulce.
			Peterson's "Naturally Sweet" Honey.
			Potoczak Bee Farms.
			Price Apiaries.
			Pure Sweet Honey Farms.
			Robertson Pollination Service.
			Robson Honey.
			William Robson.
			Rosedale Apiaries.
			Ryan Apiaries.
			Schmidt Honey Farms.
			Simpson Apiaries.
			Sioux Honey Association.
			Smoot Honey.
			Solby Honey.
			Stahlman Apiaries.
			Steve E. Parks Apiaries.
			Stroope Bee & Honey.
			T&D Honey Bee.
			Talbott's Honey.
			Terry Apiaries.
			Thompson Apiaries.
			Triple A Farm.
			Tropical Blossom Honey.
			Tubbs Apiaries.
			Venable Wholesale.
			Walter L. Wilson Buzz 76 Apiaries.
			Wiebersiek Honey Farms.
			Wilmer Farms.
			Brent J. Woodworth.
			Wooten's Golden Queens.
			Yaddof Apiaries.
A–357–814	731–TA–898	Hot-Rolled Steel Products/Argentina.	Bethlehem Steel.
			Gallatin Steel.
			Independent Steelworkers.
			IPSCO.
			LTV Steel.
			National Steel.
			Nucor.
			Rouge Steel Co.
			Steel Dynamics.
			US Steel.
			United Steelworkers of America.
			WCI Steel Inc.
			Weirton Steel.
			Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel Corp.
A–401–040	AA1921–114	Stainless Steel Plate/Sweden	Jessop Steel.
A–401–601	731–TA–316	Brass Sheet and Strip/Sweden	Allied Industrial Workers of America.
			American Brass.
			Bridgeport Brass.
			Chase Brass & Copper.
			Hussey Copper.
			International Association of Machinists & Aerospace Workers.
			Mechanics Educational Society of America (Local 56).
			The Miller Company.
			Olin.
			Revere Copper Products.
			United Steelworkers of America.
A–401–603	731–TA–354	Stainless Steel Hollow Products/Sweden.	AL Tech Specialty Steel.
			Allegheny Ludlum Steel.
			ARMCO.
			Carpenter Technology.
			Crucible Materials.
			Damacus Tubular Products.
			Specialty Tubing Group.
A–401–801	731–TA–397–A	Ball Bearings/Sweden	Barden Corp.
			Emerson Power Transmission.

Commerce case No.	Commission case No.	Product/country	Petitioners/supporters
			Kubar Bearings. MPB. Rollway Bearings. Torrington.
A–401–801	731–TA–397–B	Cylindrical Roller Bearings/Sweden.	Barden Corp. Emerson Power Transmission. MPB. Rollway Bearings. Torrington.
A–401–805	731–TA–586	Cut-to-Length Carbon Steel Plate/Sweden.	Bethlehem Steel. California Steel Industries. CitiSteel USA Inc. Geneva Steel. Gulf States Steel. Inland Steel Industries. Lukens Steel. National Steel. Nextech. Sharon Steel. Theis Precision Steel. Thompson Steel. US Steel. United Steelworkers of America.
A–401–806	731–TA–774	Stainless Steel Wire Rod/Sweden.	AL Tech Specialty Steel. Carpenter Technology. Republic Engineered Steels. Talley Metals Technology. United Steelworkers of America.
A–401–808	731–TA–1087	Purified Carboxymethylcellulose/Sweden.	Aqualon Co a Division of Hercules Inc.
A–403–801	731–TA–454	Fresh and Chilled Atlantic Salmon/Norway.	Heritage Salmon. The Coalition for Fair Atlantic Salmon Trade.
A–405–802	731–TA–576	Cut-to-Length Carbon Steel Plate/Finland.	Bethlehem Steel. California Steel Industries. CitiSteel USA Inc. Geneva Steel. Gulf States Steel. Inland Steel Industries. Lukens Steel. National Steel. Nextech. Sharon Steel. Theis Precision Steel. Thompson Steel. US Steel. United Steelworkers of America.
A–405–803	731–TA–1084	Purified Carboxymethylcellulose/Finland.	Aqualon Co a Division of Hercules Inc.
A–412–801	731–TA–399–A	Ball Bearings/United Kingdom	Barden Corp. Emerson Power Transmission. Kubar Bearings. McGill Manufacturing Co. MPB. Rexnord Inc. Rollway Bearings. Torrington.
A–412–801	731–TA–399–B	Cylindrical Roller Bearings/United Kingdom.	Barden Corp. Emerson Power Transmission. MPB. Rollway Bearings. Torrington.
A–412–803	731–TA–443	Industrial Nitrocellulose/United Kingdom.	Hercules.
A–412–805	731–TA–468	Sodium Thiosulfate/United Kingdom.	Calabrian.
A–412–814	731–TA–587	Cut-to-Length Carbon Steel Plate/United Kingdom.	Bethlehem Steel. California Steel Industries. CitiSteel USA Inc. Geneva Steel. Gulf States Steel. Inland Steel Industries. Lukens Steel. National Steel.

Commerce case No.	Commission case No.	Product/country	Petitioners/supporters
			Nextech.
			Sharon Steel.
			Theis Precision Steel.
			Thompson Steel.
			US Steel.
			United Steelworkers of America.
A–412–818	731–TA–804	Stainless Steel Sheet and Strip/United Kingdom.	Allegheny Ludlum.
			Armco Steel.
			Bethlehem Steel.
			Butler Armco Independent Union.
			Carpenter Technology Corp.
			J&L Specialty Steel.
			North American Stainless.
			United Steelworkers of America.
			Zanesville Armco Independent Organization.
A–412–822	731–TA–918	Stainless Steel Bar/United Kingdom.	Carpenter Technology.
			Crucible Specialty Metals.
			Electralloy.
			Empire Specialty Steel.
			Republic Technologies International.
			Slater Steels.
			United Steelworkers of America.
A–421–701	731–TA–380	Brass Sheet and Strip/Netherlands.	Allied Industrial Workers of America.
			American Brass.
			Bridgeport Brass.
			Chase Brass & Copper.
			Hussey Copper.
			International Association of Machinists & Aerospace Workers.
			Mechanics Educational Society of America (Local 56).
			The Miller Company.
			North Coast Brass & Copper.
			Olin.
			Pegg Metals.
			Revere Copper Products.
			United Steelworkers of America.
A–421–804	731–TA–608	Cold-Rolled Carbon Steel Flat Products/Netherlands.	Armco Steel.
			Bethlehem Steel.
			California Steel Industries.
			Gulf States Steel.
			Inland Steel Industries.
			LTV Steel.
			National Steel.
			Nextech.
			Rouge Steel Co.
			Sharon Steel.
			Theis Precision Steel.
			Thompson Steel.
			US Steel.
			United Steelworkers of America.
			WCI Steel.
			Weirton Steel.
A–421–805	731–TA–652	Aramid Fiber/Netherlands	E I du Pont de Nemours.
A–421–807	731–TA–903	Hot-Rolled Steel Products/Netherlands.	Bethlehem Steel.
			Gallatin Steel.
			Independent Steelworkers.
			IPSCO.
			LTV Steel.
			National Steel.
			Nucor.
			Rouge Steel Co.
			Steel Dynamics.
			US Steel.
			United Steelworkers of America.
			WCI Steel Inc.
			Weirton Steel.
			Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel Corp.
A–421–811	731–TA–1086	Purified Carboxymethylcellulose/Netherlands.	Aqualon Co a Division of Hercules Inc.
A–423–077	AA1921–198	Sugar/Belgium	Florida Sugar Marketing and Terminal Association.
A–423–602	731–TA–365	Industrial Phosphoric Acid/Belgium.	Albright & Wilson.
			FMC.
			Hydrite Chemical.
			Monsanto.

Commerce case No.	Commission case No.	Product/country	Petitioners/supporters
			Stauffer Chemical.
A–423–805	731–TA–573	Cut-to-Length Carbon Steel Plate/Belgium.	Bethlehem Steel. California Steel Industries. CitiSteel USA Inc. Geneva Steel. Gulf States Steel. Inland Steel Industries. Lukens Steel. National Steel. Nextech. Sharon Steel. Theis Precision Steel. Thompson Steel. US Steel. United Steelworkers of America.
A–423–808	731–TA–788	Stainless Steel Plate in Coils/Belgium.	Allegheny Ludlum. Armco Steel. Lukens Steel. North American Stainless. United Steelworkers of America.
A–427–001	731–TA–44	Sorbitol/France	Lonza. Pfizer.
A–427–009	731–TA–96	Industrial Nitrocellulose/France	Hercules.
A–427–078	AA1921–199	Sugar/France	Florida Sugar Marketing and Terminal Association.
A–427–098	731–TA–25	Anhydrous Sodium Metasilicate/France.	PQ.
A–427–602	731–TA–313	Brass Sheet and Strip/France	Allied Industrial Workers of America. American Brass. Bridgeport Brass. Chase Brass & Copper. Hussey Copper. International Association of Machinists & Aerospace Workers. Mechanics Educational Society of America (Local 56). The Miller Company. Olin. Revere Copper Products. United Steelworkers of America.
A–427–801	731–TA–392–A	Ball Bearings/France	Barden Corp. Emerson Power Transmission. Kubar Bearings. McGill Manufacturing Co. MPB. Rexnord Inc. Rollway Bearings. Torrington.
A–427–801	731–TA–392–B	Cylindrical Roller Bearings/France.	Barden Corp. Emerson Power Transmission. MPB. Rollway Bearings. Torrington.
A–427–801	731–TA–392–C	Spherical Plain Bearings/France	Barden Corp. Emerson Power Transmission. Kubar Bearings. McGill Manufacturing Co. Rexnord Inc. Rollway Bearings. Torrington.
A–427–804	731–TA–553	Hot-Rolled Lead and Bismuth Carbon Steel Products/France.	Bethlehem Steel. Inland Steel Industries. USS/Kobe Steel.
A–427–808	731–TA–615	Corrosion-Resistant Carbon Steel Flat Products/France.	Armco Steel. Bethlehem Steel. California Steel Industries. Geneva Steel. Gulf States Steel. Inland Steel Industries. LTV Steel. Lukens Steel. National Steel. Nextech. Rouge Steel Co. Sharon Steel. Theis Precision Steel.

Commerce case No.	Commission case No.	Product/country	Petitioners/supporters
			Thompson Steel.
			US Steel.
			United Steelworkers of America.
			WCI Steel.
			Weirton Steel.
A–427–811	731–TA–637	Stainless Steel Wire Rod/France	AL Tech Specialty Steel.
			Armco Steel.
			Carpenter Technology.
			Republic Engineered Steels.
			Talley Metals Technology.
			United Steelworkers of America.
A–427–814	731–TA–797	Stainless Steel Sheet and Strip/France.	Allegheny Ludlum.
			Armco Steel.
			Bethlehem Steel.
			Butler Armco Independent Union.
			Carpenter Technology Corp.
			North American Stainless.
			United Steelworkers of America.
			Zanesville Armco Independent Organization.
A–427–816	731–TA–816	Cut-to-Length Carbon Steel Plate/France.	Bethlehem Steel.
			Geneva Steel.
			IPSCO Steel.
			National Steel.
			US Steel.
			United Steelworkers of America.
A–427–818	731–TA–909	Low Enriched Uranium/France	United States Enrichment Corp.
			USEC Inc.
A–427–820	731–TA–913	Stainless Steel Bar/France	Carpenter Technology.
			Crucible Specialty Metals.
			Electralloy.
			Empire Specialty Steel.
			Republic Technologies International.
			Slater Steels.
			United Steelworkers of America.
A–428–082	AA1921–200	Sugar/Germany	Florida Sugar Marketing and Terminal Association.
A–428–602	731–TA–317	Brass Sheet and Strip/Germany	Allied Industrial Workers of America.
			American Brass.
			Bridgeport Brass.
			Chase Brass & Copper.
			Hussey Copper.
			International Association of Machinists & Aerospace Workers.
			Mechanics Educational Society of America (Local 56).
			The Miller Company.
			Olin.
			Revere Copper Products.
			United Steelworkers of America.
A–428–801	731–TA–391–A	Ball Bearings/Germany	Barden Corp.
			Emerson Power Transmission.
			Kubar Bearings.
			McGill Manufacturing Co.
			MPB.
			Rexnord Inc.
			Rollway Bearings.
			Torrington.
A–428–801	731–TA–391–B	Cylindrical Roller Bearings/Germany.	Barden Corp.
			Emerson Power Transmission.
			MPB.
			Rollway Bearings.
			Torrington.
A–428–801	731–TA–391–C	Spherical Plain Bearings/Germany.	Barden Corp.
			Emerson Power Transmission.
			Rollway Bearings.
			Torrington.
A–428–802	731–TA–419	Industrial Belts/Germany	The Gates Rubber Company.
			The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company.
A–428–803	731–TA–444	Industrial Nitrocellulose/Germany	Hercules.
A–428–807	731–TA–465	Sodium Thiosulfate/Germany	Calabrian.
A–428–814	731–TA–604	Cold-Rolled Carbon Steel Flat Products/Germany.	Armco Steel.
			Bethlehem Steel.
			California Steel Industries.
			Gulf States Steel.
			Inland Steel Industries.
			LTV Steel.

Commerce case No.	Commission case No.	Product/country	Petitioners/supporters
			National Steel. Nextech. Rouge Steel Co. Sharon Steel. Theis Precision Steel. Thompson Steel. US Steel. United Steelworkers of America. WCI Steel. Weirton Steel.
A–428–815	731–TA–616	Corrosion-Resistant Carbon Steel Flat Products/Germany.	Armco Steel. Bethlehem Steel. California Steel Industries. Geneva Steel. Gulf States Steel. Inland Steel Industries. LTV Steel. Lukens Steel. National Steel. Nextech. Rouge Steel Co. Sharon Steel. Theis Precision Steel. Thompson Steel. US Steel. United Steelworkers of America. WCI Steel. Weirton Steel.
A–428–816	731–TA–578	Cut-to-Length Carbon Steel Plate/Germany.	Bethlehem Steel. California Steel Industries. CitiSteel USA Inc. Geneva Steel. Gulf States Steel. Inland Steel Industries. Lukens Steel. National Steel. Nextech. Sharon Steel. Theis Precision Steel. Thompson Steel. US Steel. United Steelworkers of America.
A–428–820	731–TA–709	Seamless Pipe/Germany	Koppel Steel. Quanex. Timken. United States Steel.
A–428–821	731–TA–736	Large Newspaper Printing Presses/Germany.	Rockwell Graphics Systems.
A–428–825	731–TA–798	Stainless Steel Sheet and Strip/Germany.	Allegheny Ludlum. Armco Steel. Bethlehem Steel. Butler Armco Independent Union. Carpenter Technology Corp. J&L Specialty Steel. North American Stainless. United Steelworkers of America. Zanesville Armco Independent Organization.
A–428–830	731–TA–914	Stainless Steel Bar/Germany	Carpenter Technology. Crucible Specialty Metals. Electralloy. Empire Specialty Steel. Republic Technologies International. Slater Steels. United Steelworkers of America.
A–437–601	731–TA–341	Tapered Roller Bearings/Hungary	L&S Bearing. Timken. Torrington.
A–437–804	731–TA–426	Sulfanilic Acid/Hungary	Nation Ford Chemical.
A–447–801	731–TA–340C	Solid Urea/Estonia	Agrico Chemical. American Cyanamid. CF Industries. First Mississippi. Mississippi Chemical.

Commerce case No.	Commission case No.	Product/country	Petitioners/supporters
			Terra International.
			WR Grace.
A–449–804	731–TA–878	Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bar/ Latvia.	AB Steel Mill Inc.
			AmeriSteel.
			Auburn Steel.
			Birmingham Steel.
			Border Steel.
			Cascade Steel Rolling Mills Inc.
			CMC Steel Group.
			Co-Steel Inc.
			Marion Steel.
			North Star Steel Co.
			Nucor Steel.
			Rebar Trade Action Coalition.
			Riverview Steel.
			Sheffield Steel.
			TAMCO.
			TXI-Chaparral Steel Co.
A–451–801	731–TA–340D	Solid Urea/Lithuania	Agrico Chemical.
			American Cyanamid.
			CF Industries.
			First Mississippi.
			Mississippi Chemical.
			Terra International.
			WR Grace.
A–455–802	731–TA–583	Cut-to-Length Carbon Steel Plate/Poland.	Bethlehem Steel.
			California Steel Industries.
			CitiSteel USA Inc.
			Geneva Steel.
			Gulf States Steel.
			Inland Steel Industries.
			Lukens Steel.
			National Steel.
			Nextech.
			Sharon Steel.
			Theis Precision Steel.
			Thompson Steel.
			US Steel.
			United Steelworkers of America.
A–455–803	731–TA–880	Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bar/ Poland.	AB Steel Mill Inc.
			AmeriSteel.
			Auburn Steel.
			Birmingham Steel.
			Border Steel.
			Cascade Steel Rolling Mills Inc.
			CMC Steel Group.
			Co-Steel Inc.
			Marion Steel.
			North Star Steel Co.
			Nucor Steel.
			Rebar Trade Action Coalition.
			Riverview Steel.
			Sheffield Steel.
			TAMCO.
			TXI-Chaparral Steel Co.
A–469–007	731–TA–126	Potassium Permanganate/Spain	Carus Chemical.
A–469–803	731–TA–585	Cut-to-Length Carbon Steel Plate/Spain.	Bethlehem Steel.
			California Steel Industries.
			Geneva Steel.
			Gulf States Steel.
			Inland Steel Industries.
			Lukens Steel.
			National Steel.
			Nextech.
			Sharon Steel.
			Theis Precision Steel.
			Thompson Steel.
			US Steel.
			United Steelworkers of America.
A–469–805	731–TA–682	Stainless Steel Bar/Spain	AL Tech Specialty Steel.
			Carpenter Technology.
			Crucible Specialty Metals.
			Electralloy.

Commerce case No.	Commission case No.	Product/country	Petitioners/supporters
			Republic Engineered Steels.
			Slater Steels.
			Talley Metals Technology.
			United Steelworkers of America.
A–469–807	731–TA–773	Stainless Steel Wire Rod/Spain	AL Tech Specialty Steel.
			Carpenter Technology.
			Republic Engineered Steels.
			Talley Metals Technology.
			United Steelworkers of America.
A–469–810	731–TA–890	Stainless Steel Angle/Spain	Slater Steels.
			United Steelworkers of America.
A–469–814	731–TA–1083	Chlorinated Isocyanurates/Spain	BioLab Inc.
			Clearon Corp.
			Occidental Chemical Corp.
A–471–806	731–TA–427	Sulfanilic Acid/Portugal	Nation Ford Chemical.
A–475–059	AA1921–167	Pressure-Sensitive Plastic Tape/Italy.	Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing.
A–475–601	731–TA–314	Brass Sheet and Strip/Italy	Allied Industrial Workers of America.
			American Brass.
			Bridgeport Brass.
			Chase Brass & Copper.
			Hussey Copper.
			International Association of Machinists & Aerospace Workers.
			Mechanics Educational Society of America (Local 56).
			The Miller Company.
			Olin.
			Revere Copper Products.
			United Steelworkers of America.
A–475–703	731–TA–385	Granular Polytetrafluoroethylene/Italy.	E I du Pont de Nemours.
			ICI Americas.
A–475–801	731–TA–393–A	Ball Bearings/Italy	Barden Corp.
			Emerson Power Transmission.
			Kubar Bearings.
			McGill Manufacturing Co.
			MPB.
			Rexnord Inc.
			Rollway Bearings.
			Torrington.
A–475–801	731–TA–393–B	Cylindrical Roller Bearings/Italy	Barden Corp.
			Emerson Power Transmission.
			MPB.
			Rollway Bearings.
			Torrington.
A–475–802	731–TA–413	Industrial Belts/Italy	The Gates Rubber Company.
			The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company.
A–475–811	731–TA–659	Grain-Oriented Silicon Electrical Steel/Italy.	Allegheny Ludlum.
			Armco Steel.
			Butler Armco Independent Union.
			United Steelworkers of America.
			Zanesville Armco Independent Union.
A–475–814	731–TA–710	Seamless Pipe/Italy	Koppel Steel.
			Quanex.
			Timken.
			United States Steel.
A–475–816	731–TA–713	Oil Country Tubular Goods/Italy	Bellville Tube.
			IPSCO.
			Koppel Steel.
			Lone Star Steel.
			Maverick Tube.
			Newport Steel.
			North Star Steel.
			US Steel.
			USS/Kobe.
A–475–818	731–TA–734	Pasta/Italy	A Zerega's Sons.
			American Italian Pasta.
			Borden.
			D Merlino & Sons.
			Dakota Growers Pasta.
			Foulds.
			Gilster-Mary Lee.
			Gooch Foods.
			Hershey Foods.
			LaRinascente Macaroni Co.

Commerce case No.	Commission case No.	Product/country	Petitioners/supporters
			Pasta USA. Philadelphia Macaroni. ST Specialty Foods.
A–475–820	731–TA–770	Stainless Steel Wire Rod/Italy	AL Tech Specialty Steel. Carpenter Technology. Republic Engineered Steels. Talley Metals Technology. United Steelworkers of America.
A–475–822	731–TA–790	Stainless Steel Plate in Coils/Italy	Allegheny Ludlum. Armco Steel. J&L Specialty Steel. Lukens Steel. North American Stainless. United Steelworkers of America.
A–475–824	731–TA–799	Stainless Steel Sheet and Strip/Italy.	Allegheny Ludlum. Armco Steel. Bethlehem Steel. Butler Armco Independent Union. Carpenter Technology Corp. J&L Specialty Steel. North American Stainless. United Steelworkers of America. Zanesville Armco Independent Organization.
A–475–826	731–TA–819	Cut-to-Length Carbon Steel Plate/Italy.	Bethlehem Steel. CitiSteel USA Inc. Geneva Steel. Gulf States Steel. IPSCO Steel. National Steel. US Steel. United Steelworkers of America.
A–475–828	731–TA–865	Stainless Steel Butt-Weld Pipe Fittings/Italy.	Flo-Mac Inc. Gerlin. Markovitz Enterprises. Shaw Alloy Piping Products. Taylor Forge Stainless.
A–475–829	731–TA–915	Stainless Steel Bar/Italy	Carpenter Technology. Crucible Specialty Metals. Electralloy. Empire Specialty Steel. Republic Technologies International. Slater Steels. United Steelworkers of America.
A–479–801	731–TA–445	Industrial Nitrocellulose/Yugoslavia.	Hercules.
A–484–801	731–TA–406	Electrolytic Manganese Dioxide/Greece.	Chemetals. Kerr-McGee. Rayovac.
A–485–601	731–TA–339	Solid Urea/Romania	Agrico Chemical. American Cyanamid. CF Industries. First Mississippi. Mississippi Chemical. Terra International. WR Grace.
A–485–602	731–TA–345	Tapered Roller Bearings/Romania.	L&S Bearing. Timken. Torrington.
A–485–801	731–TA–395	Ball Bearings/Romania	Barden Corp. Emerson Power Transmission. Kubar Bearings. MPB. Rollway Bearings. Torrington.
A–485–803	731–TA–584	Cut-to-Length Carbon Steel Plate/Romania.	Bethlehem Steel. California Steel Industries. CitiSteel USA Inc. Geneva Steel. Gulf States Steel. Inland Steel Industries. Lukens Steel. National Steel. Nextech.

Commerce case No.	Commission case No.	Product/country	Petitioners/supporters
			Sharon Steel. Theis Precision Steel. Thompson Steel. US Steel. United Steelworkers of America.
A–485–805	731–TA–849	Small-Diameter Carbon Steel Seamless Pipe/Romania	Koppel Steel. Sharon Tube. Timken. US Steel. United Steelworkers of America. USS/Kobe. Vision Metals' Gulf States Tube.
A–485–806	731–TA–904	Hot-Rolled Steel Products/Romania.	Bethlehem Steel. Gallatin Steel. Independent Steelworkers. IPSCO. LTV Steel. National Steel. Nucor. Rouge Steel Co. Steel Dynamics. US Steel. United Steelworkers of America. WCI Steel Inc. Weirton Steel. Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel Corp.
A–489–501	731–TA–273	Welded Carbon Steel Pipe and Tube/Turkey.	Allied Tube & Conduit American Tube. Bernard Epps. Bock Industries. Bull Moose Tube. Central Steel Tube. Century Tube. Copperweld Tubing. Cyclops. Hughes Steel & Tube. Kaiser Steel. Laclede Steel. Maruichi American. Maverick Tube. Merchant Metals. Phoenix Steel. Pittsburgh Tube. Quanex. Sharon Tube. Southwestern Pipe. UNR-Leavitt. Welded Tube. Western Tube & Conduit. Wheatland Tube.
A–489–602	731–TA–364	Aspirin/Turkey	Dow Chemical. Monsanto. Norwich-Eaton.
A–489–805	731–TA–735	Pasta/Turkey	A Zerega's Sons. American Italian Pasta. Borden. D Merlino & Sons. Dakota Growers Pasta. Foulds. Gilster-Mary Lee. Gooch Foods. Hershey Foods. LaRinascente Macaroni Co. Pasta USA. Philadelphia Macaroni. ST Specialty Foods.
A–489–807	731–TA–745	Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bar/Turkey.	AmeriSteel. Auburn Steel. Birmingham Steel. Commercial Metals. Marion Steel. New Jersey Steel.
A–507–502	731–TA–287	Raw In-Shell Pistachios/Iran	Blackwell Land. California Pistachio Orchard.

Commerce case No.	Commission case No.	Product/country	Petitioners/supporters
			Keenan Farms.
			Kern Pistachio Hulling & Drying.
			Los Ranchos de Poco Pedro.
			Pistachio Producers of California.
			TM Duche Nut.
A–508–604	731–TA–366	Industrial Phosphoric Acid/Israel	Albright & Wilson.
			FMC.
			Hydrite Chemical.
			Monsanto.
			Stauffer Chemical.
A–533–502	731–TA–271	Welded Carbon Steel Pipe and Tube/India.	Allied Tube & Conduit.
			American Tube.
			Bernard Epps.
			Bock Industries.
			Bull Moose Tube.
			Central Steel Tube.
			Century Tube.
			Copperweld Tubing.
			Cyclops.
			Hughes Steel & Tube.
			Kaiser Steel.
			Laclede Steel.
			Maruichi American.
			Maverick Tube.
			Merchant Metals.
			Phoenix Steel.
			Pittsburgh Tube.
			Quanex.
			Sharon Tube.
			Southwestern Pipe.
			UNR-Leavitt.
			Welded Tube.
			Western Tube & Conduit.
			Wheatland Tube.
A–533–806	731–TA–561	Sulfanilic Acid/India	R–M Industries.
A–533–808	731–TA–638	Stainless Steel Wire Rod/India	AL Tech Specialty Steel.
			Armco Steel.
			Carpenter Technology.
			Republic Engineered Steels.
			Talley Metals Technology.
			United Steelworkers of America.
A–533–809	731–TA–639	Forged Stainless Steel Flanges/India.	Gerlin.
			Ideal Forging.
			Maass Flange.
			Markovitz Enterprises.
A–533–810	731–TA–679	Stainless Steel Bar/India	AL Tech Specialty Steel.
			Carpenter Technology.
			Crucible Specialty Metals.
			Electralloy.
			Republic Engineered Steels.
			Slater Steels.
			Talley Metals Technology.
			United Steelworkers of America.
A–533–813	731–TA–778	Preserved Mushrooms/India	LK Bowman.
			Modern Mushroom Farms.
			Monterey Mushrooms.
			Mount Laurel Canning.
			Mushroom Canning.
			Southwood Farms.
			Sunny Dell Foods.
			United Canning.
A–533–817	731–TA–817	Cut-to-Length Carbon Steel Plate/India.	Bethlehem Steel.
			CitiSteel USA Inc.
			Geneva Steel.
			Gulf States Steel.
			IPSCO Steel.
			National Steel.
			Tuscaloosa Steel.
			US Steel.
			United Steelworkers of America.
A–533–820	731–TA–900	Hot-Rolled Steel Products/India	Bethlehem Steel.
			Gallatin Steel.
			Independent Steelworkers.

Commerce case No.	Commission case No.	Product/country	Petitioners/supporters
			IPSCO. LTV Steel. National Steel. Nucor. Rouge Steel Co. Steel Dynamics. US Steel. United Steelworkers of America. WCI Steel Inc. Weirton Steel. Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel Corp.
A–533–823	731–TA–929	Silicomanganese/ndia	Eramet Marietta. Paper, Allied-Industrial, Chemical and Energy Workers International Union, Local 5–0639.
A–533–824	731–TA–933	Polyethylene Terephthalate Film, Sheet and Strip (PET Film)/India.	DuPont Teijin Films. Mitsubishi Polyester Film LLC. SKC America Inc. Toray Plastics (America).
A–533–828	731–TA–1025	Prestressed Concrete Steel Wire Strand/India.	American Spring Wire Corp. Insteel Wire Products Co. Sivaco Georgia LLC. Strand Tech Martin Inc. Sumiden Wire Products Corp.
A–533–838	731–TA–1061	Carbazole Violet Pigment 23/India.	Allegheny Color Corp. Barker Fine Color Inc. Clariant Corp. Nation Ford Chemical Co. Sun Chemical Co.
A–533–843	731–TA–1096	Certain Lined Paper School Supplies/India.	Fay Paper Products Inc. MeadWestvaco Consumer & Office Products. Norcom Inc. Pacon Corp. Roaring Spring Blank Book Co. Top Flight Inc. United Steel, Paper and Forestry, Rubber, Manufacturing, Energy, Allied Industrial and Service Workers International Union, AFL–CIO–CLC (USW).
A–538–802	731–TA–514	Cotton Shop Towels/Bangladesh	Milliken.
A–549–502	731–TA–252	Welded Carbon Steel Pipe and Tube/Thailand.	Allied Tube & Conduit. American Tube. Bernard Epps. Bock Industries. Bull Moose Tube. Central Steel Tube. Century Tube. Copperweld Tubing. Cyclops. Hughes Steel & Tube. Kaiser Steel. Laclede Steel. Maruichi American. Maverick Tube. Merchant Metals. Phoenix Steel. Pittsburgh Tube. Quanex. Sharon Tube. Southwestern Pipe. UNR-Leavitt. Welded Tube. Western Tube & Conduit. Wheatland Tube.
A–549–601	731–TA–348	Malleable Cast Iron Pipe Fittings/Thailand.	Grinnell. Stanley G Flagg. Stockham Valves & Fittings. U-Brand. Ward Manufacturing.
A–549–807	731–TA–521	Carbon Steel Butt-Weld Pipe Fittings/Thailand.	Hackney. Ladish. Mills Iron Works. Steel Forgings. Tube Forgings of America.
A–549–812	731–TA–705	Furfuryl Alcohol/Thailand	QO Chemicals.

Commerce case No.	Commission case No.	Product/country	Petitioners/supporters
A–549–813	731–TA–706	Canned Pineapple/Thailand	International Longshoreman's and Warehouseman's Union. Maui Pineapple.
A–549–817	731–TA–907	Hot-Rolled Steel Products/Thailand.	Bethlehem Steel. Gallatin Steel. Independent Steelworkers. IPSCO. LTV Steel. National Steel. Nucor. Rouge Steel Co. Steel Dynamics. US Steel. United Steelworkers of America. WCI Steel Inc. Weirton Steel. Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel Corp.
A–549–820	731–TA–1028	Prestressed Concrete Steel Wire Strand/Thailand.	American Spring Wire Corp. Insteel Wire Products Co. Sivaco Georgia LLC. Strand Tech Martin Inc. Sumiden Wire Products Corp.
A–549–821	731–TA–1045	Polyethylene Retail Carrier Bags/Thailand.	Aargus Plastics Inc. Advance Polybags Inc. Advance Polybags (Nevada) Inc. Advance Polybags (Northeast) Inc. Alpha Industries Inc. Alpine Plastics Inc. Ampac Packaging LLC. API Enterprises Inc. Command Packaging. Continental Poly Bags Inc. Durabag Co Inc. Europackaging LLC. Genpak LLC (formerly Continental Superbag LLC). Genpak LLC (formerly Strout Plastics). Hilex Poly Co LLC. Inteplast Group Ltd. PCL Packaging Inc. Poly-Pak Industries Inc. Roplast Industries Inc. Superbag Corp. Unistar Plastics LLC. Vanguard Plastics Inc. VS Plastics LLC.
A–552–801	731–TA–1012	Certain Frozen Fish Fillets/Vietnam.	America's Catch Inc. Aquafarms Catfish Inc. Carolina Classics Catfish Inc. Catfish Farmers of America. Consolidated Catfish Companies Inc. Delta Pride Catfish Inc. Fish Processors Inc. Guidry's Catfish Inc. Haring's Pride Catfish. Harvest Select Catfish (Alabama Catfish Inc). Heartland Catfish Co (TT&W Farm Products Inc). Prairie Lands Seafood (Illinois Fish Farmers Cooperative). Pride of the Pond. Pride of the South Catfish Inc. Prime Line Inc. Seabrook Seafood Inc. Seacat (Arkansas Catfish Growers). Simmons Farm Raised Catfish Inc. Southern Pride Catfish LLC. Verret Fisheries Inc.
A–557–805	731–TA–527	Extruded Rubber Thread/Malaysia.	Globe Manufacturing. North American Rubber Thread.
A–557–809	731–TA–866	Stainless Steel Butt-Weld Pipe Fittings/Malaysia.	Flo-Mac Inc. Gerlin. Markovitz Enterprises. Shaw Alloy Piping Products. Taylor Forge Stainless.
A–557–813	731–TA–1044	Polyethylene Retail Carrier Bags/Malaysia.	Aargus Plastics Inc. Advance Polybags Inc.

Commerce case No.	Commission case No.	Product/country	Petitioners/supporters
			Advance Polybags (Nevada) Inc. Advance Polybags (Northeast) Inc. Alpha Industries Inc. Alpine Plastics Inc. Ampac Packaging LLC. API Enterprises Inc. Command Packaging. Continental Poly Bags Inc. Durabag Co Inc. Europackaging LLC. Genpak LLC (formerly Continental Superbag LLC). Genpak LLC (formerly Strout Plastics). Hilex Poly Co LLC. Inteplast Group Ltd. PCL Packaging Inc. Poly-Pak Industries Inc. Roplast Industries Inc. Superbag Corp. Unistar Plastics LLC. Vanguard Plastics Inc. VS Plastics LLC.
A–559–502	731–TA–296	Small Diameter Standard and Rectangular Pipe and.	Allied Tube & Conduit Tube/Singapore. American Tube. Bull Moose Tube, Cyclops. Hannibal Industries. Laclede Steel. Pittsburgh Tube. Sharon Tube. Western Tube & Conduit. Wheatland Tube.
A–559–601	731–TA–370	Color Picture Tubes/Singapore ...	Industrial Union Department, AFL–CIO. International Association of Machinists & Aerospace Workers. International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. International Union of Electronic, Electrical, Technical, Salaried and Machine Workers. Philips Electronic Components Group. United Steelworkers of America. Zenith Electronics.
A–559–801	731–TA–396	Ball Bearings/Singapore	Barden Corp. Emerson Power Transmission. Kubar Bearings. McGill Manufacturing Co. MPB. Rexnord Inc. Rollway Bearings. Torrington.
A–559–802	731–TA–415	Industrial Belts/Singapore	The Gates Rubber Company. The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company.
A–560–801	731–TA–742	Melamine Institutional Dinnerware/Indonesia.	Carlisle Food Service Products. Lexington United. Plastics Manufacturing.
A–560–802	731–TA–779	Preserved Mushrooms/Indonesia	LK Bowman. Modern Mushroom Farms. Monterey Mushrooms. Mount Laurel Canning. Mushroom Canning. Southwood Farms. Sunny Dell Foods. United Canning.
A–560–803	731–TA–787	Extruded Rubber Thread/Indonesia.	North American Rubber Thread.
A–560–805	731–TA–818	Cut-to-Length Carbon Steel Plate/Indonesia.	Bethlehem Steel. CitiSteel USA Inc. Geneva Steel. Gulf States Steel. IPSCO Steel. National Steel. Tuscaloosa Steel. US Steel. United Steelworkers of America.
A–560–811	731–TA–875	Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bar/Indonesia.	AB Steel Mill Inc. AmeriSteel.

Commerce case No.	Commission case No.	Product/country	Petitioners/supporters
			Birmingham Steel. Border Steel. Cascade Steel Rolling Mills Inc. CMC Steel Group. Co-Steel Inc. Marion Steel. North Star Steel Co. Nucor Steel. Rebar Trade Action Coalition. Riverview Steel. Sheffield Steel. TAMCO. TXI-Chaparral Steel Co.
A–560–812	731–TA–901	Hot-Rolled Steel Products/Indonesia.	Bethlehem Steel. Gallatin Steel. Independent Steelworkers. IPSCO. LTV Steel. National Steel. Nucor. Rouge Steel Co. Steel Dynamics. US Steel. United Steelworkers of America. WCI Steel Inc. Weirton Steel. Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel Corp.
A–560–815	731–TA–957	Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod/Indonesia.	AmeriSteel. Birmingham Steel. Cascade Steel Rolling Mills. Connecticut Steel Corp. Co-Steel Raritan. GS Industries. Keystone Consolidated Industries. North Star Steel Texas. Nucor Steel-Nebraska (a division of Nucor Corp). Republic Technologies International. Rocky Mountain Steel Mills.
A–560–818	731–TA–1097	Certain Lined Paper School Supplies/Indonesia.	Fay Paper Products Inc. MeadWestvaco Consumer & Office Products. Norcom Inc. Pacon Corp. Roaring Spring Blank Book Co. Top Flight Inc. United Steel, Paper and Forestry, Rubber, Manufacturing, Energy, Allied Industrial and Service Workers International Union, AFL–CIO–CLC (USW).
A–565–801	731–TA–867	Stainless Steel Butt-Weld Pipe Fittings/Philippines.	Flo-Mac Inc. Gerlin. Markovitz Enterprises. Shaw Alloy Piping Products. Taylor Forge Stainless.
A–570–001	731–TA–125	Potassium Permanganate/China	Carus Chemical.
A–570–002	731–TA–130	Chloropicrin/China	LCP Chemicals & Plastics. Niklor Chemical.
A–570–003	731–TA–103	Cotton Shop Towels/China	Milliken. Texel Industries. Wikit.
A–570–007	731–TA–149	Barium Chloride/China	Chemical Products.
A–570–101	731–TA–101	Greige Polyester Cotton Printcloth/China.	Alice Manufacturing. Clinton Mills. Dan River. Greenwood Mills. Hamrick Mills. M Lowenstein. Mayfair Mills. Mount Vernon Mills.
A–570–501	731–TA–244	Natural Bristle Paint Brushes/China.	Baltimore Brush. Bestt Liebco. Elder & Jenks. EZ Paintr. H&G Industries. Joseph Lieberman & Sons.

