

interested parties provide to Commerce a reasonable basis to believe or suspect that the products are being used in a covered application. If such information is provided, we will require end-use certification only for the product(s) (or specification(s)) for which evidence is provided that such products are being used in covered applications as described above. For example, if, based on evidence provided by petitioner, Commerce finds a reasonable basis to believe or suspect that seamless pipe produced to the A-161 specification is being used in a standard, line or pressure application, we will require end-use certifications for imports of that specification. Normally we will require only the importer of record to certify to the end use of the imported merchandise. If it later proves necessary for adequate implementation, we may also require producers who export such products to the United States to provide such certification on invoices accompanying shipments to the United States.

Although the HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, our written description of the merchandise subject to this scope is dispositive.

Changes Since the Preliminary Results

As no parties submitted comments on the margin calculation methodology used in the *Preliminary Results*, Commerce made no adjustments to that methodology in the final results of this review.

Final Results of the Review

As a result of this review, Commerce determines that a weighted-average dumping margin of 0.00 percent exists for entries of subject merchandise that were produced and/or exported by Silcotub during the POR. In addition, after issuing the *Preliminary Results*, we received no information that contradicted our preliminary finding of no shipments with respect to ArcelorMittal.⁴ Therefore, for these final results, we continue to find that ArcelorMittal did not make shipments of the subject merchandise to the United States during the POR.

Assessment Rates

Commerce shall determine, and U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) shall assess, antidumping duties on all appropriate entries of subject merchandise in accordance with these final results, pursuant to section 751(a)(2)(C) of the Act and 19 CFR

351.212(b). Because we calculated a zero margin for Silcotub, we intend to instruct CBP to liquidate the appropriate entries without regard to antidumping duties. Consistent with Commerce's clarification of its assessment practice, because we determined that ArcelorMittal had no shipments of subject merchandise to the United States during the POR, for entries of subject merchandise during the POR produced, but not exported by, ArcelorMittal, we will instruct CBP to liquidate any entries at the all-others rate if there is no rate for the intermediate company(ies) involved in the transaction.⁵

We intend to issue instructions to CBP 15 days after the date of publication of these final results.

Cash Deposit Requirements

The following cash deposit requirements will be effective upon publication of the notice of these final results for all shipments of small diameter seamless pipe from Romania entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the publication date as provided by section 751(a)(2) of the Act: (1) The cash deposit rate for Silcotub will be zero, and the cash deposit rate for ArcelorMittal will remain unchanged from the rate assigned to it in the most recently completed review of ArcelorMittal; (2) for merchandise exported by manufacturers or exporters not covered in this review but covered in a completed prior segment of the proceeding, the cash deposit rate will continue to be the company-specific rate published for the most recently completed segment; (3) if the exporter is not a firm covered in this review, a prior review, or the original investigation, but the manufacturer is, then the cash deposit rate will be the rate established for the most recently-completed segment for the manufacturer of the merchandise; (4) the cash deposit rate for all other manufacturers or exporters will continue to be 13.06 percent, the all-others rate established in the *Order*. These cash deposit requirements, when imposed, shall remain in effect until further notice.

Notification to Importers

This notice also 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 duties prior to liquidation

of the relevant entries during this POR. Failure to comply with this requirement could result in the Department's presumption that reimbursement of antidumping duties has occurred and the subsequent assessment of double antidumping duties.

Administrative Protective Order

In accordance with 19 CFR 351.305(a)(3), 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 the APO, 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 subject to sanction.

Notification to Interested Parties

We intend to issue and publish these results in accordance with sections 751(a)(1) and 777(i)(1) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.213(h) and 351.221(b)(5).

Dated: July 2, 2020.

Jeffrey I. Kessler,

Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

[FR Doc. 2020-14921 Filed 7-9-20; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[C-533-849]

Commodity Matchbooks From India: Final Results of the Second Expedited Sunset Review of the Countervailing Duty Order

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

SUMMARY: As a result of this expedited sunset review, the Department of Commerce (Commerce) finds that revocation of the countervailing duty order on commodity matchbooks from India would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of countervailable subsidies as indicated in the "Final Results of Sunset Review" section of this notice.

DATES: Applicable July 10, 2020.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jacqueline Arrowsmith, AD/CVD Operations, Office VII, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of

⁴ See *Preliminary Results*, 85 FR at 27359, and PDM at 5.

⁵ For a full discussion, see *Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings: Assessment of Antidumping Duties*, 68 FR 23954 (May 6, 2003).

Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-5255.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On March 2, 2020, Commerce initiated the second sunset review of the countervailing duty *Order*¹ covering commodity matchbooks from India, pursuant to section 751(c) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act).² Commerce received a notice of intent to participate in this sunset review from D.D. Bean & Sons Co. (the petitioner), within the 15-day period specified in 19 CFR 351.218(d)(1)(i).³ The petitioner claimed interested party status under section 771(9)(C) of the Act as a producer of the domestic like product.⁴

The petitioner subsequently filed its substantive response to the *Notice of Initiation*.⁵ Commerce did not receive a substantive response from the Government of India (GOI) or any respondent interested parties. In accordance with section 751(c)(3)(B) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.218(e)(1)(ii)(C)(2), Commerce conducted an expedited (120-day) sunset review of the *Order* on commodity matchbooks from India.

