

for more than four months. Commerce published the *CVD Preliminary Determination* on September 10, 2021.⁸ As such, the four-month period beginning on the date of the publication of the *CVD Preliminary Determination* ended on January 7, 2022.

Therefore, in accordance with section 703(d) of the Act, we instructed CBP to terminate the suspension of liquidation and to liquidate, without regard to countervailing duties, unliquidated entries of snow throwers from China entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption, on or after January 7, 2022, the date on which the provisional measures expired, until and through the day preceding the date of publication of the ITC's final injury determination in the **Federal Register**. Suspension of liquidation will resume on the date of publication of the ITC's final determination in the **Federal Register**.

Notification to Interested Parties

This notice constitutes the AD and CVD orders with respect to snow throwers from China pursuant to sections 706(a) and 736(a) of the Act. Interested parties can find a list of orders currently in effect at <https://enforcement.trade.gov/stats/iastats1.html>.

These orders are published in accordance with sections 706(a) and 736(a) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.211(b).

Dated: May 13, 2022.

Lisa W. Wang,

Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

Appendix—Scope of the Orders

The merchandise covered by these orders consists of gas-powered, walk-behind snow throwers (also known as snow blowers), which are snow moving machines that are powered by internal combustion engines and primarily pedestrian-controlled. The scope of these orders covers certain snow throwers (also known as snow blowers), whether self-propelled or non-self-propelled, whether finished or unfinished, whether assembled or unassembled, and whether containing any additional features that provide for functions in addition to snow throwing. Subject merchandise also includes finished and unfinished snow throwers that are further processed in a third country or in the United States, including, but not limited to, assembly or any other processing that would not otherwise remove the merchandise from the scope of these orders if performed in the country of manufacture of the in-scope snow throwers.

Walk-behind snow throwers subject to the scope of these orders are powered by internal combustion engines which are typically spark ignition, single or multiple cylinder, and air-cooled with power take off shafts.

For the purposes of these orders, an unfinished and/or unassembled snow thrower means at a minimum, a subassembly comprised of an engine, auger housing (*i.e.*, intake frame), and an auger (or “auger paddle”) packaged or imported together. An intake frame is the portion of the snow thrower—typically of aluminum or steel that houses and protects an operator from a rotating auger and is the intake point for the snow. Importation of the subassembly whether or not accompanied by, or attached to, additional components including, but not limited to, handle(s), impeller(s), chute(s), track tread(s), or wheel(s) constitutes an unfinished snow thrower for purposes of these orders. The inclusion in a third country of any components other than the snow thrower sub-assembly does not remove the snow thrower from the scope. A snow thrower is within the scope of these orders regardless of the origin of its engine.

Specifically excluded is merchandise covered by the scope of the antidumping and countervailing duty orders on certain vertical shaft engines between 225cc and 999cc, and parts thereof from the People's Republic of China. *See Certain Vertical Shaft Engines Between 225cc and 999cc, and Parts Thereof, from the People's Republic of China: Amended Final Antidumping Duty Determination and Antidumping Duty Order*, 86 FR 12623 (March 4, 2021); and *Certain Vertical Shaft Engines Between 225cc and 999cc, and Parts Thereof from the People's Republic of China: Countervailing Duty Order and Amended Final Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination*, 86 FR 12619 (March 4, 2021).

Also specifically excluded is merchandise covered by the scope of the antidumping and countervailing duty orders on certain vertical shaft engines between 99cc and Up to 225cc, and parts thereof from the People's Republic of China. *See Certain Vertical Shaft Engines Between 99cc and Up to 225cc, and Parts Thereof from the People's Republic of China: Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Orders*, 86 FR 023675 (May 4, 2021).

The snow throwers subject to these orders are typically entered under Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) subheading 8430.20.0060. Certain parts of snow throwers subject to these orders may also enter under HTSUS 8431.49.9095. The HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes only, and the written description of the merchandise under these orders is dispositive.

[FR Doc. 2022–10789 Filed 5–18–22; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[Docket No. 220509–0112]

RIN 0625–XC047

Developing a Framework on Competitiveness of Digital Asset Technologies

AGENCY: International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.