Commerce case No.	Commission case No.	Product/country	Petitioners/supporters
			Purdy.
			Rubberset.
			Thomas Paint Applicators.
			Wooster Brush.
A–570–502	731–TA–265	Iron Construction Castings/China	Alhambra Foundry.
			Allegheny Foundry.
			Bingham & Taylor.
			Campbell Foundry.
			Charlotte Pipe & Foundry.
			Deeter Foundry.
			East Jordan Foundry.
			Le Baron Foundry.
			Municipal Castings.
			Neenah Foundry.
			Opelika Foundry.
			Pinkerton Foundry.
			Tyler Pipe.
			US Foundry & Manufacturing.
			Vulcan Foundry.
A–570–504	731–TA–282	Petroleum Wax Candles/China	The Al Root Company.
			Candle Artisans Inc.
			Candle-Lite.
			Cathedral Candle.
			Colonial Candle of Cape Cod.
			General Wax & Candle.
			Lenox Candles.
			Lumi-Lite Candle.
			Meuch-Kreuzer Candle.
			National Candle Association.
			Will & Baumer.
			WNS.
A–570–506	731–TA–298	Porcelain-on-Steel Cooking Ware/China.	General Housewares.
A–570–601	731–TA–344	Tapered Roller Bearings/China	L&S Bearing.
			Timken.
			Torrington.
A–570–802	731–TA–441	Industrial Nitrocellulose/China	Hercules.
A–570–803	731–TA–457–A	Axes and Adzes/China	Council Tool Co Inc.
			Warwood Tool.
			Woodings-Verona.
A–570–803	731–TA–457–B	Bars and Wedges/China	Council Tool Co Inc.
			Warwood Tool.
			Woodings-Verona.
A–570–803	731–TA–457–C	Hammers and Sledges/China	Council Tool Co Inc.
			Warwood Tool.
			Woodings-Verona.
A–570–803	731–TA–457–D	Picks and Mattocks/China	Council Tool Co Inc.
			Warwood Tool.
			Woodings-Verona.
A–570–804	731–TA–464	Sparklers/China	BJ Alan.
			Diamond Sparkler.
			Elkton Sparkler.
A–570–805	731–TA–466	Sodium Thiosulfate/China	Calabrian.
A–570–806	731–TA–472	Silicon Metal/China	American Alloys.
			Elkem Metals.
			Globe Metallurgical.
			International Union of Electronics, Electrical, Machine and Furniture Workers (Local 693).
			Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers (Local 389).
			Silicon Metaltech.
			SiMETCO.
			SKW Alloys.
			Textile Processors, Service Trades, Health Care Professional and Technical Employees (Local 60).
			United Steelworkers of America (Locals 5171, 8538 and 12646).
A–570–808	731–TA–474	Chrome-Plated Lug Nuts/China	Consolidated International Automotive.
			Key Manufacturing.
			McGard.
A–570–811	731–TA–497	Tungsten Ore Concentrates/China.	Curtis Tungsten.
			US Tungsten.
A–570–814	731–TA–520	Carbon Steel Butt-Weld Pipe Fittings/China.	Hackney.
			Ladish.
			Mills Iron Works.

Commerce case No.	Commission case No.	Product/country	Petitioners/supporters
			Steel Forgings.
			Tube Forgings of America.
A–570–815	731–TA–538	Sulfanilic Acid/China	R–M Industries.
A–570–819	731–TA–567	Ferrosilicon/China	AIMCOR.
			Alabama Silicon.
			American Alloys.
			Globe Metallurgical.
			Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers (Local 389).
			Silicon Metaltech.
			United Autoworkers of America (Local 523).
			United Steelworkers of America (Locals 2528, 3081, 5171 and 12646).
A–570–822	731–TA–624	Helical Spring Lock Washers/China.	Illinois Tool Works.
A–570–825	731–TA–653	Sebacic Acid/China	Union Camp.
A–570–826	731–TA–663	Paper Clips/China	ACCO USA.
			Labelon/Noesting.
			TRICO Manufacturing.
A–570–827	731–TA–669	Cased Pencils/China	Blackfeet Indian Writing Instrument.
			Dixon-Ticonderoga.
			Empire Berol.
			Faber-Castell.
			General Pencil.
			JR Moon Pencil.
			Musgrave Pen & Pencil.
			Panda.
			Writing Instrument Manufacturers Association, Pencil Section.
A–570–828	731–TA–672	Silicomanganese/China	Elkem Metals.
			Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers (Local 3–639).
A–570–830	731–TA–677	Coumarin/China	Rhone-Poulenc.
A–570–831	731–TA–683	Fresh Garlic/China	A&D Christopher Ranch.
			Belridge Packing.
			Colusa Produce.
			Denice & Filice Packing.
			El Camino Packing.
			The Garlic Company.
			Vessey and Company.
A–570–832	731–TA–696	Pure Magnesium/China	Dow Chemical.
			International Union of Operating Engineers (Local 564).
			Magnesium Corporation of America.
			United Steelworkers of America (Local 8319).
A–570–835	731–TA–703	Furfuryl Alcohol/China	QO Chemicals.
A–570–836	731–TA–718	Glycine/China	Chattem.
			Hampshire Chemical.
A–570–840	731–TA–724	Manganese Metal/China	Elkem Metals.
			Kerr-McGee.
A–570–842	731–TA–726	Polyvinyl Alcohol/China	Air Products and Chemicals.
A–570–844	731–TA–741	Melamine Institutional Dinnerware/China.	Carlisle Food Service Products.
			Lexington United.
			Plastics Manufacturing.
A–570–846	731–TA–744	Brake Rotors/China	Brake Parts.
			Coalition for the Preservation of American Brake Drum and Rotor Aftermarket Manufacturers.
			Iroquois Tool Systems.
			Kelsey Hayes.
			Kinetic Parts Manufacturing.
			Overseas Auto Parts.
			Wagner Brake.
A–570–847	731–TA–749	Persulfates/China	FMC.
A–570–848	731–TA–752	Crawfish Tail Meat/China	A&S Crawfish.
			Acadiana Fisherman's Co-Op.
			Arnaudville Seafood.
			Atchafalaya Crawfish Processors.
			Basin Crawfish Processors.
			Bayou Land Seafood.
			Becnel's Meat & Seafood.
			Bellard's Poultry & Crawfish.
			Bonanza Crawfish Farm.
			Cajun Seafood Distributors.
			Carl's Seafood.
			Catahoula Crawfish.
			Choplin SFD.
			CJ's Seafood & Purged Crawfish.

Commerce case No.	Commission case No.	Product/country	Petitioners/supporters
			Clearwater Crawfish.
			Crawfish Processors Alliance.
			Harvey's Seafood.
			Lawtell Crawfish Processors.
			Louisiana Premium Seafoods.
			Louisiana Seafood.
			LT West.
			Phillips Seafood.
			Prairie Cajun Wholesale Seafood Dist.
			Riceland Crawfish.
			Schexnider Crawfish.
			Seafood International Distributors.
			Sylvester's Processors.
			Teche Valley Seafood.
A–570–849	731–TA–753	Cut-to-Length Carbon Steel Plate/China.	Acme Metals Inc.
			Bethlehem Steel.
			CitiSteel USA Inc.
			Geneva Steel.
			Gulf States Steel.
			Lukens Inc.
			National Steel.
			US Steel.
			United Steelworkers of America.
A–570–850	731–TA–757	Collated Roofing Nails/China	Illinois Tool Works.
			International Staple and Machines.
			Stanley-Bostitch.
A–570–851	731–TA–777	Preserved Mushrooms/China	LK Bowman.
			Modern Mushroom Farms.
			Monterey Mushrooms.
			Mount Laurel Canning.
			Mushroom Canning.
			Southwood Farms.
			Sunny Dell Foods.
			United Canning.
A–570–852	731–TA–814	Creatine Monohydrate/China	Pfanstiehl Laboratories.
A–570–853	731–TA–828	Aspirin/China	Rhodia.
A–570–855	731–TA–841	Non-Frozen Apple Juice Concentrate/China.	Coloma Frozen Foods.
			Green Valley Apples of California.
			Knouse Foods Coop.
			Mason County Fruit Packers Coop.
			Tree Top.
A–570–856	731–TA–851	Synthetic Indigo/China	Buffalo Color.
			United Steelworkers of America.
A–570–860	731–TA–874	Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bar/China.	AB Steel Mill Inc.
			AmeriSteel.
			Auburn Steel.
			Birmingham Steel.
			Border Steel.
			Cascade Steel Rolling Mills Inc.
			CMC Steel Group.
			Co-Steel Inc.
			Marion Steel.
			North Star Steel Co.
			Nucor Steel.
			Rebar Trade Action Coalition.
			Riverview Steel.
			Sheffield Steel.
			TAMCO.
			TXI-Chaparral Steel Co.
A–570–862	731–TA–891	Foundry Coke/China	ABC Coke.
			Citizens Gas and Coke Utility.
			Erie Coke.
			Sloss Industries Corp.
			Tonawanda Coke.
			United Steelworkers of America.
A–570–863	731–TA–893	Honey/China	AH Meyer & Sons.
			Adee Honey Farms.
			Althoff Apiaries.
			American Beekeeping Federation.
			American Honey Producers Association.
			Anderson Apiaries.
			Arroyo Apiaries.
			Artesian Honey Producers.

Commerce case No.	Commission case No.	Product/country	Petitioners/supporters
			B Weaver Apiaries. Bailey Enterprises. Barkman Honey. Basler Honey Apiary. Beals Honey. Bears Paw Apiaries. Beaverhead Honey. Bee Biz. Bee Haven Honey. Belliston Brothers Apiaries. Big Sky Honey. Bill Rhodes Honey. Richard E. Blake. Curt Bronnenberg. Brown's Honey Farms. Brumley's Bees. Buhmann Apiaries. Carys Honey Farms. Chaparrel Honey. Charles Apiaries. Mitchell Charles. Collins Honey. Conor Apiaries. Coy's Honey Farm. Dave Nelson Apiaries. Delta Bee. Eisele's Pollination & Honey. Ellingsoa's. Elliott Curtis & Sons. Charles L Emmons Sr. Gause Honey. Gene Brandi Apiaries. Griffith Honey. Haff Apiaries. Hamilton Bee Farms. Hamilton Honey. Happie Bee. Harvest Honey. Harvey's Honey. Hiatt Honey. Hoffman Honey. Hollman Apiaries. Honey House. Honeybee Apiaries. Gary M Honl. Rand William Honl and Sydney Jo Honl. James R & Joann Smith Trust. Jaynes Bee Products. Johnston Honey Farms. Larry Johnston. Ke-An Honey. Kent Honeybees. Lake-Indianhead Honey Farms. Lamb's Honey Farm. Las Flores Apiaries. Mackrill Honey Farms & Sales. Raymond Marquette. Mason & Sons Honey. McCoy's Sunny South Apiaries. Merrimack Valley Apiaries & Evergreen Honey. Met 2 Honey Farm. Missouri River Honey. Mitchell Brothers Honey. Monda Honey Farm. Montana Dakota Honey. Northern Bloom Honey. Noye's Apiaries. Oakes Honey. Oakley Honey Farms. Old Mill Apiaries. Opp Honey. Oro Dulce. Peterson's "Naturally Sweet" Honey.

Commerce case No.	Commission case No.	Product/country	Petitioners/supporters
			Potoczak Bee Farms.
			Price Apiaries.
			Pure Sweet Honey Farms.
			Robertson Pollination Service.
			Robson Honey.
			William Robson.
			Rosedale Apiaries.
			Ryan Apiaries.
			Schmidt Honey Farms.
			Simpson Apiaries.
			Sioux Honey Association.
			Smoot Honey.
			Solby Honey.
			Stahlman Apiaries.
			Steve E Parks Apiaries.
			Stroope Bee & Honey.
			T&D Honey Bee.
			Talbott's Honey.
			Terry Apiaries.
			Thompson Apiaries.
			Triple A Farm.
			Tropical Blossom Honey.
			Tubbs Apiaries.
			Venable Wholesale.
			Walter L Wilson Buzz 76 Apiaries.
			Wiebersiek Honey Farms.
			Wilmer Farms.
			Brent J Woodworth.
			Wooten's Golden Queens.
			Yaddof Apiaries.
A–570–864	731–TA–895	Pure Magnesium (Granular)/ China.	Concerned Employees of Northwest Alloys.
			Magnesium Corporation of America.
			United Steelworkers of America.
			United Steelworkers of America (Local 8319).
A–570–865	731–TA–899	Hot-Rolled Steel Products/China	Bethlehem Steel.
			Gallatin Steel.
			Independent Steelworkers.
			IPSCO.
			LTV Steel.
			National Steel.
			Nucor.
			Rouge Steel Co.
			Steel Dynamics.
			US Steel.
			United Steelworkers of America.
			WCI Steel Inc.
			Weirton Steel.
			Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel Corp.
A–570–866	731–TA–921	Folding Gift Boxes/China	Field Container.
			Harvard Folding Box.
			Sterling Packaging.
			Superior Packaging.
A–570–867	731–TA–922	Automotive Replacement Glass Windshields/China.	PPG Industries.
			Safelite Glass.
			Viracon/Curvlite Inc.
			Visteon Corporation.
A–570–868	731–TA–932	Folding Metal Tables and Chairs/ China.	Krueger International.
			McCourt Manufacturing.
			Meco.
			Virco Manufacturing.
A–570–873	731–TA–986	Ferrovanadium/China	Bear Metallurgical Co.
			Shieldalloy Metallurgical Corp.
A–570–875	731–TA–990	Non-Malleable Cast Iron Pipe Fittings/China.	Anvil International Inc.
			Buck Co Inc.
			Frazier & Frazier Industries.
			Ward Manufacturing Inc.
A–570–877	731–TA–1010	Lawn and Garden Steel Fence Posts/China.	Steel City Corp.
A–570–878	731–TA–1013	Saccharin/China	PMC Specialties Group Inc.
A–570–879	731–TA–1014	Polyvinyl Alcohol/China	Celanese Ltd.
			E I du Pont de Nemours & Co.
A–570–880	731–TA–1020	Barium Carbonate/China	Chemical Products Corp.
A–570–881	731–TA–1021	Malleable Iron Pipe Fittings/ China.	Anvil International Inc.
			Buck Co Inc.

Commerce case No.	Commission case No.	Product/country	Petitioners/supporters
			Ward Manufacturing Inc.
A–570–882	731–TA–1022	Refined Brown Aluminum Oxide/ China.	C–E Minerals. Treibacher Schleifmittel North America Inc. Washington Mills Co Inc.
A–570–884	731–TA–1034	Certain Color Television Receivers/China.	Five Rivers Electronic Innovations LLC. Industrial Division of the Communications Workers of America (IUECWA). International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (IBEW).
A–570–886	731–TA–1043	Polyethylene Retail Carrier Bags/ China.	Aargus Plastics Inc. Advance Polybags Inc. Advance Polybags (Nevada) Inc. Advance Polybags (Northeast) Inc. Alpha Industries Inc. Alpine Plastics Inc. Ampac Packaging LLC. API Enterprises Inc. Command Packaging. Continental Poly Bags Inc. Durabag Co Inc. Europackaging LLC. Genpak LLC (formerly Continental Superbag LLC). Genpak LLC (formerly Strout Plastics). Hilex Poly Co LLC. Inteplast Group Ltd. PCL Packaging Inc. Poly-Pak Industries Inc. Roplast Industries Inc. Superbag Corp. Unistar Plastics LLC. Vanguard Plastics Inc. VS Plastics LLC.
A–570–887	731–TA–1046	Tetrahydrofurfuryl Alcohol/China	Penn Specialty Chemicals Inc.
A–570–888	731–TA–1047	Ironing Tables and Certain Parts Thereof/China.	Home Products International Inc.
A–570–890	731–TA–1058	Wooden Bedroom Furniture/ China.	American Drew. American of Martinsville. Bassett Furniture Industries Inc. Bebe Furniture. Carolina Furniture Works Inc. Carpenters Industrial Union Local 2093. Century Furniture Industries. Country Craft Furniture Inc. Craftique. Crawford Furniture Mfg Corp. EJ Victor Inc. Forest Designs. Harden Furniture Inc. Hart Furniture. Higdon Furniture Co. IUE Industrial Division of CWA Local 82472. Johnston Tombigbee Furniture Mfg Co. Kincaid Furniture Co Inc. L & J G Stickley Inc. Lea Industries. Michels & Co. MJ Wood Products Inc. Mobel Inc. Modern Furniture Manufacturers Inc. Moosehead Mfg Co. Oakwood Interiors. O'Sullivan Industries Inc. Pennsylvania House Inc. Perdues Inc. Sandberg Furniture Mfg Co Inc. Stanley Furniture Co Inc. Statton Furniture Mfg Assoc. T Copeland & Sons. Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers Local 991. Tom Seely Furniture. UBC Southern Council of Industrial Workers Local Union 2305. United Steelworkers of America Local 193U. Vaughan Furniture Co Inc. Vaughan-Bassett Furniture Co Inc.

Commerce case No.	Commission case No.	Product/country	Petitioners/supporters
			Vermont Tubbs.
			Webb Furniture Enterprises Inc.
A–570–891	731–TA–1059	Hand Trucks and Certain Parts Thereof/China.	B&P Manufacturing.
			Gleason Industrial Products Inc.
			Harper Trucks Inc.
			Magline Inc.
			Precision Products Inc.
			Wesco Industrial Products Inc.
A–570–892	731–TA–1060	Carbazole Violet Pigment 23/China.	Allegheny Color Corp.
			Barker Fine Color Inc.
			Clariant Corp.
			Nation Ford Chemical Co.
			Sun Chemical Co.
A–570–894	731–TA–1070	Certain Tissue Paper Products/China.	American Crepe Corp.
			Cindus Corp.
			Eagle Tissue LLC.
			Flower City Tissue Mills Co and Subsidiary.
			Garlock Printing & Converting Corp.
			Green Mtn Specialties Inc.
			Hallmark Cards Inc.
			Pacon Corp.
			Paper, Allied-Industrial, Chemical and Energy Workers International Union AFL–CIO (“PACE”).
			Paper Service LTD.
			Putney Paper.
			Seaman Paper Co of MA Inc.
A–570–895	731–TA–1069	Certain Crepe Paper Products/China.	American Crepe Corp.
			Cindus Corp.
			Paper, Allied-Industrial, Chemical and Energy Workers International Union AFL–CIO (“PACE”).
			Seaman Paper Co of MA Inc.
A–570–896	731–TA–1071	Alloy Magnesium/China	Garfield Alloys Inc.
			Glass, Molders, Pottery, Plastics & Allied Workers International Local 374.
			Halaco Engineering.
			MagReTech Inc.
			United Steelworkers of America Local 8319.
			US Magnesium LLC.
A–570–899	731–TA–1091	Artists’ Canvas/China	Duro Art Industries.
			ICG/Holliston Mills Inc.
			Signature World Class Canvas LLC.
			Tara Materials Inc.
A–570–898	731–TA–1082	Chlorinated Isocyanurates/China	BioLab Inc.
			Clearon Corp.
			Occidental Chemical Corp.
A–570–901	731–TA–1095	Certain Lined Paper School Supplies/China.	Fay Paper Products Inc.
			MeadWestvaco Consumer & Office Products.
			Norcom Inc.
			Pacon Corp.
			Roaring Spring Blank Book Co.
			Top Flight Inc.
			United Steel, Paper and Forestry, Rubber, Manufacturing, Energy, Allied Industrial and Service Workers International Union, AFL–CIO–CLC (USW).
A–570–904	731–TA–1103	Certain Activated Carbon/China	Calgon Carbon Corp.
			Norit Americas Inc.
A–570–905	731–TA–1104	Certain Polyester Staple Fiber/China.	DAK Americas LLC.
			Formed Fiber Technologies LLC.
			Nan Ya Plastics Corp America.
			Palmetto Synthetics LLC.
			United Synthetics Inc (USI).
			Wellman Inc.
A–570–908	731–TA–1110	Soium Hexametaphosphate (SHMP)/China.	ICL Performance Products LP.
			Innophos Inc.
A–580–008	731–TA–134	Color Television Receivers/Korea	Committee to Preserve American Color Television.
			Independent Radionic Workers of America.
			Industrial Union Department, AFL–CIO.
			International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.
			International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers.
A–580–507	731–TA–279	Malleable Cast Iron Pipe Fittings/Korea.	Grinnell.
			Stanley G Flagg.
			Stockham Valves & Fittings.
			U-Brand.

Commerce case No.	Commission case No.	Product/country	Petitioners/supporters
			Ward Manufacturing.
A–580–601	731–TA–304	Top-of-the-Stove Stainless Steel Cooking Ware/Korea.	Farberware. Regal Ware. Revere Copper & Brass. WearEver/Proctor Silex.
A–580–603	731–TA–315	Brass Sheet and Strip/Korea	Allied Industrial Workers of America. American Brass. Bridgeport Brass. Chase Brass & Copper. Hussey Copper. International Association of Machinists & Aerospace Workers. Mechanics Educational Society of America (Local 56). The Miller Company. Olin. Revere Copper Products. United Steelworkers of America.
A–580–605	731–TA–369	Color Picture Tubes/Korea	Industrial Union Department, AFL–CIO. International Association of Machinists & Aerospace Workers. International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. International Union of Electronic, Electrical, Technical, Salaried and Machine Workers. Philips Electronic Components Group. United Steelworkers of America. Zenith Electronics.
A–580–803	731–TA–427	Small Business Telephone Systems/Korea.	American Telephone & Telegraph. Comdial. Eagle Telephonic.
A–580–805	731–TA–442	Industrial Nitrocellulose/Korea	Hercules.
A–580–807	731–TA–459	Polyethylene Terephthalate Film/Korea.	E I du Pont de Nemours. Hoechst Celanese. ICI Americas.
A–580–809	731–TA–533	Circular Welded Nonalloy Steel Pipe/Korea.	Allied Tube & Conduit. American Tube. Bull Moose Tube. Century Tube. CSI Tubular Products. Cyclops. Laclede Steel. LTV Tubular Products. Maruichi American. Sharon Tube. USX. Western Tube & Conduit. Wheatland Tube.
A–580–810	731–TA–540	Welded ASTM A–312 Stainless Steel Pipe/Korea.	Avesta Sandvik Tube. Bristol Metals. Crucible Materials. Damascus Tubular Products. United Steelworkers of America.
A–580–811	731–TA–546	Carbon Steel Wire Rope/Korea	Bridon American. Macwhyte. Paulsen Wire Rope. The Rochester Corporation. United Automobile, Aerospace and Agricultural Implement Workers (Local 960). Williamsport. Wire-rope Works. Wire Rope Corporation of America.
A–580–812	731–TA–556	DRAMs of 1 Megabit and Above/Korea.	Micron Technology. NEC Electronics. Texas Instruments.
A–580–813	731–TA–563	Stainless Steel Butt-Weld Pipe Fittings/Korea.	Flo-Mac Inc. Gerlin. Markovitz Enterprises. Shaw Alloy Piping Products. Taylor Forge Stainless.
A–580–815	731–TA–607	Cold-Rolled Carbon Steel Flat Products/Korea.	Armco Steel. Bethlehem Steel. California Steel Industries. Gulf States Steel. Inland Steel Industries. LTV Steel. National Steel.

Commerce case No.	Commission case No.	Product/country	Petitioners/supporters
			Nextech. Rouge Steel Co. Sharon Steel. Theis Precision Steel. Thompson Steel. US Steel. United Steelworkers of America. WCI Steel. Weirton Steel.
A–580–816	731–TA–618	Corrosion-Resistant Carbon Steel Flat Products/Korea.	Armco Steel. Bethlehem Steel. California Steel Industries. Geneva Steel. Gulf States Steel. Inland Steel Industries. LTV Steel. Lukens Steel. National Steel. Nextech. Rouge Steel Co. Sharon Steel. Theis Precision Steel. Thompson Steel. US Steel. United Steelworkers of America. WCI Steel. Weirton Steel.
A–580–825	731–TA–715	Oil Country Tubular Goods/Korea	Bellville Tube. IPSCO. Koppel Steel. Lone Star Steel. Maverick Tube. Newport Steel. North Star Steel. US Steel. USS/Kobe.
A–580–829	731–TA–772	Stainless Steel Wire Rod/Korea ..	AL Tech Specialty Steel. Carpenter Technology. Republic Engineered Steels. Talley Metals Technology. United Steelworkers of America.
A–580–831	731–TA–791	Stainless Steel Plate in Coils/ Korea.	Allegheny Ludlum. Armco Steel. J&L Specialty Steel. Lukens Steel. North American Stainless. United Steelworkers of America.
A–580–834	731–TA–801	Stainless Steel Sheet and Strip/ Korea.	Allegheny Ludlum. Armco Steel. Bethlehem Steel. Butler Armco Independent Union. Carpenter Technology Corp. J&L Specialty Steel. North American Stainless. United Steelworkers of America. Zanesville Armco Independent Organization.
A–580–836	731–TA–821	Cut-to-Length Carbon Steel Plate/Korea.	Bethlehem Steel. CitiSteel USA Inc. Geneva Steel. Gulf States Steel. IPSCO Steel. National Steel. Tuscaloosa Steel. US Steel. United Steelworkers of America.
A–580–839	731–TA–825	Polyester Staple Fiber/Korea	Arteva Specialties Sarl. E I du Pont de Nemours. Intercontinental Polymers. Nan Ya Corporation America. Wellman.
A–580–841	731–TA–854	Structural Steel Beams/Korea	Northwestern Steel and Wire. Nucor. Nucor-Yamato Steel.

Commerce case No.	Commission case No.	Product/country	Petitioners/supporters
			TXI-Chaparral Steel.
			United Steelworkers of America.
A–580–844	731–TA–877	Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bar/Korea.	AB Steel Mill Inc.
			AmeriSteel.
			Auburn Steel.
			Birmingham Steel.
			Border Steel.
			Cascade Steel Rolling Mills Inc.
			CMC Steel Group.
			Co-Steel Inc.
			Marion Steel.
			North Star Steel Co.
			Nucor Steel.
			Rebar Trade Action Coalition.
			Riverview Steel.
			Sheffield Steel.
			TAMCO.
			TXI-Chaparral Steel Co.
A–580–846	731–TA–889	Stainless Steel Angle/Korea	Slater Steels.
			United Steelworkers of America.
A–580–847	731–TA–916	Stainless Steel Bar/Korea	Carpenter Technology.
			Crucible Specialty Metals.
			Electralloy.
			Empire Specialty Steel.
			Republic Technologies International.
			Slater Steels.
			United Steelworkers of America.
A–580–850	731–TA–1017	Polyvinyl Alcohol/Korea	Celanese Ltd.
			E I du Pont de Nemours & Co.
A–580–852	731–TA–1026	Prestressed Concrete Steel Wire Strand/Korea.	American Spring Wire Corp.
			Insteel Wire Products Co.
			Sivaco Georgia LLC.
			Strand Tech Martin Inc.
			Sumiden Wire Products Corp.
A–583–008	731–TA–132	Small Diameter Carbon Steel Pipe and Tube/Tawian.	Allied Tube & Conduit.
			American Tube.
			Bull Moose Tube.
			Copperweld Tubing.
			J&L Steel.
			Kaiser Steel.
			Merchant Metals.
			Pittsburgh Tube.
			Southwestern Pipe.
			Western Tube & Conduit.
A–583–009	731–TA–135	Color Television Receivers/Taiwan.	Committee to Preserve American Color Television.
			Independent Radionic Workers of America.
			Industrial Union Department, AFL–CIO.
			International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.
			International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers.
A–583–080	AA1921–197	Carbon Steel Plate/Taiwan	No Petition (self-initiated by Treasury); Commerce service list identifies:
			Bethlehem Steel.
			China Steel.
			US Steel.
A–583–505	731–TA–277	Oil Country Tubular Goods/Taiwan.	CF&I Steel.
			Copperweld Tubing.
			Cyclops.
			KPC.
			Lone Star Steel.
			LTV Steel.
			Maverick Tube
			Quanex.
			US Steel.
A–583–507	731–TA–280	Malleable Cast Iron Pipe Fittings/Taiwan.	Grinnell.
			Stanley G. Flagg.
			Stockham Valves & Fittings.
			U-Brand.
			Ward Manufacturing.
A–583–508	731–TA–299	Porcelain-on-Steel Cooking Ware/Taiwan.	General Housewares.
A–583–603	731–TA–305	Top-of-the-Stove Stainless Steel Cooking Ware/Taiwan.	Farberware.
			Regal Ware.
			Revere Copper & Brass.

Commerce case No.	Commission case No.	Product/country	Petitioners/supporters
			WearEver/Proctor Silex.
A–583–605	731–TA–310	Carbon Steel Butt-Weld Pipe Fittings/Taiwan.	Ladish. Mills Iron Works. Steel Forgings. Tube Forgings of America. Weldbend.
A–583–803	731–TA–410	Light-Walled Rectangular Tube/Taiwan.	Bull Moose Tube. Hannibal Industries. Harris Tube. Maruichi American. Searing Industries. Southwestern Pipe. Western Tube & Conduit.
A–583–806	731–TA–428	Small Business Telephone Systems/Taiwan.	American Telephone & Telegraph. Comdial. Eagle Telephonic.
A–583–810	731–TA–475	Chrome-Plated Lug Nuts/Taiwan	Consolidated International Automotive. Key Manufacturing. McGard.
A–583–814	731–TA–536	Circular Welded Nonalloy Steel Pipe/Taiwan.	Allied Tube & Conduit. American Tube. Bull Moose Tube. Century Tube. CSI Tubular Products. Cyclops. Laclede Steel. LTV Tubular Products. Maruichi American. Sharon Tube. USX. Western Tube & Conduit. Wheatland Tube.
A–583–815	731–TA–541	Welded ASTM A–312 Stainless Steel Pipe/Taiwan.	Avesta Sandvik Tube. Bristol Metals. Crucible Materials. Damascus Tubular Products. United Steelworkers of America.
A–583–816	731–TA–564	Stainless Steel Butt-Weld Pipe Fittings/Taiwan.	Flo-Mac Inc. Gerlin. Markovitz Enterprises. Shaw Alloy Piping Products. Taylor Forge Stainless.
A–583–820	731–TA–625	Helical Spring Lock Washers/Taiwan.	Illinois Tool Works.
A–583–821	731–TA–640	Forged Stainless Steel Flanges/Taiwan.	Gerlin. Ideal Forging. Maass Flange. Markovitz Enterprises.
A–583–824	731–TA–729	Polyvinyl Alcohol/Taiwan	Air Products and Chemicals.
A–583–825	731–TA–743	Melamine Institutional Dinnerware/Taiwan.	Carlisle Food Service Products. Lexington United. Plastics Manufacturing.
A–583–826	731–TA–759	Collated Roofing Nails/Taiwan	Illinois Tool Works. International Staple and Machines. Stanley-Bostitch.
A–583–827	731–TA–762	SRAMs/Taiwan	Micron Technology.
A–583–828	731–TA–775	Stainless Steel Wire Rod/Taiwan	AL Tech Specialty Steel. Carpenter Technology. Republic Engineered Steels. Talley Metals Technology. United Steelworkers of America.
A–583–830	731–TA–793	Stainless Steel Plate in Coils/Taiwan.	Allegheny Ludlum. Armco Steel. J&L Specialty Steel. Lukens Steel. North American Stainless. United Steelworkers of America.
A–583–831	731–TA–803	Stainless Steel Sheet and Strip/Taiwan.	Allegheny Ludlum. Armco Steel. Bethlehem Steel. Butler Armco Independent Union. Carpenter Technology Corp. J&L Specialty Steel.

Commerce case No.	Commission case No.	Product/country	Petitioners/supporters
			North American Stainless. United Steelworkers of America. Zanesville Armco Independent Organization.
A–583–833	731–TA–826	Polyester Staple Fiber/Taiwan	Arteva Specialties Sarl. Intercontinental Polymers. Nan Ya Plastics Corporation America. Wellman.
A–583–835	731–TA–906	Hot-Rolled Steel Products/Taiwan.	Bethlehem Steel. Gallatin Steel. Independent Steelworkers. IPSCO. LTV Steel. National Steel. Nucor. Rouge Steel Co. Steel Dynamics. US Steel. United Steelworkers of America. WCI Steel Inc. Weirton Steel. Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel Corp.
A–583–837	731–TA–934	Polyethylene Terephthalate Film, Sheet and Strip (PET Film)/Taiwan.	DuPont Teijin Films. Mitsubishi Polyester Film LLC. SKC America Inc. Toray Plastics (America).
A–588–005	731–TA–48	High Power Microwave Amplifiers/Japan.	Aydin. MCL.
A–588–015	AA1921–66	Television Receivers/Japan	AGIV (USA). Casio Computer. CBM America. Citizen Watch. Funai Electric. Hitachi. Industrial Union Department. JC Penny. Matsushita. Mitsubishi Electric. Montgomery Ward. NEC. Orion Electric. PT Imports. Philips Electronics. Philips Magnavox. Sanyo. Sharp. Toshiba. Toshiba America Consumer Products. Victor Company of Japan. Zenith Electronics.
A–588–028	AA1921–111	Roller Chain/Japan	Acme Chain Division, North American Rockwell. American Chain Association. Atlas Chain & Precision Products. Diamond Chain. Link-Belt Chain Division, FMC. Morse Chain Division, Borg Warner. Rex Chainbelt.
A–588–029	AA1921–85	Fish Netting of Man-Made Fiber/Japan.	Jovanovich Supply. LFSI. Trans-Pacific Trading.
A–588–038	AA1921–98	Bicycle Speedometers/Japan	Avocet. Cat Eye. Diversified Products. NS International. Sanyo Electric. Stewart-Warner.
A–588–041	AA1921–115	Synthetic Methionine/Japan	Monsanto.
A–588–045	AA1921–124	Steel Wire Rope/Japan	AMSTED Industries.
A–588–046	AA1921–129	Polychloroprene Rubber/Japan	E I du Pont de Nemours.
A–588–054	AA1921–143	Tapered Roller Bearings 4 Inches and Under/Japan.	No companies identified as petitioners at the Commission; Commerce service list identifies: American Honda Motor. Federal Mogul. Ford Motor.

Commerce case No.	Commission case No.	Product/country	Petitioners/supporters
			General Motors. Honda. Hoover-NSK Bearing. Isuzu. Itocho. ITOCHU International. Kanematsu-Goshu USA. Kawasaki Heavy Duty Industries. Komatsu America. Koyo Seiko. Kubota Tractor. Mitsubishi. Motorambar. Nachi America. Nachi Western. Nachi-Fujikoshi. Nippon Seiko. Nissan Motor. Nissan Motor USA. NSK. NTN Subaru of America. Sumitomo. Suzuki Motor. Timken. Toyota Motor Sales. Yamaha Motors.
A–588–055	AA1921–154	Acrylic Sheet/Japan	Polycast Technology.
A–588–056	AA1921–162	Melamine/Japan	Melamine Chemical.
A–588–068	AA1921–188	Prestressed Concrete Steel Wire Strand/Japan.	American Spring Wire. Armco Steel. Bethlehem Steel. CF&I Steel. Florida Wire & Cable.
A–588–405	731–TA–207	Cellular Mobile Telephones/Japan.	EF Johnson. Motorola.
A–588–602	731–TA–309	Carbon Steel Butt-Weld Pipe Fittings/Japan.	Ladish. Mills Iron Works. Steel Forgings. Tube Forgings of America. Weldbend.
A–588–604	731–TA–343	Tapered Roller Bearings Over 4 Inches/Japan.	L&S Bearing. Timken. Torrington.
A–588–605	731–TA–347	Malleable Cast Iron Pipe Fittings/Japan.	Grinnell. Stanley G. Flagg. Stockham Valves & Fittings. U-Brand. Ward Manufacturing.
A–588–609	731–TA–368	Color Picture Tubes/Japan	Industrial Union Department, AFL–CIO. International Association of Machinists & Aerospace Workers. International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. International Union of Electronic, Electrical, Technical, Salaried and Machine Workers. Philips Electronic Components Group. United Steelworkers of America. Zenith Electronics.
A–588–702	731–TA–376	Stainless Steel Butt-Weld Pipe Fittings/Japan.	Flo-Mac Inc. Flowline. Shaw Alloy Piping Products. Taylor Forge Stainless.
A–588–703	731–TA–377	Internal Combustion Industrial Forklift Trucks/Japan.	Ad-Hoc Group of Workers from Hyster's Berea, Kentucky and Sulligent, Alabama Facilities. Allied Industrial Workers of America. Hyster. Independent Lift Truck Builders Union. International Association of Machinists & Aerospace Workers. United Shop & Service Employees.
A–588–704	731–TA–379	Brass Sheet and Strip/Japan	Allied Industrial Workers of America. American Brass. Bridgeport Brass. Chase Brass & Copper. Hussey Copper.

Commerce case No.	Commission case No.	Product/country	Petitioners/supporters
			International Association of Machinists & Aerospace Workers.
			Mechanics Educational Society of America (Local 56).
			The Miller Company.
			North Coast Brass & Copper.
			Olin.
			Pegg Metals.
			Revere Copper Products.
			United Steelworkers of America.
A–588–706	731–TA–384	Nitrile Rubber/Japan	Uniroyal Chemical.
A–588–707	731–TA–386	Granular Polytetrafluoroethylene/Japan.	E I du Pont de Nemours.
			ICI Americas.
A–588–802	731–TA–389	3.5″ Microdisks/Japan	Verbatim.
A–588–804	731–TA–394–A	Ball Bearings/Japan	Barden Corp.
			Emerson Power Transmission.
			Kubar Bearings.
			McGill Manufacturing Co.
			MPB.
			Rexnord Inc.
			Rollway Bearings.
			Torrington.
A–588–804	731–TA–394–B	Cylindrical Roller Bearings/Japan	Barden Corp.
			Emerson Power Transmission.
			Kubar Bearings.
			MPB.
			Rollway Bearings.
			Torrington.
A–588–804	731–TA–394–C	Spherical Plain Bearings/Japan	Barden Corp.
			Emerson Power Transmission.
			Kubar Bearings.
			Rollway Bearings.
			Torrington.
A–588–806	731–TA–408	Electrolytic Manganese Dioxide/Japan.	Chemetals.
			Kerr-McGee.
			Rayovac.
A–588–807	731–TA–414	Industrial Belts/Japan	The Gates Rubber Company.
			Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company.
A–588–809	731–TA–426	Small Business Telephone Systems/Japan.	American Telephone & Telegraph.
			Comdial.
			Eagle Telephonic.
A–588–810	731–TA–429	Mechanical Transfer Presses/Japan.	Allied Products.
			United Autoworkers of America.
			United Steelworkers of America.
A–588–811	731–TA–432	Drafting Machines/Japan	Vemco.
A–588–812	731–TA–440	Industrial Nitrocellulose/Japan	Hercules.
A–588–815	731–TA–461	Gray Portland Cement and Clinker/Japan.	Calaveras Cement.
			Hanson Permanente Cement.
			Independent Workers of North America (Locals 49, 52, 89, 192 and 471).
			International Union of Operating Engineers (Local 12).
			National Cement Co Inc.
			National Cement Company of California.
			Southdown.
A–588–817	731–TA–469	Electroluminescent Flat-Panel Displays/Japan.	The Cherry Corporation.
			Electro Plasma.
			Magnascreen.
			OIS Optical Imaging Systems.
			Photonics Technology.
			Planar Systems.
			Plasmaco.
A–588–823	731–TA–571	Professional Electric Cutting Tools/Japan.	Black & Decker.
A–588–826	731–TA–617	Corrosion-Resistant Carbon Steel Flat Products/Japan.	Bethlehem Steel.
			California Steel Industries.
			Geneva Steel.
			Gulf States Steel.
			Lukens Steel.
			Nextech.
			Rouge Steel Co.
			Sharon Steel.
			Theis Precision Steel.
			Thompson Steel.
			US Steel.
			United Steelworkers of America.

