

and are included in the scope of the *Orders* regardless of whether they are uncoated or coated, and regardless of the type or number of coatings, including but not limited to coatings to inhibit corrosion.

Certain collated steel staples may be collated using any material or combination of materials, including but not limited to adhesive, glue, and adhesive film or adhesive or paper tape.

Certain collated steel staples are generally made to American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) specification ASTM F1667–18a, but can also be made to other specifications.

Excluded from the scope of the *Orders* are any carton-closing staples covered by the scope of the existing antidumping duty order on carton-closing staples from the People's Republic of China. *See Carton-Closing Staples from the People's Republic of China: Antidumping Duty Order*, 83 FR 20792 (May 8, 2018).

Also excluded are collated fasteners commonly referred to as “C-ring hog rings” and “D-ring hog rings” produced from stainless or carbon steel wire having a nominal diameter of 0.050 to 0.081 inches, inclusive. C-ring hog rings are fasteners whose legs are not perpendicular to the crown, but are curved inward resulting in the fastener forming the shape of the letter “C.” D-ring hog rings are fasteners whose legs are straight but not perpendicular to the crown, instead intersecting with the crown at an angle ranging from 30 degrees to 75 degrees. The hog rings subject to the exclusion are collated using glue, adhesive, or tape. The hog rings subject to this exclusion have either a 90 degree blunt point or 15–75 degree divergent point.

Certain collated steel staples subject to the *Orders* are currently classifiable under subheading 8305.20.0000 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS). While the HTSUS subheading and ASTM specification are provided for convenience and for customs purposes, the written description of the subject merchandise is dispositive.

Continuation of the Orders

As a result of the determinations by Commerce and the ITC that revocation of the *Orders* would likely lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping, countervailable subsidies, and material injury to an industry in the United States, pursuant to section 751(d)(2) of the Act, Commerce hereby orders the continuation of the *Orders*. U.S. Customs and Border Protection will continue to collect AD and CVD cash deposits at the rates in effect at the time

of entry for all imports of subject merchandise.

The effective date of the continuation of the *Orders* will be January 30, 2026.⁶ Pursuant to section 751(c)(2) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.218(c)(2), Commerce intends to initiate the next five-year reviews of the *Orders* not later than 30 days prior to fifth anniversary of the date of the last determination by the ITC.

Administrative Protective Order (APO)

This notice also serves as a final reminder to parties subject to an 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

These five-year (sunset) reviews and this notice are in accordance with sections 751(c) and 751(d)(2) of the Act and published in accordance with section 777(i) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.218(f)(4).

Dated: January 30, 2026.

Christopher Abbott,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Policy and Negotiations, performing the non-exclusive functions and duties of the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

[FR Doc. 2026–02382 Filed 2–5–26; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–423–814, A–559–808, A–791–824, A–580–899, A–469–819]

Acetone From Belgium, Singapore, the Republic of South Africa, the Republic of South Korea, and Spain: Continuation of Antidumping Duty Orders

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

SUMMARY: As a result of the determinations by the U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) and the U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC) that revocation of the antidumping duty (AD) orders on acetone from Belgium,

Singapore, the Republic of South Africa (South Africa), the Republic of South Korea (Korea), and Spain would likely lead to the continuation or recurrence of dumping and material injury to an industry in the United States, Commerce is publishing a notice of continuation of these AD orders.

DATES: Applicable February 2, 2026.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: David De Falco, Trade Agreements Policy and Negotiations, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–2178.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On December 20, 2019, Commerce published in the **Federal Register** the AD orders on acetone from Singapore and Spain, on March 31, 2020, Commerce published the AD orders on acetone from Belgium, South Africa, and Korea.¹ On November 1, 2024, 2024, the ITC instituted,² and on November 4, 2024, Commerce initiated,³ the first sunset review of the *Orders*, pursuant to section 751(c) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act). As a result of its reviews, Commerce determined that revocation of the *Orders* would likely lead to the continuation or recurrence of dumping, and therefore, notified the ITC of the magnitude of the margins of dumping likely to prevail should the *Orders* be revoked.⁴

On February 2, 2026, the ITC published its determination, pursuant to sections 751(c) and 752(a) of the Act, that revocation of the *Orders* would likely lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time.⁵

¹ *See Acetone from Singapore and Spain: Antidumping Duty Orders*, 84 FR 70146 (December 20, 2019) (*Singapore Order* and *Spain Order*) and *Acetone from Belgium, the Republic of South Africa, and the Republic of Korea: Antidumping Duty Orders*, 85 FR 17866 (March 31, 2020) (*Belgium Order*, *South Africa Order*, and *Korea Order*), (collectively, *Orders*).

