

Notices

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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

Forest Service

Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest, Evanston-Mountain View Ranger District; Utah; West Fork Smiths Fork Colorado River Cutthroat Trout Enhancement

AGENCY: Forest Service, USDA.

ACTION: Withdrawal of notice of intent to prepare an environmental impact statement.

SUMMARY: The Evanston-Mountain View Ranger District of the Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest (Forest) is withdrawing the Notice of Intent (NOI) to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the West Fork Smiths Fork Colorado River Cutthroat Trout Enhancement project. The original NOI was published in the **Federal Register** on August 25, 2017. No significant issues were identified during the scoping period or any other opportunity to comment. Upon further evaluation, the responsible official has determined that the proposed action fits within an identified categorical exclusion (CE); there are no extraordinary circumstances; and the action would not have significant effects to the human environment. As a result, the Forest is withdrawing its intent to prepare an EIS and is now preparing a CE. All comments previously received regarding this project will be retained and considered in the development of the CE.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Questions concerning withdrawal of the NOI should be addressed to Paul Chase, Fisheries Biologist, at the following address: Logan Ranger District, Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest, 1500 E Highway 89, Logan, UT 84321; via phone at 435-755-3692; or via email at paul.chase@usda.gov. Individuals and organizations that previously submitted

comments on this project will remain on the project mailing list.

Individuals who use telecommunication devices for the deaf (TDD) may call the Federal Information Relay Service (FIRS) at 1-800-877-8339 between 8 a.m. and 8 p.m., Eastern Time, Monday through Friday.

Dated: November 18, 2019.

Richard A. Cooksey,

Acting Associate Deputy Chief, National Forest System.

[FR Doc. 2019-27439 Filed 12-19-19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3411-15-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Census Bureau

Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request

The Department of Commerce will submit to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for clearance the following proposal for collection of information under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act.

Agency: U.S. Census Bureau.

Title: Collection of State

Administrative Records Data.

OMB Control Number: 0607-0995.

Form Number(s): Information will be collected in the form of a data transfer to the Census Bureau. No form will be used.

Type of Request: Regular.

Number of Respondents: 50 states, and the District of Columbia.

Average Hours per Response: 75 hours.

Burden Hours: 3,825 hours.

Needs and Uses: The State administrative records will be integrated and linked with Census Bureau data from surveys and censuses and used to augment or replace Census operations, improve the Census Bureau's Title 13, U.S. Code (U.S.C) authorized censuses and surveys and methods of collecting program participation data, and conduct research to improve record linking methods.

The Census Bureau may provide tabulated data of linked administrative, survey, and census data to state data sharing partners. Tabulated data are subject to disclosure avoidance review prior to release. Data sharing and analysis of linked files are solely for statistical purposes, not for program

enforcement. All State administrative records data are and will remain confidential, whether in their original form or when comingled or linked with survey and census data.

Affected Public: State governments.

Frequency: Initial data extract delivery followed by an annual data extract delivery through the duration of the terms of the agreement.

Respondent's Obligation: None. The data is being requested.

Legal Authority: The authority for the Census Bureau to enter into these agreements is 13 U.S.C. 6, which permits the Census Bureau to access, by purchase or otherwise, information to assist the Census Bureau in the performance of duties under Title 13, United States Code. Other specific citations may apply per the data sharing partner.

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

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

Sheleen Dumas,

Department PRA Clearance Officer, Office of the Chief Information Officer, Commerce Department.

[FR Doc. 2019-27477 Filed 12-19-19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-07-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-559-808, A-469-819]

Acetone From Singapore and Spain: Antidumping Duty Orders

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

SUMMARY: Based on affirmative final determinations by the Department of Commerce (Commerce) and the International Trade Commission (ITC), Commerce is issuing antidumping duty orders on acetone from Singapore and Spain.

DATES: Applicable December 20, 2019.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Joshua DeMoss at (202) 482-3362

(Singapore) or Preston Cox at (202) 482-5041 (Spain), AD/CVD Operations, Office VI, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

In accordance with sections 735(d) and 777(i)(1) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), and 19 CFR 351.210(c), on October 21, 2019, Commerce published its affirmative final determinations in the less-than-fair-value (LTFV) investigations of acetone from Singapore and Spain.¹ On December 5, 2019, the ITC notified Commerce of its final affirmative determinations that an industry in the United States is materially injured within the meaning of section 735(b)(1)(A)(i) of the Act, by reason of the LTFV imports of acetone from Singapore and Spain.² The ITC published its final determinations on December 10, 2019.³

Scope of the Orders

The merchandise covered by these orders is acetone from Singapore and Spain. For a complete description of the scope of the orders, see the Appendix to this notice.

Antidumping Duty Orders

On December 5, 2019, in accordance with sections 735(b)(1)(A)(i) and 735(d) of the Act, the ITC notified Commerce of its final determinations that an industry in the United States is materially injured by reason of imports of acetone from Singapore and Spain.⁴ Therefore, in accordance with sections 735(c)(2) and 736 of the Act, Commerce is issuing these antidumping duty orders. Because the ITC determined that imports of acetone from Singapore and Spain are materially injuring a U.S. industry, unliquidated entries of such merchandise from Singapore and Spain, which are entered or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, are subject to the assessment of antidumping duties.