Commerce case No.	Commission case No.	Product/country	Petitioners/supporters
			WCI Steel.
			Weirton Steel.
A–588–831	731–TA–660	Grain-Oriented Silicon Electrical Steel/Japan.	Allegheny Ludlum.
			Armco Steel.
			United Steelworkers of America.
A–588–833	731–TA–681	Stainless Steel Bar/Japan	AL Tech Specialty Steel.
			Carpenter Technology.
			Crucible Specialty Metals.
			Electralloy.
			Republic Engineered Steels.
			Slater Steels.
			Talley Metals Technology.
			United Steelworkers of America.
A–588–835	731–TA–714	Oil Country Tubular Goods/Japan	IPSCO.
			Koppel Steel.
			Lone Star Steel Co.
			Maverick Tube.
			Newport Steel.
			North Star Steel.
			US Steel.
A–588–836	731–TA–727	Polyvinyl Alcohol/Japan	Air Products and Chemicals.
A–588–837	731–TA–737	Large Newspaper Printing Presses/Japan.	Rockwell Graphics Systems.
A–588–838	731–TA–739	Clad Steel Plate/Japan	Lukens Steel.
A–588–839	731–TA–740	Sodium Azide/Japan	American Azide.
A–588–840	731–TA–748	Gas Turbo-Compressor Systems/Japan.	Demag Delaval.
			Dresser-Rand.
			United Steelworkers of America.
A–588–841	731–TA–750	Vector Supercomputers/Japan	Cray Research.
A–588–843	731–TA–771	Stainless Steel Wire Rod/Japan	AL Tech Specialty Steel.
			Carpenter Technology.
			Republic Engineered Steels.
			Talley Metals Technology.
			United Steelworkers of America.
A–588–845	731–TA–800	Stainless Steel Sheet and Strip/Japan.	Allegheny Ludlum.
			Armco Steel.
			Bethlehem Steel
			Butler Armco Independent Union.
			Carpenter Technology Corp.
			J&L Specialty Steel.
			North American Stainless.
			United Steelworkers of America.
			Zanesville Armco Independent Organization.
A–588–846	731–TA–807	Hot-Rolled Carbon Steel Flat Products/Japan.	Acme Steel.
			Bethlehem Steel.
			California Steel Industries.
			Gallatin Steel.
			Geneva Steel.
			Gulf States Steel.
			Independent Steelworkers.
			IPSCO.
			Ispat/Inland.
			LTV Steel.
			Nucor.
			Rouge Steel Co.
			Steel Dynamics.
			US Steel.
			United Steelworkers of America.
			WCI Steel.
			Weirton Steel.
			Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel Corp.
A–588–847	731–TA–820	Cut-to-Length Carbon Steel Plate/Japan.	Bethlehem Steel.
			CitiSteel USA Inc.
			Geneva Steel.
			Gulf States Steel.
			IPSCO Steel.
			Tuscaloosa Steel.
			US Steel.
			United Steelworkers of America.
A–588–850	731–TA–847	Large-Diameter Carbon Steel Seamless Pipe/Japan.	North Star Steel.
			Timken.
			US Steel.
			United Steelworkers of America.

Commerce case No.	Commission case No.	Product/country	Petitioners/supporters
			USS/Kobe.
A–588–851	731–TA–847	Small-Diameter Carbon Steel Seamless Pipe/Japan.	Koppel Steel. North Star Steel. Sharon Tube. Timken. US Steel. United Steelworkers of America. USS/Kobe. Vision Metals' Gulf States Tube.
A–588–852	731–TA–853	Structural Steel Beams/Japan	Northwestern Steel and Wire. Nucor. Nucor-Yamato Steel. TXI-Chaparral Steel. United Steelworkers of America.
A–588–854	731–TA–860	Tin-Mill Products/Japan	Independent Steelworkers. United Steelworkers of America. Weirton Steel.
A–588–856	731–TA–888	Stainless Steel Angle/Japan	Slater Steels. United Steelworkers of America.
A–588–857	731–TA–919	Welded Large Diameter Line Pipe/Japan.	American Cast Iron Pipe. Berg Steel Pipe. Bethlehem Steel. Napa Pipe/Oregon Steel Mills. Saw Pipes USA. Stupp. US Steel.
A–588–861	731–TA–1016	Polyvinyl Alcohol/Japan	Celenex Ltd. E I du Pont de Nemours & Co.
A–588–862	731–TA–1023	Certain Ceramic Station Post Insulators/Japan.	Lapp Insulator Co LLC. Newell Porcelain Co Inc. Victor Insulators Inc.
A–588–866	731–TA–1090	Superalloy Degassed Chromium/Japan.	Eramet Marietta Inc.
A–602–803	731–TA–612	Corrosion-Resistant Carbon Steel Flat Products/Australia.	Armco Steel. Bethlehem Steel. California Steel Industries. Geneva Steel. Gulf States Steel. Inland Steel Industries. LTV Steel. Lukens Steel. National Steel. Nextech. Rouge Steel Co. Sharon Steel. Theis Precision Steel. Thompson Steel. US Steel. United Steelworkers of America. WCI Steel. Weirton Steel.
A–791–805	731–TA–792	Stainless Steel Plate in Coils/South Africa.	Allegheny Ludlum. Armco Steel. J&L Specialty Steel. Lukens Steel. North American Stainless. United Steelworkers of America.
A–791–808	731–TA–850	Small-Diameter Carbon Steel Seamless Pipe/South Africa.	Koppel Steel. North Star Steel. Sharon Tube. Timken. US Steel. United Steelworkers of America. USS/Kobe. Vision Metals' Gulf States Tube.
A–791–809	731–TA–905	Hot-Rolled Steel Products/South Africa.	Bethlehem Steel. Gallatin Steel. Independent Steelworkers. IPSCO. LTV Steel. National Steel. Nucor. Rouge Steel Co.

Commerce case No.	Commission case No.	Product/country	Petitioners/supporters
			Steel Dynamics. US Steel. United Steelworkers of America. WCI Steel Inc. Weirton Steel. Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel Corp.
A–791–815	731–TA–987	Ferrovanadium/South Africa	Bear Metallurgical Co. Shieldalloy Metallurgical Corp.
A–821–801	731–TA–340E	Solid Urea/Russia	Agrico Chemical. American Cyanamid. CF Industries. First Mississippi. Mississippi Chemical. Terra International. WR Grace.
A–821–802	731–TA–539–C	Uranium/Russia	Ferret Exploration. First Holding. Geomex Minerals. IMC Fertilizer. Malapai Resources. Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers. Pathfinder Mines. Power Resources. Rio Algom Mining. Solution Mining. Total Minerals Umetco Minerals. Uranium Resources.
A–821–804	731–TA–568	Ferrosilicon/Russia	AIMCOR. Alabama Silicon. American Alloys. Globe Metallurgical. Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers (Local 389). Silicon Metaltech. United Autoworkers of America (Local 523). United Steelworkers of America (Locals 2528, 3081, 5171 and 12646).
A–821–805	731–TA–697	Pure Magnesium/Russia	Dow Chemical. International Union of Operating Engineers (Local 564). Magnesium Corporation of America. United Steelworkers of America (Local 8319).
A–821–807	731–TA–702	Ferrovanadium and Nitrided Vanadium/Russia.	Shieldalloy Metallurgical.
A–821–809	731–TA–808	Hot-Rolled Carbon Steel Flat Products/Russia.	Acme Steel. Bethlehem Steel. California Steel Industries. Gallatin Steel. Geneva Steel. Gulf States Steel. Independent Steelworkers. IPSCO. Ispat/Inland. LTV Steel. National Steel. Nucor. Rouge Steel Co. Steel Dynamics. US Steel. United Steelworkers of America. WCI Steel. Weirton Steel. Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel Corp.
A–821–811	731–TA–856	Ammonium Nitrate/Russia	Agrium. Air Products and Chemicals. El Dorado Chemical. LaRoche. Mississippi Chemical. Nitram. Wil-Gro Fertilizer.
A–821–817	731–TA–991	Silicon Metal/Russia	Globe Metallurgical Inc. SIMCALA Inc.

Commerce case No.	Commission case No.	Product/country	Petitioners/supporters
A–821–819	731–TA1072	Pure and Alloy Magnesium/Russia.	Garfield Alloys Inc. Glass, Molders, Pottery, Plastics & Allied Workers International Local 374. Halaco Engineering. MagReTech Inc. United Steelworkers of America Local 8319. US Magnesium LLC.
A–822–801	731–TA–340B	Solid Urea/Belarus	Agrico Chemical. American Cyanamid. CF Industries. First Mississippi. Mississippi Chemical. Terra International. WR Grace.
A–822–804	731–TA–873	Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bar/Belarus.	AB Steel Mill Inc. AmeriSteel. Auburn Steel. Birmingham Steel. Border Steel. Cascade Steel Rolling Mills Inc. CMC Steel Group. Co-Steel Inc. Marion Steel. North Star Steel Co. Nucor Steel. Rebar Trade Action Coalition. Riverview Steel. Sheffield Steel. TAMCO. TXI-Chaparral Steel Co.
A–823–801	731–TA–340H	Solid Urea/Ukraine	Agrico Chemical. American Cyanamid. CF Industries. First Mississippi. Mississippi Chemical. Terra International. WR Grace.
A–823–802	731–TA–539–E	Uranium/Ukraine	Ferret Exploration. First Holding. Geomex Minerals. IMC Fertilizer. Malapai Resources. Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers. Pathfinder Mines. Power Resources. Rio Algom Mining. Solution Mining. Total Minerals. Umetco Minerals Uranium Resources.
A–823–804	731–TA–569	Ferrosilicon/Ukraine	AIMCOR. Alabama Silicon. American Alloys. Globe Metallurgical. Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers (Local 389). Silicon Metaltech. United Autoworkers of America (Local 523). United Steelworkers of America (Locals 2528, 3081, 5171 and 12646).
A–823–805	731–TA–673	Silicomanganese/Ukraine	Elkem Metals. Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers (Local 3–639).
A–823–809	731–TA–882	Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bar/Ukraine.	AB Steel Mill Inc. AmeriSteel. Auburn Steel. Birmingham Steel. Border Steel. Cascade Steel Rolling Mills Inc. CMC Steel Group. Co-Steel Inc. Marion Steel. North Star Steel Co. Nucor Steel. Rebar Trade Action Coalition.

Commerce case No.	Commission case No.	Product/country	Petitioners/supporters
			Riverview Steel.
			Sheffield Steel.
			TAMCO.
			TXI-Chaparral Steel Co.
A–823–810	731–TA–894	Ammonium Nitrate/Ukraine	Agrium.
			Air Products and Chemicals.
			Committee for Fair Ammonium Nitrate Trade.
			El Dorado Chemical.
			LaRoche Industries.
			Mississippi Chemical.
			Nitram.
			Prodica.
A–823–811	731–TA–908	Hot-Rolled Steel Products/ Ukraine.	Bethlehem Steel.
			Gallatin Steel.
			Independent Steelworkers.
			IPSCO.
			LTV Steel.
			National Steel.
			Nucor.
			Rouge Steel Co.
			Steel Dynamics.
			US Steel.
			United Steelworkers of America.
			WCI Steel Inc.
			Weirton Steel.
			Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel Corp.
A–823–812	731–TA–962	Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod/Ukraine.	AmeriSteel.
			Birmingham Steel.
			Cascade Steel Rolling Mills.
			Connecticut Steel Corp.
			Co-Steel Raritan.
			GS Industries.
			Keystone Consolidated Industries.
			North Star Steel Texas.
			Nucor Steel-Nebraska (a division of Nucor Corp).
			Republic Technologies International.
			Rocky Mountain Steel Mills.
A–831–801	731–TA–340A	Solid Urea/Armenia	Agrico Chemical.
			American Cyanamid.
			CF Industries.
			First Mississippi.
			Mississippi Chemical.
			Terra International.
			WR Grace.
A–834–806	731–TA–902	Hot-Rolled Steel Products/ Kazakhstan.	Bethlehem Steel.
			Gallatin Steel.
			Independent Steelworkers.
			IPSCO.
			LTV Steel.
			National Steel.
			Nucor.
			Rouge Steel Co.
			Steel Dymanics.
			US Steel.
			United Steelworkers of America.
			WCI Steel Inc.
			Weirton Steel.
			Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel Corp.
A–834–807	731–TA–930	Silicomanganese/Kazakhstan	Eramet Marietta.
			Paper, Allied-Industrial, Chemical and Energy Workers International Union, Local 5–0639.
A–841–804	731–TA–879	Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bar/ Moldova.	AB Steel Mill Inc.
			AmeriSteel.
			Auburn Steel.
			Birmingham Steel.
			Border Steel.
			Cascade Steel Rolling Mills Inc.
			CMC Steel Group.
			Co-Steel Inc.
			Marion Steel.
			North Star Steel Co.
			Nucor Steel.
			Rebar Trade Action Coalition.

Commerce case No.	Commission case No.	Product/country	Petitioners/supporters
			Riverview Steel.
			Sheffield Steel.
			TAMCO.
			TXI-Chaparral Steel Co.
A–841–805	731–TA–959	Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod/Moldova.	AmeriSteel.
			Birmingham Steel.
			Cascade Steel Rolling Mills.
			Connecticut Steel Corp.
			Co-Steel Raritan.
			GS Industries.
			Keystone Consolidated Industries.
			North Star Steel Texas.
			Nucor Steel-Nebraska (a division of Nucor Corp).
			Republic Technologies International.
			Rocky Mountain Steel Mills.
A–842–801	731–TA–340F	Solid Urea/Tajikistan	Agrico Chemical.
			American Cyanamid.
			CF Industries.
			First Mississippi.
			Mississippi Chemical.
			Terra International.
			WR Grace.
A–843–801	731–TA–340G	Solid Urea/Turkmenistan	Agrico Chemical.
			American Cyanamid.
			CF Industries.
			First Mississippi.
			Mississippi Chemical.
			Terra International.
			WR Grace.
A–843–802	731–TA–539	Uranium/Kazakhstan	Ferret Exploration.
			First Holding.
			Geomex Minerals.
			IMC Fertilizer.
			Malapai Resources.
			Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers.
			Pathfinder Mines.
			Power Resources.
			Rio Algom Mining.
			Solution Mining.
			Total Minerals.
			Umetco Minerals.
			Uranium Resources.
A–843–804	731–TA–566	Ferrosilicon/Kazakhstan	AIMCOR.
			Alabama Silicon.
			American Alloys.
			Globe Metallurgical.
			Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers (Local 389).
			Silicon Metaltech.
			United Autoworkers of America (Local 523).
			United Steelworkers of America (Locals 2528, 3081, 5171 and 12646).
A–844–801	731–TA–340I	Solid Urea/Uzbekistan	Agrico Chemical.
			American Cyanamid.
			CF Industries.
			First Mississippi.
			Mississippi Chemical.
			Terra International.
			WR Grace.
A–844–802	731–TA–539–F	Uranium/Uzbekistan	Ferret Exploration.
			First Holding.
			Geomex Minerals.
			IMC Fertilizer.
			Malapai Resources.
			Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers.
			Pathfinder Mines.
			Power Resources.
			Rio Algom Mining.
			Solution Mining.
			Total Minerals.
			Umetco Minerals.
			Uranium Resources.
A–851–802	731–TA–846	Small-Diameter Carbon Steel Seamless Pipe/Czech Republic.	Koppel Steel.
			North Star Steel.

Commerce case No.	Commission case No.	Product/country	Petitioners/supporters
			Sharon Tube.
			Timken.
			US Steel.
			United Steelworkers of America.
			USS/Kobe.
			Vision Metals' Gulf States Tube.
C–122–404	701–TA–224	Live Swine/Canada	National Pork Producers Council.
			Wilson Foods.
C–122–805	701–TA–297	Steel Rails/Canada	Bethlehem Steel.
			CF&I Steel.
C–122–815	701–TA–309–A	Alloy Magnesium/Canada	Magnesium Corporation of America.
C–122–815	701–TA–309–B	Pure Magnesium/Canada	Magnesium Corporation of America.
C–122–839	701–TA–414	Softwood Lumber/Canada	71 Lumber Co.
			Almond Bros Lbr Co.
			Anthony Timberlands.
			Balfour Lbr Co.
			Ball Lumber.
			Banks Lumber Company.
			Barge Forest Products Co.
			Beadles Lumber Co.
			Bearden Lumber.
			Bennett Lumber.
			Big Valley Band Mill.
			Bighorn Lumber Co Inc.
			Blue Mountain Lumber.
			Buddy Bean Lumber.
			Burgin Lumber Co Ltd.
			Burt Lumber Company.
			C&D Lumber Co.
			Ceda-Pine Veneer.
			Cersosimo Lumber Co Inc.
			Charles Ingram Lumber Co Inc.
			Charleston Heart Pine.
			Chesterfield Lumber.
			Chips.
			Chocorua Valley Lumber Co.
			Claude Howard Lumber.
			Clearwater Forest Industries.
			CLW Inc.
			CM Tucker Lumber Corp
			Coalition for Fair Lumber Imports Executive Committee.
			Cody Lumber Co.
			Collins Pine Co.
			Collums Lumber.
			Columbus Lumber Co.
			Contoocook River Lumber.
			Conway Guiteau Lumber.
			Cornwright Lumber Co.
			Crown Pacific.
			Daniels Lumber Inc.
			Dean Lumber Co Inc.
			Deltic Timber Corporation.
			Devils Tower Forest Products.
			DiPrizio Pine Sales.
			Dorchester Lumber Co.
			DR Johnson Lumber.
			East Brainerd Lumber Co.
			East Coast Lumber Company.
			Eas-Tex Lumber.
			ECK Wood Products.
			Ellingson Lumber Co.
			Elliott Sawmilling.
			Empire Lumber Co.
			Evergreen Forest Products.
			Excalibur Shelving Systems Inc.
			Exley Lumber Co.
			FH Stoltze Land & Lumber Co.
			FL Turlington Lbr Co Inc.
			Fleming Lumber.
			Flippo Lumber.
			Floragen Forest Products.
			Frank Lumber Co.
			Franklin Timber Co.

Commerce case No.	Commission case No.	Product/country	Petitioners/supporters
			Fred Tebb & Sons.
			Fremont Sawmill.
			Frontier Resources.
			Garrison Brothers Lumber Co. and Subsidiaries.
			Georgia Lumber.
			Gilman Building Products.
			Godfrey Lumber.
			Granite State Forest Prod Inc.
			Great Western Lumber Co.
			Greenville Molding Inc.
			Griffin Lumber Company.
			Guess Brothers Lumber.
			Gulf Lumber.
			Gulf States Paper.
			Guy Bennett Lumber.
			Hampton Resources.
			Hancock Lumber.
			Hankins Inc.
			Hankins Lumber Co.
			Harrigan Lumber.
			Harwood Products.
			Haskell Lumber Inc.
			Hatfield Lumber.
			Hedstrom Lumber.
			Herrick Millwork Inc.
			HG Toler & Son Lumber Co Inc.
			HG Wood Industries LLC.
			Hogan & Storey Wood Prod.
			Hogan Lumber Co.
			Hood Industries.
			HS Hofler & Sons Lumber Co Inc.
			Hubbard Forest Ind Inc.
			HW Culp Lumber Co.
			Idaho Veneer Co.
			Industrial Wood Products.
			Intermountain Res LLC.
			International Paper.
			J Franklin Jones Lumber Co Inc.
			Jack Batte & Sons Inc.
			Jasper Lumber Company.
			JD Martin Lumber Co.
			JE Jones Lumber Co.
			Jerry G Williams & Sons.
			JH Knighton Lumber Co.
			Johnson Lumber Company.
			Jordan Lumber & Supply.
			Joseph Timber Co.
			JP Haynes Lbr Co Inc.
			JV Wells Inc.
			JW Jones Lumber.
			Keadle Lumber Enterprises.
			Keller Lumber.
			King Lumber Co.
			Konkolville Lumber.
			Langdale Forest Products.
			Laurel Lumber Company.
			Leavitt Lumber Co.
			Leesville Lumber Co.
			Limington Lumber Co.
			Longview Fibre Co.
			Lovell Lumber Co Inc.
			M Kendall Lumber Co.
			Manke Lumber Co.
			Marriner Lumber Co.
			Mason Lumber.
			MB Heath & Sons Lumber Co.
			MC Dixon Lumber Co Inc.
			Mebane Lumber Co Inc.
			Metcalf Lumber Co Inc.
			Millry Mill Co Inc.
			Moose Creek Lumber Co.
			Moose River Lumber.
			Morgan Lumber Co Inc.

Commerce case No.	Commission case No.	Product/country	Petitioners/supporters
			Mount Yonah Lumber Co. Nagel Lumber. New Kearsarge Corp. New South. Nicolet Hardwoods. Nieman Sawmills SD. Nieman Sawmills WY. North Florida. Northern Lights Timber & Lumber. Northern Neck Lumber Co. Ochoco Lumber Co. Olon Belcher Lumber Co. Owens and Hurst Lumber. Packaging Corp of America. Page & Hill Forest Products. Paper, Allied-Industrial, Chemical and Energy Workers International Union. Parker Lumber. Pate Lumber Co Inc. PBS Lumber. Pedigo Lumber Co. Piedmont Hardwood Lumber Co. Pine River Lumber Co. Pinecrest Lumber Co. Pleasant River Lumber Co. Pleasant Western Lumber Inc. Plum Creek Timber. Pollard Lumber. Portac. Potlatch. Potomac Supply. Precision Lumber Inc. Pruitt Lumber Inc. R. Leon Williams Lumber Co. RA Yancey Lumber. Rajala Timber Co. Ralph Hamel Forest Products. Randy D. Miller Lumber. Rappahannock Lumber Co. Regulus Stud Mills Inc. Riley Creek Lumber. Roanoke Lumber Co. Robbins Lumber. Robertson Lumber. Roseburg Forest Products Co. Rough & Ready. RSG Forest Products. Rushmore Forest Products. RY Timber Inc. Sam Mabry Lumber Co. Scotch Lumber. SDS Lumber Co. Seacoast Mills Inc. Seago Lumber. Seattle-Snohomish. Seneca Sawmill. Shaver Wood Products. Shearer Lumber Products. Shuqualak Lumber. SI Storey Lumber. Sierra Forest Products. Sierra Pacific Industries. Sigfridson Wood Products. Silver City Lumber Inc. Somers Lbr & Mfg Inc. South & Jones. South Coast. Southern Forest Industries Inc. Southern Lumber. St Laurent Forest Products. Starfire Lumber Co. Steely Lumber Co Inc. Stimson Lumber.

Commerce case No.	Commission case No.	Product/country	Petitioners/supporters
			Summit Timber Co. Sundance Lumber. Superior Lumber. Swanson Superior Forest Products Inc. Swift Lumber. Tamarack Mill. Taylor Lumber & Treating Inc. Temple-Inland Forest Products. Thompson River Lumber. Three Rivers Timber. Thrift Brothers Lumber Co Inc. Timco Inc. Tolleson Lumber. Toney Lumber. TR Miller Mill Co. Tradewinds of Virginia Ltd. Travis Lumber Co. Tree Source Industries Inc. Tri-State Lumber. TTT Studs. United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. Viking Lumber Co. VP Kiser Lumber Co. Walton Lumber Co Inc. Warm Springs Forest Products. Westvaco Corp. Wilkins, Kaiser & Olsen Inc. WM Shepherd Lumber Co. WR Robinson Lumber Co Inc. Wrenn Brothers Inc. Wyoming Sawmills. Yakama Forest Products. Younce & Ralph Lumber Co Inc. Zip-O-Log Mills Inc.
C–122–841	701–TA–418	Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod/Canada.	AmeriSteel. Birmingham Steel. Cascade Steel Rolling Mills. Connecticut Steel Corp. Co-Steel Raritan. GS Industries. Keystone Consolidated Industries. North Star Steel Texas. Nucor Steel—Nebraska (a division of Nucor Corp). Republic Technologies International. Rocky Mountain Steel Mills.
C–122–848	701–TA–430B	Hard Red Spring Wheat/Canada	North Dakota Wheat Commission.
C–201–505	701–TA–265	Porcelain-on-Steel Cooking Ware/Mexico.	General Housewares.
C–201–810	701–TA–325	Cut-to-Length Carbon Steel Plate/Mexico.	Bethlehem Steel. California Steel Industries. CitiSteel USA Inc. Geneva Steel. Gulf States Steel. Inland Steel Industries. Lukens Steel. National Steel. Nextech. Sharon Steel. Theis Precision Steel. Thompson Steel. US Steel. United Steelworkers of America.
C–307–804	303–TA–21	Gray Portland Cement and Clinker/Venezuela.	Florida Crushed Stone. Southdown. Tarmac America.
C–307–808	303–TA–23	Ferrosilicon/Venezuela	AIMCOR. Alabama Silicon. American Alloys. Globe Metallurgical. Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers (Local 389). Silicon Metaltech. United Autoworkers of America (Local 523). United Steelworkers of America (Locals 2528, 3081, 5171 and 12646).

Commerce case No.	Commission case No.	Product/country	Petitioners/supporters
C–333–401	701–TA–E	Cotton Shop Towels/Peru	No case at the Commission; Commerce service list identifies: Durafab. Kleen-Tex Industries. Lewis Eckert Robb. Milliken. Pavis & Harcourt.
C–351–037	104–TAA–21	Cotton Yarn/Brazil	American Yarn Spinners Association. Harriet & Henderson Yarns. LaFar Industries.
C–351–504	701–TA–249	Heavy Iron Construction Castings/Brazil.	Alhambra Foundry. Allegheny Foundry. Bingham & Taylor. Campbell Foundry. Charlotte Pipe & Foundry. Deeter Foundry. East Jordan Foundry. Le Baron Foundry. Municipal Castings. Neenah Foundry. Opelika Foundry. Pinkerton Foundry. Tyler Pipe. US Foundry & Manufacturing. Vulcan Foundry.
C–351–604	701–TA–269	Brass Sheet and Strip/Brazil	Allied Industrial Workers of America. American Brass. Bridgeport Brass. Chase Brass & Copper. Hussey Copper. International Association of Machinists & Aerospace Workers. Mechanics Educational Society of America (Local 56). The Miller Company. Olin. Revere Copper Products. United Steelworkers of America.
C–351–818	701–TA–320	Cut-to-Length Carbon Steel Plate/Brazil.	Bethlehem Steel. California Steel Industries. CitiSteel USA Inc. Geneva Steel. Gulf States Steel. Inland Steel Industries. Lukens Steel. National Steel. Nextech. Sharon Steel. Theis Precision Steel. Thompson Steel. US Steel. United Steelworkers of America.
C–351–829	701–TA–384	Hot-Rolled Carbon Steel Flat Products/Brazil.	Acme Steel. Bethlehem Steel. California Steel Industries. Gallatin Steel. Geneva Steel. Gulf States Steel. Independent Steelworkers. IPSCO. Ispat/Inland. LTV Steel. National Steel. Nucor. Rouge Steel Co. Steel Dynamics. US Steel. United Steelworkers of America. WCI Steel. Weirton Steel. Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel Corp.
C–351–833	701–TA–417	Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod/Brazil.	AmeriSteel. Birmingham Steel. Cascade Steel Rolling Mills. Connecticut Steel Corp. Co-Steel Raritan.

Commerce case No.	Commission case No.	Product/country	Petitioners/supporters
			GS Industries.
			Keystone Consolidated Industries.
			North Star Steel Texas.
			Nucor Steel—Nebraska (a division of Nucor Corp).
			Republic Technologies International.
			Rocky Mountain Steel Mills.
C–357–004	701–TA–A	Carbon Steel Wire Rod/Argentina	Atlantic Steel.
			Continental Steel.
			Georgetown Steel.
			North Star Steel.
			Raritan River Steel.
C–357–813	701–TA–402	Honey/Argentina	AH Meyer & Sons.
			Adee Honey Farms.
			Althoff Apiaries.
			American Beekeeping Federation.
			American Honey Producers Association.
			Anderson Apiaries.
			Arroyo Apiaries.
			Artesian Honey Producers.
			B Weaver Apiaries.
			Bailey Enterprises.
			Barkman Honey.
			Basler Honey Apiary.
			Beals Honey.
			Bears Paw Apiaries.
			Beaverhead Honey.
			Bee Biz.
			Bee Haven Honey.
			Belliston Brothers Apiaries.
			Big Sky Honey.
			Bill Rhodes Honey.
			Richard E Blake.
			Curt Bronnenberg.
			Brown's Honey Farms.
			Brumley's Bees.
			Buhmann Apiaries.
			Carys Honey Farms.
			Chaparrel Honey.
			Charles Apiaries.
			Mitchell Charles.
			Collins Honey.
			Conor Apiaries.
			Coy's Honey Farm.
			Dave Nelson Apiaries.
			Delta Bee.
			Eisele's Pollination & Honey.
			Ellingsoa's.
			Elliott Curtis & Sons.
			Charles L Emmons Sr.
			Gause Honey.
			Gene Brandi Apiaries.
			Griffith Honey.
			Haff Apiaries.
			Hamilton Bee Farms.
			Hamilton Honey.
			Happie Bee.
			Harvest Honey.
			Harvey's Honey.
			Hiatt Honey.
			Hoffman Honey.
			Hollman Apiaries.
			Honey House.
			Honeybee Apiaries.
			Gary M Honl.
			Rand William Honl and Sydney Jo Honl.
			James R & Joann Smith Trust.
			Jaynes Bee Products.
			Johnston Honey Farms.
			Larry Johnston.
			Ke-An Honey.
			Kent Honeybees.
			Lake-Indianhead Honey Farms.
			Lamb's Honey Farm.

Commerce case No.	Commission case No.	Product/country	Petitioners/supporters
			Las Flores Apiaries. Mackrill Honey Farms & Sales. Raymond Marquette. Mason & Sons Honey. McCoy's Sunny South Apiaries. Merrimack Valley Apiaries & Evergreen Honey. Met 2 Honey Farm. Missouri River Honey. Mitchell Brothers Honey. Monda Honey Farm. Montana Dakota Honey. Northern Bloom Honey. Noye's Apiaries. Oakes Honey. Oakley Honey Farms. Old Mill Apiaries. Opp Honey. Oro Dulce. Peterson's "Naturally Sweet" Honey. Potoczak Bee Farms. Price Apiaries. Pure Sweet Honey Farms. Robertson Pollination Service. Robson Honey. William Robson. Rosedale Apiaries. Ryan Apiaries. Schmidt Honey Farms. Simpson Apiaries. Sioux Honey Association. Smoot Honey. Solby Honey. Stahlman Apiaries. Steve E Parks Apiaries. Stroope Bee & Honey. T&D Honey Bee. Talbott's Honey. Terry Apiaries. Thompson Apiaries. Triple A Farm. Tropical Blossom Honey. Tubbs Apiaries. Venable Wholesale. Walter L Wilson Buzz 76 Apiaries. Wiebersiek Honey Farms. Wilmer Farms. Brent J Woodworth. Wooten's Golden Queens. Yaddof Apiaries.
C–357–815	701–TA–404	Hot-Rolled Steel Products/Argentina.	Bethlehem Steel. Gallatin Steel. Independent Steelworkers. IPSCO. LTV Steel. National Steel. Nucor. Rouge Steel Co. Steel Dynamics. US Steel. United Steelworkers of America. WCI Steel Inc. Weirton Steel. Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel Corp.
C–401–401	701–TA–231	Cold-Rolled Carbon Steel Flat Products/Sweden.	Bethlehem Steel. Chaparral. US Steel.
C–401–804	701–TA–327	Cut-to-Length Carbon Steel Plate/Sweden.	Bethlehem Steel. California Steel Industries. CitiSteel USA Inc. Geneva Steel. Gulf States Steel. Inland Steel Industries. Lukens Steel.

Commerce case No.	Commission case No.	Product/country	Petitioners/supporters
			National Steel. Nextech. Sharon Steel. Theis Precision Steel Thompson Steel. US Steel. United Steelworkers of America.
C–403–802	701–TA–302	Fresh and Chilled Atlantic Salmon/Norway.	Heritage Salmon. The Coalition for Fair Atlantic Salmon Trade.
C–408–046	104–TAA–7	Sugar/EU	No petition at the Commission; Commerce service list identifies: AJ Yates. Alexander & Baldwin. American Farm Bureau Federation. American Sugar Cane League. American Sugarbeet Growers Association. Amstar Sugar. Florida Sugar Cane League. Florida Sugar Marketing and Terminal Association. H&R Brokerage. Hawaiian Agricultural Research Center. Leach Farms. Michigan Farm Bureau. Michigan Sugar. Rio Grande Valley Sugar Growers Association. Sugar Cane Growers Cooperative of Florida. Talisman Sugar. US Beet Sugar Association. United States Beet Sugar Association. United States Cane Sugar Refiners' Association.
C–412–815	701–TA–328	Cut-to-Length Carbon Steel Plate/United Kingdom.	Bethlehem Steel. California Steel Industries. Geneva Steel. Gulf States Steel. Inland Steel Industries. Lukens Steel. National Steel. Nextech. Sharon Steel. Theis Precision Steel. Thompson Steel. US Steel. United Steelworkers of America.
C–412–821	701–TA–412	Low Enriched Uranium/United Kingdom.	United States Enrichment Corp. USEC Inc.
C–421–601	701–TA–278	Fresh Cut Flowers/Netherlands	Burdette Coward. California Floral Council. Floral Trade Council. Florida Flower Association. Gold Coast Uanko Nursery. Hollandia Wholesale Florist. Manatee Fruit. Monterey Flower Farms. Topstar Nursery.
C–421–809	701–TA–411	Low Enriched Uranium/Netherlands.	United States Enrichment Corp. USEC Inc.
C–423–806	701–TA–319	Cut-to-Length Carbon Steel Plate/Belgium.	Bethlehem Steel. California Steel Industries. CitiSteel USA Inc. Geneva Steel. Gulf States Steel. Inland Steel Industries. Lukens Steel. National Steel. Nextech. Sharon Steel. Theis Precision Steel. Thompson Steel. US Steel. United Steelworkers of America.
C–423–809	701–TA–376	Stainless Steel Plate in Coils/Belgium.	Allegheny Ludlum. Armco Steel. Lukens Steel. North American Stainless.

Commerce case No.	Commission case No.	Product/country	Petitioners/supporters
			United Steelworkers of America.
C–427–603	701–TA–270	Brass Sheet and Strip/France	Allied Industrial Workers of America. American Brass. Bridgeport Brass. Chase Brass & Copper. Hussey Copper. International Association of Machinists & Aerospace Workers. Mechanics Educational Society of America (Local 56). The Miller Company. Olin. Revere Copper Products. United Steelworkers of America.
C–427–805	701–TA–315	Hot-Rolled Lead and Bismuth Carbon Steel Products/France.	Bethlehem Steel. Inland Steel Industries. USS/Kobe Steel.
C–427–810	701–TA–348	Corrosion-Resistant Carbon Steel Flat Products/France.	Armco Steel. Bethlehem Steel. California Steel Industries. Geneva Steel. Gulf States Steel. Inland Steel Industries. LTV Steel. Lukens Steel. National Steel. Nextech. Rouge Steel Co. Sharon Steel. Theis Precision Steel. Thompson Steel. US Steel. United Steelworkers of America. WCI Steel. Weirton Steel.
C–427–815	701–TA–380	Stainless Steel Sheet and Strip/France.	Allegheny Ludlum. Armco Steel. Bethlehem Steel. Butler Armco Independent Union. Carpenter Technology Corp. North American Stainless. United Steelworkers of America. Zanesville Armco Independent Organization.
C–427–817	701–TA–387	Cut-to-Length Carbon Steel Plate/France.	Bethlehem Steel. Geneva Steel. IPSCO Steel. National Steel. US Steel. United Steelworkers of America.
C–427–819	701–TA–409	Low Enriched Uranium/France ...	United States Enrichment Corp. USEC Inc.
C–428–817	701–TA–340	Cold-Rolled Carbon Steel Flat Products/Germany.	Armco Steel. Bethlehem Steel. California Steel Industries. Gulf States Steel. Inland Steel Industries. LTV Steel. National Steel. Nextech. Rouge Steel Co. Sharon Steel. Theis Precision Steel. Thompson Steel. US Steel. United Steelworkers of America. WCI Steel. Weirton Steel.
C–428–817	701–TA–349	Corrosion-Resistant Carbon Steel Flat Products/Germany.	Armco Steel. Bethlehem Steel. California Steel Industries. Geneva Steel. Gulf States Steel. Inland Steel Industries. LTV Steel. Lukens Steel.

Commerce case No.	Commission case No.	Product/country	Petitioners/supporters
			National Steel. Nextech. Rouge Steel Co. Sharon Steel. Theis Precision Steel. Thompson Steel. US Steel. United Steelworkers of America. WCI Steel. Weirton Steel.
C–428–817	701–TA–322	Cut-to-Length Carbon Steel Plate/Germany.	Bethlehem Steel. California Steel Industries. Geneva Steel. Gulf States Steel. Inland Steel Industries. Lukens Steel. National Steel. Nextech. Sharon Steel. Theis Precision Steel. Thompson Steel. US Steel. United Steelworkers of America.
C–428–829	701–TA–410	Low Enriched Uranium/Germany	United States Enrichment Corp. USEC Inc.
C–437–805	701–TA–426	Sulfanilic Acid/Hungary	Nation Ford Chemical.
C–469–004	701–TA–178	Stainless Steel Wire Rod/Spain	AL Tech Specialty Steel. Armco Steel. Carpenter Technology. Colt Industries. Cyclops. Guterl Special Steel. Joslyn Stainless Steels. Republic Steel.
C–469–804	701–TA–326	Cut-to-Length Carbon Steel Plate/Spain.	Bethlehem Steel. California Steel Industries. CitiSteel USA Inc. Geneva Steel. Gulf States Steel. Inland Steel Industries. Lukens Steel. National Steel. Nextech. Sharon Steel. Theis Precision Steel. Thompson Steel. US Steel. United Steelworkers of America.
C–475–812	701–TA–355	Grain-Oriented Silicon Electrical Steel/Italy.	Allegheny Ludlum. Armco Steel. Butler Armco Independent Union. United Steelworkers of America. Zanesville Armco Independent Union.
C–475–815	701–TA–362	Seamless Pipe/Italy	Koppel Steel. Quanex. Timken. United States Steel.
C–475–817	701–TA–364	Oil Country Tubular Goods/Italy	IPSCO. Koppel Steel. Lone Star Steel Maverick Tube. Newport Steel. North Star Steel. US Steel. USS/Kobe.
C–475–819	701–TA–365	Pasta/Italy	A Zerega's Sons. American Italian Pasta. Borden. D Merlino & Sons. Dakota Growers Pasta. Foulds. Gilster-Mary Lee. Gooch Foods.

Commerce case No.	Commission case No.	Product/country	Petitioners/supporters
			Hershey Foods.
			LaRinascente Macaroni Co.
			Pasta USA.
			Philadelphia Macaroni.
			ST Specialty Foods.
C–475–821	701–TA–373	Stainless Steel Wire Rod/Italy	AL Tech Specialty Steel.
			Carpenter Technology.
			Republic Engineered Steels.
			Talley Metals Technology.
			United Steelworkers of America.
C–475–823	701–TA–377	Stainless Steel Plate in Coils/Italy	Allegheny Ludlum.
			Armco Steel.
			J&L Specialty Steel.
			Lukens Steel.
			North American Stainless.
			United Steelworkers of America.
C–475–825	701–TA–381	Stainless Steel Sheet and Strip/ Italy.	Allegheny Ludlum.
			Armco Steel.
			Bethlehem Steel.
			Butler Armco Independent Union.
			Carpenter Technology Corp.
			J&L Specialty Steel.
			North American Stainless.
			United Steelworkers of America.
			Zanesville Armco Independent Organization.
C–475–827	701–TA–390	Cut-to-Length Carbon Steel Plate/Italy.	Bethlehem Steel.
			CitiSteel USA Inc.
			Geneva Steel.
			Gulf States Steel.
			IPSCO Steel.
			National Steel.
			US Steel.
			United Steelworkers of America.
C–475–830	701–TA–413	Stainless Steel Bar/Italy	Carpenter Technology.
			Crucible Specialty Metals.
			Electralloy.
			Empire Specialty Steel.
			Republic Technologies International.
			Slater Steels.
			United Steelworkers of America.
C–489–502	701–TA–253	Welded Carbon Steel Pipe and Tube/Turkey.	Allied Tube & Conduit.
			American Tube.
			Bernard Epps.
			Bock Industries.
			Bull Moose Tube.
			Central Steel Tube.
			Century Tube.
			Copperweld Tubing.
			Cyclops.
			Hughes Steel & Tube.
			Kaiser Steel.
			Laclede Steel.
			Maruichi American.
			Maverick Tube.
			Merchant Metals.
			Phoenix Steel.
			Pittsburgh Tube.
			Quanex.
			Sharon Tube.
			Southwestern Pipe.
			UNR-Leavitt.
			Welded Tube.
			Western Tube & Conduit.
			Wheatland Tube.
C–489–806	701–TA–366	Pasta/Turkey	A Zerega's Sons.
			American Italian Pasta.
			Borden.
			D Merlino & Sons.
			Dakota Growers Pasta.
			Foulds.
			Gilster-Mary Lee.
			Gooch Foods.
			Hershey Foods.