ACTION: Notice; request for comment.

SUMMARY: Executive Order of March 9, 2022, “Ensuring Responsible Development of Digital Assets”, outlines U.S. policy objectives with respect to digital assets. The Executive Order directs the Secretary of Commerce, in consultation with the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the heads of any other relevant agencies, to establish a framework for enhancing U.S. economic competitiveness in, and leveraging of, digital asset technologies. Through this Request for Comment (RFC), the Department of Commerce (Commerce) is requesting input from the public that will inform the development of the framework.

DATES: Written comments must be received on or before 5 p.m. Eastern Time on July 5, 2022.

ADDRESSES: Written comments may be submitted in response to this document by comment through www.regulations.gov on Docket ITA–2022–0003 or by email to DigitalAssets@trade.gov.

Instructions: Commerce invites comments on the full range of issues presented in this Notice, including issues that are not specifically raised in questions in this Notice. Comments submitted by email should be machine-readable and should not be copy-protected. Commenters should include the name of the person or organization filing the comment, which will facilitate agency follow-up for clarifications as necessary, as well as a page number on each page of their submissions. All comments received are a part of the public record and will be posted on www.regulations.gov without change. All personal identifying information (for example, name, address) voluntarily submitted by the commenter may be publicly accessible. Comments should not include any business confidential or other sensitive or protected information.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Please direct questions regarding this Notice to Vincent Tran, International Trade Specialist, telephone: 202–482–2967, email: DigitalAssets@trade.gov,

⁸ *Id.*

indicating “Notice and Request for Comment” in the subject line, or, if by mail, addressed to International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230. Please direct media inquiries to ITA’s Office of Public Affairs, publicaffairs@trade.gov or (202) 482–3809.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

Executive Order 14067 of March 9, 2022, “Ensuring Responsible Development of Digital Assets” (hereafter “Executive Order”) (87 FR 14143; March 14, 2022), outlines U.S. policy objectives with respect to digital assets,¹ including but not limited to protecting consumers, investors, and businesses; mitigating systemic financial risk; mitigating the illicit finance and national security risks posed by misuse of digital assets; and supporting technological advancements that promote responsible development and use of digital assets. The Executive Order outlines the Federal government’s approach to the development of the U.S. digital assets sector. Section 2 of the Executive Order provides six principle policy objectives for digital assets: (a) Protection of consumers, investors, and businesses in the United States; (b) protection of United States and global financial stability and the mitigation of systemic risk; (c) mitigation of illicit finance and national security risks posed by misuse of digital assets; (d) reinforcement of U.S. leadership in the global financial system and in technological and economic competitiveness, including through the responsible development of payment innovations and digital assets; (e) promotion of access to safe and affordable financial services; and (f) support of technological advances that promote responsible development and use of digital assets.

Section 8(a) provides the Administration’s policy on fostering international cooperation and United States competitiveness with respect to

digital assets and financial innovation. Among other items, Section 8(a) notes that (i) technology-driven financial innovation is frequently cross-border and requires coordination among public authorities, particularly with respect to maintaining high regulatory standards; (ii) the United States government has been active in international fora on issues related to technology-driven financial innovation, including at the Financial Action Task Force (FATF); (iii) the U.S. presidency of the 2020 G7 saw the establishment of the G7 Digital Payment Experts Group to discuss CBDCs, stablecoins, and other digital payment issues; (iv) the United States continues to support the G20 roadmap for addressing challenges and frictions with cross-border funds transfers and payments; and (v) the Biden-Harris Administration will elevate the importance of these topics and expand engagement with critical international partners, including through fora such as the G7, G20, FATF, and Financial Stability Board. United States engagement will focus on respect for core democratic values, protection of consumers, investors, and businesses, preservation of global financial system connectivity and platform interoperability, and maintenance of the safety and soundness of the global financial system and international monetary system.

Section 8(b)(iii) of the Executive Order directs the Secretary of Commerce, in consultation with the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the heads of any other relevant agencies, to (within 180 days of the date of the Executive Order) establish a framework for enhancing U.S. economic competitiveness in, and leveraging of, digital asset technologies. Through this RFC, Commerce is requesting input from the public that will inform Commerce’s work in developing the scope of the framework, in consultation with the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the heads of other relevant agencies.

