

Census Bureau enables the United States to substitute Canadian import statistics for U.S. export statistics. Similarly, in accordance with the MOU, Canada substitutes U.S. import statistics for Canadian exports to the United States. This exchange of data eliminates the requirement for the export trade community to file the EEI with the U.S. Government for the majority of export shipments to Canada, thus resulting in the elimination of over eight million EEI records filed in the AES annually. EEI must be filed through the AES for export shipments to Canada that require mandatory EEI filing under Title 15 CFR, Part 30, Section 30.2(a)(1)(iv). In addition, export shipments from the United States through Canada destined to a country other than Canada require EEI filing in the AES.

In most instances, the USPPPI or authorized agent must file EEI via the AES and annotate the commercial loading documents with the proof of filing citation prior to the export of a shipment. In instances where the AES filing is not required, the proper exemption or exclusion legend must be noted on the commercial loading documents per Section 30.7 of the FTR.

CBP is currently conducting pilots to test the functionality regarding the filing of export manifests for air, rail, and ocean cargo to the ACE. These pilots will further the CBP initiatives set forth in the SAFE Port Act of 2006 and Executive Order 13659 to move export manifesting from the current paper-based system to an electronic system over the next several years. FTR Sections 30.7 and 30.45, require evidence of the proof of filing, post departure filing citation, AES downtime citation, exemption or exclusion legend on the bill of lading, air waybill, or other commercial loading documents. These annotations will also appear in the electronic manifest submitted to CBP. Since filers use many variations to annotate commercial loading documents, the Census Bureau, CBP, and the trade community developed guidance to ensure that a standard format is reported in the electronic manifest. This information was published in FTR Letter #10 titled *Annotating the Electronic Manifest for U.S. Customs and Border Protection*.

The AES enables the U.S. Government to significantly improve the quality, timeliness, and coverage of export statistics. Since July 1995, the Census Bureau and the CBP have utilized the AES to improve the reporting of export trade information, customer service, increase compliance with and enforcement of export laws, and to provide paperless reports of export

information. The AES also enables the U.S. Government to increase its ability to prevent the export of certain items by unauthorized parties to unauthorized destinations and end users through electronic filing.

Steel Mill Statistics

The importer of record or its licensed customs broker file electronic entry summaries through the Automated Commercial Environment (ACE), and file paper import entry summaries (CBP-7501) or paper records of vessel foreign repair or equipment purchase (CBP-226) directly with CBP in accordance with 19 CFR parts 1-199. The FTR, subpart F addresses the general requirements for filing import entries with CBP in the ACE in accordance with 19 CFR, which is the source of the import data on steel mill products.

III. Data

OMB Control Number: 0607-0152.

Form Number(s): Automated Export System (AES).

Type of Review: Regular submission.

Affected Public: Exporters, Forwarding agents, Export Carriers.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 287,314.

Estimated Time per Response: 3 minutes per AES submission.

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 865,798.

Estimated Total Annual Cost to Public: \$15,688,260.

Respondent's Obligation: Mandatory.

Legal Authority: Title 13 United States Code, Chapter 9, Section 301.

IV. Request for Comments

Comments are invited on: (a) Whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information shall have practical utility; (b) the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden (including hours and cost) of the proposed collection of information; (c) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (d) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on respondents, including through the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

Comments submitted in response to this notice will be summarized and/or included in the request for OMB approval of this information collection;

they also will become a matter of public record.

Sheleen Dumas,

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

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

Application(s) for Duty-Free Entry of Scientific Instruments

Pursuant to Section 6(c) of the Educational, Scientific and Cultural Materials Importation Act of 1966 (Pub. L. 89-651, as amended by Pub. L. 106-36; 80 Stat. 897; 15 CFR part 301), we invite comments on the question of whether instruments of equivalent scientific value, for the purposes for which the instruments shown below are intended to be used, are being manufactured in the United States.

Comments must comply with 15 CFR 301.5(a)(3) and (4) of the regulations and be postmarked on or before December 30, 2019. Address written comments to Statutory Import Programs Staff, Room 3720, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, DC 20230. Applications may be examined between 8:30 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. at the U.S. Department of Commerce in Room 3720.

Docket Number: 19-011. Applicant: University of Chicago Argonne LLC, Operator of Argonne National Laboratory, 9700 South Cass Avenue, Lemont, IL 60439-4873. Instrument: Q1 magnets. Manufacturer: Danfysik A/S, Denmark. Intended Use: According to the applicant, the instrument is a component of a 4th generation synchrotron accelerator, *i.e.*, the Advanced Photon Source Upgrade (APSU) accelerator, which is one of the most technologically complex machines in the world. APSU is a non-profit research facility that will provide ultra-bright, high-energy x-ray beams to more than 5000 (and growing) scientists from across the United States. APSU provides x-ray beams of a broad parameters that allows scientists to collect data in unprecedented detail and in short time frames. The research results users achieve through APS constantly make real and positive impact on our technologies, health, economy, and fundamental understandings of the materials that make up our world.

Justification for Duty-Free Entry: There are no instruments of the same general category manufactured in the United States. Application accepted by

Commissioner of Customs: November 20, 2019.