² *See Acetone from Belgium, Singapore, South Africa, South Korea, and Spain: Institution of Five-Year Reviews*, 89 FR 87399 (November 1, 2024).

³ *See Initiation of Five-Year (Sunset) Reviews*, 89 FR 87543 (November 4, 2024).

⁴ *See Acetone from Belgium, the Republic of Korea, Singapore, the Republic of South Africa, and Spain: Final Results of the First Expedited Sunset Reviews of the Antidumping Duty Orders*, 90 FR 11510 (March 7, 2025), and accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum (IDM).

⁵ *See Acetone from Belgium, Singapore, South Africa, South Korea, and Spain: Determinations*, 91 FR 4628 (February 2, 2026) (*ITC Final Determination*).

⁶ *See ITC Final Determination*.

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 the *Orders*.

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

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 the *Orders*.

A combination or mixture is excluded from the *Orders* 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 these *Orders* is currently classifiable under the 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. This 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 these *Orders* is dispositive.

Continuation of the Orders

As a result of the determinations by Commerce and the ITC that revocation of the *Orders* would likely lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping, and material injury to an industry in the United States, pursuant to section 751(d)(2) of the Act, Commerce hereby orders the continuation of the *Orders*. U.S. Customs and Border Protection will continue to collect AD cash deposits at the rates in effect at the time of entry for all imports of subject merchandise.

The effective date of the continuation of the *Orders* will be February 2, 2026.⁶ Pursuant to section 751(c)(2) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.218(c)(2), Commerce intends to initiate the next five-year reviews of the *Orders* not later than 30 days prior to fifth anniversary of the date of the last determination by the ITC.

Administrative Protective Order (APO)

This notice also serves as a final reminder to parties subject to an 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

These five-year (sunset) reviews and this notice are in accordance with sections 751(c) and 751(d)(2) of the Act and published in accordance with section 777(i) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.218(f)(4).

Dated: February 3, 2026.

Christopher Abbott,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Policy and Negotiations, performing the non-exclusive functions and duties of the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

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⁶ See *ITC Final Determination*.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

[RTID 0648-XF508]

Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management Council (MAFMC); Public Meeting

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

ACTION: Notice of public meeting.

SUMMARY: The Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management Council will hold a public webinar to collect input on the Private Recreational Tilefish Permitting and Reporting Framework.

DATES: The meeting will be held on Monday, March 2, 2026, from 6 p.m.–8 p.m. ET. For agenda details, see **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**.

ADDRESSES: The meeting will be held via webinar. Connection information will be posted to the Council's calendar prior to the meeting at www.mafmc.org.

Council address: Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management Council, 800 N State Street, Suite 201, Dover, DE 19901; telephone: (302) 674-2331; www.mafmc.org.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Christopher M. Moore, Ph.D., Executive Director, Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management Council, telephone: (302) 526-5255.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management Council (Council) will host a webinar to collect public input on the Private Recreational Tilefish Permitting and Reporting Framework. The Council is seeking feedback to consider the draft alternatives to modify and/or streamline the current private recreational tilefish permit and reporting requirements. The intent of this framework is to consider changes to the private recreational tilefish permitting and reporting program to ensure that the regulatory approach is appropriate, effective, and proportionate to the data needs for managing blueline and golden tilefish. This action seeks to identify an approach that reduces unnecessary regulatory burden, improves clarity and enforceability of the reporting requirements, and supports the collection of reliable information needed for stock assessment and management. The alternatives currently under consideration include (1) eliminating the permit and/or reporting requirements all together, (2) modifying the trip reporting requirements, and/or