Commerce case No.	Commission case No.	Product/country	Petitioners/supporters
			LaRinascente Macaroni Co. Pasta USA. Philadelphia Macaroni. ST Specialty Foods.
C–507–501	N/A	Raw In-Shell Pistachios/Iran	Blackwell Land Co. Cal Pure Pistachios Inc. California Pistachio Commission. California Pistachio Orchards. Keenan Farms Inc. Kern Pistachio Hulling & Drying Co-Op. Los Rancheros de Poco Pedro. Pistachio Producers of California. TM Duche Nut Co Inc.
C–507–601	N/A	Roasted In-Shell Pistachios/Iran	Cal Pure Pistachios Inc. California Pistachio Commission. Keenan Farms Inc. Kern Pistachio Hulling & Drying Co-Op. Pistachio Producers of California. TM Duche Nut Co Inc.
C–508–605	701–TA–286	Industrial Phosphoric Acid/Israel.	Albright & Wilson. FMC. Hydrite Chemical. Monsanto. Stauffer Chemical.
C–533–063	303–TA–13	Iron Metal Castings/India	Campbell Foundry. Le Baron Foundry. Municipal Castings. Neenah Foundry. Pinkerton Foundry. US Foundry & Manufacturing. Vulcan Foundry.
C–533–807	701–TA–318	Sulfanilic Acid/India	R–M Industries.
C–533–818	701–TA–388	Cut-to-Length Carbon Steel Plate/India.	Bethlehem Steel. CitiSteel USA Inc. Geneva Steel. Gulf States Steel. IPSCO Steel. National Steel. Tuscaloosa Steel. US Steel. United Steelworkers of America.
C–533–821	701–TA–405	Hot-Rolled Steel Products/India	Bethlehem Steel. Gallatin Steel. Independent Steelworkers. IPSCO. LTV Steel. National Steel. Nucor. Rouge Steel Co. Steel Dynamics. US Steel. United Steelworkers of America. WCI Steel Inc. Weirton Steel. Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel Corp.
C–533–825	701–TA–415	Polyethylene Terephthalate Film, Sheet and Strip (PET Film)/India.	DuPont Teijin Films. Mitsubishi Polyester Film LLC. SKC America Inc. Toray Plastics (America).
C–533–829	701–TA–432	Prestressed Concrete Steel Wire Strand/India.	American Spring Wire Corp. Insteel Wire Products Co. Sivaco Georgia LLC. Strand Tech Martin Inc. Sumiden Wire Products Corp.
C–533–839	701–TA–437	Carbazole Violet Pigment 23/India.	Allegheny Color Corp. Barker Fine Color Inc. Clariant Corp. Nation Ford Chemical Co. Sun Chemical Co.
C–533–844	701–TA–442	Certain Lined Paper School Supplies/India.	Fay Paper Products Inc. MeadWestvaco Consumer & Office Products. Norcom Inc. Pacon Corp.

Commerce case No.	Commission case No.	Product/country	Petitioners/supporters
			Roaring Spring Blank Book Co. Top Flight Inc. United Steel, Paper and Forestry, Rubber, Manufacturing, Energy, Allied Industrial and Service Workers International Union, AFL–CIO–CLC (USW).
C–535–001	701–TA–202	Cotton Shop Towels/Pakistan	Milliken.
C–549–818	701–TA–408	Hot-Rolled Steel Products/Thailand.	Bethlehem Steel. Gallatin Steel. Independent Steelworkers. IPSCO. LTV Steel. National Steel. Nucor. Rouge Steel Co. Steel Dynamics. US Steel. United Steelworkers of America. WCI Steel Inc. Weirton Steel. Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel Corp.
C–560–806	701–TA–389	Cut-to-Length Carbon Steel Plate/Indonesia.	Bethlehem Steel. CitiSteel USA Inc. Geneva Steel. Gulf States Steel. IPSCO Steel. National Steel. Tuscaloosa Steel. US Steel. United Steelworkers of America.
C–560–813	701–TA–406	Hot-Rolled Steel Products/Indonesia.	Bethlehem Steel Gallatin Steel. Independent Steelworkers. IPSCO. LTV Steel. National Steel. Nucor. Rouge Steel Co. Steel Dynamics. US Steel. United Steelworkers of America. WCI Steel Inc. Weirton Steel. Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel Corp.
C–560–819	701–TA–443	Certain Lined Paper School Supplies/Indonesia.	Fay Paper Products Inc. MeadWestvaco Consumer & Office Products. Norcom Inc. Pacon Corp. Roaring Spring Blank Book Co. Top Flight Inc. United Steel, Paper and Forestry, Rubber, Manufacturing, Energy, Allied Industrial and Service Workers International Union, AFL–CIO–CLC (USW).
C–580–602	701–TA–267	Top-of-the-Stove Stainless Steel Cooking Ware/Korea.	Farberware. Regal Ware. Revere Copper & Brass. WearEver/Proctor Silex.
C–580–818	701–TA–342	Cold-Rolled Carbon Steel Flat Products/Korea.	Armco Steel. Bethlehem Steel. California Steel Industries. Gulf States Steel. Inland Steel Industries. LTV Steel. National Steel. Nextech. Rouge Steel Co. Sharon Steel. Theis Precision Steel. Thompson Steel. US Steel. United Steelworkers of America. WCI Steel. Weirton Steel.

Commerce case No.	Commission case No.	Product/country	Petitioners/supporters
C–580–818	701–TA–350	Corrosion-Resistant Carbon Steel Flat Products/ Korea.	Armco Steel. Bethlehem Steel. California Steel Industries. Geneva Steel. Gulf States Steel. Inland Steel Industries. LTV Steel. Lukens Steel. National Steel. Nextech. Rouge Steel Co. Sharon Steel. Theis Precision Steel. Thompson Steel. US Steel. United Steelworkers of America. WCI Steel. Weirton Steel.
C–580–835	701–TA–382	Stainless Steel Sheet and Strip/ Korea.	Allegheny Ludlum. Armco Steel. Bethlehem Steel. Butler Armco Independent Union. Carpenter Technology Corp. J&L Specialty Steel. North American Stainless. United Steelworkers of America. Zanesville Armco Independent Organization.
C–580–837	701–TA–391	Cut-to-Length Carbon Steel Plate/Korea.	Bethlehem Steel. CitiSteel USA Inc. Geneva Steel. Gulf States Steel. IPSCO Steel. National Steel. Tuscaloosa Steel. US Steel. United Steelworkers of America.
C–580–842	701–TA–401	Structural Steel Beams/Korea	Northwestern Steel and Wire. Nucor. Nucor-Yamato Steel. TXI-Chaparral Steel. United Steelworkers of America.
C–580–851	701–TA–431	DRAMs and DRAM Modules/ Korea.	Dominion Semiconductor LLC/Micron Technology Inc. Infineon Technologies Richmond LP. Micron Technology Inc.
C–583–604	701–TA–268	Top-of-the-Stove Stainless Steel Cooking Ware/Taiwan.	Farberware. Regal Ware. Revere Copper & Brass. WearEver/Proctor Silex.
C–791–806	701–TA–379	Stainless Steel Plate in Coils/ South Africa.	Allegheny Ludlum. Armco Steel. J&L Specialty Steel. Lukens Steel. North American Stainless. United Steelworkers of America.
C–791–810	701–TA–407	Hot-Rolled Steel Products/South Africa.	Bethlehem Steel. Gallatin Steel. Independent Steelworkers. IPSCO. LTV Steel. National Steel. Nucor. Rouge Steel Co. Steel Dynamics. US Steel. United Steelworkers of America. WCI Steel Inc. Weirton Steel. Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel Corp.
A–331–802	731–TA–1065	Certain Frozen Warmwater Shrimp and Prawns/Ecuador.	Petitioners/Supporters for all six cases listed: Abadie, Al J.
A–351–838	731–TA–1063	Certain Frozen Warmwater Shrimp and Prawns/Brazil.	Abadie, Anthony. Abner, Charles.

Commerce case No.	Commission case No.	Product/country	Petitioners/supporters
A–533–840	731–TA–1066	Certain Frozen Warmwater Shrimp and Prawns/ India.	Abraham, Steven. Abshire, Gabriel J.
A–549–822	731–TA–1067	Certain Frozen Warmwater Shrimp and Prawns/ Thailand.	Ackerman, Dale J. Acosta, Darryl L.
A–552–802	731–TA–1068	Certain Frozen Warmwater Shrimp and Prawns/Vietnam.	Acosta, Jerry J Sr. Acosta, Leonard C.
A–570–893	731–TA–1064	Certain Frozen Warmwater Shrimp and Prawns/China.	Acosta, Wilson Pula Sr. Adam, Denise T. Adam, Michael A. Adam, Richard B Jr. Adam, Sherry P. Adam, William E. Adam, Alcide J Jr. Adams, Dudley. Adams, Elizabeth L. Adams, Ervin. Adams, Ervin. Adams, George E. Adams, Hursy J. Adams, James Arthur. Adams, Kelly Adams, Lawrence J Jr. Adams, Randy. Adams, Ritchie. Adams, Steven A. Adams, Ted J. Adams, Tim. Adams, Whitney P Jr. Agoff, Ralph J. Aguilar, Rikardo. Aguillard, Roddy G. Alario, Don Ray. Alario, Nat. Alario, Pete J. Alario, Timmy Albert, Craig J. Albert, Junior J. Alexander, Everett O. Alexander, Robert F Jr. Alexie, Benny J. Alexie, Corkey A. Alexie, Dolphy. Alexie, Felix Jr. Alexie, Gwendolyn. Alexie, John J. Alexie, John V. Alexie, Larry J Sr. Alexie, Larry Jr. Alexie, Vincent L Jr. Alexis, Barry S. Alexis, Craig W. Alexis, Micheal. Alexis, Monique. Alfonso, Anthony E Jr. Alfonso, Jesse. Alfonso, Nicholas. Alfonso, Paul Anthony. Alfonso, Randy. Alfonso, Terry S Jr. Alfonso, Vernon Jr. Alfonso, Yvette Alimia, Angelo A Jr. Allemand, Dean J. Allen, Annie. Allen, Carolyn Sue. Allen, Jackie. Allen, Robin Allen, Wayne. Allen, Wilbur L. Allen, Willie J III. Allen, Willie Sr. Alphonso, John Ancalade, Leo J.

Commerce case No.	Commission case No.	Product/country	Petitioners/supporters
			Ancar, Claudene.
			Ancar, Jerry T.
			Ancar, Joe C.
			Ancar, Merlin Sr.
			Ancar, William Sr.
			Ancelet, Gerald Ray
			Anderson, Andrew David.
			Anderson, Ernest W.
			Anderson, Jerry.
			Anderson, John.
			Anderson, Lynwood.
			Anderson, Melinda Rene.
			Anderson, Michael Brian.
			Anderson, Ronald L Sr.
			Anderson, Ronald Louis Jr.
			Andonie, Miguel.
			Andrews, Anthony R.
			Andry, Janice M.
			Andry, Rondey S.
			Angelle, Louis.
			Anglada, Eugene Sr.
			Ansardi, Lester.
			Anselmi, Darren.
			Aparicio, Alfred.
			Aparicio, David.
			Aparicio, Ernest.
			Arabie, Georgia P.
			Arabie, Joseph.
			Arcement, Craig J.
			Arcement, Lester C.
			Arcemont, Donald Sr.
			Arceneaux, Matthew J.
			Arceneaux, Michael K.
			Areas, Christopher J.
			Armbruster, John III.
			Armbruster, Paula D.
			Armstrong, Jude Jr.
			Arnesen, George.
			Arnold, Lonnie L Jr.
			Arnona, Joseph T.
			Arnondin, Robert.
			Arthur, Brenda J.
			Assavedo, Floyd.
			Atwood, Gregory Kenneth.
			Au, Chow D.
			Au, Robert.
			Aucoin, Dewey F.
			Aucoin, Earl.
			Aucoin, Laine A.
			Aucoin, Perry J.
			Austin, Dennis.
			Austin, Dennis J.
			Authement, Brice.
			Authement, Craig L.
			Authement, Dion J.
			Authement, Gordon.
			Authement, Lance M.
			Authement, Larry.
			Authement, Larry Sr.
			Authement, Roger J.
			Authement, Sterling P.
			Autin, Bobby.
			Autin, Bruce J.
			Autin, Kenneth D.
			Autin, Marvin J.
			Autin, Paul F Jr.
			Autin, Roy.
			Avenel, Albert J Jr.
			Ba Wells, Tran Thi.
			Babb, Conny.
			Babin, Brad.
			Babin, Joey L.
			Babin, Klint.

Commerce case No.	Commission case No.	Product/country	Petitioners/supporters
			Babin, Molly.
			Babin, Norman J.
			Babineaux, Kirby.
			Babineaux, Vicki.
			Bach, Ke Van.
			Bach, Reo Long.
			Backman, Benny.
			Badeaux, Todd.
			Baham, Dewayne.
			Bailey, Albert.
			Bailey, Antoine III.
			Bailey, David B Sr.
			Bailey, Don.
			Baker, Clarence.
			Baker, Donald Earl.
			Baker, James.
			Baker, Kenneth.
			Baker, Ronald J.
			Balderas, Antonio.
			Baldwin, Richard Prentiss.
			Ballard, Albert.
			Ballas, Barbara A.
			Ballas, Charles J.
			Baltz, John F.
			Ban, John.
			Bang, Bruce K.
			Barbaree, Joe W.
			Barbe, Mark A and Cindy.
			Barber, Louie W Jr.
			Barber, Louie W Sr.
			Barbier, Percy T.
			Barbour, Raymond A.
			Bargainear, James E.
			Barisich, George A.
			Barisich, Joseph J.
			Barnette, Earl.
			Barnhill, Nathan.
			Barrios, Clarence.
			Barrios, Corbert J.
			Barrios, Corbert M
			Barrios, David.
			Barrios, John.
			Barrios, Shane James.
			Barrois, Angela Gail.
			Barrois, Dana A.
			Barrois, Tracy James.
			Barrois, Wendell Jude Jr.
			Barthe, Keith Sr.
			Barthelemy, Allen M.
			Barthelemy, John A.
			Barthelemy, Rene T Sr.
			Barthelemy, Walter A Jr.
			Bartholomew, Mitchell.
			Bartholomew, Neil W.
			Bartholomew, Thomas E.
			Bartholomew, Wanda C.
			Basse, Donald J Sr.
			Bates, Mark
			Bates, Ted Jr.
			Bates, Vernon Jr.
			Battle, Louis.
			Baudoin, Drake J.
			Baudoin, Murphy A.
			Baudouin, Stephen.
			Bauer, Gary.
			Baye, Glen P.
			Bean, Charles A.
			Beazley, William E.
			Becnel, Glenn J.
			Becnel, Kent.
			Beecher, Carold F.
			Beechler, Ronald.
			Bell, James E.

Commerce case No.	Commission case No.	Product/country	Petitioners/supporters
			Bell, Ronald A.
			Bellanger, Arnold.
			Bellanger, Clifton.
			Bellanger, Scott J.
			Belsome, Derrell M.
			Belsome, Karl M.
			Bennett, Cecil A Jr.
			Bennett, Gary Lynn.
			Bennett, Irin Jr.
			Bennett, James W Jr.
			Bennett, Louis.
			Benoit, Francis J.
			Benoit, Nicholas L.
			Benoit, Paula T.
			Benoit, Tenna J Jr.
			Benton, Walter T.
			Berger, Ray W.
			Bergeron, Alfred Scott
			Bergeron, Jeff
			Bergeron, Nolan A.
			Bergeron, Ulysses J.
			Bernard, Lamont L.
			Berner, Mark J.
			Berthelot, Gerard J Sr.
			Berthelot, James A.
			Berthelot, Myron J.
			Bertrand, Jerl C.
			Beverung, Keith J.
			Bianchini, Raymond W.
			Bickham, Leo E.
			Bienvenu, Charles.
			Biggs, Jerry W Sr.
			Bigler, Delbert.
			Billington, Richard.
			Billiot, Alfredia.
			Billiot, Arthur.
			Billiot, Aubrey.
			Billiot, Barell J.
			Billiot, Betty.
			Billiot, Bobby J.
			Billiot, Brian K.
			Billiot, Cassidy.
			Billiot, Charles Sr.
			Billiot, Chris J Sr.
			Billiot, E J E.
			Billiot, Earl W Sr.
			Billiot, Ecton L.
			Billiot, Emary.
			Billiot, Forest Jr.
			Billiot, Gerald
			Billiot, Harold J.
			Billiot, Jacco A.
			Billiot, Jake A.
			Billiot, James Jr.
			Billiot, Joseph S Jr.
			Billiot, Laurence V.
			Billiot, Leonard F Jr.
			Billiot, Lisa.
			Billiot, Mary L.
			Billiot, Paul J Sr.
			Billiot, Shirley L.
			Billiot, Steve M.
			Billiot, Thomas Adam.
			Billiot, Thomas Sr.
			Billiot, Wenceslaus Jr.
			Billiott, Alexander J.
			Biron, Yale.
			Black, William C.
			Blackston, Larry E.
			Blackwell, Wade H III.
			Blackwell, Wade H Jr.
			Blanchard, Albert.
			Blanchard, Andrew J.

Commerce case No.	Commission case No.	Product/country	Petitioners/supporters
			Blanchard, Billy J.
			Blanchard, Cyrus.
			Blanchard, Daniel A.
			Blanchard, Dean.
			Blanchard, Douglas Jr.
			Blanchard, Dwayne.
			Blanchard, Elgin.
			Blanchard, Gilbert.
			Blanchard, Jade.
			Blanchard, James.
			Blanchard, John F Jr.
			Blanchard, Katie.
			Blanchard, Kelly.
			Blanchard, Matt Joseph.
			Blanchard, Michael.
			Blanchard, Quentin Timothy.
			Blanchard, Roger Sr.
			Blanchard, Walton H Jr.
			Bland, Quyen T.
			Blouin, Roy A.
			Blume, Jack Jr.
			Bodden, Arturo.
			Bodden, Jasper.
			Bollinger, Donald E.
			Bolotte, Darren W.
			Bolton, Larry F.
			Bondi, Paul J.
			Bonvillain, Jimmy J.
			Bonvillian, Donna M.
			Boone, Clifton Felix
			Boone, Donald F II.
			Boone, Donald F III (Ricky).
			Boone, Gregory T.
			Boquet, Noriss P Jr.
			Boquet, Wilfred Jr.
			Bordelon, Glenn Sr.
			Bordelon, James P.
			Bordelon, Shelby P.
			Borden, Benny.
			Borne, Crystal.
			Borne, Dina L.
			Borne, Edward Joseph Jr.
			Borne, Edward Sr.
			Bosarge, Hubert Lawrence.
			Bosarge, Robert.
			Bosarge, Sandra.
			Bosarge, Steve.
			Boudlauch, Durel A Jr.
			Boudoin, Larry Terrell.
			Boudoin, Nathan.
			Boudreaux, Brent J.
			Boudreaux, Elvin J III.
			Boudreaux, James C Jr.
			Boudreaux, James N.
			Boudreaux, Jessie.
			Boudreaux, Leroy A.
			Boudreaux, Mark.
			Boudreaux, Paul Sr.
			Boudreaux, Richard D.
			Boudreaux, Ronald Sr.
			Boudreaux, Sally.
			Boudreaux, Veronica.
			Boudwin, Dwayne.
			Boudwin, Jewel James Sr.
			Boudwin, Wayne.
			Bouise, Norman.
			Boulet, Irwin J Jr.
			Boullion, Debra.
			Bourg, Allen T.
			Bourg, Benny.
			Bourg, Chad J.
			Bourg, Channon.
			Bourg, Chris.

Commerce case No.	Commission case No.	Product/country	Petitioners/supporters
			Bourg, Douglas.
			Bourg, Glenn A.
			Bourg, Jearmie Sr.
			Bourg, Kent A.
			Bourg, Mark.
			Bourg, Nolan P.
			Bourg, Ricky J.
			Bourgeois, Albert P.
			Bourgeois, Brian J Jr.
			Bourgeois, Daniel.
			Bourgeois, Dwayne.
			Bourgeois, Jake.
			Bourgeois, Johnny M.
			Bourgeois, Johnny M Jr.
			Bourgeois, Leon A.
			Bourgeois, Louis A.
			Bourgeois, Merrie E.
			Bourgeois, Randy P.
			Bourgeois, Reed.
			Bourgeois, Webley
			Bourn, Chris.
			Bourque, Murphy Paul.
			Bourque, Ray.
			Bousegard, Duvic Jr.
			Boutte, Manuel J Jr.
			Bouvier, Colbert A II.
			Bouzigard, Dale J.
			Bouzigard, Edgar J III.
			Bouzigard, Eeris.
			Bowers, Harold.
			Bowers, Tommy.
			Boyd, David E Sr.
			Boyd, Elbert.
			Boykin, Darren L.
			Boykin, Thomas Carol.
			Bradley, James.
			Brady, Brian.
			Brandhurst, Kay.
			Brandhurst, Ray E Sr.
			Brandhurst, Raymond J
			Braneff, David G.
			Brannan, William P.
			Branom, Donald James Jr.
			Braud, James M.
			Brazan, Frank J.
			Breaud, Irvin F Jr.
			Breaux, Barbara.
			Breaux, Brian J.
			Breaux, Charlie M.
			Breaux, Clifford.
			Breaux, Colin E.
			Breaux, Daniel Jr.
			Breaux, Larry J.
			Breaux, Robert J Jr.
			Breaux, Shelby.
			Briscoe, Robert F Jr.
			Britsch, L D Jr.
			Broussard, Dwayne E.
			Broussard, Eric.
			Broussard, Keith.
			Broussard, Larry.
			Broussard, Mark A.
			Broussard, Roger David.
			Broussard, Roger R.
			Broussard, Steve P.
			Brown, Cindy B.
			Brown, Colleen.
			Brown, Donald G.
			Brown, John W.
			Brown, Paul R.
			Brown, Ricky.
			Brown, Toby H.
			Bruce, Adam J.

Commerce case No.	Commission case No.	Product/country	Petitioners/supporters
			Bruce, Adam J Jr.
			Bruce, Bob R.
			Bruce, Daniel M Sr.
			Bruce, Eli T Sr.
			Bruce, Emelda L.
			Bruce, Gary J Sr.
			Bruce, James P.
			Bruce, Lester J Jr.
			Bruce, Margie L.
			Bruce, Mary P.
			Bruce, Nathan.
			Bruce, Robert.
			Bruce, Russell.
			Brudnock, Peter Sr.
			Brunet, Elton J.
			Brunet, Joseph A.
			Brunet, Joseph A.
			Brunet, Levy J Jr.
			Brunet, Raymond Sr.
			Bryan, David N.
			Bryant, Ina Fay V.
			Bryant, Jack D Sr.
			Bryant, James Larry.
			Buford, Ernest.
			Bui, Ben.
			Bui, Dich.
			Bui, Dung Thi.
			Bui, Huong T.
			Bui, Ngan.
			Bui, Nhuan.
			Bui, Nuoi Van.
			Bui, Tai.
			Bui, Tien.
			Bui, Tommy.
			Bui, Xuan and De Nguyen.
			Bui, Xuanmai.
			Bull, Delbert E.
			Bundy, Belvina (Kenneth).
			Bundy, Kenneth Sr.
			Bundy, Nicky.
			Bundy, Ronald J.
			Bundy, Ronnie J.
			Buquet, John Jr.
			Buras, Clayton M.
			Buras, Leander.
			Buras, Robert M Jr.
			Buras, Waylon J.
			Burlett, Elliott C.
			Burlett, John C Jr.
			Burnell, Charles B.
			Burnell, Charles R.
			Burnham, Deanna Lea.
			Burns, Stuart E.
			Burroughs, Lindsey Hilton Jr.
			Burton, Ronnie.
			Busby, Hardy E.
			Busby, Tex H.
			Busch, RC.
			Bush, Robert A.
			Bussey, Tyler.
			Butcher, Dorothy.
			Butcher, Rocky J.
			Butler, Albert A.
			Butler, Aline M.
			Bychurch, Johnny.
			Bychurch, Johnny Jr.
			Cabanilla, Alex.
			Caboz, Jose Santos.
			Cacioppo, Anthony Jr.
			Caddell, David.
			Cadiere, Mae Quick.
			Cadiere, Ronald J.
			Cahill, Jack.

Commerce case No.	Commission case No.	Product/country	Petitioners/supporters
			Caillouet, Stanford Jr.
			Caison, Jerry Lane Jr.
			Calcagno, Stephen Paul Sr.
			Calderone, John S.
			Callahan, Gene P Sr.
			Callahan, Michael J.
			Callahan, Russell.
			Callais, Ann.
			Callais, Franklin D.
			Callais, Gary D.
			Callais, Michael.
			Callais, Michael.
			Callais, Sandy.
			Callais, Terrence.
			Camardelle, Anna M.
			Camardelle, Chris J.
			Camardelle, David.
			Camardelle, Edward J III.
			Camardelle, Edward J Jr.
			Camardelle, Harris A.
			Camardelle, Knowles.
			Camardelle, Noel T.
			Camardelle, Tilman J.
			Caminita, John A III.
			Campo, Donald Paul.
			Campo, Kevin.
			Campo, Nicholas J.
			Campo, Roy.
			Campo, Roy Sr.
			Camus, Ernest M Jr.
			Canova, Carl.
			Cantrelle, Alvin.
			Cantrelle, Eugene J.
			Cantrelle, Otis A Sr.
			Cantrelle, Otis Jr (Buddy).
			Cantrelle, Philip A.
			Cantrelle, Tate Joseph.
			Canty, Robert Jamies.
			Cao, Anna.
			Cao, Billy.
			Cao, Billy Viet.
			Cao, Binh Quang.
			Cao, Chau.
			Cao, Dan Dien.
			Cao, Dung Van.
			Cao, Gio Van.
			Cao, Hiep A.
			Cao, Linh Huyen.
			Cao, Nghia Thi.
			Cao, Nhieu V.
			Cao, Si-Van.
			Cao, Thanh Kim.
			Cao, Tuong Van.
			Carinhas, Jack G Jr.
			Carl, Joseph Allen.
			Carlos, Gregory.
			Carlos, Irvin.
			Carmadelle, David J.
			Carmadelle, Larry G.
			Carmadelle, Rudy J.
			Carrere, Anthony T Jr.
			Carrier, Larry J.
			Caruso, Michael.
			Casanova, David W Sr.
			Cassagne, Alphonse G III.
			Cassagne, Alphonse G IV.
			Cassidy, Mark.
			Casso, Joseph.
			Castelin, Gilbert.
			Castelin, Sharon.
			Castellanos, Raul L.
			Castelluccio, John A Jr.
			Castille, Joshua.

Commerce case No.	Commission case No.	Product/country	Petitioners/supporters
			Caulfield, Adolph Jr.
			Caulfield, Hope.
			Caulfield, James M Jr.
			Caulfield, Jean.
			Cepriano, Salvador.
			Cerdes, Julius W Jr.
			Cerise, Marla.
			Chabert, John.
			Chaisson, Dean J.
			Chaisson, Henry.
			Chaisson, Vincent A.
			Chaix, Thomas B III.
			Champagne, Brian.
			Champagne, Harold P.
			Champagne, Kenton.
			Champagne, Leon J.
			Champagne, Leroy A.
			Champagne, Lori.
			Champagne, Timmy D.
			Champagne, Willard.
			Champlin, Kim J.
			Chance, Jason R.
			Chancey, Jeff.
			Chapa, Arturo.
			Chaplin Robert G Sr.
			Chaplin, Saxby Stowe.
			Charles, Christopher.
			Charpentier, Allen J.
			Charpentier, Alvin J.
			Charpentier, Daniel J.
			Charpentier, Lawrence.
			Charpentier, Linton.
			Charpentier, Melanie.
			Charpentier, Murphy Jr.
			Charpentier, Robert J.
			Chartier, Michelle.
			Chau, Minh Huu.
			Chauvin, Anthony.
			Chauvin, Anthony P Jr.
			Chauvin, Carey M.
			Chauvin, David James.
			Chauvin, James E.
			Chauvin, Kimberly Kay.
			Cheeks, Alton Bruce.
			Cheers, Elwood.
			Chenier, Ricky.
			Cheramie, Alan.
			Cheramie, Alan J Jr.
			Cheramie, Alton J.
			Cheramie, Berwick Jr.
			Cheramie, Berwick Sr.
			Cheramie, Daniel James Sr.
			Cheramie, Danny.
			Cheramie, David J.
			Cheramie, David P.
			Cheramie, Dickey J.
			Cheramie, Donald.
			Cheramie, Enola.
			Cheramie, Flint.
			Cheramie, Harold L.
			Cheramie, Harry J Sr.
			Cheramie, Harry Jr.
			Cheramie, Harvey Jr.
			Cheramie, Harvey Sr.
			Cheramie, Henry J Sr.
			Cheramie, James A.
			Cheramie, James P.
			Cheramie, Jody P.
			Cheramie, Joey J.
			Cheramie, Johnny.
			Cheramie, Joseph A.
			Cheramie, Lee Allen.
			Cheramie, Linton J.

Commerce case No.	Commission case No.	Product/country	Petitioners/supporters
			Cheramie, Mark A.
			Cheramie, Murphy J.
			Cheramie, Nathan A Sr.
			Cheramie, Neddy P.
			Cheramie, Nicky J.
			Cheramie, Ojess M.
			Cheramie, Paris P.
			Cheramie, Robbie.
			Cheramie, Rodney E Jr.
			Cheramie, Ronald.
			Cheramie, Roy.
			Cheramie, Roy A.
			Cheramie, Sally K.
			Cheramie, Terry J.
			Cheramie, Terry Jr.
			Cheramie, Timmy.
			Cheramie, Tina.
			Cheramie, Todd M.
			Cheramie, Tommy.
			Cheramie, Wayne A.
			Cheramie, Wayne A Jr.
			Cheramie, Wayne F Sr.
			Cheramie, Wayne J.
			Cheramie, Webb Jr.
			Chevalier, Mitch.
			Chew, Thomas J.
			Chhun, Samantha.
			Chiasson, Jody J.
			Chiasson, Manton P Jr.
			Chiasson, Michael P.
			Childress, Gordon.
			Chisholm, Arthur.
			Chisholm, Henry Jr.
			Christen, David Jr.
			Christen, Vernon.
			Christmas, John T Jr.
			Chung, Long V.
			Ciaccio, Vance.
			Cibilic, Bozidar.
			Cieutat, John.
			Cisneros, Albino.
			Ciuffi, Michael L.
			Clark, James M.
			Clark, Jennings.
			Clark, Mark A.
			Clark, Ricky L.
			Cobb, Michael A.
			Cochran, Jimmy.
			Coleman, Ernest.
			Coleman, Freddie Jr.
			Colletti, Rodney A.
			Collier, Ervin J.
			Collier, Wade.
			Collins, Bernard J.
			Collins, Bruce J Jr.
			Collins, Donald.
			Collins, Earline.
			Collins, Eddie F Jr.
			Collins, Jack.
			Collins, Jack.
			Collins, Julius.
			Collins, Lawson Bruce Sr.
			Collins, Lindy S Jr.
			Collins, Logan A Jr.
			Collins, Robert.
			Collins, Timmy P.
			Collins, Vendon Jr.
			Collins, Wilbert Jr.
			Collins, Woodrow.
			Colson, Chris and Michelle.
			Comardelle, Michael J.
			Comeaux, Allen J.
			Compeaux, Curtis J.

Commerce case No.	Commission case No.	Product/country	Petitioners/supporters
			Compeaux, Gary P.
			Compeaux, Harris.
			Cone, Jody.
			Contreras, Mario.
			Cook, Edwin A Jr.
			Cook, Edwin A Sr.
			Cook, Joshua.
			Cook, Larry R Sr.
			Cook, Scott.
			Cook, Theodore D.
			Cooksey, Ernest Neal.
			Cooper, Acy J III.
			Cooper, Acy J Jr.
			Cooper, Acy Sr.
			Cooper, Christopher W.
			Cooper, Jon C.
			Cooper, Marla F.
			Cooper, Vincent J.
			Copeman, John R.
			Corley, Ronald E.
			Cornett, Eddie.
			Cornwall, Roger.
			Cortez, Brenda M.
			Cortez, Cathy.
			Cortez, Curtis.
			Cortez, Daniel P.
			Cortez, Edgar.
			Cortez, Keith J.
			Cortez, Leslie J.
			Cosse, Robert K.
			Coston, Clayton.
			Cotsovolos, John Gordon.
			Coulon, Allen J Jr.
			Coulon, Allen J Sr.
			Coulon, Amy M.
			Coulon, Cleveland F.
			Coulon, Darrin M.
			Coulon, Don.
			Coulon, Earline N.
			Coulon, Ellis Jr.
			Coursey, John W.
			Courville, Ronnie P.
			Cover, Darryl L.
			Cowdrey, Michael Dudley.
			Cowdrey, Michael Nelson.
			Crain, Michael T.
			Crawford, Bryan D.
			Crawford, Steven J.
			Creamer, Quention.
			Credeur, Todd A Sr.
			Credeur, Tony J.
			Creppel, Carlton.
			Creppel, Catherine.
			Creppel, Craig Anthony.
			Creppel, Freddy.
			Creppel, Isadore Jr.
			Creppel, Julinne G III.
			Creppel, Kenneth.
			Creppel, Kenneth.
			Creppel, Nathan J Jr.
			Creppell, Michel P.
			Cristina, Charles J.
			Crochet, Sterling James.
			Crochet, Tony J.
			Crosby, Benjy J.
			Crosby, Darlene.
			Crosby, Leonard W Jr.
			Crosby, Ted J.
			Crosby, Thomas.
			Crum, Lonnie.
			Crum, Tommy Lloyd.
			Cruz, Jesus.
			Cubbage, Melinda T.

Commerce case No.	Commission case No.	Product/country	Petitioners/supporters
			Cuccia, Anthony J.
			Cuccia, Anthony J Jr.
			Cuccia, Kevin.
			Cumbie, Bryan E.
			Cure, Mike.
			Curole, Keith J.
			Curole, Kevin P.
			Curole, Margaret B.
			Curole, Willie P Jr.
			Cutrer, Jason C.
			Cvitanovich, T.
			Daigle, Alfred.
			Daigle, Cleve and Nona.
			Daigle, David John.
			Daigle, EJ.
			Daigle, Glenn.
			Daigle, Jamie J.
			Daigle, Jason.
			Daigle, Kirk.
			Daigle, Leonard P.
			Daigle, Lloyd.
			Daigle, Louis J.
			Daigle, Melanie.
			Daigle, Michael J.
			Daigle, Michael Wayne and JoAnn.
			Daisy, Jeff.
			Dale, Cleveland L.
			Dang, Ba.
			Dang, Dap.
			Dang, David.
			Dang, Duong.
			Dang, Khang.
			Dang, Khang and Tam Phan.
			Dang, Loan Thi.
			Dang, Minh.
			Dang, Minh Van.
			Dang, Son.
			Dang, Tao Kevin.
			Dang, Thang Duc.
			Dang, Thien Van.
			Dang, Thuong.
			Dang, Thuy.
			Dang, Van D.
			Daniels, David.
			Daniels, Henry.
			Daniels, Leslie.
			Danos, Albert Sr.
			Danos, James A.
			Danos, Jared.
			Danos, Oliver J.
			Danos, Ricky P.
			Danos, Rodney.
			Danos, Timothy A.
			d'Antignac, Debi.
			d'Antignac, Jack.
			Dantin, Archie A.
			Dantin, Mark S Sr.
			Dantin, Stephen Jr.
			Dao, Paul.
			Dao, Vang.
			Dao-Nguyen, Chrysti.
			Darda, Albert L Jr.
			Darda, Gertrude.
			Darda, Herbert.
			Darda, J C.
			Darda, Jeremy.
			Darda, Tammy.
			Darda, Trudy.
			Dardar, Alvin.
			Dardar, Basile J.
			Dardar, Basile Sr.
			Dardar, Cindy.
			Dardar, David.

Commerce case No.	Commission case No.	Product/country	Petitioners/supporters
			Dardar, Donald S.
			Dardar, Edison J Sr.
			Dardar, Gayle Picou.
			Dardar, Gilbert B.
			Dardar, Gilbert Sr.
			Dardar, Isadore J Jr.
			Dardar, Jacqueline.
			Dardar, Jonathan M.
			Dardar, Lanny.
			Dardar, Larry J.
			Dardar, Many.
			Dardar, Neal A.
			Dardar, Norbert.
			Dardar, Patti V.
			Dardar, Percy B Sr.
			Dardar, Rose.
			Dardar, Rusty J.
			Dardar, Samuel.
			Dardar, Summersgill.
			Dardar, Terry P.
			Dardar, Toney M Jr.
			Dardar, Toney Sr.
			Dargis, Stephen M.
			Dassau, Louis.
			David, Philip J Jr.
			Davis, Cliff.
			Davis, Daniel A.
			Davis, Danny A.
			Davis, James.
			Davis, John W.
			Davis, Joseph D.
			Davis, Michael Steven.
			Davis, Ronald B.
			Davis, William T Jr.
			Davis, William Theron.
			Dawson, JT.
			de la Cruz, Avery T.
			Dean, Ilene L.
			Dean, John N.
			Dean, Stephen.
			DeBarge, Brian K.
			DeBarge, Sherry.
			DeBarge, Thomas W.
			Decoursey, John.
			Dedon, Walter.
			Deere, Daryl.
			Deere, David E.
			Deere, Dennis H.
			Defelice, Robin.
			Defelice, Tracie L.
			DeHart, Ashton J Sr.
			Dehart, Bernard J.
			Dehart, Blair.
			Dehart, Clevis.
			Dehart, Clevis Jr.
			DeHart, Curtis P Sr.
			Dehart, Eura Sr.
			Dehart, Ferrell John.
			Dehart, Leonard M.
			DeHart, Troy.
			DeJean, Chris N Jr.
			DeJean, Chris N Sr.
			Dekemel, Bonnie D.
			Dekemel, Wm J Jr.
			Delande, Paul.
			Delande, Ten Chie.
			Delatte, Michael J Sr.
			Delaune, Kip M.
			Delaune, Thomas J.
			Delaune, Todd J.
			Delcambre, Carroll A.
			Delgado, Jesse.
			Delino, Carlton.

Commerce case No.	Commission case No.	Product/country	Petitioners/supporters
			Delino, Lorene.
			Deloach, Stephen W Jr.
			DeMoll, Herman J Jr.
			DeMoll, Herman J Sr.
			DeMoll, James C Jr.
			DeMoll, Ralph.
			DeMoll, Robert C.
			DeMoll, Terry R.
			DeMolle, Freddy.
			DeMolle, Otis.
			Dennis, Fred.
			Denty, Steve.
			Deroche, Barbara H.
			Derouen, Caghe.
			Deshotel, Rodney.
			DeSilvey, David.
			Despaux, Byron J.
			Despaux, Byron J Jr.
			Despaux, Glen A.
			Despaux, Ken.
			Despaux, Kerry.
			Despaux, Suzanna.
			Detillier, David E.
			DeVaney, Bobby C Jr.
			Dickey, Wesley Frank.
			Diep, Vu.
			Dinger, Anita.
			Dinger, Corbert Sr.
			Dinger, Eric.
			Dingler, Mark H.
			Dinh, Chau Thanh.
			Dinh, Khai Duc.
			Dinh, Lien.
			Dinh, Toan.
			Dinh, Vincent.
			Dion, Ernest.
			Dion, Paul A.
			Dion, Thomas Autry.
			Disalvo, Paul A.
			Dismuke, Robert E Sr.
			Ditcharo, Dominick III.
			Dixon, David.
			Do, Cuong V.
			Do, Dan C.
			Do, Dung V.
			Do, Hai Van.
			Do, Hieu.
			Do, Hung V.
			Do, Hung V.
			Do, Johnny.
			Do, Kiet Van.
			Do, Ky Hong.
			Do, Ky Quoc.
			Do, Lam.
			Do, Liet Van.
			Do, Luong Van.
			Do, Minh Van.
			Do, Nghiep Van.
			Do, Ta.
			Do, Ta Phon.
			Do, Than Viet.
			Do, Thanh V.
			Do, Theo Van.
			Do, Thien Van.
			Do, Tinh A.
			Do, Tri.
			Do, Vi V.
			Doan, Anh Thi.
			Doan, Joseph.
			Doan, Mai.
			Doan, Minh.
			Doan, Ngoc.
			Doan, Tran Van.