II. Objective of this RFC

This RFC offers an opportunity for all interested parties to provide relevant input and recommendations for consideration in Commerce’s development of the economic competitiveness framework as directed by Section 8(b)(iii) of the Executive Order.

III. Request for Comments

Commerce welcomes input on any matter that commenters believe is relevant to Commerce’s development of the framework for enhancing U.S.

economic competitiveness in, and leveraging of, digital asset technologies, pursuant to Section 8(b)(iii) of the Executive Order. Commenters are encouraged to address any or all of the following questions, or to provide any other comments relevant to the development of the framework. When responding to one or more of the questions below, please note in your response the number(s) of the questions you are responding to.

Commerce also seeks public comment on the following questions.

Competitiveness

(1) What are the features of U.S.-based digital asset businesses (e.g., administrators, operators, validators, and other key stakeholder roles in the function of digital assets as well as the exchanges, brokers, and custodians used to trade and store them) that currently underpin their competitiveness in a global market? Will these features support future competitiveness?

(2) What obstacles do U.S. digital asset businesses face when competing globally? How have these obstacles changed over the past five years and are any anticipated to disappear? Are there clearly foreseeable new obstacles that they will face in the future? What steps could the U.S. government take to remove, minimize, or forestall any obstacles?

(3) How does the current U.S. regulatory landscape affect U.S. digital asset businesses’ global competitiveness? Are there future regulatory shifts that could support greater global competitiveness of U.S. digital asset businesses? How does the U.S. regulatory landscape for digital assets compare to that in finance or other comparable sectors?

(4) What are the primary challenges to U.S. technological leadership in the digital assets sector?

(5) What impact, if any, does the global nature of the digital assets sector have on U.S. digital asset businesses’ ability to attract and retain talent and maintain leadership in development and operation of digital asset technologies within the United States?

(6) What, if any, is the future role of digital assets mining² in the U.S. digital

¹ As defined in the Executive Order, “digital assets” refers to “all [central bank digital currencies (CBDCs)], regardless of the technology used, and to other representations of value, financial assets and instruments, or claims that are used to make payments or investments, or to transmit or exchange funds or the equivalent thereof, that are issued or represented in digital form through the use of distributed ledger technology. For example, digital assets include cryptocurrencies, stablecoins, and CBDCs. Regardless of the label used, a digital asset may be, among other things, a security, a commodity, a derivative, or other financial product. Digital assets may be exchanged across digital asset trading platforms, including centralized and decentralized finance platforms, or through peer-to-peer technologies.”

² The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development defines mining as follows: “For some blockchains, in order to add blocks to the ledger, transfers must go through a mining process. Mining is a way of adding transaction records, via blocks, onto a public ledger. Miners are nodes in the network that ensure the transactions in the block are valid. Specifically, they ensure that senders have not already used the funds they want to send to receivers. Once miners finish the verification, they have to ask the network for consent to add the

assets sector? Can digital assets be compatible with a low-carbon economy that emphasizes renewable energy? If so, how? In what ways can the U.S. government and U.S. companies drive competitive, *sustainable* (for the environment and energy consumption) development of digital assets?

(7) What impact, if any, will global deployment of central bank digital currencies (CBDC) have on the U.S. digital assets sector? To what extent would the design of a U.S. CBDC (e.g., disintermediated or intermediated, interoperable with other countries' CBDCs and other domestic and international financial services, etc.) impact the sector?

(8) Should digital assets be given specific consideration in trade agreements? If so, to what extent? What types of provisions would be beneficial to the U.S. digital assets sector in the United States? Are there provisions that would be beneficial to U.S. businesses and consumers?

(9) What other factors related to economic competitiveness should Commerce consider in the development of the framework?

(10) Beyond enhanced economic competitiveness, how can the U.S. digital assets sector advance the other objectives outlined in the Executive Order? These other objectives include protection of consumers, investors, and business in the United States; protection of United States and global financial stability and the mitigation of systemic risk; and mitigation of illicit finance and national security risks posed by misuse of digital assets.

