years the Census Bureau offers State Data Centers the opportunity to delineate PUMAs for the tabulation and dissemination of decennial census and American Community Survey (ACS) data. The Census Bureau only prepares the delineated PUMAs to facilitate a collaborative effort, and allows for the sharing of work tools and options specifically designed by the Census Bureau and provided information system developed by the Software (GUPS) is a geographic system for the 2020 PUMA) only from each state’s Microdata Areas (PUMA) program (e.g., proposals for the 2020 Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) data as well as for the dissemination of period estimates from both the ACS and Puerto Rico Community Survey. PUMS data are valuable to state and local planning agencies/offices, as well as students, for use in long-range planning and research projects. PUMS data contain individual records of the characteristics for a sample of persons and households. They show a full range of population and housing unit responses collected on individual ACS questionnaires, for a subsample of ACS housing units and group quarters persons. Without PUMAs and PUMS data, the data community would not be able to create custom tables and statistics not available through pre-tabulated (or summary) data products.

The Census Bureau invites State Data Centers from each state, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico to delineate PUMAs, using the decennial census population counts and updated census tract geography as critical inputs to delineation. The Census Bureau asks State Data Centers to involve interested data users, such as those in tribal, state, and local (e.g., county, incorporated place, and town/township) governments, as well as regional planning agencies or organizations to ensure that the PUMAs meet the needs of a variety of data users. Collaboration between State Data Centers and other interested data users is especially important for areas with population exceeding 100,000. Though collaboration is encouraged, the State Data Centers are the official participants for this program and must coordinate the delineation suggestions from other interested data users. The Census Bureau accepts PUMA delineation proposals for the 2020 Public Use Microdata Areas (PUMA) program (e.g., the 2020 PUMA) only from each state’s respective State Data Center.

The Geographic Update Partnership Software (GUPS) is a geographic information system developed by the Census Bureau and provided complimentary to State Data Centers and interested data users. It contains tools and options specifically designed to assist with the delineation of PUMAs, allows for the sharing of work performed by multiple participants to facilitate a collaborative effort, and prepares the delineated PUMAs properly for submission to the Census Bureau. The Census Bureau only accepts submissions of PUMAs delineated and exported using GUPS.

There are three options for delineating PUMAs within GUPS. State Data Centers can choose to create them from scratch (e.g., Create a new blank PUMA layer), import them from a census tract equivalency file (e.g., Import a PUMA tabular equivalency file), or import them from a locally-generated PUMA shapefile (e.g., Import a PUMA shapefile). For added flexibility, participants can use more than one option to delineate PUMAs as they conduct their work. Each State Data Center works closely with the interested data users assisting with PUMA delineation to determine the best delineation method(s) for their state or specific situation. Once the State Data Centers complete the delineation process, they submit their PUMA delineations using the Secure Web Incoming Module (SWIM). SWIM is the only Census Bureau authorized submission method for the 2020 PUMA. The participant guide, which will be available for download from the 2020 PUMA website when the program begins in September 2021, includes instructions for using both GUPS and SWIM. Locate the 2020 PUMA website at: www.census.gov/programs-surveys/geography/guidance/geo-areas/pumas/2020pumas.html.

To prepare State Data Centers for their involvement in the 2020 PUMA, the Census Bureau provided an overview of the program during the State Data Center’s annual meeting in October 2020. During that overview, the Census Bureau informed State Data Centers of their opportunity to review and provide comments on the proposed criteria and guidelines for PUMAs. The Census Bureau will respond to comments received on the proposed criteria prior to posting the final criteria and guidelines on the PUMA website for use during the program.

Following the October 2020 meeting, the Census Bureau emailed each of the State Data Centers to establish a primary and secondary point of contact for the 2020 PUMA, inquire about existing SWIM account(s), and gauge interest in GUPS user acceptance testing. These points of contact will receive the official program announcement email in September 2021, that will include instructions to download the 2020 PUMA materials from the PUMA website and begin delineation. After the program announcement email is distributed, the Census Bureau will communicate with the points of contact to confirm participation, answer any questions they may have, and ensure an awareness of the material availability on the PUMA website. The Census Bureau will also reinforce the program’s 90-day review timeframe and overall schedule.

Once the program is underway, the Census Bureau will conduct a minimum of two online trainings to support PUMA delineation and will provide technical support to participants throughout the duration of the program. The Census Bureau will accept PUMA submissions from State Data Centers through January 2022. If questions arise regarding a submission during processing, the Census Bureau will confer with the points of contact to resolve them. The resulting, finalized PUMAs will be publicly available online to all data users at the conclusion of the Census Bureau’s processing in the summer of 2022.


This information collection request may be viewed at www.reginfo.gov. Follow the instructions to view the Department of Commerce collections currently under review by OMB. Written comments and recommendations for the proposed information collection should be submitted within 30 days of the publication of this notice on the following website www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain. Find this particular information collection by selecting “Currently under 30-day Review—Open for Public Comments” or by using the search function and entering the title of the collection.