As a result of the ITC's final affirmative determinations, in

accordance with section 736(a)(1) of the Act, Commerce will direct U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to assess, upon further instruction by Commerce, antidumping duties equal to the amount by which the normal value of the merchandise exceeds the export price or constructed export price of the merchandise, for all relevant entries of acetone from Singapore and Spain. Antidumping duties will be assessed on unliquidated entries of acetone from Singapore and Spain entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after August 31, 2018, the date of publication of the *Preliminary Determinations*,⁵ but will not include entries occurring after the expiration of the provisional measures period and before publication in the **Federal Register** of the ITC's injury determination, as further described below.

Suspension of Liquidation

In accordance with section 736 of the Act, Commerce will instruct CBP to reinstate the suspension of liquidation of subject merchandise (*i.e.*, acetone from Singapore and Spain), effective on the date of publication of the ITC final determinations in the **Federal Register**, and to assess, upon further instruction by Commerce pursuant to section 736(a)(1) of the Act, antidumping duties for each entry of the subject merchandise equal to the amount by which the normal value of the merchandise exceeds the export price or constructed export price of the merchandise, adjusted by the amount of export subsidies, where appropriate. We intend to instruct CBP to require, at the same time as importers would normally deposit estimated import duties on this merchandise, cash deposits for each entry of subject merchandise equal to the estimated weighted-average dumping margins listed below. These instructions suspending liquidation will remain in effect until further notice. The all-others rates apply to all other producers or exporters not specifically listed.

Estimated Weighted-Average Dumping Margins

The estimated weighted-average dumping margins for each antidumping duty order are as follows:

⁵ See *Acetone from Singapore: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value*, 84 FR 38005 (August 5, 2019); *Acetone from Spain: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, and Final Determination of No Shipments*, 84 FR 37990 (August 5, 2019) (collectively, *Preliminary Determinations*).

Exporter/producer	Weighted-average dumping margin (percent)
Singapore	
Mitsui Phenols Singapore Pte. Ltd	131.75
All Others	66.42
Spain	
CEPSA Quimica, S.A	171.81
All Others	137.39

Provisional Measures

Section 733(d) of the Act states that suspension of liquidation pursuant to an affirmative preliminary determination may not remain in effect for more than four months, except that Commerce may extend the four-month period to no more than six months at the request of exporters representing a significant proportion of exports of the subject merchandise. Commerce's *Preliminary Determinations* were published on August 5, 2019.⁶ Commerce's *Final Determinations* were not extended and were published on October 21, 2019.⁷ As such, the four-month period beginning on the date of publication of the *Preliminary Determinations* ended on December 3, 2019.

Therefore, in accordance with section 733(d) of the Act, Commerce instructed CBP to terminate the suspension of liquidation, and to liquidate, without regard to antidumping duties, unliquidated entries of acetone from Singapore and Spain entered or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption after December 3, 2019, the date on which the provisional measures expired, through the day preceding the date of publication of the ITC's final affirmative injury determinations in the **Federal Register**. Suspension of liquidation will resume on the date of publication of the ITC's final affirmative injury determinations in the **Federal Register**.

Notification to Interested Parties

This notice constitutes the antidumping duty orders with respect to acetone from Singapore and Spain pursuant to section 736(a) of the Act. Interested parties can find a list of antidumping duty orders currently in effect at <http://enforcement.trade.gov/stats/iastats1.html>.

These orders are published in accordance with section 736(a) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.211(b).

⁶ See *Preliminary Determinations*.

⁷ See *Final Determinations*.

¹ See *Acetone from Singapore: Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value*, 84 FR 56171 (October 21, 2019); see also *Acetone from Spain: Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, and Final Determination of No Shipments*, 84 FR 56166 (October 21, 2019) (collectively, *Final Determinations*).

² See ITC's Letter dated December 5, 2019 (ITC Notification Letter).

³ See *Acetone from Singapore and Spain: Determinations*, 84 FR 67476 (December 10, 2019).

⁴ See ITC Notification Letter.

Dated: December 16, 2019.

Jeffrey I. Kessler,

Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

Appendix—Scope of the Orders

The merchandise covered by these orders is all grades of liquid or aqueous acetone. Acetone is also known under the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC) name propan-2-one. In addition to the IUPAC name, acetone is also referred to as β-ketopropane (or beta-ketopropane), ketone propane, methyl ketone, dimethyl ketone, DMK, dimethyl carbonyl, propanone, 2-propanone, dimethyl formaldehyde, pyroacetic acid, pyroacetic ether, and pyroacetic spirit. Acetone is an isomer of the chemical formula C₃H₆O, with a specific molecular formula of CH₃COCH₃ or (CH₃)₂CO.