Scope of the Order

The scope of this order covers commodity matchbooks, also known as commodity book matches, paper matches or booklet matches.⁶ Commodity matchbooks typically, but do not necessarily, consist of twenty match stems which are usually made from paperboard or similar material tipped with a match head composed of any chemical formula. The match stems may be stitched, stapled or otherwise fastened into a matchbook cover of any material, on which a striking strip composed of any chemical formula has been applied to assist in the ignition process.

Commodity matchbooks included in the scope of this order may or may not contain printing. For example, they may have no printing other than the identification of the manufacturer or importer. Commodity matchbooks may also be printed with a generic message such as “Thank You” or a generic image such as the American Flag, with store brands (e.g., Kroger, 7-Eleven, Shurfine or Giant); product brands for national or regional advertisers such as cigarettes or alcoholic beverages; or with corporate brands for national or regional distributors (e.g., Penley Corp. or Diamond Brands). They all enter retail distribution channels. Regardless of the materials used for the stems of the matches and regardless of the way the match stems are fastened to the matchbook cover, all commodity matchbooks are included in the scope of this investigation. All matchbooks, including commodity matchbooks, typically comply with the United States Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) Safety Standard for Matchbooks, codified at 16 CFR 1202.1 through 1202.7.

The scope of this order excludes promotional matchbooks, often referred to as “not for resale,” or “specialty advertising” matchbooks, as they do not enter into retail channels and are sold to businesses that provide hospitality, dining, drinking or entertainment services to their customers, and are given away by these businesses as promotional items. Such promotional matchbooks are distinguished by the physical characteristic of having the name and/or logo of a bar, restaurant, resort, hotel, club, café/coffee shop, grill, pub, eatery, lounge, casino, barbecue or individual establishment printed prominently on the matchbook cover. Promotional matchbook cover printing also typically includes the address and the phone number of the business or establishment being promoted.⁷ Also excluded are all other matches that are not fastened into a matchbook cover such as wooden matches, stick matches, box matches, kitchen matches, pocket matches, penny matches, household matches, strike-anywhere matches (*aka* “SAW” matches), strike-on-box matches (*aka*

“SOB” matches), fireplace matches, barbeque/grill matches, fire starters, and wax matches.

The merchandise subject to this order is properly classified under subheading 3605.00.0060 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS). Subject merchandise may also enter under subheading 3605.00.0030 of the HTSUS. Although the HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the scope of the order is dispositive.

Analysis of Comments Received

All issues raised in this review are addressed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum, including the likelihood of continuation or recurrence of countervailable subsidies and the net countervailable subsidy likely to prevail if the order were revoked.⁸ Parties can find a complete discussion of all issues raised in this review and the corresponding recommendations in this public memorandum, which is on file electronically via Enforcement and Compliance’s Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Centralized Electronic Services System (ACCESS). ACCESS is available to registered users at <http://access.trade.gov>. In addition, a complete version of the Issues and Decision Memorandum can be accessed directly at <https://enforcement.trade.gov/frn/index.html>. A list of the issues discussed in the decision memorandum is attached at the Appendix to this notice. The signed and electronic versions of the Issues and Decision Memorandum are identical in content.

Final Results of Sunset Review

Commerce determines that revocation of the countervailing duty *Order* on commodity matchbooks from India would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of countervailable subsidies at the following rates: 9.88 percent for Triveni Safety Matches Pvt. Ltd. and 9.88 percent for all others.

Administrative Protective Order

This notice serves as the only reminder to parties subject to administrative protective order (APO) of their responsibility concerning the disposition of proprietary information disclosed under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305(a). Timely written notification of the destruction of APO

¹ See *Commodity Matchbooks from India: Countervailing Duty Order*, 74 FR 65740 (December 11, 2009) (*Order*).

² See *Initiation of Five-Year (Sunset) Reviews*, 85 FR 12253 (March 2, 2020) (*Notice of Initiation*).

³ See Petitioner’s Letter, “Five Year (“Sunset”) Review of the Countervailing Duty Order on Commodity Matchbooks from India—Notice of Intent to Participate,” dated March 2, 2020.

⁴ *Id.* at 2.

⁵ See Petitioner’s Letter, “Commodity Matchbooks from India: Substantive Response to a Notice of Initiation,” dated April 2, 2020 (Petitioner’s Substantive Response).

⁶ Such commodity matchbooks are also referred to as “for resale” because they always enter into retail channels, meaning businesses that sell a general variety of tangible merchandise, e.g., convenience stores, supermarkets, dollar stores, drug stores and mass merchandisers.

⁷ The gross distinctions between commodity matchbooks and promotional matchbooks may be summarized as follows: (1) If it has no printing, or is printed with a generic message such as “Thank You” or a generic image such as the American Flag, or printed with national or regional store brands or corporate brands, it is commodity; (2) if it has printing, and the printing includes the name of a bar, restaurant, resort, hotel, club, café/coffee shop, grill, pub, eatery, lounge, casino, barbecue, or individual establishment prominently displayed on the matchbook cover, it is promotional.