Docket Number: 19–014. Applicant: University of Chicago Argonne LLC, Operator of Argonne National Laboratory, 9700 South Cass Avenue, Lemont, IL 60439–4873. Instrument: Q2 magnets. Manufacturer: SigmaPhi, France. Intended Use: According to the applicant, the instrument is a component of a 4th generation synchrotron accelerator, *i.e.*, the Advanced Photon Source Upgrade (APSU) which will be used to study ultra-bright, high-energy x-ray beams to more than 5000 (and growing) scientists from across the United States. APSU provides x-ray beams of a broad parameters that allow scientists to collect data in unprecedented detail and in amazingly short time frames. The research results our users achieved through APS constantly make real and positive impact on our technologies, health, economy, and fundamental understandings of the materials that make up our world. Justification for Duty-Free Entry: There are no instruments of the same general category manufactured in the United States. Application accepted by Commissioner of Customs: November 2, 2017.

Dated: December 3, 2019.
Gregory W. Campbell,
Director, Subsidies Enforcement, Enforcement and Compliance.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
International Trade Administration

[A–583–865]

Carbon and Alloy Steel Threaded Rod From Taiwan: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value

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

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce (Commerce) determines that carbon and alloy steel threaded rod (steel threaded rod) from Taiwan is being, or is likely to be, sold in the United States at less than fair value (LTFV). The period of investigation (POI) is January 1, 2018 through December 31, 2018. The final estimated weighted-average dumping margins of sales at LTFV are shown in the “Final Determination” section of this notice.

DATES: Applicable December 9, 2019.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Nicholas Czajkowski or William Langley, AD/CVD Operations, Office I, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–1395 or (202) 482–3861, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On September 25, 2019, Commerce published the *Preliminary Determination* of this LTFV investigation in which Commerce found that steel threaded rod from Taiwan was sold at LTFV.¹ We invited interested parties to comment on the *Preliminary Determination*. We received no comments from interested parties.

Scope of the Investigation

The products covered by this investigation are steel threaded rod from Taiwan. For a complete description of the scope of this investigation, *see* the appendix to this notice.

Scope Comments

On July 22, 2019, we issued a Preliminary Scope Memorandum.² The scope case briefs were due on August 28, 2019.³ We received no scope case briefs from interested parties. Therefore, Commerce has made no changes to the scope of this investigation since the *Preliminary Determination*.

Verification

Because each of the mandatory respondents in this investigation (*i.e.*, Quintain Steel Co. Ltd. (Quintain Steel), Top Forever Screws Co. Ltd. (Top Forever), Fastenal Asia Pacific Ltd. TW Repres (Fastenal), QST International Corporation (QST), and Ta Chen Steel Pipe Ltd. (Ta Chen)) did not provide the information requested by Commerce, and Commerce determined that each of the examined respondents have been uncooperative, we did not conduct verification.⁴

¹ *See Carbon and Alloy Steel Threaded Rod from Taiwan: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value*, 84 FR 50382 (September 25, 2019) (*Preliminary Determination*).

² *See* Memorandum “Carbon and Alloy Steel Threaded Rod from India, Taiwan, Thailand, and the People’s Republic of China: Scope Comments Decision Memorandum for the Preliminary Determinations,” dated July 22, 2019 (*Preliminary Scope Decision Memorandum*).

³ The scope case briefs were due 30 days after the publication of *Carbon and Alloy Steel Threaded Rod from the People’s Republic of China: Preliminary Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination and Alignment of Final Determination with Final Antidumping Duty Determination*, 84 FR 36578 (July 29, 2019). *See* Preliminary Scope Decision Memorandum at 3.

⁴ *See Preliminary Determination*, 84 FR at 50382.

Analysis of Comments Received

As stated above, we did not receive comments in response to the *Preliminary Determination*. For the final determination, Commerce made no changes to the *Preliminary Determination*.

Use of Adverse Facts Available

We continue to find, as stated in the *Preliminary Determination*, that the mandatory respondents Quintain, Top Forever, Fastenal, QST, and Ta Chen withheld requested information, failed to provide information by the specified deadlines, and significantly impeded the proceeding, pursuant to section 776(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act).⁵ Further, we continue to find that Quintain Steel, Top Forever, Fastenal, QST, and Ta Chen failed to cooperate to the best of their abilities to comply with our requests for information, and accordingly, we continue to apply an adverse inference when selecting from among the facts otherwise available to determine the relevant dumping margins, in accordance with section 776(b) of the Act.⁶ We further continue to select the only dumping margin alleged in the Petition⁷ as the rate applicable to Quintain Steel, Top Forever, Fastenal, QST, and Ta Chen.⁸

As discussed in the *Preliminary Determination*, we continue to assign the single dumping margin alleged in the Petition⁹ as the all-others rate applicable to all exporters and/or producers not individually examined.¹⁰

Final Determination

Commerce determines that the following estimated weighted-average dumping margins exist:

Exporter or producer	Estimated weighted-average dumping margin (percent)
Quintain Steel Co. Ltd	32.26
Top Forever Screws Co. Ltd	32.26

⁵ *See* Memorandum, “Decision Memorandum for the Preliminary Determination in the Less-Than-Fair-Value Investigation of Carbon and Alloy Steel Threaded Rod from Taiwan,” dated September 18, 2019 (*Preliminary Decision Memorandum*).

⁶ *Id.*

⁷ *See* Petitioner’s Letter, “Petitions for the Imposition of Antidumping and Countervailing Duties: Carbon and Alloy Steel Threaded Rod from the People’s Republic of China, India, Taiwan, and Thailand,” dated February 21, 2019 (Petition).

⁸ *See* Preliminary Decision Memorandum.

Others Rate

⁹ *See* Petition.

¹⁰ For a full description of the methodology underlying Commerce’s analysis, *see* Preliminary Decision Memorandum.