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

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Foreign-Trade Zones Board
[5-46-2021]

Approval of Subzone Expansion; Swagelok Company, Eastlake, Ohio

On March 15, 2021, the Executive Secretary of the Foreign-Trade Zones (FTZ) Board docketed an application submitted by the Cuyahoga County Port Authority, grantee of FTZ 40, requesting an expansion of Subzone
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Foreign-Trade Zones Board

[B–40–2021]

Foreign-Trade Zone (FTZ) 107—Polk County, Iowa; Notification of Proposed Production Activity Cycle Force Group, LLC (Electric and Non-Electric Cycles), Ames, Iowa

Cycle Force Group, LLC (Cycle Force) submitted a notification of proposed production activity to the FTZ Board for its facilities in Ames, Iowa. The notification conformed to the requirements of the regulations of the FTZ Board (15 CFR 400.22) was received on May 13, 2021. A separate application has been submitted for FTZ designation at the company’s facilities under FTZ 107. The facilities are used for production of bicycles, electric bicycles, tricycles, and quadracycles. Pursuant to 15 CFR 400.14(b), FTZ activity would be limited to the specific foreign-status materials and components described in the submitted notification and subsequently authorized by the FTZ Board.

Production under FTZ procedures could exempt Cycle Force from customs duties on foreign-status components used in export production. On its domestic sales, for the foreign-status components noted below, Cycle Force would be able to choose the duty rates during customs entry procedures that apply to bicycles (electric, children’s, BMX, mountain, folding, and road racing), tricycles, and quadracycles (duty rate ranges from duty-free to 11.00%). Cycle Force would be able to avoid duty on foreign-status components which become scrap/waste. Customs duties also could possibly be deferred or reduced on foreign-status production equipment.

The components and materials sourced from abroad include: Plastic water bottles; cables (derailleur; brake); handlebar tape (plastic; rubber; leather; suede); bicycle tires; rubber rim strips (natural; synthetic); bicycle inner tubes; baskets (woven wicker; plastic; steel wire); glass mirrors; bicycle chains; carriers and racks (iron; steel; aluminum; steel wire; vinyl covered wire); bike spoke nipples (brass; aluminum); non-electric bells; electric bike motors; lithium-ion batteries; battery or generator powered lighting; complete frames (aluminum; steel; magnesium; carbon fiber); front forks for mountain, road, BMX, and children’s bicycles; alloy or steel eyelets, bosses, and plugs for frame building; pre-cut sets of steel tubing for frames; rings and spokes (aluminum; steel; carbon fiber); aluminum hubs (quick-release; two-speed; three-speed); hubs with more than three speeds (steel; composite); freewheel sprockets (single speed; multi-speed); brakes and brake levers (caliper; cantilever); brakes (hub type; disk; linear pull); saddles or seats for bicycles; pedals; cotterless cranks; levers (click-style shift; derailleur); twist grip shifters; derailleurs; aluminum handlebar stems; shifters for three-speed hubs; fenders (polycarbonate; plastic; steel; aluminum; lead); handlebars (steel; aluminum; carbon fiber); kickstands (steel; aluminum); rear suspension shocks; chain guards; chain tension adjustors; bicycle headsets for stems and forks; wide-angle reflectors; seat posts; chain tensioners; and, assembled wheels (duty rate ranges from duty-free to 10%). The request indicates that certain materials/components are subject to duties under Section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (Section 232) or Section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974 (Section 301), depending on the country of origin. The applicable Section 232 and Section 301 decisions require subject merchandise to be admitted to FTZs in privileged foreign status (19 CFR 146.41). Public comment is invited from interested parties. Submissions shall be addressed to the Board’s Executive Secretary and sent to: ftz@trade.gov. The closing period for their receipt is June 29, 2021.

A copy of the notification will be available for public inspection in the “Reading Room” section of the Board’s website, which is accessible via www.trade.gov/ftz.

For further information, contact Juanita Chen at juanita.chen@trade.gov or 202–482–1378.


Andrew McGilvray,
Executive Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

(C–570–130)

Certain Walk-Behind Lawn Mowers and Parts Thereof From the People’s Republic of China: Final Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination

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

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce (Commerce) determines that countervailable subsidies are being provided to producers and exporters of certain walk-behind lawn mowers and parts thereof (lawn mowers) from the People’s Republic of China (China).


FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Moses Song or Tyler Weinhold, AD/CVD Operations, Office VI, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–7885 or (202) 482–1121, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The petitioner in this investigation is MTD Products, Inc. In addition to the Government of China (GOC), the mandatory respondents in this investigation are Zhejiang Amerusian Technology Co., Ltd. (Zhejiang Amerusian) and Ningbo Daye Garden Machinery Co., Ltd. (Ningbo Daye). On October 30, 2020, Commerce published in the Federal Register the Preliminary Determination and aligned this final determination with the final antidumping duty (AD) determination, in accordance with section 755(a)(1) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), and 19 CFR 351.210(b)(4)(i). On