⁸ See Memorandum, “Issues and Decision Memorandum for the Second Expedited Sunset Review of the Countervailing Duty Order on Commodity Matchbooks from India,” dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (Issues and Decision Memorandum).

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

Commerce is issuing and publishing the final results and notice in accordance with sections 751(c), 752(b), and 777(i)(1) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.221(c)(5)(ii).

Dated: June 23, 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. History of the Order
- V. Legal Framework
- VI. Discussion of the Issues
- VII. Final Results of Sunset Review
- VIII. Recommendation

[FR Doc. 2020-14035 Filed 7-9-20; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Institute of Standards and Technology

Deprecation of the United States (U.S.) Survey Foot

AGENCY: The National Institute of Standards and Technology and the National Geodetic Survey (NGS), National Ocean Service (NOS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Department of Commerce (DOC).

ACTION: Notice, delay in publication of final determination.

SUMMARY: The National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) and the National Geodetic Survey (NGS), National Ocean Service (NOS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), announced collaborative action to provide national uniformity in the measurement of length in an October 17, 2019, **Federal Register** notice and anticipated conducting the public comment review and analysis, and publishing and publicly announcing the resulting decision to deprecate the use of the U.S. survey foot before June 30, 2020. It is necessary to announce a 90-day extension of the review and analysis period to address public comments. The final determination will be published by September 28, 2020.

DATES: Final determination to be published on or before September 28, 2020.

ADDRESSES: NIST and NOAA have used the <https://www.regulations.gov> system for the electronic submission and posting of the seventy-two public comments received in this proceeding between October 17, 2019, and December 2, 2019. All comments submitted in response to the previous notice are accessible at <https://www.regulations.gov>, docket number NIST-2019-0003, under the “Enhanced Content” section of the **Federal Register** web page for that notice.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

U.S. survey foot deprecation resources: <https://www.nist.gov/pml/us-surveyfoot>.

New Datums: Replacing NAVD 88 and NAD 83: <https://www.ngs.noaa.gov/datums/newdatums/index.shtml>.

Information on standards development and maintenance:

Elizabeth Benham, 301-975-3690, Elizabeth.Benham@nist.gov.

Technical and historical information on usage of the foot: Michael Dennis, 240-533-9611, Michael.Dennis@noaa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On October 17, 2019, NIST/NOAA published a notice to deprecate the survey foot titled “Deprecation of the United States (U.S.) Survey Foot” in the **Federal Register** (84 FR 55562). In that notice, NIST/NOAA proposed to deprecate the “U.S. survey foot” and to require that its use in surveying, mapping, and engineering be discontinued. The intent of this action is to provide national uniformity of length measurement in an orderly fashion with minimum disruption, correcting a measurement dilemma that has persisted for over 60 years.

Deprecation of the U.S. survey foot is associated with ongoing efforts by NGS to modernize the National Spatial Reference System (NSRS), originally planned to occur in 2022. However, operational, workforce, and other issues have arisen causing NGS to re-evaluate the timing of the modernized NSRS launch. NGS has conducted a comprehensive analysis of ongoing projects, programs, and resources required to complete NSRS modernization and will continue to provide regular progress updates that may be obtained by visiting the “New Datums” web pages (<https://geodesy.noaa.gov/datums/newdatums/index.shtml>).

NGS and the NIST Office of Weights and Measures continue to evaluate the seventy-two public comments received,

identify issues, and develop appropriate solutions related to the deprecation of the U.S. survey foot. Although deprecation is associated with modernizing the NSRS, the planned effective date of December 31, 2022, provided in the October 17, 2019, notice remains the same and is independent from the NSRS modernization implementation timeline. The difference in timelines will have no effect on users of the existing NSRS, and it will ensure that deprecation of the U.S. survey foot occurs prior to the rollout of the modernized NSRS. The planned publication date of the notice summarizing public comment findings has been extended by 90 days from June 30, 2020, to September 28, 2020.

Kevin A. Kimball,
Chief of Staff.

[FR Doc. 2020-14882 Filed 7-9-20; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

[RTID 0648-XA231]

Takes of Marine Mammals Incidental to Specified Activities; Taking Marine Mammals Incidental to Office of Naval Research Arctic Research Activities

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

ACTION: Notice; request for comments on proposed Renewal incidental harassment authorization.

SUMMARY: NMFS received a request from the U.S. Navy’s Office of Naval Research (ONR) for the Renewal of their currently active incidental harassment authorization (IHA) to take marine mammals incidental to Arctic Research Activities in the Beaufort and Chukchi Seas. These activities are identical to those covered in the current authorization. Pursuant to the Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA), prior to issuing the currently active IHA, NMFS requested comments on both the proposed IHA and the potential for renewing the initial authorization if certain requirements were satisfied. The Renewal requirements have been satisfied, and NMFS is now providing an additional 15-day comment period to allow for any additional comments on the proposed Renewal not previously provided during the initial 30-day comment period. ONR’s activities are considered military readiness activities