

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Cora Dickson, Senior International Trade Specialist, ITA, at (202) 482-6083.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Global investment in solar technology and services (over \$100 billion per year since 2010) has grown exponentially and is expected to be the dominant new electricity source for the next several decades. The United States ranks second in the world for overall solar generation capacity. Despite this large domestic demand for solar, U.S. manufacturers have difficulty competing with the massive scale and unfair trade practices of overseas suppliers, and the United States has thus become dependent on imports.

The Department seeks individual input and views at the March 19, 2020 roundtable regarding the United States solar PV value chain, including the following topics:

- National security implications of solar PV manufacturing in the United States and its related value chain;
- The current state of upstream manufacturing for solar PV in the United States, including solar cells, silicon wafers, polysilicon, and other key materials and components of PV modules;
- Long-range goals and strategic vision for solar PV innovation in the United States, including the role of both federal research and industry's collaboration with universities;
- The role of trade policy in providing a level playing field for U.S. solar PV manufacturing and its value chain to scale up and compete with imports; and
- Incentives that could attract investment in and strengthen the competitive position of U.S. manufacturers of solar PV and its value chain.

Due to limited space, the event is closed to press and observers. Industry participation is limited to 30 qualifying industry representatives. Officials from the Department of Energy, Department of State, and other relevant agencies will also be invited to participate in the discussion.

Selection: To attend, participants should submit the below information to Cora.Dickson@trade.gov by March 10, 2020. I&A will evaluate registrations based on the submitted information (and based on the criteria below) on a rolling basis until 30 participants have been selected and inform applicants of selection decisions.

Applicants are encouraged to send representatives at a sufficiently senior level to be knowledgeable about their organization's capabilities, interests and

challenges in the U.S. solar PV value chain. Due to space constraints, there is a limit of one person per organization.

Registrations should include the following information in their registration email:

- Name of attendee and short bio.
- Organization and brief organization description.
- A statement self-certifying how the organization meets each of the following criteria:
 1. It is not majority owned by a foreign government entity (or entities).
 2. It is an existing manufacturer or prospective new market entrant, with products that are or will be produced in the United States in one or more of the following segments: Solar-grade polysilicon, silicon ingots, silicon wafers, solar cells, and solar modules.
 3. In the case of a trade association, academic or research institution, the applicant will only be representing companies during the roundtable that satisfy each of the criteria above.

Selection will be based on the following criteria:

- Suitability of the company's (or in the case of another organization, represented companies' or constituents') existing products in the solar PV value chain.
- Suitability of the company's (or in the case of another organization, represented companies' or constituents') experience in manufacturing in the United States.
- Suitability of the representative's position and biography to be able to engage in the conversation.
- Ability of the company or organization to contribute to the roundtable's purpose of seeking individual input and views on the United States solar PV value chain, including whether the company or organization may have conflicting interests, such that its selection could hinder the effectiveness of the roundtable.

Dated: February 18, 2020.

Man Cho,

Deputy Director, Office of Energy and Environmental Industries.

[FR Doc. 2020-03543 Filed 2-21-20; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DR-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-570-898]

Chlorinated Isocyanurates From the People's Republic of China: Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2017-2018

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

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce (Commerce) finds that certain companies covered by this administrative review made sales of chlorinated isocyanurates from the People's Republic of China (China) at less than normal value during the period of review (POR) June 1, 2017 through May 31, 2018.

DATES: Applicable February 24, 2020.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Sean Carey, AD/CVD Operations, Office VII, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-3964.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On August 19, 2019, the Department of Commerce (Commerce) published its *Preliminary Results* of the administrative review of the antidumping duty order on chlorinated isocyanurates from the People's Republic of China (China).¹ The petitioners in this investigation are Biolab, Inc., Clearon Corp., and Occidental Chemical Corp. (collectively, the petitioners). The mandatory respondents in this administrative review are Heze Huayi Chemical Co. Ltd. (Heze Huayi) and Juancheng Kangtai Chemical Co. Ltd. (Kangtai). We held a public hearing on January 28, 2020 to address issues raised in the case and rebuttal briefs.² A complete summary of the events that occurred since publication of the *Preliminary Determination*, as well as a full discussion of the issues raised by parties for this final determination, may be found in the Issues and Decision

¹ See *Chlorinated Isocyanurates from the People's Republic of China: Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2017-2018*, 84 FR 42891 (August 19, 2019) (*Preliminary Results*), and accompanying Preliminary Decision Memorandum (PDM).

² See Hearing Transcript, "Public Hearing in the Matter of the Antidumping Administrative Review of Chlorinated Isocyanurates from the People's Republic of China," (January 28, 2020).

Memorandum.³ The Issues and Decision Memorandum is a public document and is available electronically via Enforcement and Compliance's Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Centralized Electronic Service System (ACCESS). Access is available to registered users at <http://access.trade.gov>, and to all parties in the Central Records Unit, Room B-8024 of the main Commerce building. In addition, a complete version of the Issues and Decision Memorandum can be accessed at <http://enforcement.trade.gov/frn/>. The signed and electronic versions of the Issues and Decision Memorandum are identical in content.