(11) By what metrics should we measure the competitiveness of the U.S. digital assets sector in the global market? Are there existing measurements or data against these metrics?

Comparisons to 'Traditional' Financial Services and Financial Inclusion Considerations

(12) What factors and conditions, if any, that have driven and sustained the global leadership of U.S.-based legacy financial institutions will foster the same leadership for U.S. digital asset businesses? If there are no common factors, what factors and conditions will differentiate global competitiveness for U.S. digital asset businesses?

(13) Can digital assets improve international payments (including trade and remittances), and improve on access to trade finance? If so, how? How do

new block to the ledger. In order to do so, they have to follow the consensus mechanisms chosen for the platform." *OECD Blockchain Primer*

digital assets compare to other initiatives in payments such as the Federal Reserve's FedNow?

(14) According to the FDIC's 2019 "How America Banks" survey, approximately 94.6 percent (124 million) of U.S. households had at least one bank or credit union account in 2019, while 5.4 percent (7.1 million) of households did not. Can digital assets play a role in increasing these and other underserved Americans' access to safe, affordable, and reliable financial services, and if so, how? What role can the Federal government and the digital assets sector play to ensure that underserved Americans can benefit from the increased commercial availability of digital assets?

Technological Development

(15) To what extent do new standards for digital assets and their underlying technologies need to be maintained or developed, for instance those related to custody, identity, security, privacy, and interoperability? What existing standards are already relevant? How might existing standardization efforts be harmonized to support the responsible development of digital assets?

(16) What new security concerns does increased adoption of digital assets raise? How can the U.S. government collaborate with U.S. digital asset businesses to protect consumers' access to their assets, personal information, and other sensitive data?

(17) To what extent will interoperability between different digital asset networks be important in the future? What risks does a lack of interoperability pose? And what steps, if any, should be taken to encourage interoperability?

Diane Farrell,

Deputy Under Secretary for International Trade.

[FR Doc. 2022-10731 Filed 5-18-22; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DR-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-351-858, A-791-827]

Certain Lemon Juice From Brazil and the Republic of South Africa: Postponement of Preliminary Determinations in the Less-Than-Fair-Value Investigations

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

DATES: Applicable May 19, 2022.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Lilit Astvatsatrian and Dakota Potts (Brazil), or Elizabeth Bremer and Zachary Shaykin (the Republic of South Africa (South Africa)), AD/CVD Operations, Office IV, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-6412, (202) 482-0223, (202) 482-4987, or (202) 482-2638, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On January 19, 2022, the U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) initiated less-than-fair-value (LTFV) investigations of imports of certain lemon juice (lemon juice) from Brazil and South Africa.¹ Currently, the preliminary determinations are due no later than June 8, 2022.

Postponement of Preliminary Determinations

Section 733(b)(1)(A) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), requires Commerce to issue the preliminary determination in an LTFV investigation within 140 days after the date on which Commerce initiated the investigation. However, section 733(c)(1)(A)(b)(1) of the Act permits Commerce to postpone the preliminary determination until no later than 190 days after the date on which Commerce initiated the investigation if: (A) The petitioner makes a timely request for a postponement; or (B) Commerce concludes that the parties concerned are cooperating, that the investigation is extraordinarily complicated, and that additional time is necessary to make a preliminary determination. Under 19 CFR 351.205(e), the petitioner must submit a request for postponement 25 days or more before the scheduled date of the preliminary determination and must state the reasons for the request. Commerce will grant the request unless it finds compelling reasons to deny the request.

On May 10, 2022, Ventura Coastal, LLC (the petitioner) submitted a timely request that Commerce postpone the preliminary determinations in these LTFV investigations.² The petitioner stated that it requests postponement because Commerce has not yet received complete responses to the supplemental questionnaires it issued to respondents,

¹ See *Lemon Juice From Brazil and South Africa: Initiation of Less-Than-Fair-Value Investigations*, 87 FR 3768 (January 25, 2022).

² See Petitioner's Letter, "Lemon Juice from Brazil and South Africa: Petitioner's Request for Postponement of Preliminary Determination," dated May 10, 2022.