Commerce case No.	Commission case No.	Product/country	Petitioners/supporters
			Domangue, Darryl.
			Domangue, Emile.
			Domangue, Mary.
			Domangue, Michael.
			Domangue, Paul.
			Domangue, Ranzell Sr.
			Domangue, Stephen.
			Domangue, Westley.
			Domingo, Carolyn.
			Dominique, Amy R.
			Dominque, Gerald R.
			Donini, Ernest N.
			Donnelly, David C.
			Donohue, Holly M.
			Dooley, Denise F.
			Dopson, Craig B.
			Dore, Presley J.
			Dore, Preston J Jr.
			Dorr, Janthan C Jr.
			Doucet, Paul J Sr.
			Downey, Colleen.
			Doxey, Robert Lee Sr.
			Doxey, Ruben A.
			Doxey, William L.
			Doyle, John T.
			Drawdy, John Joseph.
			Drury, Bruce W Jr.
			Drury, Bruce W Sr.
			Drury, Bryant J.
			Drury, Eric S.
			Drury, Helen M.
			Drury, Jeff III.
			Drury, Kevin.
			Drury, Kevin S Sr.
			Drury, Steve R.
			Drury, Steven J.
			Dubberly, James F.
			Dubberly, James Michael.
			Dubberly, James Michael Jr.
			Dubberly, John J.
			Dubois, Euris A.
			Dubois, John D Jr.
			Dubois, Lonnie J.
			Duck, Kermit Paul.
			Dudenhefer, Anthony.
			Dudenhefer, Connie S.
			Dudenhefer, Eugene A.
			Dudenhefer, Milton J Jr.
			Duet, Brad J.
			Duet, Darrel A.
			Duet, Guy J.
			Duet, Jace J.
			Duet, Jay.
			Duet, John P.
			Duet, Larson.
			Duet, Ramie.
			Duet, Raymond J.
			Duet, Tammy B.
			Duet, Tyrone.
			Dufrene, Archie.
			Dufrene, Charles.
			Dufrene, Curt F.
			Dufrene, Elson A.
			Dufrene, Eric F.
			Dufrene, Eric F Jr.
			Dufrene, Eric John.
			Dufrene, Golden J.
			Dufrene, Jeremy M.
			Dufrene, Juliette B.
			Dufrene, Leroy J.
			Dufrene, Milton J.
			Dufrene, Ronald A Jr.
			Dufrene, Ronald A Sr.

Commerce case No.	Commission case No.	Product/country	Petitioners/supporters
			Dufrene, Scottie M.
			Dufrene, Toby.
			Dugar, Edward A II.
			Dugas, Donald John.
			Dugas, Henri J IV.
			Duhe, Greta.
			Duhe, Robert.
			Duhon, Charles.
			Duhon, Douglas P.
			Duncan, Faye E.
			Duncan, Gary.
			Duncan, Loyde C.
			Dunn, Bob.
			Duong, Billy.
			Duong, Chamroeun.
			Duong, EM.
			Duong, Ho Tan Phi.
			Duong, Kong.
			Duong, Mau.
			Duplantis, Blair P.
			Duplantis, David.
			Duplantis, Frankie J.
			Duplantis, Maria.
			Duplantis, Teddy W.
			Duplantis, Wedgir J Jr.
			Duplessis, Anthony James Sr.
			Duplessis, Bonnie S.
			Duplessis, Clarence R.
			Dupre, Brandon P.
			Dupre, Cecile.
			Dupre, David A.
			Dupre, Davis J Jr.
			Dupre, Easton J.
			Dupre, Jimmie Sr.
			Dupre, Linward P.
			Dupre, Mary L.
			Dupre, Michael J.
			Dupre, Michael J Jr.
			Dupre, Randall P.
			Dupre, Richard A.
			Dupre, Rudy P.
			Dupre, Ryan A.
			Dupre, Tony J.
			Dupre, Troy A.
			Dupree, Bryan.
			Dupree, Derrick.
			Dupree, Malcolm J Sr.
			Dupuis, Clayton J.
			Durand, Walter Y.
			Dusang, Melvin A.
			Duval, Denval H Sr.
			Duval, Wayne.
			Dyer, Nadine D.
			Dyer, Tony.
			Dykes, Bert L.
			Dyson, Adley L Jr.
			Dyson, Adley L Sr.
			Dyson, Amy.
			Dyson, Casandra.
			Dyson, Clarence III.
			Dyson, Jimmy Jr.
			Dyson, Jimmy L Sr.
			Dyson, Kathleen.
			Dyson, Maricela.
			Dyson, Phillip II.
			Dyson, Phillip Sr.
			Dyson, William.
			Eckerd, Bill.
			Edens, Angela Blake.
			Edens, Donnie.
			Edens, Jeremy Donald.
			Edens, Nancy M.
			Edens, Steven L.

Commerce case No.	Commission case No.	Product/country	Petitioners/supporters
			Edens, Timothy Dale.
			Edgar, Daniel.
			Edgar, Joey.
			Edgerson, Roosevelt.
			Edwards,Tommy W III.
			Ellerbee, Jody Duane.
			Ellison, David Jr.
			Encalade, Alfred Jr.
			Encalade, Anthony T.
			Encalade, Cary.
			Encalade, Joshua C.
			Encalade, Stanley A.
			Enclade, Joseph L.
			Enclade, Michael Sr and Jeannie Pitre.
			Enclade, Rodney J.
			Englade, Alfred.
			Ennis, A L Jr.
			Erickson, Grant G.
			Erlinger, Carroll.
			Erlinger, Gary R.
			Eschete, Keith A.
			Esfeller, Benny A.
			Eskine, Kenneth.
			Esponge, Ernest J.
			Estaves, David Sr.
			Estaves, Ricky Joseph.
			Estay, Allen J.
			Estay, Wayne.
			Esteves, Anthony E Jr.
			Estrada, Orestes.
			Evans, Emile J Jr.
			Evans, Kevin J.
			Evans, Lester.
			Evans, Lester J Jr.
			Evans, Tracey J Sr.
			Everson, George C.
			Eymard, Brian P Sr.
			Eymard, Jervis J and Carolyn B.
			Fabiano, Morris C.
			Fabra, Mark.
			Fabre, Alton Jr.
			Fabre, Ernest J.
			Fabre, Kelly V.
			Fabre, Peggy B.
			Fabre, Sheron.
			Fabre, Terry A.
			Fabre, Wayne M.
			Falcon, Mitchell J.
			Falgout, Barney.
			Falgout, Jerry P.
			Falgout, Leroy J.
			Falgout, Timothy J.
			Fanguy, Barry G.
			Fanning, Paul Jr.
			Farris, Thomas J.
			Fasone, Christopher J.
			Fasone, William J.
			Faulk, Lester J.
			Favaloro, Thomas J.
			Favre, Michael Jr.
			Fazende, Jeffery.
			Fazende, Thomas.
			Fazende, Thomas G.
			Fazzio, Anthony.
			Fazzio, Douglas P.
			Fazzio, Maxine J.
			Fazzio, Steve.
			Felarise, EJ.
			Felarise, Wayne A Sr.
			Fernandez, John.
			Fernandez, Laudelino.
			Ferrara, Audrey B.
			Ficarino, Dominick Jr.

Commerce case No.	Commission case No.	Product/country	Petitioners/supporters
			Fields, Bryan. Fillinich, Anthony. Fillinich, Anthony Sr. Fillinich, Jack. Fincher, Penny. Fincher, William. Fisch, Burton E. Fisher, Kelly. Fisher, Kirk. Fisher, Kirk A. Fitch, Adam. Fitch, Clarence J Jr. Fitch, Hanson. Fitzgerald, Burnell. Fitzgerald, Kirk. Fitzgerald, Kirk D. Fitzgerald, Ricky J Jr. Fleming, John M. Fleming, Meigs F. Fleming, Mike. Flick, Dana. Flores, Helena D. Flores, Thomas. Flowers, Steve W. Flowers, Vincent F. Folse, David M. Folse, Heath. Folse, Mary L. Folse, Ronald B. Fonseca, Francis Sr. Fontaine, William S. Fontenot, Peggy D. Ford, Judy. Ford, Warren Wayne. Foreman, Ralph Jr. Foret, Alva J. Foret, Billy J. Foret, Brent J. Foret, Glenn. Foret, Houston. Foret, Jackie P. Foret, Kurt J Sr. Foret, Lovelace A Sr. Foret, Loveless A Jr. Foret, Mark M. Foret, Patricia C. Forrest, David P. Forsyth, Hunter. Forsythe, John. Fortune, Michael A. France, George J. Francis, Albert. Franklin, James K. Frankovich, Anthony. Franks, Michael. Frauenberger, Richard Wayne. Frazier, David J. Frazier, David M. Frazier, James. Frazier, Michael. Frederick, Davis. Frederick, Johnnie and Jeannie. Fredrick, Michael. Freeman, Arthur D. Freeman, Darrel P Sr. Freeman, Kenneth F. Freeman, Larry Scott. Frelich, Charles P. Frelich, Floyd J. Frelich, Kent. Frerics, Doug. Frerks, Albert R Jr. Frickey, Darell.

Commerce case No.	Commission case No.	Product/country	Petitioners/supporters
			Frickey, Darren.
			Frickey, Dirk I.
			Frickey, Eric J.
			Frickey, Harry J Jr.
			Frickey, Jimmy.
			Frickey, Rickey J.
			Frickey, Westley J.
			Friloux, Brad.
			Frisella, Jeanette M.
			Frisella, Jerome A Jr.
			Frost, Michael R.
			Fruge, Wade P.
			Gadson, James.
			Gaines, Dwayne.
			Gala, Christine.
			Galjour, Jess J.
			Galjour, Reed.
			Gallardo, John W.
			Gallardo, Johnny M.
			Galliano, Anthony.
			Galliano, Horace J.
			Galliano, Joseph Sr.
			Galliano, Logan J.
			Galliano, Lynne L.
			Galliano, Moise Jr.
			Galloway, AT Jr.
			Galloway, Jimmy D.
			Galloway, Judy L.
			Galloway, Mark D.
			Galt, Giles F.
			Gambarella, Luvencie J.
			Ganoi, Kristine.
			Garcia, Ana Maria.
			Garcia, Anthony.
			Garcia, Edward.
			Garcia, Kenneth.
			Garner, Larry S.
			Gary, Dalton J.
			Gary, Ernest J.
			Gary, Leonce Jr.
			Garza, Andres.
			Garza, Jose H.
			Gaskill, Elbert Clinton and Sandra.
			Gaspar, Timothy.
			Gaspard, Aaron and Hazel C.
			Gaspard, Dudley A Jr.
			Gaspard, Leonard J.
			Gaspard, Michael A.
			Gaspard, Michael Sr.
			Gaspard, Murry.
			Gaspard, Murry A Jr.
			Gaspard, Murry Sr.
			Gaspard, Murvin.
			Gaspard, Ronald Sr.
			Gaspard, Ronald Wayne Jr.
			Gaubert, Elizabeth.
			Gaubert, Gregory M.
			Gaubert, Melvin.
			Gaudet, Allen J IV.
			Gaudet, Ricky Jr.
			Gauthier, Hewitt J Sr.
			Gautreaux, William A.
			Gay, Norman F.
			Gay, Robert G.
			Gazzier, Daryl G.
			Gazzier, Emanuel A.
			Gazzier, Wilfred E.
			Gegenheimer, William F.
			Geiling, James.
			Geisman, Tony.
			Gentry, Robert.
			Gentry, Samuel W Jr.
			George, James J Jr.

Commerce case No.	Commission case No.	Product/country	Petitioners/supporters
			Gerica, Clara.
			Gerica, Peter.
			Giambrone, Corey P.
			Gibson, Eddie E.
			Gibson, Joseph.
			Gibson, Ronald F.
			Gilden, Eddie Jr.
			Gilden, Eddie Sr.
			Gilden, Inez W.
			Gilden, Wayne.
			Gillikin, James D.
			Girard, Chad Paul.
			Giroir, Mark S.
			Gisclair, Anthony J.
			Gisclair, Anthony Joseph Sr.
			Gisclair, August.
			Gisclair, Dallas J Sr.
			Gisclair, Doyle A.
			Gisclair, Kip J.
			Gisclair, Ramona D.
			Gisclair, Wade.
			Gisclair, Walter.
			Glover, Charles D.
			Glynn, Larry.
			Goetz, George.
			Goings, Robert Eugene.
			Golden, George T.
			Golden, William L.
			Gollot, Brian.
			Gollot, Edgar R.
			Gonzales, Arnold Jr.
			Gonzales, Mrs Cyril E Jr.
			Gonzales, Rene R.
			Gonzales, Rudolph S Jr.
			Gonzales, Rudolph S Sr.
			Gonzales, Sylvia A.
			Gonzales, Tim J.
			Gonzalez, Jorge Jr.
			Gonzalez, Julio.
			Gordon, Donald E.
			Gordon, Patrick Alvin.
			Gore, Henry H.
			Gore, Isabel.
			Gore, Pam.
			Gore, Thomas L.
			Gore, Timothy Ansel.
			Gottschalk, Gregory.
			Gourgues, Harold C Jr.
			Goutierrez, Tony C.
			Govea, Joaquin.
			Graham, Darrell.
			Graham, Steven H.
			Granger, Albert J Sr.
			Granich, James.
			Granier, Stephen J.
			Grass, Michael.
			Graves, Robert N Sr.
			Gray, Jeannette.
			Gray, Monroe.
			Gray, Shirley E.
			Gray, Wayne A Sr.
			Graybill, Ruston.
			Green, Craig X.
			Green, James W.
			Green, James W Jr.
			Green, Shaun.
			Greenlaw, W C Jr.
			Gregoire, Ernest L.
			Gregoire, Rita M.
			Gregory, Curtis B.
			Gregory, Mercedes E.
			Grice, Raymond L Jr.
			Griffin, Alden J Sr.

Commerce case No.	Commission case No.	Product/country	Petitioners/supporters
			Griffin, Craig.
			Griffin, David D.
			Griffin, Elvis Joseph Jr.
			Griffin, Faye.
			Griffin, Faye Ann.
			Griffin, Jimmie J.
			Griffin, Nolty J.
			Griffin, Rickey.
			Griffin, Sharon.
			Griffin, Timothy.
			Griffin, Troy D.
			Groff, Alfred A.
			Groff, John A.
			Groover, Hank.
			Gros, Brent J Sr.
			Gros, Craig J.
			Gros, Danny A.
			Gros, Gary Sr.
			Gros, Junius A Jr.
			Gros, Keven.
			Gros, Michael A.
			Gross, Homer.
			Grossie, Janet M.
			Grossie, Shane A.
			Grossie, Tate.
			Grow, Jimmie C.
			Guenther, John J.
			Guenther, Raphael.
			Guerra, Bruce.
			Guerra, Chad L.
			Guerra, Fabian C.
			Guerra, Guy A.
			Guerra, Jerry V Sr.
			Guerra, Kurt P Sr.
			Guerra, Ricky J Sr.
			Guerra, Robert.
			Guerra, Ryan.
			Guerra, Troy A.
			Guerra, William Jr.
			Guidroz, Warren J.
			Guidry, Alvin A.
			Guidry, Andy J.
			Guidry, Arthur.
			Guidry, Bud.
			Guidry, Calvin P.
			Guidry, Carl J.
			Guidry, Charles J.
			Guidry, Chris J.
			Guidry, Clarence P.
			Guidry, Clark.
			Guidry, Clint.
			Guidry, Clinton P Jr.
			Guidry, Clyde A.
			Guidry, David.
			Guidry, Dobie.
			Guidry, Douglas J Sr.
			Guidry, Elgy III.
			Guidry, Elgy Jr.
			Guidry, Elwin A Jr.
			Guidry, Gerald A.
			Guidry, Gordon Jr.
			Guidry, Guillaume A.
			Guidry, Harold.
			Guidry, Jason.
			Guidry, Jessie J.
			Guidry, Jessie Joseph.
			Guidry, Jonathan B.
			Guidry, Joseph T Jr.
			Guidry, Keith M.
			Guidry, Kenneth J.
			Guidry, Kerry A.
			Guidry, Marco.
			Guidry, Maurin T and Tamika.

Commerce case No.	Commission case No.	Product/country	Petitioners/supporters
			Guidry, Michael J.
			Guidry, Nolan J Sr.
			Guidry, Randy Peter Sr.
			Guidry, Rhonda S.
			Guidry, Robert C.
			Guidry, Robert Joseph.
			Guidry, Robert Wayne.
			Guidry, Roger.
			Guidry, Ronald.
			Guidry, Roy Anthony.
			Guidry, Roy J.
			Guidry, Tammy.
			Guidry, Ted.
			Guidry, Thomas P.
			Guidry, Timothy.
			Guidry, Troy.
			Guidry, Troy.
			Guidry, Ulysses.
			Guidry, Vicki.
			Guidry, Wayne J.
			Guidry, Wyatt.
			Guidry, Yvonne.
			Guidry-Calva, Holly A.
			Guilbeaux, Donald J.
			Guilbeaux, Lou.
			Guillie, Shirley.
			Guillory, Horace H.
			Guillot, Benjamin J Jr.
			Guillot, Rickey A.
			Gulledge, Lee.
			Gutierrez, Anita.
			Guy, Jody.
			Guy, Kimothy Paul.
			Guy, Wilson.
			Ha, Cherie Lan.
			Ha, Co Dong.
			Ha, Lai Thuy Thi.
			Ha, Lyanna.
			Hadwall, John R.
			Hafford, Johnny.
			Hagan, Jules.
			Hagan, Marianna.
			Haiglea, Robbin Richard.
			Hales, William E.
			Halili, Rhonda L.
			Hall, Byron S.
			Hall, Darrel T Sr.
			Hall, Lorrie A.
			Hammer, Michael P.
			Hammock, Julius Michael.
			Hancock, Jimmy L.
			Handlin, William Sr.
			Hang, Cam T.
			Hansen, Chris.
			Hansen, Eric P.
			Hanson, Edmond A.
			Harbison, Louis.
			Hardee, William P.
			Hardison, Louis.
			Hardy, John C.
			Hardy, Sharon.
			Harmon, Michelle.
			Harrington, George J.
			Harrington, Jay.
			Harris, Bobby D.
			Harris, Buster.
			Harris, Jimmy Wayne Sr.
			Harris, Johnny Ray.
			Harris, Kenneth A.
			Harris, Ronnie.
			Harris, Susan D.
			Harris, William.
			Harrison, Daniel L.

Commerce case No.	Commission case No.	Product/country	Petitioners/supporters
			Hartmann, Leon M Jr. Hartmann, Walter Jr. Hattaway, Errol Henry. Haycock, Kenneth. Haydel, Gregory. Hayes, Clinton. Hayes, Katherine F. Hayes, Lod Jr. Hean, Hong. Heathcock, Walter Jr. Hebert, Albert Joseph. Hebert, Bernie. Hebert, Betty Jo. Hebert, Chris. Hebert, Craig J. Hebert, David. Hebert, David Jr. Hebert, Earl J. Hebert, Eric J. Hebert, Jack M. Hebert, Johnny Paul. Hebert, Jonathan. Hebert, Jules J. Hebert, Kim M. Hebert, Lloyd S III. Hebert, Michael J. Hebert, Myron A. Hebert, Norman. Hebert, Patrick. Hebert, Patrick A. Hebert, Pennington Jr. Hebert, Philip. Hebert, Robert A. Hebert, Terry W. Hedrick, Gerald J Jr. Helmer, Claudia A. Helmer, Gerry J. Helmer, Herman C Jr. Helmer, Kenneth. Helmer, Larry J Sr. Helmer, Michael A Sr. Helmer, Rusty L. Helmer, Windy. Hemmenway, Jack. Henderson, Brad. Henderson, Curtis. Henderson, David A Jr. Henderson, David A Sr. Henderson, Johnny. Henderson, Olen. Henderson, P Loam. Henry, Joanne. Henry, Rodney. Herbert, Patrick and Terry. Hereford, Rodney O Jr. Hereford, Rodney O Sr. Hernandez, Corey. Herndon, Mark. Hertel, Charles W. Hertz, Edward C Sr. Hess, Allen L Sr. Hess, Henry D Jr. Hess, Jessica R. Hess, Wayne B. Hewett, Emma. Hewett, James. Hickman, John. Hickman, Marvin. Hicks, Billy M. Hicks, James W. Hicks, Larry W. Hicks, Walter R. Hien, Nguyen.

Commerce case No.	Commission case No.	Product/country	Petitioners/supporters
			Higgins, Joseph J III.
			Hill, Darren S.
			Hill, Joseph R.
			Hill, Sharon.
			Hill, Willie E Jr.
			Hills, Herman W.
			Hingle, Barbara E.
			Hingle, Rick A.
			Hingle, Roland T Jr.
			Hingle, Roland T Sr.
			Hingle, Ronald J.
			Hinojosa, R.
			Hinojosa, Randy.
			Hinojosa, Ricky A.
			Hipps, Nicole Marie.
			Ho, Dung Tan.
			Ho, Hung.
			Ho, Jennifer.
			Ho, Jimmy.
			Ho, Lam.
			Ho, Nam.
			Ho, Nga T.
			Ho, O.
			Ho, Sang N.
			Ho, Thanh Quoc.
			Ho, Thien Dang.
			Ho, Tien Van.
			Ho, Tri Tran.
			Hoang, Dung T.
			Hoang, Hoa T and Tam Hoang.
			Hoang, Huy Van.
			Hoang, Jennifer Vu.
			Hoang, John.
			Hoang, Julie.
			Hoang, Kimberly.
			Hoang, Linda.
			Hoang, Loan.
			Hoang, San Ngoc.
			Hoang, Tro Van.
			Hoang, Trung Kim.
			Hoang, Trung Tuan.
			Hoang, Vincent Huynh.
			Hodges, Ralph W.
			Hoffpaviiz, Harry K.
			Holland, Vidal.
			Holler, Boyce Dwight Jr.
			Hollier, Dennis J.
			Holloway, Carl D.
			Hong, Tai Van.
			Hood, Malcolm.
			Hopton, Douglas.
			Horaist, Shawn P.
			Hostetler, Warren L II.
			Hotard, Claude.
			Hotard, Emile J Jr.
			Howard, Jeff.
			Howerin, Billy Sr.
			Howerin, Wendell Sr.
			Hubbard, Keith.
			Hubbard, Perry III.
			Huber, Berry T.
			Huber, Charles A.
			Huck, Irma Elaine.
			Huck, Steven R.
			Huckabee, Harold.
			Hue, Patrick A.
			Hughes, Brad J.
			Hults, Thomas.
			Hutcherson, Daniel J.
			Hutchinson, Douglas.
			Hutchinson, George D.
			Hutchinson, William H.
			Hutto, Cynthia E.

Commerce case No.	Commission case No.	Product/country	Petitioners/supporters
			Hutto, Henry G Jr.
			Huynh, Chien Thi.
			Huynh, Dong Xuan.
			Huynh, Dung.
			Huynh, Dung V.
			Huynh, Hai.
			Huynh, Hai.
			Huynh, Hai Van.
			Huynh, Hoang D.
			Huynh, Hoang Van.
			Huynh, Hung.
			Huynh, James N.
			Huynh, Johhny Hiep.
			Huynh, Johnnie.
			Huynh, Kim.
			Huynh, Lay.
			Huynh, Long.
			Huynh, Mack Van.
			Huynh, Mau Van.
			Huynh, Minh.
			Huynh, Minh Van.
			Huynh, Nam Van.
			Huynh, Thai.
			Huynh, Tham Thi.
			Huynh, Thanh.
			Huynh, Thanh.
			Huynh, The V.
			Huynh, Tri.
			Huynh, Truc.
			Huynh, Tu.
			Huynh, Tu.
			Huynh, Tung Van.
			Huynh, Van X.
			Huynh, Viet Van.
			Huynh, Vuong Van.
			Hymel, Joseph Jr.
			Hymel, Michael D.
			Hymel, Nolan J Sr.
			Ingham, Herbert W.
			Inglis, Richard M.
			Ingraham, Joseph S.
			Ingraham, Joyce.
			Ipock, Billy.
			Ipock, William B.
			Ireland, Arthur Allen.
			Iver, George Jr.
			Jackson, Alfred M.
			Jackson, Carl John.
			Jackson, David.
			Jackson, Eugene O.
			Jackson, Glenn C Jr.
			Jackson, Glenn C Sr.
			Jackson, James Jerome.
			Jackson, John D.
			Jackson, John Elton Sr.
			Jackson, Levi.
			Jackson, Nancy L.
			Jackson, Robert W.
			Jackson, Shannon.
			Jackson, Shaun C.
			Jackson, Steven A.
			Jacob, Ronald R.
			Jacob, Warren J Jr.
			Jacobs, L Anthony.
			Jacobs, Lawrence F.
			Jarreau, Billy and Marilyn.
			Jarvis, James D.
			Jaye, Emma.
			Jeanfreau, Vincent R.
			Jefferies, William.
			Jemison, Timothy Michael Sr.
			Jennings, Jacob.
			Joffrion, Harold J Jr.

Commerce case No.	Commission case No.	Product/country	Petitioners/supporters
			Johnson, Albert F.
			Johnson, Ashley Lamar.
			Johnson, Bernard Jr.
			Johnson, Brent W.
			Johnson, Bruce Warem.
			Johnson, Carl S.
			Johnson, Carolyn.
			Johnson, Clyde Sr.
			Johnson, David G.
			Johnson, David Paul.
			Johnson, Gary Allen Sr.
			Johnson, George D.
			Johnson, Michael A.
			Johnson, Randy J.
			Johnson, Regenia.
			Johnson, Robert.
			Johnson, Ronald Ray Sr.
			Johnson, Steve.
			Johnson, Thomas Allen Jr.
			Johnston, Ronald.
			Joly, Nicholas J Jr.
			Jones, Charles.
			Jones, Clinton.
			Jones, Daisy Mae.
			Jones, Jeffery E.
			Jones, Jerome N Sr.
			Jones, John W.
			Jones, Larry.
			Jones, Len.
			Jones, Michael G Sr.
			Jones, Paul E.
			Jones, Perry T Sr.
			Jones, Ralph William.
			Jones, Richard G Sr.
			Jones, Stephen K.
			Jones, Wayne.
			Joost, Donald F.
			Jordan, Dean.
			Jordan, Hubert William III (Bert).
			Jordan, Hurbert W Jr.
			Judalet, Ramon G.
			Judy, William Roger.
			Julian, Ida.
			Julian, John I Sr.
			Juneau, Anthony Sr.
			Juneau, Bruce.
			Juneau, Robert A Jr and Laura K.
			Jurjevich, Leander J.
			Kain, Jules B Sr.
			Kain, Martin A.
			Kalliainen, Dale.
			Kalliainen, Richard.
			Kang, Chamroeun.
			Kang, Sambo.
			Kap, Brenda.
			Keen, Robert Steven.
			Keenan, Robert M.
			Kellum, Kenneth Sr.
			Kellum, Larry Gray Sr.
			Kellum, Roxanne.
			Kelly, Roger B.
			Kelly, Thomas E.
			Kendrick, Chuck J.
			Kennair, Michael S.
			Kennedy, Dothan.
			Kenney, David Jr.
			Kenney, Robert W.
			Kent, Michael A.
			Keo, Bunly.
			Kerchner, Steve.
			Kern, Thurmond.
			Khin, Sochenda.
			Khui, Lep and Nga Ho.

Commerce case No.	Commission case No.	Product/country	Petitioners/supporters
			Kidd, Frank.
			Kiesel, Edward C and Lorraine T.
			Kiff, Hank J.
			Kiff, Melvin.
			Kiffe, Horace.
			Kim, Puch.
			Kimbrough, Carson.
			Kim-Tun, Soeun.
			King, Andy A.
			King, Donald Jr.
			King, James B.
			King, Thornell.
			King, Wesley.
			Kit, An.
			Kizer, Anthony J.
			Kleimann, Robert.
			Knapp, Alton P Jr.
			Knapp, Alton P Sr.
			Knapp, Ellis L Jr.
			Knapp, Melvin L.
			Knapp, Theresa.
			Knecht, Frederick Jr.
			Knezek, Lee.
			Knight, George.
			Knight, Keith B.
			Knight, Robert E.
			Koch, Howard J.
			Kong, Seng.
			Konitz, Bobby.
			Koo, Herman.
			Koonce, Curtis S.
			Koonce, Howard N.
			Kopszywa, Mark L.
			Kopszywa, Stanley J.
			Kotulja, Stejepan.
			Kraemer, Bridget.
			Kraemer, Wilbert J.
			Kraemer, Wilbert Jr.
			Kramer, David.
			Krantz, Arthur Jr.
			Krantz, Lori.
			Kraver, C W.
			Kreger, Ronald A Sr.
			Kreger, Roy J Sr.
			Kreger, Ryan A.
			Krennerich, Raymond A.
			Kroke, Stephen E.
			Kruth, Frank D.
			Kuchler, Alphonse L III.
			Kuhn, Bruce A Sr.
			Kuhn, Gerard R Jr.
			Kuhn, Gerard R Sr.
			Kuhns, Deborah.
			LaBauve, Kerry.
			LaBauve, Sabrina.
			LaBauve, Terry.
			LaBiche, Todd A.
			LaBove, Carroll.
			LaBove, Frederick P.
			Lachica, Jacqueline.
			Lachico, Douglas.
			Lacobon, Tommy W Jr.
			Lacobon, Tony C.
			LaCoste, Broddie.
			LaCoste, Carl.
			LaCoste, Dennis E.
			LaCoste, Grayland J.
			LaCoste, Malcolm Jr.
			LaCoste, Melvin.
			LaCoste, Melvin W Jr.
			LaCoste, Ravin J Jr.
			LaCoste, Ravin Sr.
			Ladner, Clarence J III.

Commerce case No.	Commission case No.	Product/country	Petitioners/supporters
			Ladson, Earlene G.
			LaFont, Douglas A Sr.
			LaFont, Edna S.
			LaFont, Jackin.
			LaFont, Noces J Jr.
			LaFont, Weyland J Sr.
			LaFrance, Joseph T.
			Lagarde, Frank N.
			Lagarde, Gary Paul.
			Lagasse, Michael F.
			Lai, Hen K.
			Lai, Then.
			Lam, Cang Van.
			Lam, Cui.
			Lam, Dong Van.
			Lam, Hiep Tan.
			Lam, Lan Van.
			Lam, Lee Phenh.
			Lam, Phan.
			Lam, Qui.
			Lam, Sochen.
			Lam, Tai.
			Lam, Tinh Huu.
			Lambas, Jessie J Sr.
			Lanclos, Paul.
			Landry, David A.
			Landry, Dennis J.
			Landry, Edward N Jr.
			Landry, George.
			Landry, George M.
			Landry, James F.
			Landry, Jude C.
			Landry, Robert E.
			Landry, Ronald J.
			Landry, Samuel J Jr.
			Landry, Tracy.
			Lane, Daniel E.
			Lapeyrouse, Lance M.
			Lapeyrouse, Rosalie.
			Lapeyrouse, Tillman Joseph.
			LaRive, James L Jr.
			LaRoche, Daniel S.
			Lasseigne, Betty.
			Lasseigne, Blake.
			Lasseigne, Floyd.
			Lasseigne, Frank.
			Lasseigne, Harris Jr.
			Lasseigne, Ivy Jr.
			Lasseigne, Jefferson.
			Lasseigne, Jefferson P Jr.
			Lasseigne, Johnny J.
			Lasseigne, Marlene.
			Lasseigne, Nolan J.
			Lasseigne, Trent.
			Lat, Chhiet.
			Latapie, Charlotte A.
			Latapie, Crystal.
			Latapie, Jerry.
			Latapie, Joey G.
			Latapie, Joseph.
			Latapie, Joseph F Sr.
			Latapie, Travis.
			Latiolais, Craig J.
			Latiolais, Joel.
			Lau, Ho Thanh.
			Laughlin, James G.
			Laughlin, James Mitchell.
			Laurent, Yvonne M.
			Lavergne, Roger.
			Lawdros, Terrance Jr.
			Layrisson, Michael A III.
			Le, Amanda.
			Le, An Van.

Commerce case No.	Commission case No.	Product/country	Petitioners/supporters
			Le, Ben.
			Le, Binh T.
			Le, Cheo Van.
			Le, Chinh Thanh.
			Le, Chinh Thanh and Yen Vo.
			Le, Cu Thi.
			Le, Dai M.
			Le, Dale.
			Le, David Rung.
			Le, Du M.
			Le, Duc V.
			Le, Duoc M.
			Le, Hien V.
			Le, Houston T.
			Le, Hung.
			Le, Jimmy.
			Le, Jimmy and Hoang.
			Le, Khoa.
			Le, Kim.
			Le, Ky Van.
			Le, Lang Van.
			Le, Lily.
			Le, Lisa Tuyet Thi.
			Le, Loi.
			Le, Minh Van.
			Le, Muoi Van.
			Le, My.
			Le, My V.
			Le, Nam and Xhan-Minh Le.
			Le, Nam Van.
			Le, Nhieu T.
			Le, Nhut Hoang.
			Le, Nu Thi.
			Le, Phuc Van.
			Le, Que V.
			Le, Quy.
			Le, Robert.
			Le, Sam Van.
			Le, Sau V.
			Le, Son.
			Le, Son.
			Le, Son H.
			Le, Son Quoc.
			Le, Son Van.
			Le, Su.
			Le, Tam V.
			Le, Thanh Huong.
			Le, Tong Minh.
			Le, Tony.
			Le, Tracy Lan Chi.
			Le, Tuan Nhu.
			Le, Viet Hoang.
			Le, Vui.
			Leaf, Andrew Scott.
			Leary, Roland.
			LeBeauf, Thomas.
			LeBlanc, Donnie.
			LeBlanc, Edwin J.
			LeBlanc, Enoch P.
			LeBlanc, Gareth R III.
			LeBlanc, Gareth R Jr.
			LeBlanc, Gerald E.
			LeBlanc, Hubert C.
			LeBlanc, Jerald.
			LeBlanc, Jesse Jr.
			LeBlanc, Keenon Anthony.
			LeBlanc, Lanvin J.
			LeBlanc, Luke A.
			LeBlanc, Marty J.
			LeBlanc, Marty J Jr.
			LeBlanc, Mickel J.
			LeBlanc, Robert Patrick.
			LeBlanc, Scotty M.

Commerce case No.	Commission case No.	Product/country	Petitioners/supporters
			LeBlanc, Shelton.
			LeBlanc, Terry J.
			LeBoeuf, Brent J.
			LeBoeuf, Emery J.
			LeBoeuf, Joseph R.
			LeBoeuf, Tammy Y.
			LeBouef, Dale.
			LeBouef, Edward J.
			LeBouef, Ellis J Jr.
			LeBouef, Gillis.
			LeBouef, Jimmie.
			LeBouef, Leslie.
			LeBouef, Lindy J.
			LeBouef, Micheal J.
			LeBouef, Raymond.
			LeBouef, Tommy J.
			LeBouef, Wiley Sr.
			LeBourgeois, Stephen A.
			LeCompte, Alena.
			LeCompte, Aubrey J.
			LeCompte, Etha.
			LeCompte, Jesse C Jr.
			LeCompte, Jesse Jr.
			LeCompte, Jesse Sr.
			LeCompte, Lyle.
			LeCompte, Patricia F.
			LeCompte, Todd.
			LeCompte, Troy A Sr.
			Ledet, Brad.
			Ledet, Bryan.
			Ledet, Carlton.
			Ledet, Charles J.
			Ledet, Jack A.
			Ledet, Kenneth A.
			Ledet, Mark.
			Ledet, Maxine B.
			Ledet, Mervin.
			Ledet, Phillip John.
			Ledoux, Dennis.
			Ledwig, Joe J.
			Lee, Carl.
			Lee, James K.
			Lee, Marilyn.
			Lee, Otis M Jr.
			Lee, Raymond C.
			Lee, Robert E.
			Lee, Steven J.
			Leek, Mark A.
			LeGaux, Roy J Jr.
			Legendre, Kerry.
			Legendre, Paul.
			Leger, Andre.
			LeGros, Alex M.
			LeJeune, Philip Jr.
			LeJeune, Philip Sr.
			LeJeune, Ramona V.
			LeJeunee, Debbie.
			LeJuine, Eddie R.
			LeLand, Allston Bochet.
			Leland, Rutledge B III.
			Leland, Rutledge B Jr.
			LeLeaux, David.
			Leleux, Kevin J.
			Lemoine, Jeffery Jr.
			Leonard, Dan.
			Leonard, Dexter J Jr.
			Leonard, Micheal A.
			Lepine, Leroy L.
			Lesso, Rudy Jr.
			Lester, Shawn.
			Levron, Dale T.
			Levy, Patrick T.
			Lewis, Kenneth.

Commerce case No.	Commission case No.	Product/country	Petitioners/supporters
			Lewis, Mark Steven.
			Libersat, Anthony R.
			Libersat, Kim.
			Licatino, Daniel Jr.
			Lichenstein, Donald L.
			Lilley, Douglas P.
			Lim, Chhay.
			Lim, Koung.
			Lim, Tav Seng.
			Linden, Eric L.
			Liner, Claude J Jr.
			Liner, Harold.
			Liner, Jerry.
			Liner, Kevin.
			Liner, Michael B Sr.
			Liner, Morris T Jr.
			Liner, Morris T Sr.
			Liner, Tandy M.
			Linh, Pham.
			Linwood, Dolby.
			Lirette, Alex J Sr.
			Lirette, Bobby and Sheri.
			Lirette, Chester Patrick.
			Lirette, Daniel J.
			Lirette, Dean J.
			Lirette, Delvin J Jr.
			Lirette, Delvin Jr.
			Lirette, Desaire J.
			Lirette, Eugis P Sr.
			Lirette, Guy A.
			Lirette, Jeannie.
			Lirette, Kern A.
			Lirette, Ron C.
			Lirette, Russell (Chico) Jr.
			Lirette, Shaun Patrick.
			Lirette, Terry J Sr.
			Little, William A.
			Little, William Boyd.
			Liv, Niem S.
			Livaudais, Ernest J.
			Liverman, Harry R.
			LoBue, Michael Anthony Sr.
			Locascio, Dustin.
			Lockhart, William T.
			Lodrigue, Jimmy A.
			Lodrigue, Kerry.
			Lombardo, Joseph P.
			Lombas, James A Jr.
			Lombas, Kim D.
			Londrie, Harley.
			Long, Cao Thanh.
			Long, Dinh.
			Long, Robert.
			Longo, Ronald S Jr.
			Longwater, Ryan Heath.
			Loomer, Rhonda.
			Lopez, Celestino.
			Lopez, Evelio.
			Lopez, Harry N.
			Lopez, Ron.
			Lopez, Scott.
			Lopez, Stephen R Jr.
			Lord, Michael E Sr.
			Loupe, George Jr.
			Loupe, Ted.
			Lovell, Billy.
			Lovell, Bobby Jason.
			Lovell, Bradford John.
			Lovell, Charles J Jr.
			Lovell, Clayton.
			Lovell, Douglas P.
			Lovell, Jacob G.
			Lovell, Lois.