Scope of the Order

The products covered by the order are chloro isos, which are derivatives of cyanuric acid, described as chlorinated s-triazine triones. Chlorinated isos are currently classifiable under subheadings 2933.69.6015, 2933.69.6021, 2933.69.6050, 3808.40.50, 3808.50.40 and 3808.94.5000 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States. Although the HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of merchandise subject to the scope is dispositive. For a full description of the scope of the order, see Issues and Decision Memorandum.

Separate Rates

In the *Preliminary Results*, we found that evidence provided by Heze Huayi and Kangtai supported finding an absence of both *de jure* and *de facto* government control, and, therefore, we preliminarily granted a separate rate to each of these companies.⁴ We received no information since the issuance of the *Preliminary Results* that provides a basis for reconsidering these determinations with respect to Heze Huayi and Kangtai. Therefore, for the final results, we continue to find that Heze Huayi and Kangtai are eligible for separate rates.

Analysis of Comments Received

All issues raised in the case and rebuttal briefs filed by parties in this review are addressed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum, which is hereby adopted by this notice. A list of the issues that parties raised and to which we responded in the Issues and

Decision Memorandum follows as an appendix to this notice.

Changes Since the Preliminary Results

Based on a review of the record and comments received from interested parties regarding our *Preliminary Results*, we made one change to our margin calculations. Specifically, we converted the Mexican Global Trade Atlas (GTA) data from a "freight-on-board" basis to a "cost of insurance and freight" (CIF) basis. The final dumping margins for this review are listed below.

Final Results of Administrative Review

The weighted-average dumping margins for Heze Huayi and Kangtai in the instant administrative review are as follows:

Exporter	Weight-average dumping margin (percent)
Heze Huayi Chemical Co., Ltd ...	76.63
Juancheng Kangtai Chemical Co., Ltd	116.83

Assessment Rates

Pursuant to section 751(a)(2)(C) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), and 19 CFR 351.212(b), Commerce has determined, and U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) shall assess, antidumping duties on all appropriate entries of subject merchandise in accordance with the final results of this review. Commerce intends to issue appropriate assessment instructions directly to CBP 15 days after publication of the final results of this administrative review.

Where the respondent reported reliable entered values, we calculated importer- (or customer-) specific *ad valorem* rates by aggregating the dumping margins calculated for all U.S. sales to each importer (or customer) and dividing this amount by the total entered value of the sales to each importer (or customer).⁵ Where Commerce calculated a weighted-average dumping margin by dividing the total amount of dumping for reviewed sales to that party by the total sales quantity associated with those transactions, Commerce will direct CBP to assess importer-specific assessment rates based on the resulting per-unit rates.⁶ Where an importer- (or customer-) specific *ad valorem* or per-unit rate is greater than *de minimis* (*i.e.*, 0.50 percent), Commerce will instruct CBP to collect the appropriate duties at

the time of liquidation.⁷ Where an importer- (or customer-) specific *ad valorem* or per-unit rate is zero or *de minimis*, Commerce will instruct CBP to liquidate appropriate entries without regard to antidumping duties.⁸

Pursuant to Commerce's assessment practice, for entries that were not reported in the U.S. sales databases submitted by companies individually examined during this review, Commerce will instruct CBP to liquidate such entries at the China-wide entity rate. Additionally, if Commerce determines that an exporter had no shipments of the subject merchandise, any suspended entries that entered under that exporter's case number (*i.e.*, at that exporter's rate) will be liquidated at the China-wide entity rate.⁹

Cash Deposit Requirements

The following cash deposit requirements will be effective upon publication of the final results of this administrative review for shipments of the subject merchandise from China entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the publication date, as provided by section 751(a)(2)(C) of the Act: (1) For the exporters listed above, the cash deposit rate will be the rate established in the final results of this review (except, if the rate is zero or *de minimis*, a zero cash deposit rate will be required for that company); (2) for previously investigated or reviewed China and non-China exporters not listed above that have separate rates, the cash deposit rate will continue to be the existing producer/exporter-specific rate published for the most recent period; (3) for all China exporters of subject merchandise that have not been found to be eligible for a separate rate, the cash deposit rate will be the China-wide rate of 285.63 percent; and (4) for all non-China exporters of subject merchandise that have not received their own rate, the cash deposit rate will be the rate applicable to the China exporter(s) that supplied that non-China exporter. These deposit requirements, when imposed, shall remain in effect until further notice.

Disclosure

We intend to disclose the calculations performed regarding these final results

⁷ *Id.*

⁸ See 19 CFR 351.106(c)(2).

⁹ See *Non-Market Economy Antidumping Proceedings: Assessment of Antidumping Duties*, 76 FR 65694 (October 24, 2011). For an explanation on the derivation of the China-wide rate, see also *Notice of Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value: Chlorinated Isocyanurates from the People's Republic of China*, 70 FR 24502, 24505 (May 10, 2005).