The scope covers both pure acetone (with or without impurities) and acetone that is combined or mixed with other products, including, but not limited to, isopropyl alcohol, benzene, diethyl ether, methanol, chloroform, and ethanol. Acetone that has been combined with other products is included within the scope, regardless of whether the combining occurs in third countries.

The scope also includes acetone that is commingled with acetone from sources not subject to this investigation.

For combined and commingled products, only the acetone component is covered by the scope of this investigation. However, when acetone is combined with acetone components from sources not subject to this investigation, those third country acetone components may still be subject to other acetone investigations.

Notwithstanding the foregoing language, an acetone combination or mixture that is transformed through a chemical reaction into another product, such that, for example, the acetone can no longer be separated from the other products through a distillation process (e.g., methyl methacrylate (MMA) or Bisphenol A (BPA)), is excluded from this investigation.

A combination or mixture is excluded from these investigations if the total acetone component (regardless of the source or sources) comprises less than 5 percent of the combination or mixture, on a dry weight basis.

The Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) registry number for acetone is 67–64–1.

The merchandise covered by this investigation is currently classifiable under Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) subheadings 2914.11.1000 and 2914.11.5000. Combinations or mixtures of acetone may enter under subheadings in Chapter 38 of the HTSUS, including, but not limited to, those under heading 3814.00.1000, 3814.00.2000, 3814.00.5010, and 3814.00.5090. The list of items found under these HTSUS subheadings is non-exhaustive. Although these HTSUS subheadings and CAS registry number are provided for convenience and customs

purposes, the written description of the scope of this investigation is dispositive.

[FR Doc. 2019–27533 Filed 12–19–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

Limitation of Duty-Free Imports of Apparel Articles Assembled in Haiti Under the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act (CBERA), as Amended by the Haitian Hemispheric Opportunity Through Partnership Encouragement Act (HOPE)

AGENCY: International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.

ACTION: Notification of Annual Quantitative Limit on Imports of Certain Apparel from Haiti.

SUMMARY: CBERA, as amended, provides duty-free treatment for certain apparel articles imported directly from Haiti. One of the preferences is known as the “value-added” provision, which requires that apparel meet a minimum threshold percentage of value added in Haiti, the United States, and/or certain beneficiary countries. The provision is subject to a quantitative limitation, which is calculated as a percentage of total apparel imports into the United States for each 12-month annual period. For the annual period from December 20, 2019 through December 19, 2020, the quantity of imports eligible for preferential treatment under the value-added provision is 376,935,586 square meters equivalent.

DATES: The new limitation takes effect on December 20, 2019.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Laurie Mease, International Trade Specialist, Office of Textiles and Apparel, U.S. Department of Commerce, (202) 482–2043.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Authority: Section 213A of the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act (19 U.S.C. 2703a) (“CBERA”), as amended; and as implemented by Presidential Proc. No. 8114, 72 FR 13655 (March 22, 2007), and No. 8596, 75 FR 68153 (November 4, 2010).

Background: Section 213A(b)(1)(B) of CBERA, as amended (19 U.S.C. 2703a(b)(1)(B)), outlines the requirements for certain apparel articles imported directly from Haiti to qualify for duty-free treatment under a “value-added” provision. In order to qualify for duty-free treatment, apparel articles must be wholly assembled, or knit-to-shape, in Haiti from any combination of

fabrics, fabric components, components knit-to-shape, and yarns, as long as the sum of the cost or value of materials produced in Haiti or one or more beneficiary countries, as described in CBERA, as amended, or any combination thereof, plus the direct costs of processing operations performed in Haiti or one or more beneficiary countries, as described in CBERA, as amended, or any combination thereof, is not less than an applicable percentage of the declared customs value of such apparel articles. Pursuant to CBERA, as amended, the applicable percentage for the period December 20, 2019 through December 19, 2020, is 60 percent.

For every twelve-month period following the effective date of CBERA, as amended, duty-free treatment under the value-added provision is subject to a quantitative limitation. CBERA, as amended, provides that the quantitative limitation will be recalculated for each subsequent 12-month period. Section 213A(b)(1)(C) of CBERA, as amended (19 U.S.C. 2703a(b)(1)(C)), requires that, for the twelve-month period beginning on December 20, 2019, the quantitative limitation for qualifying apparel imported from Haiti under the value-added provision will be an amount equivalent to 1.25 percent of the aggregate square meter equivalent of all apparel articles imported into the United States in the most recent 12-month period for which data are available.

The aggregate square meters equivalent of all apparel articles imported into the United States is derived from the set of Harmonized System lines listed in the Annex to the World Trade Organization Agreement on Textiles and Clothing (“ATC”), and the conversion factors for units of measure into square meter equivalents used by the United States in implementing the ATC. For purposes of this notice, the most recent 12-month period for which data are available as of December 20, 2019 is the 12-month period ending on October 31, 2019.

Therefore, for the one-year period beginning on December 20, 2019 and extending through December 19, 2020, the quantity of imports eligible for preferential treatment under the value-added provision is 376,935,586 square meters equivalent. Apparel articles entered in excess of these quantities will