Commerce case No.	Commission case No.	Product/country	Petitioners/supporters
			Lovell, Slade M.
			Luke, Bernadette C.
			Luke, David.
			Luke, Dustan.
			Luke, Henry.
			Luke, Jeremy Paul.
			Luke, Keith J.
			Luke, Patrick A.
			Luke, Patrick J.
			Luke, Paul Leroy.
			Luke, Rudolph J.
			Luke, Samantha.
			Luke, Sidney Jr.
			Luke, Terry Patrick Jr.
			Luke, Terry Patrick Sr.
			Luke, Timothy.
			Luke, Wiltz J.
			Lund, Ora G.
			Luneau, Ferrell J.
			Luong, Kevin.
			Luong, Thu X.
			Luscy, Lydia.
			Luscy, Richard.
			Lutz, William A.
			Luu, Binh.
			Luu, Vinh.
			Luu, Vinh V.
			Ly, Bui.
			Ly, Hen.
			Ly, Hoc.
			Ly, Kelly D.
			Ly, Nu.
			Ly, Sa.
			Ly, Ven.
			Lyall, Rosalie.
			Lycett, James A.
			Lyons, Berton J.
			Lyons, Berton J Sr.
			Lyons, Jack.
			Lyons, Jerome M.
			Mackey, Marvin Sr.
			Mackie, Kevin L.
			Maggio, Wayne A.
			Magwood, Edwin Wayne.
			Mai, Danny V.
			Mai, Lang V.
			Mai, Tai.
			Mai, Trach Xuan.
			Maise, Rubin J.
			Maise, Todd.
			Majoue, Ernest J.
			Majoue, Nathan L.
			Malcombe, David.
			Mallett, Irvin Ray.
			Mallett, Jimmie.
			Mallett, Lawrence J.
			Mallett, Mervin B.
			Mallett, Rainbow.
			Mallett, Stephney.
			Malley, Ned F Jr.
			Mamolo, Charles H Sr.
			Mamolo, Romeo C Jr.
			Mamolo, Terry A.
			Mancera, Jesus.
			Manuel, Joseph R.
			Manuel, Shon.
			Mao, Chandarasy.
			Mao, Kim.
			Marcel, Michelle.
			Marchese, Joe Jr.
			Mareno, Ansley.
			Mareno, Brent J.
			Mareno, Kenneth L.

Commerce case No.	Commission case No.	Product/country	Petitioners/supporters
			Marie, Allen J.
			Marie, Marty.
			Marmande, Al.
			Marmande, Alidore.
			Marmande, Denise.
			Marquize, Heather.
			Marquize, Kip.
			Marris, Roy C Jr.
			Martin, Darren.
			Martin, Dean J.
			Martin, Dennis.
			Martin, Jody W.
			Martin, John F III.
			Martin, Michael A.
			Martin, Nora S.
			Martin, Rod J.
			Martin, Roland J Jr.
			Martin, Russel J Sr.
			Martin, Sharon J.
			Martin, Tanna G.
			Martin, Wendy.
			Martinez, Carl R.
			Martinez, Henry.
			Martinez, Henry Joseph.
			Martinez, Lupe.
			Martinez, Michael.
			Martinez, Rene J.
			Mason, James F Jr.
			Mason, Johnnie W.
			Mason, Luther.
			Mason, Mary Lois.
			Mason, Percy D Jr.
			Mason, Walter.
			Matherne, Anthony.
			Matherne, Blakland Sr.
			Matherne, Bradley J.
			Matherne, Claude I Jr.
			Matherne, Clifford P.
			Matherne, Curlis J.
			Matherne, Forest J.
			Matherne, George J.
			Matherne, Glenn A.
			Matherne, Grace L.
			Matherne, James C.
			Matherne, James J Jr.
			Matherne, James J Sr.
			Matherne, Joey A.
			Matherne, Keith.
			Matherne, Larry Jr.
			Matherne, Louis M Sr.
			Matherne, Louis Michael.
			Matherne, Nelson.
			Matherne, Thomas G.
			Matherne, Thomas G Jr.
			Matherne, Thomas Jr.
			Matherne, Thomas M Sr.
			Matherne, Wesley J.
			Mathews, Patrick.
			Mathurne, Barry.
			Matte, Martin J Sr.
			Mauldin, Johnny.
			Mauldin, Mary.
			Mauldin, Shannon.
			Mavar, Mark D.
			Mayeux, Lonies A Jr.
			Mayeux, Roselyn P.
			Mayfield, Gary.
			Mayfield, Henry A Jr.
			Mayfield, James J III.
			Mayon, Allen J.
			Mayon, Wayne Sr.
			McAnespy, Henry.
			McAnespy, Louis.

Commerce case No.	Commission case No.	Product/country	Petitioners/supporters
			McCall, Marcus H. McCall, R Terry Sr. McCarthy, Carliss. McCarthy, Michael. McCauley, Byron Keith. McCauley, Katrina. McClantoc, Robert R and Debra. McClellan, Eugene Gardner. McCormick, Len. McCuiston, Denny Carlton. McDonald, Allan. McElroy, Harry J. McFarlain, Merlin J Jr. McGuinn, Dennis. McIntosh, James Richard. McIntyre, Michael D. McIver, John H Jr. McKendree, Roy. McKenzie, George B. McKinzie, Bobby E. McKoin, Robert. McKoin, Robert F Jr. McLendon, Jonathon S. McNab, Robert Jr. McQuaig, Don W. McQuaig, Oliver J. Medine, David P. Mehaffey, John P. Melancon, Brent K. Melancon, Neva. Melancon, Rickey. Melancon, Roland Jr. Melancon, Roland T Jr. Melancon, Sean P. Melancon, Terral J. Melancon, Timmy J. Melanson, Ozimea J III. Melerine, Angela. Melerine, Brandon T. Melerine, Claude A. Melerine, Claude A Jr. Melerine, Dean J. Melerine, Eric W Jr. Melerine, John D Sr. Melerine, Linda C. Melerine, Raymond Joseph. Melford, Daniel W Sr. Mello, Nelvin. Men, Sophin. Menendez, Wade E. Menesses, Dennis. Menesses, James H. Menesses, Jimmy. Menesses, Louis. Menge, Lionel A. Menge, Vincent J. Mercy, Dempsey. Merrick, Harold A. Merrick, Kevin Sr. Merritt, Darren Sr. Messer, Chase. Meyers, Otis J. Miarm, Soeum. Michel, Steven D. Middleton, Dan Sr. Migues, Henry. Migues, Kevin L Sr. Milam, Ricky. Miles, Ricky David. Miley, Donna J. Militello, Joseph. Miller, David W. Miller, Fletcher N.

Commerce case No.	Commission case No.	Product/country	Petitioners/supporters
			Miller, James A.
			Miller, Larry B.
			Miller, Mabry Allen Jr.
			Miller, Michael E.
			Miller, Michele K.
			Miller, Randy A.
			Miller, Rhonda E.
			Miller, Wayne.
			Millet, Leon B.
			Millington, Donnie.
			Millington, Ronnie.
			Millis, Moses.
			Millis, Raeford.
			Millis, Timmie Lee.
			Mine, Derrick.
			Miner, Peter G.
			Minh, Kha.
			Minh, Phuc-Truong.
			Mitchell, Ricky Allen.
			Mitchell, Todd.
			Mitchum, Francis Craig.
			Mixon, G C.
			Mobley, Bryan A.
			Mobley, Jimmy Sr.
			Mobley, Robertson.
			Mock, Frank Sr.
			Mock, Frankie E Jr.
			Mock, Jesse R II.
			Mock, Terry Lyn.
			Molero, Louis F III.
			Molero, Louis Frank.
			Molinere, Al L.
			Molinere, Floyd.
			Molinere, Roland Jr.
			Molinere, Stacey.
			Moll, Angela.
			Moll, Jerry J Jr.
			Moll, Jonathan P.
			Moll, Julius J.
			Moll, Randall Jr.
			Mollere, Randall.
			Mones, Philip J Jr.
			Mones, Tino.
			Moody, Guy D.
			Moore, Carl Stephen.
			Moore, Curtis L.
			Moore, Kenneth.
			Moore, Richard.
			Moore, Willis.
			Morales, Anthony.
			Morales, Clinton A.
			Morales, Daniel Jr.
			Morales, Daniel Sr.
			Morales, David.
			Morales, Elwood J Jr.
			Morales, Eugene J Jr.
			Morales, Eugene J Sr.
			Morales, Kimberly.
			Morales, Leonard L.
			Morales, Phil J Jr.
			Morales, Raul.
			Moran, Scott.
			Moreau, Allen Joseph.
			Moreau, Berlin J Sr.
			Moreau, Daniel R.
			Moreau, Hubert J.
			Moreau, Mary.
			Moreau, Rickey J Sr.
			Morehead, Arthur B Jr.
			Moreno, Ansley.
			Morgan, Harold R.
			Morici, John.
			Morris, Herbert Eugene.

Commerce case No.	Commission case No.	Product/country	Petitioners/supporters
			Morris, Jesse A.
			Morris, Jesse A Sr.
			Morris, Preston.
			Morrison, Stephen D Jr.
			Morton, Robert A.
			Morvant, Keith M.
			Morvant, Patsy Lishman.
			Moschettieri, Chalam.
			Moseley, Kevin R.
			Motley, Michele.
			Mouille, William L.
			Mouton, Ashton J.
			Moveront, Timothy.
			Mund, Mark.
			Murphy, Denis R.
			Muth, Gary J Sr.
			Myers, Joseph E Jr.
			Na, Tran Van.
			Naccio, Andrew.
			Nacio, Lance M.
			Nacio, Noel.
			Nacio, Philocles J Sr.
			Naquin, Alton J.
			Naquin, Andrew J Sr.
			Naquin, Antoine Jr.
			Naquin, Autry James.
			Naquin, Bobby J and Sheila.
			Naquin, Bobby Jr.
			Naquin, Christine.
			Naquin, Dean J.
			Naquin, Donna P.
			Naquin, Earl.
			Naquin, Earl L.
			Naquin, Freddie.
			Naquin, Gerald.
			Naquin, Henry.
			Naquin, Irvin J.
			Naquin, Jerry Joseph Jr.
			Naquin, Kenneth J Jr.
			Naquin, Kenneth J Sr.
			Naquin, Linda L.
			Naquin, Lionel A Jr.
			Naquin, Mark D Jr.
			Naquin, Marty J Sr.
			Naquin, Milton H IV.
			Naquin, Oliver A.
			Naquin, Robert.
			Naquin, Roy A.
			Naquin, Vernon.
			Navarre, Curtis J.
			Navero, Floyd G Jr.
			Neal, Craig A.
			Neal, Roy J Jr.
			Neely, Bobby H.
			Nehlig, Raymond E Sr.
			Neil, Dean.
			Neil, Jacob.
			Neil, Julius.
			Neil, Robert J Jr.
			Neil, Tommy Sr.
			Nelson, Billy J Sr.
			Nelson, Deborah.
			Nelson, Elisha W.
			Nelson, Ernest R.
			Nelson, Faye.
			Nelson, Fred H Sr.
			Nelson, Gordon Kent Sr.
			Nelson, Gordon W III.
			Nelson, Gordon W Jr.
			Nelson, John Andrew.
			Nelson, William Owen Jr.
			Nelton, Aaron J Jr.
			Nelton, Steven J.

Commerce case No.	Commission case No.	Product/country	Petitioners/supporters
			Nettleton, Cody.
			Newell, Ronald B.
			Newsome, Thomas E.
			Newton, Paul J.
			Nghiem, Billy.
			Ngo, Chuong Van.
			Ngo, Duc.
			Ngo, Hung V.
			Ngo, Liem Thanh.
			Ngo, Maxie.
			Ngo, The T.
			Ngo, Truong Dinh.
			Ngo, Van Lo.
			Ngo, Vu Hoang.
			Ngoc, Lam Lam.
			Ngu, Thoi.
			Nguyen, Amy.
			Nguyen, An Hoang.
			Nguyen, Andy Dung.
			Nguyen, Andy T.
			Nguyen, Anh and Thanh D Tiet.
			Nguyen, Ba.
			Nguyen, Ba Van.
			Nguyen, Bac Van.
			Nguyen, Bao Q.
			Nguyen, Bay Van.
			Nguyen, Be.
			Nguyen, Be.
			Nguyen, Be.
			Nguyen, Be Em.
			Nguyen, Bich Thao.
			Nguyen, Bien V.
			Nguyen, Binh.
			Nguyen, Binh Cong.
			Nguyen, Binh V.
			Nguyen, Binh Van.
			Nguyen, Binh Van.
			Nguyen, Binh Van.
			Nguyen, Bui Van.
			Nguyen, Ca Em.
			Nguyen, Can.
			Nguyen, Can Van.
			Nguyen, Canh V.
			Nguyen, Charlie.
			Nguyen, Chien.
			Nguyen, Chien Van.
			Nguyen, Chin.
			Nguyen, Chinh Van.
			Nguyen, Christian.
			Nguyen, Chuc.
			Nguyen, Chung.
			Nguyen, Chung Van.
			Nguyen, Chuong Hoang.
			Nguyen, Chuong V.
			Nguyen, Chuyen.
			Nguyen, Coolly Dinh.
			Nguyen, Cuong.
			Nguyen, Dai.
			Nguyen, Dan T.
			Nguyen, Dan Van.
			Nguyen, Dan Van.
			Nguyen, Dang.
			Nguyen, Danny.
			Nguyen, David.
			Nguyen, Day Van.
			Nguyen, De Van.
			Nguyen, Den.
			Nguyen, Diem.
			Nguyen, Dien.
			Nguyen, Diep.
			Nguyen, Dinh.
			Nguyen, Dinh V.
			Nguyen, Dong T.

Commerce case No.	Commission case No.	Product/country	Petitioners/supporters
			Nguyen, Dong Thi.
			Nguyen, Dong X.
			Nguyen, Duc.
			Nguyen, Duc Van.
			Nguyen, Dung.
			Nguyen, Dung Anh and Xuan Duong.
			Nguyen, Dung Ngoc.
			Nguyen, Dung Van.
			Nguyen, Dung Van.
			Nguyen, Duoc.
			Nguyen, Duong V.
			Nguyen, Duong Van.
			Nguyen, Duong Xuan.
			Nguyen, Francis N.
			Nguyen, Frank.
			Nguyen, Gary.
			Nguyen, Giang T.
			Nguyen, Giang Truong.
			Nguyen, Giau Van.
			Nguyen, Ha T.
			Nguyen, Ha Van.
			Nguyen, Hai Van.
			Nguyen, Hai Van.
			Nguyen, Han Van.
			Nguyen, Han Van.
			Nguyen, Hang.
			Nguyen, Hanh T.
			Nguyen, Hao Van.
			Nguyen, Harry H.
			Nguyen, Henri Hiep.
			Nguyen, Henry-Trang.
			Nguyen, Hien.
			Nguyen, Hien V.
			Nguyen, Hiep.
			Nguyen, Ho.
			Nguyen, Ho V.
			Nguyen, Hoa.
			Nguyen, Hoa.
			Nguyen, Hoa N.
			Nguyen, Hoa Van.
			Nguyen, Hoang.
			Nguyen, Hoang.
			Nguyen, Hoang T.
			Nguyen, Hoi.
			Nguyen, Hon Xuong.
			Nguyen, Huan.
			Nguyen, Hung.
			Nguyen, Hung.
			Nguyen, Hung.
			Nguyen, Hung M.
			Nguyen, Hung Manh.
			Nguyen, Hung Van.
			Nguyen, Hung-Joseph.
			Nguyen, Huu Nghia.
			Nguyen, Hy Don N.
			Nguyen, Jackie Tin.
			Nguyen, James.
			Nguyen, James N.
			Nguyen, Jefferson.
			Nguyen, Jennifer.
			Nguyen, Jimmy.
			Nguyen, Jimmy.
			Nguyen, Joachim.
			Nguyen, Joe.
			Nguyen, John R.
			Nguyen, John Van.
			Nguyen, Johnny.
			Nguyen, Joseph Minh.
			Nguyen, Kenny Hung Mong.
			Nguyen, Kevin.
			Nguyen, Khai.
			Nguyen, Khanh.
			Nguyen, Khanh and Viet Dinh.

Commerce case No.	Commission case No.	Product/country	Petitioners/supporters
			Nguyen, Khanh Q.
			Nguyen, Khiem.
			Nguyen, Kien Phan.
			Nguyen, Kim.
			Nguyen, Kim Mai.
			Nguyen, Kim Thoa.
			Nguyen, Kinh V.
			Nguyen, Lai.
			Nguyen, Lai.
			Nguyen, Lai Tan.
			Nguyen, Lam.
			Nguyen, Lam Van.
			Nguyen, Lam Van.
			Nguyen, Lam Van.
			Nguyen, Lan.
			Nguyen, Lang.
			Nguyen, Lang.
			Nguyen, Lanh.
			Nguyen, Lap Van.
			Nguyen, Lap Van.
			Nguyen, Le.
			Nguyen, Lien and Hang Luong.
			Nguyen, Lien Thi.
			Nguyen, Linda Oan.
			Nguyen, Linh Thi.
			Nguyen, Linh Van.
			Nguyen, Lintt Danny.
			Nguyen, Lluu.
			Nguyen, Loc.
			Nguyen, Loi.
			Nguyen, Loi.
			Nguyen, Long Phi.
			Nguyen, Long T.
			Nguyen, Long Viet.
			Nguyen, Luom T.
			Nguyen, Mai Van.
			Nguyen, Man.
			Nguyen, Mao-Van.
			Nguyen, Mary.
			Nguyen, Mary.
			Nguyen, Melissa.
			Nguyen, Minh.
			Nguyen, Minh.
			Nguyen, Minh.
			Nguyen, Minh.
			Nguyen, Minh.
			Nguyen, Minh Ngoc.
			Nguyen, Minh Van.
			Nguyen, Moot.
			Nguyen, Mui Van.
			Nguyen, Mung T.
			Nguyen, Muoi.
			Nguyen, My Le Thi.
			Nguyen, My Tan.
			Nguyen, My V.
			Nguyen, Nam Van.
			Nguyen, Nam Van.
			Nguyen, Nam Van.
			Nguyen, Nam Van.
			Nguyen, Nancy.
			Nguyen, Nancy.
			Nguyen, Nghi.
			Nguyen, Nghi Q.
			Nguyen, Nghia.
			Nguyen, Nghiep.
			Nguyen, Ngoc Tim.
			Nguyen, Ngoc Van.
			Nguyen, Nguyet.
			Nguyen, Nhi.
			Nguyen, Nho Van.
			Nguyen, Nina.
			Nguyen, Nuong.
			Nguyen, Peter.

Commerce case No.	Commission case No.	Product/country	Petitioners/supporters
			Nguyen, Peter Thang.
			Nguyen, Peter V.
			Nguyen, Phe.
			Nguyen, Phong.
			Nguyen, Phong Ngoc.
			Nguyen, Phong T.
			Nguyen, Phong Xuan.
			Nguyen, Phu Huu.
			Nguyen, Phuc.
			Nguyen, Phuoc H.
			Nguyen, Phuoc Van.
			Nguyen, Phuong.
			Nguyen, Phuong.
			Nguyen, Quang.
			Nguyen, Quang.
			Nguyen, Quang Dang.
			Nguyen, Quang Dinh.
			Nguyen, Quang Van.
			Nguyen, Quoc Van.
			Nguyen, Quyen Minh.
			Nguyen, Quyen T.
			Nguyen, Quyen-Van.
			Nguyen, Ran T.
			Nguyen, Randon.
			Nguyen, Richard.
			Nguyen, Richard Nghia.
			Nguyen, Rick Van.
			Nguyen, Ricky Tinh.
			Nguyen, Roe Van.
			Nguyen, Rose.
			Nguyen, Sam.
			Nguyen, Sandy Ha.
			Nguyen, Sang Van.
			Nguyen, Sau V.
			Nguyen, Si Ngoc.
			Nguyen, Son.
			Nguyen, Son Thanh.
			Nguyen, Son Van.
			Nguyen, Song V.
			Nguyen, Steve.
			Nguyen, Steve Q.
			Nguyen, Steven Giap.
			Nguyen, Sung.
			Nguyen, Tai.
			Nguyen, Tai The.
			Nguyen, Tai Thi.
			Nguyen, Tam.
			Nguyen, Tam Minh.
			Nguyen, Tam Thanh.
			Nguyen, Tam V.
			Nguyen, Tam Van.
			Nguyen, Tan.
			Nguyen, Ten Tan.
			Nguyen, Thach.
			Nguyen, Thang.
			Nguyen, Thanh.
			Nguyen, Thanh.
			Nguyen, Thanh.
			Nguyen, Thanh Phuc.
			Nguyen, Thanh V.
			Nguyen, Thanh Van.
			Nguyen, Thanh Van.
			Nguyen, Thanh Van.
			Nguyen, Thanh Van.
			Nguyen, Thao.
			Nguyen, Thi Bich Hang.
			Nguyen, Thiet.
			Nguyen, Thiet.
			Nguyen, Tho Duke.
			Nguyen, Thoa D.
			Nguyen, Thoa Thi.
			Nguyen, Thomas.
			Nguyen, Thu.

Commerce case No.	Commission case No.	Product/country	Petitioners/supporters
			Nguyen, Thu and Rose.
			Nguyen, Thu Duc.
			Nguyen, Thu Van.
			Nguyen, Thuan.
			Nguyen, Thuan.
			Nguyen, Thuong.
			Nguyen, Thuong Van.
			Nguyen, Thuy.
			Nguyen, Thuyen.
			Nguyen, Thuyen.
			Nguyen, Tinh.
			Nguyen, Tinh Van.
			Nguyen, Toan.
			Nguyen, Toan Van.
			Nguyen, Tommy.
			Nguyen, Tony.
			Nguyen, Tony.
			Nguyen, Tony.
			Nguyen, Tony D.
			Nguyen, Tony Hong.
			Nguyen, Tony Si.
			Nguyen, Tra.
			Nguyen, Tra.
			Nguyen, Tracy T.
			Nguyen, Tri D.
			Nguyen, Trich Van.
			Nguyen, Trung Van.
			Nguyen, Tu Van.
			Nguyen, Tuan.
			Nguyen, Tuan A.
			Nguyen, Tuan H.
			Nguyen, Tuan Ngoc.
			Nguyen, Tuan Q.
			Nguyen, Tuan Van.
			Nguyen, Tung.
			Nguyen, Tuyen Duc.
			Nguyen, Tuyen Van.
			Nguyen, Ty and Ngoc Ngo.
			Nguyen, Van H.
			Nguyen, Van Loi.
			Nguyen, Vang Van.
			Nguyen, Viet.
			Nguyen, Viet.
			Nguyen, Viet V.
			Nguyen, Viet Van.
			Nguyen, Vinh Van.
			Nguyen, Vinh Van.
			Nguyen, Vinh Van.
			Nguyen, VT.
			Nguyen, Vu Minh.
			Nguyen, Vu T.
			Nguyen, Vu Xuan.
			Nguyen, Vui.
			Nguyen, Vuong V.
			Nguyen, Xuong Kim.
			Nhan, Tran Quoc.
			Nhon, Seri.
			Nichols, Steve Anna.
			Nicholson, Gary.
			Nixon, Leonard.
			Noble, Earl.
			Noland, Terrel W.
			Normand, Timothy.
			Norris, Candace P.
			Norris, John A.
			Norris, Kenneth L.
			Norris, Kevin J.
			Nowell, James E.
			Noy, Phen.
			Nunez, Conrad.
			Nunez, Jody.
			Nunez, Joseph Paul.
			Nunez, Randy.

Commerce case No.	Commission case No.	Product/country	Petitioners/supporters
			Nunez, Wade Joseph.
			Nyuyen, Toan.
			Oberling, Darryl.
			O'Blance, Adam.
			O'Brien, Gary S.
			O'Brien, Mark.
			O'Brien, Michele.
			Ogden, John M.
			Oglesby, Henry.
			Oglesby, Phyllis.
			O'Gwynn, Michael P Sr.
			Ohmer, Eva G.
			Ohmer, George J.
			Olander, Hazel.
			Olander, Rodney.
			Olander, Roland J.
			Olander, Russell J.
			Olander, Thomas.
			Olano, Kevin.
			Olano, Owen J.
			Olano, Shelby F.
			Olds, Malcolm D Jr.
			Olinde, Wilfred J Jr.
			Oliver, Charles.
			O'Neil, Carey.
			Oracoy, Brad R.
			Orage, Eugene.
			Orlando, Het.
			Oteri, Robert F.
			Oubre, Faron P.
			Oubre, Thomas W.
			Ourks, SokHoms K.
			Owens, Larry E.
			Owens, Sheppard.
			Owens, Timothy.
			Pacaccio, Thomas Jr.
			Padgett, Kenneth J.
			Palmer, Gay Ann P.
			Palmer, John W.
			Palmer, Mack.
			Palmisano, Daniel P.
			Palmisano, Dwayne Jr.
			Palmisano, Kim.
			Palmisano, Larry J.
			Palmisano, Leroy J.
			Palmisano, Robin G.
			Pam, Phuong Bui.
			Parfait, Antoine C Jr.
			Parfait, Jerry Jr.
			Parfait, John C.
			Parfait, Joshua K.
			Parfait, Mary F.
			Parfait, Mary S.
			Parfait, Olden G Jr.
			Parfait, Robert C Jr.
			Parfait, Robert C Sr.
			Parfait, Rodney.
			Parfait, Shane A.
			Parfait, Shelton J.
			Parfait, Timmy J.
			Parker, Clyde A.
			Parker, Franklin L.
			Parker, Paul A.
			Parker, Percy Todd.
			Parks, Daniel Duane.
			Parks, Ellery Doyle Jr.
			Parrett, Joseph D Jr.
			Parria, Danny.
			Parria, Gavin C Sr.
			Parria, Gillis F Jr.
			Parria, Gillis F Sr.
			Parria, Jerry D.
			Parria, Kip G.

Commerce case No.	Commission case No.	Product/country	Petitioners/supporters
			Parria, Lionel J Sr. Parria, Louis III. Parria, Louis J Sr. Parria, Louis Jr. Parria, Michael. Parria, Ronald. Parria, Ross. Parria, Troy M. Parrish, Charles. Parrish, Walter L. Passmore, Penny. Pate, Shane. Paterbaugh, Richard. Patingo, Roger D. Paul, Robert Emmett. Payne, John Francis. Payne, Stuart. Peatross, David A. Pelas, James Curtis. Pelas, Jeffery. Pellegrin, Corey P. Pellegrin, Curlynn. Pellegrin, James A Jr. Pellegrin, Jordey. Pellegrin, Karl. Pellegrin, Karl J. Pellegrin, Randy. Pellegrin, Randy Sr. Pellegrin, Rodney J Sr. Pellegrin, Samuel. Pellegrin, Troy Sr. Peltier, Clyde. Peltier, Rodney J. Pena, Bartolo Jr. Pena, Israel. Pendarvis, Gracie. Pennison, Elaine. Pennison, Milton G. Pequeno, Julius. Percle, David P. Perez, Allen M. Perez, David J. Perez, David P. Perez, Derek. Perez, Edward Jr. Perez, Henry Jr. Perez, Joe B. Perez, Tilden A Jr. Perez, Warren A Jr. Perez, Warren A Sr. Perez, Wesley. Perrin, Dale. Perrin, David M. Perrin, Edward G Sr. Perrin, Errol Joseph Jr. Perrin, Jerry J. Perrin, Kenneth V. Perrin, Kevin. Perrin, Kline J Sr. Perrin, Kurt M. Perrin, Michael. Perrin, Michael A. Perrin, Murphy P. Perrin, Nelson C Jr. Perrin, Pershing J Jr. Perrin, Robert. Perrin, Tim J. Perrin, Tony. Persohn, William T. Peshoff, Kirk Lynn. Pete, Alfred F Jr. Pete, Alfred F Sr. Pfleeger, William A.

Commerce case No.	Commission case No.	Product/country	Petitioners/supporters
			Pham, An V.
			Pham, Anh My.
			Pham, Bob.
			Pham, Cho.
			Pham, Cindy.
			Pham, David.
			Pham, Dung.
			Pham, Dung Phuoc.
			Pham, Dung Phuoc.
			Pham, Duong Van.
			Pham, Gai.
			Pham, Hai.
			Pham, Hai Hong.
			Pham, Hien.
			Pham, Hien C.
			Pham, Hiep.
			Pham, Hieu.
			Pham, Huan Van.
			Pham, Hung.
			Pham, Hung V.
			Pham, Hung V.
			Pham, Huynh.
			Pham, John.
			Pham, Johnny.
			Pham, Joseph S.
			Pham, Kannin.
			Pham, Nga T.
			Pham, Nhung T.
			Pham, Osmond.
			Pham, Paul P.
			Pham, Phong-Thanh.
			Pham, Phung.
			Pham, Quoc V.
			Pham, Steve Ban.
			Pham, Steve V.
			Pham, Thai Van.
			Pham, Thai Van.
			Pham, Thanh.
			Pham, Thanh.
			Pham, Thanh V.
			Pham, Thinh.
			Pham, Thinh V.
			Pham, Tommy V.
			Pham, Tran and Thu Quang.
			Pham, Ut Van.
			Phan, Anh Thi.
			Phan, Banh Van.
			Phan, Cong Van.
			Phan, Dan T.
			Phan, Hoang.
			Phan, Hung Thanh.
			Phan, Johnny.
			Phan, Lam.
			Phan, Luyen Van.
			Phan, Nam V.
			Phan, Thong.
			Phan, Tien V.
			Phan, Toan.
			Phan, Tu Van.
			Phat, Lam Mau.
			Phelps, John D.
			Phillips, Bruce A.
			Phillips, Danny D.
			Phillips, Gary.
			Phillips, Harry Louis.
			Phillips, James C Jr.
			Phillips, Kristrina W.
			Phipps, AW.
			Phonthaasa, Khaolop.
			Phorn, Phen.
			Pickett, Kathy.
			Picou, Calvin Jr.
			Picou, Gary M.

Commerce case No.	Commission case No.	Product/country	Petitioners/supporters
			Picou, Jennifer.
			Picou, Jerome J.
			Picou, Jordan J.
			Picou, Randy John.
			Picou, Ricky Sr.
			Picou, Terry.
			Pierce, Aaron.
			Pierce, Dean.
			Pierce, Elwood.
			Pierce, Imogene.
			Pierce, Stanley.
			Pierce, Taffie Boone.
			Pierre, Ivy.
			Pierre, Joseph.
			Pierre, Joseph C Jr.
			Pierre, Paul J.
			Pierre, Ronald J.
			Pierron, Jake.
			Pierron, Patsy H.
			Pierron, Roger D.
			Pinell, Ernie A.
			Pinell, Harry J Jr.
			Pinell, Jody J.
			Pinell, Randall James.
			Pinnell, Richard J.
			Pinnell, Robert.
			Pitre, Benton J.
			Pitre, Carol.
			Pitre, Claude A Sr.
			Pitre, Elrod.
			Pitre, Emily B.
			Pitre, Glenn P.
			Pitre, Herbert.
			Pitre, Jeannie.
			Pitre, Leo P.
			Pitre, Robert Jr.
			Pitre, Robin.
			Pitre, Ryan P.
			Pitre, Ted J.
			Pittman, Roger.
			Pizani, Bonnie.
			Pizani, Craig.
			Pizani, Jane.
			Pizani, Terrill J.
			Pizani, Terry M.
			Pizani, Terry M Jr.
			Plaisance, Arthur E.
			Plaisance, Burgess.
			Plaisance, Darren.
			Plaisance, Dean J Sr.
			Plaisance, Dorothy B.
			Plaisance, Dwayne.
			Plaisance, Earl J Jr.
			Plaisance, Errance H.
			Plaisance, Evans P.
			Plaisance, Eves A III.
			Plaisance, Gideons.
			Plaisance, Gillis S.
			Plaisance, Henry A Jr.
			Plaisance, Jacob.
			Plaisance, Jimmie J.
			Plaisance, Joyce.
			Plaisance, Keith.
			Plaisance, Ken G.
			Plaisance, Lawrence J.
			Plaisance, Lucien Jr.
			Plaisance, Peter A Sr.
			Plaisance, Peter Jr.
			Plaisance, Richard J.
			Plaisance, Russel P.
			Plaisance, Russell P Sr.
			Plaisance, Thomas.
			Plaisance, Thomas J.

Commerce case No.	Commission case No.	Product/country	Petitioners/supporters
			Plaisance, Wayne P.
			Plaisance, Whitney III.
			Plork, Phan.
			Poche, Glenn J Jr.
			Poche, Glenn J Sr.
			Pockrus, Gerald.
			Poiencot, Russell Jr.
			Poillion, Charles A.
			Polito, Gerald.
			Polkey, Gary J.
			Polkey, Richard R Jr.
			Polkey, Ronald.
			Polkey, Shawn Michael.
			Pollet, Lionel J Sr.
			Pomgoria, Mario.
			Ponce, Ben.
			Ponce, Lewis B.
			Poon, Raymond.
			Pope, Robert.
			Popham, Winford A.
			Poppell, David M.
			Porche, Ricky J.
			Portier, Bobby.
			Portier, Chad.
			Portier, Corinne L.
			Portier, Penelope J.
			Portier, Robbie.
			Portier, Russel A Sr.
			Portier, Russell.
			Potter, Hubert Edward Jr.
			Potter, Robert D.
			Potter, Robert J.
			Pounds, Terry Wayne.
			Powers, Clyde T.
			Prejean, Dennis J.
			Price, Carl.
			Price, Curtis.
			Price, Edwin J.
			Price, Franklin J.
			Price, George J Sr.
			Price, Norris J Sr.
			Price, Steve J Jr.
			Price, Timmy T.
			Price, Wade J.
			Price, Warren J.
			Prihoda, Steve.
			Primeaux, Scott.
			Pritchard, Dixie J.
			Pritchard, James Ross Jr.
			Prosperie, Claude J Jr.
			Prosperie, Myron.
			Prout, Rollen.
			Prout, Sharonski K.
			Prum, Thou.
			Pugh, Charles D Jr.
			Pugh, Charles Sr.
			Pugh, Cody.
			Pugh, Deanna.
			Pugh, Donald.
			Pugh, Nickolas.
			Punch, Alvin Jr.
			Punch, Donald J.
			Punch, Todd M.
			Punch, Travis J.
			Purata, Maria.
			Purse, Emil.
			Purvis, George.
			Quach, Duc.
			Quach, James D.
			Quach, Joe.
			Quach, Si Tan.
			Quinn, Dora M.
			Racca, Charles.

Commerce case No.	Commission case No.	Product/country	Petitioners/supporters
			Racine, Sylvan P Jr.
			Radulic, Igor.
			Ragas, Albert G.
			Ragas, Gene.
			Ragas, John D.
			Ragas, Jonathan.
			Ragas, Richard A.
			Ragas, Ronda S.
			Ralph, Lester B.
			Ramirez, Alfred J Jr.
			Randazzo, John A Jr.
			Randazzo, Rick A.
			Rando, Stanley D.
			Ranko, Ellis Gerald.
			Rapp, Dwayne.
			Rapp, Leroy and Sedonia.
			Rawlings, John H Sr.
			Rawlings, Ralph E.
			Rawls, Norman E.
			Ray, Leo.
			Ray, William C Jr.
			Raynor, Steven Earl.
			Readenour, Kelty O.
			Reagan, Roy.
			Reason, Patrick W.
			Reaux, Paul S Sr.
			Reaves, Craig A.
			Reaves, Laten.
			Rebert, Paul J Sr.
			Rebert, Steve M Jr.
			Rebstock, Charles.
			Rector, Lance Jr.
			Rector, Warren L.
			Redden, Yvonne.
			Regnier, Leoncea B.
			Remondet, Garland Jr.
			Renard, Lanny.
			Reno, Edward.
			Reno, George C.
			Reno, George H.
			Reno, George T.
			Reno, Harry.
			Revell, Ben David.
			Reyes, Carlton.
			Reyes, Dwight D Sr.
			Reynon, Marcello Jr.
			Rhodes, Randolph N.
			Rhoto, Christopher L.
			Ribardi, Frank A.
			Rich, Wanda Heafner.
			Richard, Bruce J.
			Richard, David L.
			Richard, Edgar J.
			Richard, James Ray.
			Richard, Melissa.
			Richard, Randall K.
			Richardson, James T.
			Richert, Daniel E.
			Richo, Earl Sr.
			Richoux, Dudley Donald Jr.
			Richoux, Irvin J Jr.
			Richoux, Judy.
			Richoux, Larry.
			Richoux, Mary A.
			Riego, Raymond A.
			Riffle, Josiah B.
			Rigaud, Randall Ryan.
			Riggs, Jeffrey B.
			Riley, Jackie Sr.
			Riley, Raymond.
			Rinkus, Anthony J III.
			Rios, Amado.
			Ripp, Norris M.

Commerce case No.	Commission case No.	Product/country	Petitioners/supporters
			Robbins, Tony.
			Robert, Dan S.
			Roberts, Michael A.
			Robertson, Kevin.
			Robeson, Richard S Jr.
			Robichaux, Craig J.
			Robin, Alvin G.
			Robin, Cary Joseph.
			Robin, Charles R III.
			Robin, Danny J.
			Robin, Donald.
			Robin, Floyd A.
			Robin, Kenneth J Sr.
			Robin, Ricky R.
			Robinson, Johnson P III.
			Robinson, Walter.
			Roccaforte, Clay.
			Rodi, Dominick R.
			Rodi, Rhonda.
			Rodrigue, Brent J.
			Rodrigue, Carrol Sr.
			Rodrigue, Glenn.
			Rodrigue, Lerlene.
			Rodrigue, Reggie Sr.
			Rodrigue, Sonya.
			Rodrigue, Wayne.
			Rodriguez, Barry.
			Rodriguez, Charles V Sr.
			Rodriguez, Gregory.
			Rodriguez, Jesus.
			Rodriguez, Joseph C Jr.
			Roeum, Orn.
			Rogers, Barry David.
			Rogers, Chad.
			Rogers, Chad M.
			Rogers, Kevin J.
			Rogers, Nathan J.
			Rojas, Carlton J Sr.
			Rojas, Curtis Sr.
			Rojas, Dennis J Jr.
			Rojas, Dennis J Sr.
			Rojas, Gordon V.
			Rojas, Kerry D.
			Rojas, Kerry D Jr.
			Rojas, Randy J Sr.
			Rojas, Raymond J Jr.
			Roland, Brad.
			Roland, Mathias C.
			Roland, Vincent.
			Rollins, Theresa.
			Rollo, Wayne A.
			Rome, Victor J IV.
			Romero, D H.
			Romero, Kardel J.
			Romero, Norman.
			Romero, Philip J.
			Ronquille, Glenn.
			Ronquille, Norman C.
			Ronquillo, Earl.
			Ronquillo, Richard J.
			Ronquillo, Timothy.
			Roseburrough, Charles R Jr.
			Ross, Dorothy.
			Ross, Edward Danny Jr.
			Ross, Leo L.
			Ross, Robert A.
			Roth, Joseph F Jr.
			Roth, Joseph M Jr.
			Rotolo, Carolyn.
			Rotolo, Feliz.
			Rouse, Jimmy.
			Roussel, Michael D Jr.
			Roy, Henry Lee Jr.

Commerce case No.	Commission case No.	Product/country	Petitioners/supporters
			Rudolph, Chad A. Ruiz, Donald W. Ruiz, James L. Ruiz, Paul E. Ruiz, Paul R. Russell, Bentley R. Russell, Casey. Russell, Daniel. Russell, James III. Russell, Julie Ann. Russell, Michael J. Russell, Nicholas M. Russell, Paul. Rustick, Kenneth. Ruttley, Adrian K. Ruttley, Ernest T Jr. Ruttley, JT. Ryan, James C Sr. Rybiski, Rhebb R. Ryder, Luther V. Sadler, Stewart. Sagnes, Everett. Saha, Amanda K. Saling, Don M. Saltalamacchia, Preston J. Saltalamacchia, Sue A. Salvato, Lawrence Jr. Samanie, Caroll J. Samanie, Frank J. Samsome, Don. Sanamo, Troy P. Sanchez, Augustine. Sanchez, Jeffery A. Sanchez, Juan. Sanchez, Robert A. Sanders, William Shannon. Sandras, R J. Sandras, R J Jr. Sandrock, Roy R III. Santini, Lindberg W Jr. Santiny, James. Santiny, Patrick. Sapia, Carroll J Jr. Sapia, Eddie J Jr. Sapia, Willard. Saturday, Michael Rance. Sauce, Carlton Joseph. Sauce, Joseph C Jr. Saucier, Houston J. Sauls, Russell. Savage, Malcolm H. Savant, Raymond. Savoie, Allen. Savoie, Brent T. Savoie, James. Savoie, Merlin F Jr. Savoie, Reginald M II. Sawyer, Gerald. Sawyer, Rodney. Scarabin, Clifford. Scarabin, Michael J. Schaffer, Kelly. Schaubhut, Curry A. Schellinger, Lester B Jr. Schexnaydre, Michael. Schirmer, Robert Jr. Schjott, Joseph J Sr. Schlindwein, Henry. Schmit, Paul A Jr. Schmit, Paul A Sr. Schmit, Victor J Jr. Schouest, Ellis J III. Schouest, Ellis Jr.