³ See Memorandum, "Issues and Decision Memorandum for the Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review: Chlorinated Isocyanurates from China; 2017-2018," issued concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (Issues and Decision Memorandum).

⁴ See *Preliminary Results* PDM at 3-5.

⁵ See 19 CFR 351.212(b)(1).

⁶ *Id.*

within five days of the date of publication of this notice to parties in this proceeding in accordance with 19 CFR 351.224(b).

Notification to Importers

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

Administrative Protective Orders

This notice also serves as the only 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.

Notification to Interested Parties

We are issuing and publishing these final results of administrative review in accordance with sections 751(a)(1) and 777(i)(1) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.213(h).

Dated: February 14, 2020.

Jeffrey I. Kessler,

Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

Appendix

List of Topics Discussed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum

- I. Summary
- II. Background
- III. Scope of the Order
- IV. Changes Since the Preliminary Determination
- V. Discussion of the Issues
 - Comment 1: Whether a Principal-Agent Relationship Exists Between Heze Huayi and Its U.S. Customer
 - Comment 2: Selection of the Primary Surrogate Country
 - Comment 3: Whether Malaysian Trade Data Monitor Data Is Superior to the Mexican Global Trade Atlas (GTA) Data
 - Comment 4: Whether Mexican GTA Import Data Is Less Preferable Because It Is Not on a CIF Basis

Comment 5: Whether the Malaysian Data for Water and Labor Is Superior to the Mexican Data

VI. Recommendation

[FR Doc. 2020-03598 Filed 2-21-20; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DS-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

Proposed Information Collection; Comment Request; Alaska Region Pacific Halibut Fisheries: Charter

AGENCY: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce, as part of its continuing effort to reduce paperwork and respondent burden, invites the general public and other Federal agencies to comment on proposed and/or continuing information collections, as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995.

DATES: To ensure consideration all comments must be submitted on or before April 24, 2020.

ADDRESSES: Direct all written comments to Adrienne Thomas, PRA Officer, NOAA, 151 Patton Avenue, Room 159, Asheville, NC 28801 (or via the internet at PRAComments@doc.gov). All comments received are part of the public record. Comments will generally be posted without change. All Personally Identifiable Information (for example, name and address) voluntarily submitted by the commenter may be publicly accessible. Do not submit Confidential Business Information or otherwise sensitive or protected information.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Requests for additional information or copies of the information collection instrument and instructions should be directed to Kurt Iverson, National Marine Fisheries Service, P.O. Box 21668, Juneau, AK 99802-1668; 907-586-7228.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Abstract

The National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) is requesting revision and extension of a currently approved information collection. This information collection is revised to include the collection instruments approved under OMB Control Number 0648-0592, after which that control number will be discontinued. This revised collection

contains permitting, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements for the guided sport (charter) halibut fishery and the title will be slightly altered to "Alaska Pacific Halibut Fisheries: Charter."

Management of and regulations for Pacific halibut in Alaska are developed on the international, Federal, and state levels by the International Pacific Halibut Commission (IPHC), the North Pacific Fishery Management Council, NMFS Alaska Region, and the State of Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G). The IPHC and NMFS manage fishing for Pacific halibut through regulations established under authority of the Convention between the United States Halibut Fishery of the Northern Pacific Ocean and Bering Sea, the Northern Pacific Halibut Act of 1982, 16 U.S.C. 773, and Section 303(b) of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (16 U.S.C. 1801 *et seq.*). Regulations that implement this collection-of-information are found at 50 CFR 300 subpart E and at 50 CFR 679.5(l)(7).

NMFS manages the charter halibut fishery in IPHC Regulatory Areas (Areas) 2C and 3A under the Charter Halibut Limited Access Program, which limits the number of operators in the charter halibut fishery. All vessel operators in Areas 2C and 3A with charter anglers on board must have an original, valid Federal charter halibut permit (CHP) on board during every charter vessel fishing trip on which Pacific halibut are caught and retained. As the application period to obtain a CHP (other than a military CHP or community CHP) ended in 2010, CHPs may now only be obtained through transfer. This information collection contains the application forms used to annually register CHPs, to apply for new military CHPs, and to transfer CHPs. Information collected by these applications include permit holder information or applicant information, and depending on the form, may include CHP identification, CHP ownership information and affiliation, a survey question on the use of the CHP, and transaction information for transfer of a CHP.

NMFS manages the charter halibut sector in Areas 2C and 3A to charter catch limits established under the Pacific Halibut Catch Sharing Plan (CSP). The CSP authorizes annual transfers of commercial halibut Individual Fishing Quota (IFQ) as guided angler fish (GAF) to CHP holders for harvest in the charter halibut fishery. GAF offers CHP holders in Area 2C or Area 3A an opportunity to lease a limited amount of IFQ from commercial quota share holders to allow charter