Commerce case No.	Commission case No.	Product/country	Petitioners/supporters
			Schouest, Juston.
			Schouest, Mark.
			Schouest, Noel.
			Schrimpf, Robert H Jr.
			Schultz, Troy A.
			Schwartz, Sidney.
			Scott, Aaron J.
			Scott, Audie B.
			Scott, James E III.
			Scott, Milford P.
			Scott, Paul.
			Seabrook, Terry G.
			Seal, Charles T.
			Seal, Joseph G.
			Seaman, Garry.
			Seaman, Greg.
			Seaman, Ollie L Jr.
			Seaman, Ollie L Sr.
			Seang, Meng.
			Sehon, Robert Craig.
			Sekul, Morris G.
			Sekul, S George.
			Sellers, Isaac Charles.
			Seng, Sophan.
			Serigne, Adam R.
			Serigne, Elizabeth.
			Serigne, James J III.
			Serigne, Kimmie J.
			Serigne, Lisa M.
			Serigne, Neil.
			Serigne, O'Neil N.
			Serigne, Richard J Sr.
			Serigne, Rickey N.
			Serigne, Ronald Raymond.
			Serigne, Ronald Roch.
			Serigne, Ross.
			Serigny, Gail.
			Serigny, Wayne A.
			Serpas, Lenny Jr.
			Sessions, William O III.
			Sessions, William O Jr.
			Sevel, Michael D.
			Sevin, Carl Anthony.
			Sevin, Earline.
			Sevin, Janell A.
			Sevin, Joey.
			Sevin, Nac J.
			Sevin, O'Neil and Symantha.
			Sevin, Phillip T.
			Sevin, Shane.
			Sevin, Shane Anthony.
			Sevin, Stanley J.
			Sevin, Willis.
			Seymour, Janet A.
			Shackelford, David M.
			Shaffer, Curtis E.
			Shaffer, Glynnon D.
			Shay, Daniel A.
			Shilling, Jason.
			Shilling, L E.
			Shugars, Robert L.
			Shutt, Randy.
			Sifuentes, Esteban.
			Sifuentes, Fernando.
			Silver, Curtis A Jr.
			Simon, Curnis.
			Simon, John.
			Simon, Leo.
			Simpson, Mark.
			Sims, Donald L.
			Sims, Mike.
			Singley, Charlie Sr.
			Singley, Glenn.

Commerce case No.	Commission case No.	Product/country	Petitioners/supporters
			Singley, Robert Joseph.
			Sirgo, Jace.
			Sisung, Walter.
			Sisung, Walter Jr.
			Skinner, Gary M Sr.
			Skinner, Richard.
			Skipper, Malcolm W.
			Skrmetta, Martin J.
			Smelker, Brian H.
			Smith, Brian.
			Smith, Carl R Jr.
			Smith, Clark W.
			Smith, Danny.
			Smith, Danny M Jr.
			Smith, Donna.
			Smith, Elmer T Jr.
			Smith, Glenda F.
			Smith, James E.
			Smith, Margie T.
			Smith, Mark A.
			Smith, Nancy F.
			Smith, Raymond C Sr.
			Smith, Tim.
			Smith, Walter M Jr.
			Smith, William T.
			Smithwick, Ted Wayne.
			Smoak, Bill.
			Smoak, William W III.
			Snell, Erick.
			Snodgrass, Sam.
			Soeung, Phat.
			Soileau, John C Sr.
			Sok, Kheng.
			Sok, Montha.
			Sok, Nhip.
			Solet, Darren.
			Solet, Donald M.
			Solet, Joseph R.
			Solet, Raymond J.
			Solorzano, Marilyn.
			Son, Kim.
			Son, Sam Nang.
			Son, Samay.
			Son, Thuong Cong.
			Soprano, Daniel.
			Sork, William.
			Sou, Mang.
			Soudelier, Louis Jr.
			Soudelier, Shannon.
			Sour, Yem Kim.
			Southerland, Robert.
			Speir, Barbara Kay.
			Spell, Jeffrey B.
			Spell, Mark A.
			Spellmeyer, Joel F Sr.
			Spencer, Casey.
			Spiers, Donald A.
			Sprinkle, Avery M.
			Sprinkle, Emery Shelton Jr.
			Sprinkle, Joseph Warren.
			Squarsich, Kenneth J.
			Sreiy, Siphan.
			St Amant, Dana A.
			St Ann, Mr and Mrs Jerome K.
			St Pierre, Darren.
			St Pierre, Scott A.
			Staves, Patrick.
			Stechmann, Chad.
			Stechmann, Karl J.
			Stechmann, Todd.
			Steele, Arnold D Jr.
			Steele, Henry H III.
			Steen, Carl L.

Commerce case No.	Commission case No.	Product/country	Petitioners/supporters
			Steen, James D.
			Steen, Kathy G.
			Stein, Norris J Jr.
			Stelly, Adlar.
			Stelly, Carl A.
			Stelly, Chad P.
			Stelly, Delores.
			Stelly, Sandrus J Sr.
			Stelly, Sandrus Jr.
			Stelly, Toby J.
			Stelly, Veronica G.
			Stelly, Warren.
			Stephenson, Louis.
			Stevens, Alvin.
			Stevens, Curtis D.
			Stevens, Donald.
			Stevens, Glenda.
			Stewart, Chester Jr.
			Stewart, Derald.
			Stewart, Derek.
			Stewart, Fred.
			Stewart, Jason F.
			Stewart, Ronald G.
			Stewart, William C.
			Stiffler, Thanh.
			Stipelcovich, Lawrence L.
			Stipelcovich, Todd J.
			Stockfett, Brenda.
			Stokes, Todd.
			Stone-Rinkus, Pamela.
			Strader, Steven R.
			Strickland, Kenneth.
			Strickland, Rita G.
			Stuart, James Vernon.
			Stutes, Rex E.
			Sulak, Billy W.
			Sun, Hong Sreng.
			Surmik, Donald D.
			Swindell, Keith M.
			Sylve, Dennis A.
			Sylve, James L.
			Sylve, Nathan.
			Sylve, Scott.
			Sylvesr, Paul A.
			Ta, Ba Van.
			Ta, Chris.
			Tabb, Calvin.
			Taliancich, Andrew.
			Taliancich, Ivan.
			Taliancich, Joseph M.
			Taliancich, Srecka.
			Tan, Ho Dung.
			Tan, Hung.
			Tan, Lan T.
			Tan, Ngo The.
			Tang, Thanh.
			Tanner, Robert Charles.
			Taravella, Raymond.
			Tassin, Alton J.
			Tassin, Keith P.
			Tate, Archie P.
			Tate, Terrell.
			Tauzier, Kevin M.
			Taylor, Doyle L.
			Taylor, Herman R.
			Taylor, Herman R Jr.
			Taylor, J P Jr.
			Taylor, John C.
			Taylor, Leander J Sr.
			Taylor, Leo Jr.
			Taylor, Lewis.
			Taylor, Nathan L.
			Taylor, Robert L.

Commerce case No.	Commission case No.	Product/country	Petitioners/supporters
			Taylor, Robert M.
			Teap, Phal.
			Tek, Heng.
			Templat, Paul.
			Terluin, John L III.
			Terrebonne, Adrein Scott.
			Terrebonne, Alphonse J.
			Terrebonne, Alton S Jr.
			Terrebonne, Alton S Sr.
			Terrebonne, Carol.
			Terrebonne, Carroll.
			Terrebonne, Chad.
			Terrebonne, Chad Sr.
			Terrebonne, Daniel J.
			Terrebonne, Donavon J.
			Terrebonne, Gary J Sr.
			Terrebonne, Jimmy Jr.
			Terrebonne, Jimmy Sr.
			Terrebonne, Kline A.
			Terrebonne, Lanny.
			Terrebonne, Larry F Jr.
			Terrebonne, Scott.
			Terrebonne, Steven.
			Terrebonne, Steven.
			Terrebonne, Toby J.
			Terrel, Chad J Sr.
			Terrell, C Todd.
			Terrio, Brandon James.
			Terrio, Harvey J Jr.
			Terry, Eloise P.
			Tesvich, Kuzma D.
			Thac, Dang Van.
			Thach, Phuong.
			Thai, Huynh Tan.
			Thai, Paul.
			Thai, Thomas.
			Thanh, Thien.
			Tharpe, Jack.
			Theriot, Anthony.
			Theriot, Carroll A Jr.
			Theriot, Clay J Jr.
			Theriot, Craig A.
			Theriot, Dean P.
			Theriot, Donnie.
			Theriot, Jeffery C.
			Theriot, Larry J.
			Theriot, Lynn.
			Theriot, Mark A.
			Theriot, Roland P Jr.
			Theriot, Wanda J.
			Thibodaux, Jared.
			Thibodeaux, Bart James.
			Thibodeaux, Brian A.
			Thibodeaux, Brian M.
			Thibodeaux, Calvin A Jr.
			Thibodeaux, Fay F.
			Thibodeaux, Glenn P.
			Thibodeaux, Jeffrey.
			Thibodeaux, Jonathan.
			Thibodeaux, Josephine.
			Thibodeaux, Keith.
			Thibodeaux, Tony J.
			Thibodeaux, Warren J.
			Thidobaux, James V Sr.
			Thiet, Tran.
			Thomas, Alvin.
			Thomas, Brent.
			Thomas, Dally S.
			Thomas, Janie G.
			Thomas, John Richard.
			Thomas, Kenneth Ward.
			Thomas, Monica P.
			Thomas, Ralph L Jr.

Commerce case No.	Commission case No.	Product/country	Petitioners/supporters
			Thomas, Ralph Lee Jr.
			Thomas, Randall.
			Thomas, Robert W.
			Thomas, Willard N Jr.
			Thomassie, Gerard.
			Thomassie, Nathan A.
			Thomassie, Philip A.
			Thomassie, Ronald J.
			Thomassie, Tracy Joseph.
			Thompson, Bobbie.
			Thompson, David W.
			Thompson, Edwin A.
			Thompson, George.
			Thompson, James D Jr.
			Thompson, James Jr.
			Thompson, John E.
			Thompson, John R.
			Thompson, Randall.
			Thompson, Sammy.
			Thompson, Shawn.
			Thong, R.
			Thonn, John J Jr.
			Thonn, Victor J.
			Thorpe, Robert Lee Jr.
			Thurman, Charles E.
			Tiet, Thanh Duc.
			Tilghman, Gene E.
			Tillett, Billy Carl.
			Tillman, Lewis A Jr.
			Tillman, Timothy P and Yvonne M.
			Tillotson, Pat.
			Tinney, Mark A.
			Tisdale, Georgia W.
			Tiser, Oscar.
			Tiser, Thomas C Jr.
			Tiser, Thomas C Sr.
			To, Cang Van.
			To, Du Van.
			Todd, Fred Noel.
			Todd, Patricia J.
			Todd, Rebecca G.
			Todd, Robert C and Patricia J.
			Todd, Vonnie Frank Jr.
			Tompkins, Gerald Paul II.
			Toney, George Jr.
			Tong, Hai V.
			Tong, Linh C.
			Toomer, Christina Abbott.
			Toomer, Christy.
			Toomer, Frank G Jr.
			Toomer, Jeffrey E.
			Toomer, Kenneth.
			Toomer, Lamar K.
			Toomer, Larry Curtis and Tina.
			Toomer, William Kemp.
			Torrible, David P.
			Torrible, Jason.
			Touchard, Anthony H.
			Touchard, John B Jr.
			Touchard, Paul V Jr.
			Touchet, Eldridge III.
			Touchet, Eldridge Jr.
			Toups, Anthony G.
			Toups, Bryan.
			Toups, Jeff.
			Toups, Jimmie J.
			Toups, Kim.
			Toups, Manuel.
			Toups, Ted.
			Toups, Tommy.
			Toureau, James.
			Tower, H Melvin.
			Townsend, Harmon Lynn.

Commerce case No.	Commission case No.	Product/country	Petitioners/supporters
			Townsend, Marion Brooks.
			Tra, Hop T.
			Trabeau, James D.
			Trahan, Allen A Jr.
			Trahan, Alvin Jr.
			Trahan, Druby.
			Trahan, Dudley.
			Trahan, Elie J.
			Trahan, Eric J.
			Trahan, James.
			Trahan, Karen C.
			Trahan, Lynn P Sr.
			Trahan, Ricky.
			Trahan, Ronald J.
			Trahan, Tracey L.
			Trahan, Wayne Paul.
			Tran, Allen Hai.
			Tran, Andana.
			Tran, Anh.
			Tran, Anh.
			Tran, Anh N.
			Tran, Bay V.
			Tran, Bay Van.
			Tran, Binh.
			Tran, Binh Van.
			Tran, Ca Van.
			Tran, Cam Van.
			Tran, Chau V.
			Tran, Chau Van.
			Tran, Chau Van.
			Tran, Chi T.
			Tran, Christina Phuong.
			Tran, Chu V.
			Tran, Cuong.
			Tran, Cuong.
			Tran, Danny Duc.
			Tran, Den.
			Tran, Dien.
			Tran, Dinh M.
			Tran, Dinh Q.
			Tran, Doan.
			Tran, Dung Van.
			Tran, Duoc.
			Tran, Duoc.
			Tran, Duong.
			Tran, Eric.
			Tran, Francis.
			Tran, Francis.
			Tran, Giang.
			Tran, Giao.
			Tran, Ha Mike.
			Tran, Hai.
			Tran, Hien H.
			Tran, Hiep Phuoc.
			Tran, Hieu.
			Tran, Hoa.
			Tran, Hoa.
			Tran, Hue T.
			Tran, Huey.
			Tran, Hung.
			Tran, Hung.
			Tran, Hung.
			Tran, Hung P.
			Tran, Hung Van.
			Tran, Hung Van.
			Tran, Hung Viet.
			Tran, James N.
			Tran, John.
			Tran, Johnny Dinh.
			Tran, Joseph.
			Tran, Joseph T.
			Tran, Khan Van.
			Tran, Khanh.

Commerce case No.	Commission case No.	Product/country	Petitioners/supporters
			Tran, Kim. Tran, Kim Chi Thi. Tran, Lan Tina. Tran, Le and Phat Le. Tran, Leo Van. Tran, Loan. Tran, Long. Tran, Long Van. Tran, Luu Van. Tran, Ly. Tran, Ly Van. Tran, Mai Thi. Tran, Mary. Tran, Miel Van. Tran, Mien. Tran, Mike. Tran, Mike Dai. Tran, Minh Huu. Tran, Muoi. Tran, My T. Tran, Nam Van. Tran, Nang Van. Tran, Nghia and T Le Banh. Tran, Ngoc. Tran, Nhanh Van. Tran, Nhieu T. Tran, Nhieu Van. Tran, Nho. Tran, Peter. Tran, Phu Van. Tran, Phuc D. Tran, Phuc V. Tran, Phung. Tran, Quan Van. Tran, Quang Quang. Tran, Quang T. Tran, Quang Van. Tran, Qui V. Tran, Quy Van. Tran, Ran Van. Tran, Sarah T. Tran, Sau. Tran, Scotty. Tran, Son. Tran, Son Van. Tran, Steven Tuan. Tran, Tam. Tran, Te Van. Tran, Than. Tran, Thang Van. Tran, Thanh. Tran, Thanh. Tran, Thanh Van. Tran, Theresa. Tran, Thi. Tran, Thich Van. Tran, Thien. Tran, Thien Van. Tran, Thiet. Tran, Tommy. Tran, Tony. Tran, Tri. Tran, Trinh. Tran, Trung. Tran, Trung Van. Tran, Tu. Tran, Tuan. Tran, Tuan. Tran, Tuan Minh. Tran, Tuong Van. Tran, Tuyet Thi. Tran, Van T. Tran, Victor.

Commerce case No.	Commission case No.	Product/country	Petitioners/supporters
			Tran, Vinh.
			Tran, Vinh Q.
			Tran, Vinh Q.
			Tran, Vui Kim.
			Trang, Tan.
			Trapp, Tommy.
			Treadaway, Michael.
			Tregle, Curtis.
			Treloar, William Paul.
			Treuil, Gary J.
			Trevino, Manuel.
			Treybig, E H ''Buddy'' Jr.
			Triche, Donald G.
			Trieu, Hiep and Jackie.
			Trieu, Hung Hoa.
			Trieu, Jasmine and Ly.
			Trieu, Lorie and Tam.
			Trieu, Tam.
			Trinh, Christopher B.
			Trinh, Philip P.
			Trosclair, Clark K.
			Trosclair, Clark P.
			Trosclair, Eugene P.
			Trosclair, James J.
			Trosclair, Jerome.
			Trosclair, Joseph.
			Trosclair, Lori.
			Trosclair, Louis V.
			Trosclair, Patricia.
			Trosclair, Randy.
			Trosclair, Ricky.
			Trosclair, Wallace Sr.
			Truong, Andre.
			Truong, Andre V.
			Truong, Be Van.
			Truong, Benjamin.
			Truong, Dac.
			Truong, Huan.
			Truong, Kim.
			Truong, Nhut Van.
			Truong, Steve.
			Truong, Tham T.
			Truong, Thanh Minh.
			Truong, Them Van.
			Truong, Thom.
			Truong, Timmy.
			Trutt, George W Sr.
			Trutt, Wanda.
			Turlich, Mervin A.
			Turner, Calvin L.
			Tyre, John.
			Upton, Terry R.
			Valentino, J G Jr.
			Valentino, James.
			Vallot, Christopher A.
			Vallot, Nancy H.
			Valure, Hugh P.
			Van Alsburg, Charles.
			Van Gordstnoven, Jean J.
			Van Nguyen, Irving.
			Van, Than.
			Van, Vui.
			Vanacor, Kathy D.
			Vanacor, Malcolm J Sr.
			Vanicor, Bobbie.
			VanMeter, Matthew T.
			VanMeter, William Earl.
			Varney, Randy L.
			Vath, Raymond S.
			Veasel, William E III.
			Vegas, Brien J.
			Vegas, Percy J.
			Vegas, Terry J.

Commerce case No.	Commission case No.	Product/country	Petitioners/supporters
			Vegas, Terry J Jr. Vegas, Terry Jr. Vela, Peter. Verdin, Aaron. Verdin, Av. Verdin, Bradley J. Verdin, Brent A. Verdin, Charles A. Verdin, Charles E. Verdin, Coy P. Verdin, Curtis A Jr. Verdin, Delphine. Verdin, Diana A. Verdin, Ebro W. Verdin, Eric P. Verdin, Ernest Joseph Sr. Verdin, Jeff C. Verdin, Jeffrey A. Verdin, Jessie J. Verdin, John P. Verdin, Joseph. Verdin, Joseph A Jr. Verdin, Joseph Cleveland. Verdin, Joseph D Jr. Verdin, Joseph S. Verdin, Joseph W Jr. Verdin, Justilien G. Verdin, Matthew W Sr. Verdin, Michel A. Verdin, Paul E. Verdin, Perry Anthony. Verdin, Rodney. Verdin, Rodney P. Verdin, Rodney P. Verdin, Skylar. Verdin, Timmy J. Verdin, Toby. Verdin, Tommy P. Verdin, Tony J. Verdin, Troy. Verdin, Vincent. Verdin, Viness Jr. Verdin, Wallace P. Verdin, Webb A Sr. Verdin, Wesley D Sr. Verdine, Jimmy R. Vermeulen, Joseph Thomas. Verret, Darren L. Verret, Donald J. Verret, Ernest J Sr. Verret, James A. Verret, Jean E. Verret, Jimmy J Sr. Verret, Johnny R. Verret, Joseph L. Verret, Paul L. Verret, Preston. Verret, Quincy. Verret, Ronald Paul Sr. Versaggi, Joseph A. Versaggi, Salvatore J. Vicknair, Brent J Sr. Vicknair, Duane P. Vicknair, Henry Dale. Vicknair, Ricky A. Vidrine, Bill and Kathi. Vidrine, Corey. Vidrine, Richard. Vila, William F. Villers, Joseph A. Vincent, Gage Tyler. Vincent, Gene. Vincent, Gene B.

Commerce case No.	Commission case No.	Product/country	Petitioners/supporters
			Vincent, Robert N.
			Vise, Charles E III.
			Vizier, Barry A.
			Vizier, Christopher.
			Vizier, Clovis J III.
			Vizier, Douglas M.
			Vizier, Tommie Jr.
			Vo, Anh M.
			Vo, Chin Van.
			Vo, Dam.
			Vo, Dan M.
			Vo, Dany.
			Vo, Day V.
			Vo, Duong V.
			Vo, Dustin.
			Vo, Hai Van.
			Vo, Hanh Xuan.
			Vo, Hien Van.
			Vo, Hoang The.
			Vo, Hong.
			Vo, Hung Thanh.
			Vo, Huy K.
			Vo, Johnny.
			Vo, Kent.
			Vo, Lien Van.
			Vo, Man.
			Vo, Mark Van.
			Vo, Minh Hung.
			Vo, Minh Ngoc.
			Vo, Minh Ray.
			Vo, Mong V.
			Vo, My Dung Thi.
			Vo, My Lynn.
			Vo, Nga.
			Vo, Nhon Tai.
			Vo, Nhu Thanh.
			Vo, Quang Minh.
			Vo, Sang M.
			Vo, Sanh M.
			Vo, Song V.
			Vo, Tan Thanh.
			Vo, Tan Thanh.
			Vo, Thanh Van.
			Vo, Thao.
			Vo, Thuan Van.
			Vo, Tien Van.
			Vo, Tom.
			Vo, Tong Ba.
			Vo, Trao Van.
			Vo, Truong.
			Vo, Van Van.
			Vo, Vi Viet.
			Vodopija, Benjamin S.
			Vogt, James L.
			Voisin, Eddie James.
			Voisin, Joyce.
			Voison, Jamie.
			Von Harten, Harold L.
			Vona, Michael A.
			Vongrith, Richard.
			Vossler, Kirk.
			Vu, Hung.
			Vu, John H.
			Vu, Khanh.
			Vu, Khoi Van.
			Vu, Quan Quoc.
			Vu, Ruyen Viet.
			Vu, Sac.
			Vu, Sean.
			Vu, Tam.
			Vu, Thiem Ngoc.
			Vu, Thuy.
			Vu, Tom.

Commerce case No.	Commission case No.	Product/country	Petitioners/supporters
			Vu, Tu Viet.
			Vu, Tuyen Jack.
			Vu, Tuyen Viet.
			Wade, Calvin J Jr.
			Wade, Gerard.
			Waguespack, David M Sr.
			Waguespack, Randy P II.
			Wainwright, Vernon.
			Walker, Jerry.
			Walker, Rogers H.
			Wallace, Dennis.
			Wallace, Edward.
			Wallace, John A.
			Wallace, John K.
			Wallace, Trevis L.
			Waller, Jack Jr.
			Waller, John M.
			Waller, Mike.
			Wallis, Craig A.
			Wallis, Keith.
			Walters, Samuel G.
			Walton, Marion M.
			Wannage, Edward Joseph.
			Wannage, Fred Jr.
			Wannage, Frederick W Sr.
			Ward, Clarence Jr.
			Ward, Olan B.
			Ward, Walter M.
			Washington, Clifford.
			Washington, John Emile III.
			Washington, Kevin.
			Washington, Louis N.
			Wattigney, Cecil K Jr.
			Wattigney, Michael.
			Watts, Brandon A.
			Watts, Warren.
			Webb, Bobby.
			Webb, Bobby N.
			Webb, Josie M.
			Webre, Donald.
			Webre, Dudley A.
			Webster, Harold.
			Weeks, Don Franklin.
			Weems, Laddie E.
			Weinstein, Barry C.
			Weiskopf, Rodney.
			Weiskopf, Rodney Sr.
			Weiskopf, Todd.
			Welch, Amos J.
			Wells, Douglas E.
			Wells, Stephen Ray.
			Wendling, Steven W.
			Wescovich, Charles W.
			Wescovich, Wesley Darryl.
			Whatley, William J.
			White, Allen Sr.
			White, Charles.
			White, Charles Fulton.
			White, David L.
			White, Gary Farrell.
			White, James Hugh.
			White, Perry J.
			White, Raymond.
			White, Robert Sr.
			Wicher, John.
			Wiggins, Chad M Sr.
			Wiggins, Ernest.
			Wiggins, Harry L.
			Wiggins, Kenneth A.
			Wiggins, Matthew.
			Wilbur, Gerald Anthony.
			Wilcox, Robert.
			Wiles, Alfred Adam.

Commerce case No.	Commission case No.	Product/country	Petitioners/supporters
			Wiles, Glen Gilbert.
			Wiles, Sonny Joel Sr.
			Wilkerson, Gene Dillard and Judith.
			Wilkinson, William Riley.
			Williams, Allen Jr.
			Williams, Andrew.
			Williams, B Dean.
			Williams, Clyde L.
			Williams, Dale A.
			Williams, Emmett J.
			Williams, Herman J Jr.
			Williams, J T.
			Williams, John A.
			Williams, Johnny Paul.
			Williams, Joseph H.
			Williams, Kirk.
			Williams, Leopold A.
			Williams, Mark A.
			Williams, Mary Ann C.
			Williams, Melissa A.
			Williams, Nina.
			Williams, Oliver Kent.
			Williams, Parish.
			Williams, Roberto.
			Williams, Ronnie.
			Williams, Scott A.
			Williams, Steven.
			Williams, Thomas D.
			Williamson, Richard L Sr.
			Willyard, Derek C.
			Willyard, Donald R.
			Wilson, Alward.
			Wilson, Hosea.
			Wilson, Joe R.
			Wilson, Jonathan.
			Wilson, Katherine.
			Wiltz, Allen.
			Wing, Melvin.
			Wiseman, Allen.
			Wiseman, Clarence J Jr.
			Wiseman, Jean P.
			Wiseman, Joseph A.
			Wiseman, Michael T Jr.
			Wiseman, Michael T Sr.
			Wolfe, Charles.
			Woods, John T III.
			Wright, Curtis.
			Wright, Leonard.
			Wright, Randy D.
			Yeamans, Douglas.
			Yeamans, Neil.
			Yeamans, Ronnie.
			Yoeuth, Peon.
			Yopp, Harold.
			Yopp, Jonathon.
			Yopp, Milton Thomas.
			Young, James.
			Young, Taing.
			Young, Willie.
			Yow, Patricia D.
			Yow, Richard C.
			Zanca, Anthony V Sr.
			Zar, Ashley A.
			Zar, Carl J.
			Zar, John III.
			Zar, Steve.
			Zar, Steven.
			Zar, Troy A.
			Zerinque, John S Jr.
			Zirlott, Curtis.
			Zirlott, Jason D.
			Zirlott, Jeremy.
			Zirlott, Kimberly.

Commerce case No.	Commission case No.	Product/country	Petitioners/supporters
			Zirlott, Milton.
			Zirlott, Perry.
			Zirlott, Rosa H.
			Zito, Brian C.
			Zuvich, Michael A Jr.
			Ad Hoc Shrimp Trade Action Committee.
			Bryan Fishermens' Co-Op Inc.
			Louisiana Shrimp Association.
			South Carolina Shrimpers Association.
			Vietnamese-American Commerical Fisherman's Union.
			3–G Enterprize dba Griffin's Seafood.
			A & G Trawlers Inc.
			A & T Shrimping.
			A Ford Able Seafood.
			A J Horizon Inc.
			A&M Inc.
			A&R Shrimp Co.
			A&T Shrimping.
			AAH Inc.
			AC Christopher Sea Food Inc.
			Ace of Trade LLC.
			Adriana Corp.
			AJ Boats Inc.
			AJ Horizon Inc.
			AJ's Seafood.
			Alario Inc.
			Alcide J Adams Jr.
			Aldebaran Inc.
			Aldebran Inc.
			Alexander and Dola.
			Alfred Englade Inc.
			Alfred Trawlers Inc.
			Allen Hai Tran dba Kien Giang.
			Al's Shrimp Co.
			Al's Shrimp Co LLC.
			Al's Shrimp Co LLC.
			Al's Whosale & Retail.
			Alton Cheeks.
			Amada Inc.
			Amber Waves.
			Amelia Isle.
			American Beauty.
			American Beauty Inc.
			American Eagle Enterprise Inc.
			American Girl.
			American Seafood.
			Americana Shrimp.
			Amvina II.
			Amvina II.
			Amy D Inc.
			Amy's Seafood Mart.
			An Kit.
			Andy Boy.
			Andy's SFD.
			Angel Annie Inc.
			Angel Leigh.
			Angel Seafood Inc.
			Angela Marie Inc.
			Angela Marie Inc.
			Angelina Inc.
			Anna Grace LLC.
			Anna Grace LLC.
			Annie Thornton Inc.
			Annie Thornton Inc.
			Anthony Boy I.
			Anthony Boy I.
			Anthony Fillinich Sr.
			Apalachee Girl Inc.
			Aparicio Trawlers Inc dba Marcosa.
			Apple Jack Inc.
			Aquila Seafood Inc.
			Aquillard Seafood.
			Argo Marine .

Commerce case No.	Commission case No.	Product/country	Petitioners/supporters
			Arnold's Seafood.
			Arroya Cruz Inc.
			Art & Red Inc.
			Arthur Chisholm.
			A-Seafood Express.
			Ashley Deeb Inc.
			Ashley W 648675.
			Asian Gulf Corp.
			Atlantic.
			Atocha Troy A LeCompte Sr.
			Atwood Enterprises.
			B & B Boats Inc.
			B & B Seafood.
			B&J Seafood.
			BaBe Inc.
			Baby Ruth.
			Bailey, David B Sr—Bailey's Seafood.
			Bailey's Seafood of Cameron Inc.
			Bait Inc.
			Bait Inc.
			Baker Shrimp.
			Bama Love Inc.
			Bama Sea Products Inc.
			Bao Hung Inc.
			Bao Hung Inc.
			Bar Shrimp.
			Barbara Brooks Inc.
			Barbara Brooks Inc.
			Barisich Inc.
			Barisich Inc.
			Barnacle-Bill Inc.
			Barney's Bait & Seafood.
			Barrios Seafood.
			Bay Boy.
			Bay Islander Inc.
			Bay Sweeper Nets.
			Baye's Seafood 335654.
			Bayou Bounty Seafood LLC.
			Bayou Caddy Fisheries Inc.
			Bayou Carlin Fisheries.
			Bayou Carlin Fisheries Inc.
			Bayou Shrimp Processors Inc.
			BBC Trawlers Inc.
			BBS Inc.
			Beachcomber Inc.
			Beachcomber Inc.
			Bea's Corp.
			Beecher's Seafood.
			Believer Inc.
			Bennett's Seafood.
			Benny Alexie.
			Bergeron's Seafood.
			Bertileana Corp.
			Best Sea-Pack of Texas Inc.
			Beth Lomonte Inc.
			Beth Lomonte Inc.
			Betty B.
			Betty H Inc.
			Bety Inc.
			BF Millis & Sons Seafood.
			Big Daddy Seafood Inc.
			Big Grapes Inc.
			Big Kev.
			Big Oak Seafood.
			Big Oak Seafood.
			Big Oaks Seafood.
			Big Shrimp Inc.
			Billy J Foret—BJF Inc.
			Billy Sue Inc.
			Billy Sue Inc.
			Biloxi Freezing & Processing.
			Binh Duong.
			BJB LLC.

Commerce case No.	Commission case No.	Product/country	Petitioners/supporters
			Blain & Melissa Inc.
			Blanca Cruz Inc.
			Blanchard & Cheramie Inc.
			Blanchard Seafood.
			Blazing Sun Inc.
			Blazing Sun Inc.
			Blue Water Seafood.
			Bluewater Shrimp Co.
			Bluffton Oyster Co.
			Boat Josey Wales.
			Boat Josey Wales LLC.
			Boat Monica Kiff.
			Boat Warrior.
			Bob-Rey Fisheries Inc.
			Bodden Trawlers Inc.
			Bolillo Prieto Inc.
			Bon Secour Boats Inc.
			Bon Secour Fisheries Inc.
			Bon Secur Boats Inc.
			Bonnie Lass Inc.
			Boone Seafood.
			Bosarge Boats.
			Bosarge Boats.
			Bosarge Boats Inc.
			Bottom Verification LLC.
			Bowers Shrimp.
			Bowers Shrimp Farm.
			Bowers Valley Shrimp Inc.
			Brad Friloux.
			Brad Nicole Seafood.
			Bradley John Inc.
			Bradley's Seafood Mkt.
			Brava Cruz Inc.
			Brenda Darlene Inc.
			Brett Anthony.
			Bridgeside Marina.
			Bridgeside Seafood.
			Bridget's Seafood Service Inc.
			Bridget's Seafood Service Inc.
			BRS Seafood.
			BRS Seafood.
			Bruce W Johnson Inc.
			Bubba Daniels Inc.
			Bubba Tower Shrimp Co.
			Buccaneer Shrimp Co.
			Buchmer Inc.
			Buck & Peed Inc.
			Buddy Boy Inc.
			Buddy's Seafood.
			Bumble Bee Seafoods LLC.
			Bumble Bee Seafoods LLC.
			Bundy Seafood.
			Bundy's Seafood.
			Bunny's Shrimp.
			Burgbe Gump Seafood.
			Burnell Trawlers Inc.
			Burnell Trawlers Inc/Mamacita/Swamp Irish.
			Buster Brown Inc.
			By You Seafood.
			C & R Trawlers Inc.
			CA Magwood Enterprises Inc.
			Cajun Queen of LA LLC.
			Calcasien Point Bait N More Inc.
			Cam Ranh Bay.
			Camardelle's Seafood.
			Candy Inc.
			Cao Family Inc.
			Cap Robear.
			Cap'n Bozo Inc.
			Capn Jasper's Seafood Inc.
			Capt Aaron.
			Capt Adam.
			Capt Anthony Inc.

Commerce case No.	Commission case No.	Product/country	Petitioners/supporters
			Capt Bean (Richard A Ragas).
			Capt Beb Inc.
			Capt Bill Jr Inc.
			Capt Brother Inc.
			Capt Bubba.
			Capt Buck.
			Capt Carl.
			Capt Carlos Trawlers Inc.
			Capt Chance Inc.
			Capt Christopher Inc.
			Capt Chuckie.
			Capt Craig.
			Capt Craig Inc.
			Capt Crockett Inc.
			Capt Darren Hill Inc.
			Capt Dennis Inc.
			Capt Dickie Inc.
			Capt Dickie V Inc.
			Capt Doug.
			Capt Eddie Inc.
			Capt Edward Inc.
			Capt Eli's.
			Capt Elroy Inc.
			Capt Ernest LLC.
			Capt Ernest LLC.
			Capt GDA Inc.
			Capt George.
			Capt H & P Corp.
			Capt Havey Seafood.
			Capt Henry Seafood Dock.
			Capt Huy.
			Capt JDL Inc.
			Capt Jimmy Inc.
			Capt Joe.
			Capt Johnny II.
			Capt Jonathan.
			Capt Jonathan Inc.
			Capt Joshua Inc.
			Capt Jude 520556 13026.
			Capt Ken.
			Capt Kevin Inc.
			Capt Ko Inc.
			Capt Koung Lim.
			Capt Larry Seafood Market.
			Capt Larry's Inc.
			Capt LC Corp.
			Capt LD Seafood Inc.
			Capt Linton Inc.
			Capt Mack Inc.
			Capt Marcus Inc.
			Capt Morris.
			Capt Opie.
			Capt P Inc.
			Capt Pappie Inc.
			Capt Pat.
			Capt Paw Paw.
			Capt Pete Inc.
			Capt Peter Long Inc.
			Capt Pool Bear II's Seafood.
			Capt Quang.
			Capt Quina Inc.
			Capt Richard.
			Capt Ross Inc.
			Capt Roy.
			Capt Russell Jr Inc.
			Capt Ryan Inc.
			Capt Ryan's.
			Capt Sam.
			Capt Sang.
			Capt Scar Inc.
			Capt Scott.
			Capt Scott 5.
			Capt Scott Seafood.

Commerce case No.	Commission case No.	Product/country	Petitioners/supporters
			Capt Sparkers Shrimp.
			Capt St Peter.
			Capt T&T Corp.
			Capt Thien.
			Capt Tommy Inc.
			Capt Two Inc.
			Capt Van's Seafood.
			Capt Walley Inc.
			Capt Zoe Inc.
			Captain Allen's Bait & Tackle.
			Captain Arnulfo Inc.
			Captain Blair Seafood.
			Captain Dexter Inc.
			Captain D's.
			Captain Homer Inc.
			Captain Jeff.
			Captain JH III Inc.
			Captain Joshua.
			Captain Larry'O.
			Captain Miss Cammy Nhung.
			Captain Regis.
			Captain Rick.
			Captain T/Thiet Nguyen.
			Captain Tony.
			Captain Truong Phi Corp.
			Captain Vinh.
			Cap't-Brandon.
			Captian Thomas Trawler Inc.
			Carlino Seafood.
			Carly Sue Inc.
			Carmelita Inc.
			Carolina Lady Inc.
			Carolina Sea Foods Inc.
			Caroline and Calandra Inc.
			Carson & Co.
			Carson & Co Inc.
			Cary Encalade Trawling.
			Castellano's Corp.
			Cathy Cheramie Inc.
			CBS Seafood & Catering LLC.
			CBS Seafood & Catering LLC.
			Cecilia Enterprise Inc.
			CF Gollot & Son Sfd Inc.
			CF Gollott and Son Seafood Inc.
			Chackbay Lady.
			Chad & Chaz LLC.
			Challenger Shrimp Co Inc.
			Chalmette Marine Supply Co Inc.
			Chalmette Net & Trawl.
			Chapa Shrimp Trawlers.
			Chaplin Seafood.
			Charlee Girl.
			Charles Guidry Inc.
			Charles Sellers.
			Charles White.
			Charlotte Maier Inc.
			Charlotte Maier Inc.
			Chef Seafood Ent LLC.
			Cheramies Landing.
			Cherry Pt Seafood.
			Cheryl Lynn Inc.
			Chez Francois Seafood.
			Chilling Pride Inc.
			Chin Nguyen Co.
			Chin Nguyen Co.
			Chinatown Seafood Co Inc.
			Chines Cajun Net Shop.
			Chris Hansen Seafood.
			Christian G Inc.
			Christina Leigh Shrimp Co.
			Christina Leigh Shrimp Company Inc.
			Christina Leigh Shrimp Company Inc.
			Cieutat Trawlers.

Commerce case No.	Commission case No.	Product/country	Petitioners/supporters
			Cinco de Mayo Inc.
			Cindy Lynn Inc.
			Cindy Mae Inc.
			City Market Inc.
			CJ Seafood.
			CJs Seafood.
			Clifford Washington.
			Clinton Hayes—C&S Enterprises of Brandon Inc.
			Cochran's Boat Yard.
			Colorado River Seafood.
			Colson Marine.
			Comm Fishing.
			Commercial Fishing Service CFS Seafoods.
			Cong Son.
			Cong-An Inc.
			Country Girl Inc.
			Country Inc.
			Courtney & Ory Inc.
			Cowdrey Fish.
			Cptn David.
			Crab-Man Bait Shop.
			Craig A Wallis, Keith Wallis dba W&W Dock & 10 boats.
			Cristina Seafood.
			CRJ Inc.
			Cruillas Inc.
			Crusader Inc.
			Crustacean Frustration.
			Crystal Gayle Inc.
			Crystal Light Inc.
			Crystal Light Inc.
			Curtis Henderson.
			Custom Pack Inc.
			Custom Pack Inc.
			Cyril's Ice House & Supplies.
			D & A Seafood.
			D & C Seafood Inc.
			D & J Shrimping LLC.
			D & M Seafood & Rental LLC.
			D Ditcharo Jr Seafoods.
			D G & R C Inc.
			D S L & R Inc.
			D&T Marine Inc.
			Daddys Boys.
			DaHa Inc/Cat'Sass.
			DAHAPA Inc.
			Dale's Seafood Inc.
			Dang Nguyen.
			Daniel E Lane.
			Danny Boy Inc.
			Danny Max.
			David & Danny Inc.
			David C Donnelly.
			David Daniels.
			David Ellison Jr.
			David Gollott Sfd Inc.
			David W Casanova's Seafood.
			David White.
			David's Shrimping Co.
			Davis Seafood.
			Davis Seafood.
			Davis Seafood Inc.
			Dawn Marie.
			Deana Cheramie Inc.
			Deanna Lea.
			Dean's Seafood.
			Deau Nook.
			Debbe Anne Inc.
			Deep Sea Foods Inc/Jubilee Foods Inc.
			Delcambre Seafood.
			Dell Marine Inc.
			Dennis Menesses Seafood.
			Dennis' Seafood Inc.
			Dennis Shrimp Co Inc.

Commerce case No.	Commission case No.	Product/country	Petitioners/supporters
			Desperado.
			DFS Inc.
			Diamond Reef Seafood.
			Diem Inc.
			Dinh Nguyen.
			Dixie General Store LLC.
			Dixie Twister.
			Dominick's Seafood Inc.
			Don Paco Inc.
			Donald F Boone II.
			Dong Nguyen.
			Donini Seafoods Inc.
			Donna Marie.
			Donovan Tien I & II.
			Dopson Seafood.
			Dorada Cruz Inc.
			Double Do Inc.
			Double Do Inc.
			Doug and Neil Inc.
			Douglas Landing.
			Doxey's Oyster & Shrimp.
			Dragnet II.
			Dragnet Inc.
			Dragnet Seafood LLC.
			Dubberly's Mobile Seafood.
			Dudenhefer Seafood.
			Dugas Shrimp Co LLC.
			Dunamis Towing Inc.
			Dupree's Seafood.
			Duval & Duval Inc.
			Dwayne's Dream Inc.
			E & M Seafood.
			E & T Boating.
			E Gardner McClellan.
			E&E Shrimp Co Inc.
			East Coast Seafood.
			East Coast Seafood.
			East Coast Seafood.
			East Coast Seafood.
			Edisto Queen LLC.
			Edward Garcia Trawlers.
			EKV Inc.
			El Pedro Fishing & Trading Co Inc.
			Eliminator Inc.
			Elizabeth Nguyen.
			Ellerbee Seafoods.
			Ellie May.
			Elmira Pflueckhahn Inc.
			Elmira Pflueckhahn Inc.
			Elvira G Inc.
			Emily's SFD.
			Emmanuel Inc.
			Ensenada Cruz Inc.
			Enterprise.
			Enterprise Inc.
			Equalizer Shrimp Co Inc.
			Eric F Dufrene Jr LLC.
			Erica Lynn Inc.
			Erickson & Jensen Seafood Packers.
			Ethan G Inc.
			Excalibur LLC.
			F/V Apalachee Warrior.
			F/V Atlantis I.
			F/V Capt Walter B.
			F/V Captain Andy.
			F/V Eight Flags.
			F/V Mary Ann.
			F/V Miss Betty.
			F/V Morning Star.
			F/V Nam Linh.
			F/V Olivia B.
			F/V Phuoc Thanh Mai II.
			F/V Sea Dolphin.

Commerce case No.	Commission case No.	Product/country	Petitioners/supporters
			F/V Southern Grace.
			F/V Steven Mai.
			F/V Steven Mai II.
			Famer Boys Catfish Kitchens.
			Family Thing.
			Father Casimir Inc.
			Father Dan Inc.
			Father Mike Inc.
			Fiesta Cruz Inc.
			Fine Shrimp Co.
			Fire Fox Inc.
			Fisherman's Reef Shrimp Co.
			Fishermen IX Inc.
			Fishing Vessel Enterprise Inc.
			Five Princesses Inc.
			FKM Inc.
			Fleet Products Inc.
			Flower Shrimp House.
			Flowers Seafood Co.
			Floyd's Wholesale Seafood Inc.
			Fly By Night Inc.
			Forest Billiot Jr.
			Fortune Shrimp Co Inc.
			FP Oubre.
			Francis Brothers Inc.
			Francis Brothers Inc.
			Francis III.
			Frank Toomer Jr.
			Fran-Tastic Too.
			Frederick-Dan.
			Freedom Fishing Inc.
			Freeman Seafood.
			Frelich Seafood Inc.
			Frenchie D–282226.
			Fripp Point Seafood.
			G & L Trawling Inc.
			G & O Shrimp Co Inc.
			G & O Trawlers Inc.
			G & S Trawlers Inc.
			G D Ventures II Inc.
			G G Seafood.
			G R LeBlanc Trawlers Inc.
			Gail's Bait Shop.
			Gale Force Inc.
			Gambler Inc.
			Gambler Inc.
			Garijak Inc.
			Gary F White.
			Gator's Seafood.
			Gay Fish Co.
			Gay Fish Co.
			GeeChee Fresh Seafood.
			Gemita Inc.
			Gene P Callahan Inc.
			George J Price Sr Ent Inc.
			Georgia Shrimp Co LLC.
			Gerica Marine.
			Gilden Enterprises.
			Gillikin Marine Railways Inc.
			Gina K Inc.
			Gisco Inc.
			Gisco Inc.
			Glenda Guidry Inc.
			Gloria Cruz Inc.
			Go Fish Inc.
			God's Gift.
			God's Gift Shrimp Vessel.
			Gogie.
			Gold Coast Seafood Inc.
			Golden Gulf Coast Pkg Co Inc.
			Golden Phase Inc.
			Golden Text Inc.
			Golden Text Inc.

Commerce case No.	Commission case No.	Product/country	Petitioners/supporters
			Golden Text Inc.
			Goldenstar.
			Gollott Brothers Sfd Co Inc.
			Gollott's Oil Dock & Ice House Inc.
			Gonzalez Trawlers Inc.
			Gore Enterprises Inc.
			Gore Enterprizes Inc.
			Gore Seafood Co.
			Gore Seafood Inc.
			Gove Lopez.
			Graham Fisheries Inc.
			Graham Shrimp Co Inc.
			Graham Shrimp Co Inc.
			Gramps Shrimp Co.
			Grandma Inc.
			Grandpa's Dream.
			Grandpa's Dream.
			Granny's Garden and Seafood.
			Green Flash LLC.
			Greg Inc.
			Gregory Mark Gaubert.
			Gregory Mark Gaubert.
			Gregory T Boone.
			Gros Tete Trucking Inc.
			Guidry's Bait Shop.
			Guidry's Net Shop.
			Gulf Central Seaood Inc.
			Gulf Crown Seafood Co Inc.
			Gulf Fish Inc.
			Gulf Fisheries Inc.
			Gulf Island Shrimp & Seafood II LLC.
			Gulf King Services Inc.
			Gulf Pride Enterprises Inc.
			Gulf Seaway Seafood Inc.
			Gulf Shrimp.
			Gulf South Inc.
			Gulf Stream Marina LLC.
			Gulf Sweeper Inc (Trawler Gulf Sweeper).
			Gypsy Girl Inc.
			H & L Seafood.
			Hack Berry Seafood.
			Hagen & Miley Inc.
			Hailey Marie Inc.
			Hanh Lai Inc.
			Hannah Joyce Inc.
			Hardy Trawlers.
			Hardy Trawlers.
			Harrington Fish Co Inc.
			Harrington Seafood & Supply Inc.
			Harrington Shrimp Co Inc.
			Harrington Trawlers Inc.
			Harris Fisheries Inc.
			Hazel's Hustler.
			HCP LLC.
			Heather Lynn Inc.
			Heavy Metal Inc.
			Hebert Investments Inc.
			Hebert's Mini Mart LLC.
			Helen E Inc.
			Helen Kay Inc.
			Helen Kay Inc.
			Helen W Smith Inc.
			Henderson Seafood.
			Henry Daniels Inc.
			Hermosa Cruz Inc.
			Hi Seas of Dulac Inc.
			Hien Le Van Inc.
			High Hope Inc.
			Hoang Anh.
			Hoang Long I, II.
			Holland Enterprises.
			Holly Beach Seafood.
			Holly Marie's Seafood Market.

Commerce case No.	Commission case No.	Product/country	Petitioners/supporters
			Hombre Inc.
			Home Loving Care Co.
			Hondumex Ent Inc.
			Hong Nga Inc.
			Hongri Inc.
			Houston Foret Seafood.
			Howerin Trawlers Inc.
			HTH Marine Inc.
			Hubbard Seafood.
			Hurricane Emily Seafood Inc.
			Hutcherson Christian Shrimp Inc.
			Huyen Inc.
			Icy Seafood II Inc.
			ICY Seafood Inc.
			Icy Seafood Inc.
			Ida's Seafood Rest & Market.
			Ike & Zack Inc.
			Independent Fish Company Inc.
			Inflation Inc.
			Integrity Fisheries Inc.
			Integrity Fishing Inc.
			International Oceanic Ent.
			Interstate Vo LLC.
			Intracoastal Seafood Inc.
			Iorn Will Inc.
			Irma Trawlers Inc.
			Iron Horse Inc.
			Isabel Maier Inc.
			Isabel Maier Inc.
			Isla Cruz Inc.
			J & J Rentals Inc.
			J & J Trawler's Inc.
			J & R Seafood.
			J Collins Trawlers.
			J D Land Co.
			Jackie & Hiep Trieu.
			Jacob A Inc.
			Jacquelin Marie Inc.
			Jacquelin Marie Inc.
			James D Quach Inc.
			James E Scott III.
			James F Dubberly.
			James Gadson.
			James J Matherne Jr.
			James J Matherne Sr.
			James Kenneth Lewis Sr.
			James LaRive Jr.
			James W Green Jr dba Miss Emilie Ann.
			James W Hicks.
			Janet Louise Inc.
			Jani Marie.
			JAS Inc.
			JBS Packing Co Inc.
			JBS Packing Inc.
			JCM.
			Jean's Bait.
			Jeff Chancey.
			Jemison Trawler's Inc.
			Jenna Dawn LLC.
			Jennifer Nguyen—Capt T.
			Jensen Seafood Pkg Co Inc.
			Jesse LeCompte Jr.
			Jesse LeCompte Sr.
			Jesse Shantelle Inc.
			Jessica Ann Inc.
			Jessica Inc.
			Jesus G Inc.
			Jimmy and Valerie Bonvillain.
			Jimmy Le Inc.
			Jim's Cajen Shrimp.
			Joan of Arc Inc.
			JoAnn and Michael W Daigle.
			Jody Martin.

Commerce case No.	Commission case No.	Product/country	Petitioners/supporters
			Joe Quach.
			Joel's Wild Oak Bait Shop & Fresh Seafood.
			John A Norris.
			John J Alexie.
			John Michael E Inc.
			John V Alexie.
			Johnny & Joyce's Seafood.
			Johnny O Co.
			Johnny's Seafood.
			John's Seafood.
			Joker's Wild.
			Jones—Kain Inc.
			Joni John Inc (Leon J Champagne).
			Jon's C Seafood Inc.
			Joseph Anthony.
			Joseph Anthony Inc.
			Joseph Garcia.
			Joseph Martino.
			Joseph Martino Corp.
			Joseph T Vermeulen.
			Josh & Jake Inc.
			Joya Cruz Inc.
			JP Fisheries.
			Julie Ann LLC.
			Julie Hoang.
			Julie Shrimp Co Inc (Trawler Julie).
			Julio Gonzalez Boat Builders Inc.
			Justin Dang.
			JW Enterprise.
			K & J Trawlers.
			K&D Boat Company.
			K&S Enterprises Inc.
			Kalliainen Seafoods Inc.
			KAM Fishing.
			Kandi Sue Inc.
			Karl M Belsome LLC.
			KBL Corp.
			KDH Inc.
			Keith M Swindell.
			Kellum's Seafood.
			Kellum's Seafood.
			Kelly Marie Inc.
			Ken Lee's Dock LLC.
			Kenneth Guidry.
			Kenny-Nancy Inc.
			Kentucky Fisheries Inc.
			Kentucky Trawlers Inc.
			Kevin & Bryan (M/V).
			Kevin Dang.
			Khang Dang.
			Khanh Huu Vu.
			Kheng Sok Shrimping.
			Kim & James Inc.
			Kim Hai II Inc.
			Kim Hai Inc.
			Kim's Seafood.
			Kingdom World Inc.
			Kirby Seafood.
			Klein Express.
			KMB Inc.
			Knight's Seafood Inc.
			Knight's Seafood Inc.
			Knowles Noel Camardelle.
			Kramer's Bait Co.
			Kris & Cody Inc.
			KTC Fishery LLC.
			L & M.
			L & N Friendship Corp.
			L & O Trawlers Inc.
			L & T Inc.
			L&M.
			LA—3184 CA.
			La Belle Idee.

Commerce case No.	Commission case No.	Product/country	Petitioners/supporters
			La Macarela Inc.
			La Pachita Inc.
			LA–6327–CA.
			LaBauve Inc.
			LaBauve Inc.
			Lade Melissa Inc.
			Lady Agnes II.
			Lady Agnes III.
			Lady Amelia Inc.
			Lady Anna I.
			Lady Anna II.
			Lady Barbara Inc.
			Lady Carolyn Inc.
			Lady Catherine.
			Lady Chancery Inc.
			Lady Chelsea Inc.
			Lady Danielle.
			Lady Debra Inc.
			Lady Dolcina Inc.
			Lady Gail Inc.
			Lady Katherine Inc.
			Lady Kelly Inc.
			Lady Kelly Inc.
			Lady Kristie.
			Lady Lavang LLC.
			Lady Liberty Seafood Co.
			Lady Lynn Ltd.
			Lady Marie Inc.
			Lady Melissa Inc.
			Lady Shelly.
			Lady Shelly.
			Lady Snow Inc.
			Lady Stephanie.
			Lady Susie Inc.
			Lady Kim T Inc.
			Lady TheLna.
			Lady Toni Inc.
			Lady Veronica.
			Lafitte Frozen Foods Corp.
			Lafont Inc.
			Lafourche Clipper Inc.
			Lafourche Clipper Inc.
			Lamarah Sue Inc.
			Lan Chi Inc.
			Lan Chi Inc.
			Lancero Inc.
			Lanny Renard and Daniel Bourque.
			Lapeyrouse Seafood Bar Groc Inc.
			Larry G Kellum Sr.
			Larry Scott Freeman.
			Larry W Hicks.
			Lasseigne & Sons Inc.
			Laura Lee.
			Lauren O.
			Lawrence Jacobs Sfd.
			Lazaretta Packing Inc.
			Le & Le Inc.
			Le Family Inc.
			Le Family Inc.
			Le Tra Inc.
			Leek & Millington Trawler Privateeer.
			Lee's Sales & Distribution.
			Leonard Shrimp Producers Inc.
			Leoncea B Regnier.
			Lerin Lane.
			Li Johnson.
			Liar Liar.
			Libertad Fisheries Inc.
			Liberty I.
			Lighthouse Fisheries Inc.
			Lil Aly.
			Lil Arthur Inc.
			Lil BJ LLC.

Commerce case No.	Commission case No.	Product/country	Petitioners/supporters
			Lil Robbie Inc.
			Lil Robbie Inc.
			Lil Robin.
			Lil Robin.
			Lilla.
			Lincoln.
			Linda & Tot Inc.
			Linda Cruz Inc.
			Linda Hoang Shrimp.
			Linda Lou Boat Corp.
			Linda Lou Boat Corp.
			Lisa Lynn Inc.
			Lisa Lynn Inc.
			Little Andrew Inc.
			Little Andy Inc.
			Little Arthur.
			Little David Gulf Trawler Inc.
			Little Ernie Gulf Trawler Inc.
			Little Ken Inc.
			Little Mark.
			Little William Inc.
			Little World.
			LJL Inc.
			Long Viet Nguyen.
			Longwater Seafood dba Ryan H Longwater.
			Louisiana Gulf Shrimp LLC.
			Louisiana Lady Inc.
			Louisiana Man.
			Louisiana Newpack Shrimp Co Inc.
			Louisiana Pride Seafood Inc.
			Louisiana Pride Seafood Inc.
			Louisiana Seafood Dist LLC.
			Louisiana Shrimp & Packing Inc.
			Louisiana Shrimp and Packing Co Inc.
			Lovely Daddy II & III.
			Lovely Jennie.
			Low Country Lady (Randolph N Rhodes).
			Low County Lady.
			Luchador Inc.
			Lucky.
			Lucky I.
			Lucky Jack Inc.
			Lucky Lady.
			Lucky Lady II.
			Lucky Leven Inc.
			Lucky MV.
			Lucky Ocean.
			Lucky Sea Star Inc.
			Lucky Star.
			Lucky World.
			Lucky's Seafood Market & Poboys LLC.
			Luco Drew's.
			Luisa Inc.
			Lupe Martinez Inc.
			LV Marine Inc.
			LW Graham Inc.
			Lyle LeCompte.
			Lynda Riley Inc.
			Lynda Riley Inc.
			M & M Seafood.
			M V Sherry D.
			M V Tony Inc.
			M&C Fisheries.
			M/V Baby Doll.
			M/V Chevo's Bitch.
			M/V Lil Vicki.
			M/V Loco-N Motion.
			M/V Patsy K #556871.
			M/V X L.
			Mabry Allen Miller Jr.
			Mad Max Seafood.
			Madera Cruz Inc.
			Madison Seafood.

Commerce case No.	Commission case No.	Product/country	Petitioners/supporters
			Madlin Shrimp Co Inc.
			Malibu.
			Malolo LLC.
			Mamacita Inc.
			Man Van Nguyen.
			Manteo Shrimp Co.
			Marco Corp.
			Marcos A.
			Maria Elena Inc.
			Maria Sandi.
			Mariachi Trawlers Inc.
			Mariah Jade Shrimp Company.
			Marie Teresa Inc.
			Marine Fisheries.
			Marisa Elida Inc.
			Mark and Jace.
			Marleann.
			Martin's Fresh Shrimp.
			Mary Bea Inc.
			Master Brandon Inc.
			Master Brock.
			Master Brock.
			Master Dylan.
			Master Gerald Trawlers Inc.
			Master Hai.
			Master Hai II.
			Master Henry.
			Master Jared Inc.
			Master Jhy Inc.
			Master John Inc.
			Master Justin Inc.
			Master Justin Inc.
			Master Ken Inc.
			Master Kevin Inc.
			Master Martin Inc.
			Master Mike Inc.
			Master NT Inc.
			Master Pee-Wee.
			Master Ronald Inc.
			Master Scott.
			Master Scott II.
			Master Seelos Inc.
			Master T.
			Master Tai LLC.
			Master Tai LLC.
			Mat Roland Seafood Co.
			Maw Doo.
			Mayflower.
			McQuaig Shrimp Co Inc.
			Me Kong.
			Melerine Seafood.
			Melody Shrimp Co.
			Mer Shrimp Inc.
			Michael Lynn.
			Michael Nguyen.
			Michael Saturday's Fresh Every Day South Carolina Shrimp.
			Mickey Nelson Net Shop.
			Mickey's Net.
			Midnight Prowler.
			Mike's Seafood Inc.
			Miley's Seafood Inc.
			Militello and Son Inc.
			Miller & Son Seafood Inc.
			Miller Fishing.
			Milliken & Son's.
			Milton J Dufrene and Son Inc.
			Milton Yopp—Capt'n Nathan & Thomas Winfield.
			Minh & Liem Doan.
			Mis Quynh Chi II.
			Miss Adrianna Inc.
			Miss Alice Inc.
			Miss Ann Inc.
			Miss Ann Inc.

Commerce case No.	Commission case No.	Product/country	Petitioners/supporters
			Miss Ashleigh.
			Miss Ashleigh Inc.
			Miss Barbara.
			Miss Barbara Inc.
			Miss Bernadette A Inc.
			Miss Bertha (M/V).
			Miss Beverly Kay.
			Miss Brenda.
			Miss Candace.
			Miss Candace Nicole Inc.
			Miss Carla Jean Inc.
			Miss Caroline Inc.
			Miss Carolyn Louise Inc.
			Miss Caylee.
			Miss Charlotte Inc.
			Miss Christine III.
			Miss Cleda Jo Inc.
			Miss Courtney Inc.
			Miss Courtney Inc.
			Miss Cynthia.
			Miss Danielle Gulf Trawler Inc.
			Miss Danielle LLC.
			Miss Dawn.
			Miss Ellie Inc.
			Miss Faye LLC.
			Miss Fina Inc.
			Miss Georgia Inc.
			Miss Hannah.
			Miss Hannah Inc.
			Miss Hazel Inc.
			Miss Hilary Inc.
			Miss Jennifer Inc.
			Miss Joanna Inc.
			Miss Julia.
			Miss Kandy Tran LLC.
			Miss Kandy Tran LLC.
			Miss Karen.
			Miss Kathi Inc.
			Miss Kathy.
			Miss Kaylyn LLC.
			Miss Khayla.
			Miss Lil.
			Miss Lillie Inc.
			Miss Liz Inc.
			Miss Loraine.
			Miss Loraine Inc.
			Miss Lori Dawn IV Inc.
			Miss Lori Dawn V Inc.
			Miss Lori Dawn VI Inc.
			Miss Lori Dawn VII Inc.
			Miss Lorie Inc.
			Miss Luana D Shrimp Co.
			Miss Luana D Shrimp Co.
			Miss Madeline Inc.
			Miss Madison.
			Miss Marie.
			Miss Marie Inc.
			Miss Marilyn Louis Inc.
			Miss Marilyn Louise.
			Miss Marilyn Louise Inc.
			Miss Marissa Inc.
			Miss Martha Inc.
			Miss Martha Inc.
			Miss Mary T.
			Miss Myle.
			Miss Narla.
			Miss Nicole.
			Miss Nicole Inc.
			Miss Plum Inc.
			Miss Quynh Anh I.
			Miss Quynh Anh I LLC.
			Miss Quynh Anh II LLC.
			Miss Redemption LLC.

Commerce case No.	Commission case No.	Product/country	Petitioners/supporters
			Miss Rhianna Inc.
			Miss Sambath.
			Miss Sandra II.
			Miss Sara Ann.
			Miss Savannah.
			Miss Savannah II.
			Miss Soriya.
			Miss Suzanne.
			Miss Sylvia.
			Miss Than.
			Miss Thom.
			Miss Thom Inc.
			Miss Tina Inc.
			Miss Trinh Trinh.
			Miss Trisha Inc.
			Miss Trisha Inc.
			Miss Verna Inc.
			Miss Vicki.
			Miss Victoria Inc.
			Miss Vivian Inc.
			Miss WillaDean.
			Miss Winnie Inc.
			Miss Yvette Inc.
			Miss Yvonne.
			Misty Morn Eat.
			Misty Star.
			MJM Seafood Inc.
			M'M Shrimp Co Inc.
			Mom & Dad Inc.
			Mona-Dianne Seafood.
			Montha Sok and Tan No Le.
			Moon River Inc.
			Moon Tillett Fish Co Inc.
			Moonlight.
			Moonlight Mfg.
			Moore Trawlers Inc.
			Morgan Creek Seafood.
			Morgan Rae Inc.
			Morning Star.
			Morrison Seafood.
			Mother Cabrini.
			Mother Teresa Inc.
			Mr & Mrs Inc.
			Mr & Mrs Inc.
			Mr Coolly.
			Mr Fox.
			Mr Fox.
			Mr G.
			Mr Gaget LLC.
			Mr Henry.
			Mr Natural Inc.
			Mr Neil.
			Mr Phil T Inc.
			Mr Sea Inc.
			Mr Verdin Inc.
			Mr Williams.
			Mrs Judy Too.
			Mrs Tina Lan Inc.
			Ms Alva Inc.
			Ms An.
			My Angel II.
			My Blues.
			My Dad Whitney Inc.
			My Girls LLC.
			My Thi Tran Inc.
			My Three Sons Inc.
			My V Le Inc.
			My-Le Thi Nguyen.
			Myron A Smith Inc.
			Nancy Joy.
			Nancy Joy Inc.
			Nancy Joy Inc.
			Nanny Granny Inc.

Commerce case No.	Commission case No.	Product/country	Petitioners/supporters
			Nanny Kat Seafood LLC.
			Napolean Seafoods.
			Napoleon II.
			Napoleon Seafood.
			Napoleon SF.
			Naquin's Seafood.
			Nautilus LLC.
			Nelma Y Lane.
			Nelson and Son.
			Nelson Trawlers Inc.
			Nelson's Quality Shrimp Company.
			Nevgulmarco Co Inc.
			New Deal Comm Fishing.
			New Way Inc.
			Nguyen Day Van.
			Nguyen Express.
			Nguyen Int'l Enterprises Inc.
			Nguyen Shipping Inc.
			NHU UYEN.
			Night Moves of Cut Off Inc.
			Night Shift LLC.
			Night Star.
			North Point Trawlers Inc.
			North Point Trawlers Inc.
			Nuestra Cruz Inc.
			Nunez Seafood.
			Oasis.
			Ocean Bird Inc.
			Ocean Breeze Inc.
			Ocean Breeze Inc.
			Ocean City Corp.
			Ocean Emperor Inc.
			Ocean Harvest Wholesale Inc.
			Ocean Pride Seafood Inc.
			Ocean Seafood.
			Ocean Select Seafood LLC.
			Ocean Springs Seafood Market Inc.
			Ocean Wind Inc.
			Oceanica Cruz Inc.
			Odin LLC.
			Old Maw Inc.
			Ole Holbrook's Fresh Fish Market LLC.
			Ole Nelle.
			One Stop Bait & Ice.
			Open Sea Inc.
			Orage Enterprises Inc.
			Orn Roeum Shrimping.
			Otis Cantrelle Jr.
			Otis M Lee Jr.
			Owens Shrimping.
			Palmetto Seafood Inc.
			Papa Rod Inc.
			Papa T.
			Pappy Inc.
			Pappy's Gold.
			Parfait Enterprises Inc.
			Paris/Asia.
			Parramore Inc.
			Parrish Shrimping Inc.
			Pascagoula Ice & Freezer Co Inc.
			Pat-Lin Enterprises Inc.
			Patricia Foret.
			Patrick Sutton Inc.
			Patty Trish Inc.
			Paul Piazza and Son Inc.
			Paw Paw Allen.
			Paw Paw Pride Inc.
			Pearl Inc dba Indian Ridge Shrimp Co.
			Pei Gratia Inc.
			Pelican Point Seafood Inc.
			Penny V LLC.
			Perlita Inc.
			Perseverance I LLC.

Commerce case No.	Commission case No.	Product/country	Petitioners/supporters
			Pete & Queenie Inc.
			Phat Le and Le Tran.
			Phi Long Inc.
			Phi-Ho LLC.
			Pip's Place Marina Inc.
			Plaisance Trawlers Inc.
			Plata Cruz Inc.
			Poc-Tal Trawlers Inc.
			Pointe-Aux-Chene Marina.
			Pontchautrain Blue Crab.
			Pony Express.
			Poppee.
			Poppy's Pride Seafood.
			Port Bolivar Fisheries Inc.
			Port Marine Supplies.
			Port Royal Seafood Inc.
			Poteet Seafood Co Inc.
			Potter Boats Inc.
			Price Seafood Inc.
			Prince of Tides.
			Princess Ashley Inc.
			Princess Celine Inc.
			Princess Cindy Inc.
			Princess Lorie LLC.
			Princess Mary Inc.
			Prosperity.
			PT Fisheries Inc.
			Punch's Seafood Mkt.
			Purata Trawlers Inc.
			Pursuer Inc.
			Quality Seafood.
			Quang Minh II Inc.
			Queen Lily Inc.
			Queen Mary.
			Queen Mary Inc.
			Quinta Cruz Inc.
			Quoc Bao Inc.
			Quynh NHU Inc.
			Quynh Nhu Inc.
			R & J Inc.
			R & K Fisheries LLC.
			R & L Shrimp Inc.
			R & P Fisheries.
			R & R Bait/Seafood.
			R & S Shrimping.
			R & T Atocha LLC.
			R & D Seafood.
			R & K Fisheries LLC.
			R & R Seafood.
			RA Lesso Brokerage Co Inc.
			RA Lesso Seafood Co Inc.
			Rachel-Jade.
			Ralph Lee Thomas Jr.
			Ralph W Jones.
			Ramblin Man Inc.
			Ranchero Trawlers Inc.
			Randall J Pinell Inc.
			Randall J Pinell Inc.
			Randall K and Melissa B Richard.
			Randall Pinell.
			Randy Boy Inc.
			Randy Boy Inc.
			Rang Dong.
			Raul L Castellanos.
			Raul's Seafood.
			Raul's Seafood.
			Rayda Cheramie Inc.
			Raymond LeBouef.
			RCP Seafood I II III.
			RDR Shrimp Inc.
			Reagan's Seafood.
			Rebecca Shrimp Co Inc.
			Rebel Seafood.

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			Regulus.
			Rejimi Inc.
			Reno's Sea Food.
			Res Vessel.
			Reyes Trawlers Inc.
			Rick's Seafood Inc.
			Ricky B LLC.
			Ricky G Inc.
			Riffle Seafood.
			Rigolets Bait & Seafood LLC.
			Riverside Bait & Tackle.
			RJ's.
			Roatex Ent Inc.
			Robanie C Inc.
			Robanie C Inc.
			Robanie C Inc.
			Robert E Landry.
			Robert H Schrimpf.
			Robert Johnson.
			Robert Keenan Seafood.
			Robert Upton or Terry Upton.
			Robert White Seafood.
			Rockin Robbin Fishing Boat Inc.
			Rodney Hereford Jr.
			Rodney Hereford Sr.
			Rodney Hereford Sr.
			Roger Blanchard Inc.
			Rolling On Inc.
			Romo Inc.
			Ronald Louis Anderson Jr.
			Rosa Marie Inc.
			Rose Island Seafood.
			RPM Enterprises LLC.
			Rubi Cruz Inc.
			Ruf-N-Redy Inc.
			Ruttley Boys Inc.
			Sadie D Seafood.
			Safe Harbour Seafood Inc.
			Salina Cruz Inc.
			Sally Kim III.
			Sally Kim IV.
			Sam Snodgrass & Co.
			Samaira Inc.
			San Dia.
			Sand Dollar Inc.
			Sandy N.
			Sandy O Inc.
			Santa Fe Cruz Inc.
			Santa Maria I Inc.
			Santa Maria II.
			Santa Monica Inc.
			Scavanger.
			Scooby Inc.
			Scooby Inc.
			Scottie and Juliette Dufrene.
			Scottie and Juliette Dufrene.
			Sea Angel.
			Sea Angel Inc.
			Sea Bastion Inc.
			Sea Drifter Inc.
			Sea Durbin Inc.
			Sea Eagle.
			Sea Eagle Fisheries Inc.
			Sea Frontier Inc.
			Sea Gold Inc.
			Sea Gulf Fisheries Inc.
			Sea Gypsy Inc.
			Sea Hawk I Inc.
			Sea Horse Fisheries.
			Sea Horse Fisheries Inc.
			Sea King Inc.
			Sea Pearl Seafood Company Inc.
			Sea Queen IV.

Commerce case No.	Commission case No.	Product/country	Petitioners/supporters
			Sea Trawlers Inc.
			Sea World.
			Seabrook Seafood Inc.
			Seabrook Seafood Inc.
			Seafood & Us Inc.
			Seaman's Magic Inc.
			Seaman's Magic Inc.
			Seaside Seafood Inc.
			Seaweed 2000.
			Seawolf Seafood.
			Second Generation Seafood.
			Shark Co Seafood Inter Inc.
			Sharon—Ali Michelle Inc.
			Shelby & Barbara Seafood.
			Shelby & Barbara Seafood.
			Shelia Marie LLC.
			Shell Creek Seafood Inc.
			Shirley Elaine.
			Shirley Girl LLC.
			Shrimp Boat Patrice.
			Shrimp Boating Inc.
			Shrimp Express.
			Shrimp Man.
			Shrimp Networks Inc.
			Shrimp Trawler.
			Shrimper.
			Shrimper.
			Shrimpy's.
			Si Ky Lan Inc.
			Si Ky Lan Inc.
			Si Ky Lan Inc.
			Sidney Fisheries Inc.
			Silver Fox.
			Silver Fox LLC.
			Simon.
			Sims Shrimping.
			Skip Toomer Inc.
			Skip Toomer Inc.
			Skyla Marie Inc.
			Smith & Sons Seafood Inc.
			Snowdrift.
			Snowdrift.
			Sochenda.
			Soeung Phat.
			Son T Le Inc.
			Son's Pride Inc.
			Sophie Marie Inc.
			Soul Mama Inc.
			Souther Obsession Inc.
			Southern Lady.
			Southern Nightmare Inc.
			Southern Star.
			Southshore Seafood.
			Spencers Seafood.
			Sprig Co Inc.
			St Anthony Inc.
			St Daniel Phillip Inc.
			St Dominic.
			St Joseph.
			St Joseph.
			St Joseph II Inc.
			St Joseph III Inc.
			St Joseph IV Inc.
			St Martin.
			St Martyrs VN.
			St Mary Seafood.
			St Mary Seven.
			St Mary Tai.
			St Michael Fuel & Ice Inc.
			St Michael's Ice & Fuel.
			St Peter.
			St Peter 550775.
			St Teresa Inc.

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			St Vincent Gulf Shrimp Inc.
			St Vincent One B.
			St Vincent One B Inc.
			St Vincent SF.
			St Vincent Sfd Inc.
			Start Young Inc.
			Steamboat Bills Seafood.
			Stella Mestre Inc.
			Stephen Dantin Jr.
			Stephney's Seafood.
			Stipelcovich Marine Wks.
			Stone-Co Farms LP.
			Stone-Co Farms LP.
			Stormy Sean Inc.
			Stormy Seas Inc.
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			Sylvan P Racine Jr—Capt Romain.
			T & T Seafood.
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			T Cvitanovich Seafood LLC.
			Ta Do.
			Ta T Vo Inc.
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			Tanya Lea Inc.
			Tanya Lea Inc.
			Tanya Lea Inc.
			Tasha Lou.
			T-Brown Inc.
			Tee Frank Inc.
			Tee Tigre Inc.
			Tercera Cruz Inc.
			Terrebonne Seafood Inc.
			Terri Monica.
			Terry Luke Corp.
			Terry Luke Corp.
			Terry Luke Corp.
			Terry Lynn Inc.
			Te-Sam Inc.
			Texas 1 Inc.
			Texas 18 Inc.
			Texas Lady Inc.
			Texas Pack Inc.
			Tex-Mex Cold Storage Inc.
			Tex-Mex Cold Storage Inc.
			Thai & Tran Inc.
			Thai Bao Inc.
			Thanh Phong.
			The Boat Phat Tai.
			The Fishermans Dock.
			The Last One.
			The Light House Bait & Seafood Shack LLC.
			The Mayporter Inc.
			The NGO.
			The Seafood Shed.
			Thelma J Inc.
			Theresa Seafood Inc.
			Third Tower Inc.
			Thomas Winfield—Capt Nathan.
			Thompson Bros.
			Three C's.
			Three Dads.
			Three Sons.
			Three Sons Inc.
			Three Sons Inc.
			Thunder Roll.
			Thunderbolt Fisherman's Seafood Inc.

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			Thy Tra Inc.
			Thy Tra Inc.
			Tidelands Seafood Co Inc.
			Tiffani Claire Inc.
			Tiffani Claire Inc.
			Tiger Seafood.
			Tikede Inc.
			Timmy Boy Corp.
			Tina Chow.
			Tina T LLC.
			Tino Mones Seafood.
			TJ's Seafood.
			Toan Inc.
			Todd Co.
			Todd's Fisheries.
			Tom LE LLC.
			Tom Le LLC.
			Tom N & Bill N Inc.
			Tommy Bui dba Mana II.
			Tommy Cheramie Inc.
			Tommy Gulf Sea Food Inc.
			Tommy's Seafood Inc.
			Tonya Jane Inc.
			Tony-N.
			Tookie Inc.
			Tot & Linda Inc.
			T-Pops Inc.
			Tran Phu Van.
			Tran's Express Inc.
			Travis—Shawn.
			Travis—Shawn.
			Trawler Azteca.
			Trawler Becky Lyn Inc.
			Trawler Capt GC.
			Trawler Capt GC II.
			Trawler Dalia.
			Trawler Doctor Bill.
			Trawler Gulf Runner.
			Trawler HT Seaman.
			Trawler Joyce.
			Trawler Kristi Nicole.
			Trawler Kyle & Courtney.
			Trawler Lady Catherine.
			Trawler Lady Gwen Doe.
			Trawler Linda B Inc.
			Trawler Linda June.
			Trawler Little Brothers.
			Trawler Little Gavino.
			Trawler Little Rookie Inc.
			Trawler Mary Bea.
			Trawler Master Alston.
			Trawler Master Jeffrey Inc.
			Trawler Michael Anthony Inc.
			Trawler Mildred Barr.
			Trawler Miss Alice Inc.
			Trawler Miss Jamie.
			Trawler Miss Kelsey.
			Trawler Miss Sylvia Inc.
			Trawler Mrs Viola.
			Trawler Nichols Dream.
			Trawler Raindear Partnership.
			Trawler Rhonda Kathleen.
			Trawler Rhonda Lynn.
			Trawler Sandra Kay.
			Trawler Sarah Jane.
			Trawler Sea Wolf.
			Trawler Sea Wolf.
			Trawler SS Chaplin.
			Trawler The Mexican.
			Trawler Wallace B.
			Trawler Wylie Milam.
			Triple C Seafood.
			Triple T Enterprises Inc.

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			Troy A LeCompte Sr.
			True World Foods Inc.
			T's Seafood.
			Tu Viet Vu.
			TVN Marine Inc.
			TVN Marine Inc.
			Two Flags Inc.
			Tyler James.
			Ultima Cruz Inc.
			UTK Enterprises Inc.
			V & B Shrimping LLC.
			Valona Sea Food.
			Valona Seafood Inc.
			Van Burren Shrimp Co.
			Vaquero Inc.
			Varon Inc.
			Venetian Isles Marina.
			Venice Seafood Exchange Inc.
			Venice Seafood LLC.
			Vera Cruz Inc.
			Veronica Inc.
			Versaggi Shrimp Corp.
			Victoria Rose Inc.
			Viet Giang Corp.
			Vigilante Trawlers Inc.
			Village Creek Seafood.
			Villers Seafood Co Inc.
			Vina Enterprises Inc.
			Vincent L Alexie Jr.
			Vincent Piazza Jr & Sons Seafood Inc.
			Vin-Penny.
			Vivian Lee Inc.
			Von Harten Shrimp Co Inc.
			VT & L Inc.
			Vu NGO.
			Vu-Nguyen Partners.
			W L & O Inc.
			Waccamaw Producers.
			Wait-N-Sea Inc.
			Waller Boat Corp.
			Walter R Hicks.
			Ward Seafood Inc.
			Washington Seafood.
			Watermen Industries Inc.
			Watermen Industries Inc.
			Waymaker Inc.
			Wayne Estay Shrimp Co Inc.
			WC Trawlers Inc.
			We Three Inc.
			We Three Inc.
			Webster's Inc.
			Weems Bros.
			Weems Bros.
			Weems Bros.
			Weems Bros.
			Weems Bros.
			Weems Bros.
			Weems Bros.
			Weems Bros.
			Weems Bros.
			Weems Bros.
			Weems Bros.
			Weems Bros.
			Weems Bros.
			Weems Bros.
			Weems Bros.
			Weems Bros.
			Weems Bros Seafood.
			Weems Bros Seafood Co.
			Weiskopf Fisheries LLC.
			Wendy & Eric Inc.
			Wescovich Inc.
			West Point Trawlers Inc.

Commerce case No.	Commission case No.	Product/country	Petitioners/supporters
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