

POLICIES AND PRACTICES FOR RETRIEVAL OF RECORDS:

Information collected by the Decennial Census Programs may be retrieved by direct identifiers such as name and address. However, only a limited number of sworn Census Bureau staff will be permitted to retrieve records containing direct identifiers for authorized work-related purposes. Staff producing final statistical products will have access only to data sets from which direct identifiers have been deleted and replaced by unique non-identifying codes internal to the Census Bureau.

POLICIES AND PRACTICES FOR RETENTION AND DISPOSAL OF RECORDS:

Respondent data collected through the Decennial Census Programs, including personally identifiable data, are in some cases captured as images suitable for computer processing. Original paper data sources are destroyed, according to the record disposal procedures, after confirmation of successful electronic data capture and secure data transmission of the images to Census Bureau headquarters. For the ACS, personally identifiable data are scheduled for permanent retention (excluding sound and video files) in accordance with the General Records Schedule and Census Bureau records control schedules that are approved by NARA. For the Decennial Census, a record of individual responses, including all names and other entries provided by the respondent, and all associated address and geographic information for each housing unit or person living in group quarters are scheduled for permanent retention (excluding sound and video files that are retained in accordance with the General Records Schedule and Census Bureau records control schedules that are approved by the NARA). Pilot and cognitive test data collections, data capture, and data processing records are destroyed when two years old or when no longer needed for Census Bureau program or evaluation purposes, whichever is later. Unless otherwise specified, all records are retained in accordance with the General Records Schedule and Census Bureau records control schedules that are approved by NARA.

ADMINISTRATIVE, TECHNICAL, AND PHYSICAL SAFEGUARDS:

The Census Bureau is committed to respecting respondent privacy and protecting confidentiality. Through the Data Stewardship Program, the Census Bureau has implemented management, operational, and technical controls and practices to ensure high-level data

protection to respondents of our censuses and surveys.

(1) A policy against unauthorized browsing protects respondent information from casual or inappropriate use by any person with access to Census Bureau data. Unauthorized browsing is defined as the act of searching or looking through, for other than work-related purposes, protected personal or business-related information that directly or indirectly identifies individual persons or businesses. Unauthorized browsing is prohibited.

(2) All Census Bureau employees and persons with Special Sworn Status permitted to access the system are subject to the restrictions, penalties, and prohibitions of 13 U.S.C. 9 and 214, as modified by 18 U.S.C. 3551 *et seq.*; and provisions of the Privacy Act, as applicable. Employees of FedRAMP-approved cloud service providers do not have access to Census Bureau data maintained in this system of records. The Census Bureau's security measures ensure that only a restricted number of authorized people have access to Title 13 information and that access is only granted to conduct our work and for no other purposes. Every person who works with the confidential information collected by the Census Bureau is sworn for life to uphold the law.

(3) All Census Bureau employees and persons with Special Sworn Status will be regularly advised of regulations governing the confidentiality of the data and will be required to complete an annual Data Stewardship Awareness program.

(4) All Census Bureau and FedRAMP-approved computer systems that maintain sensitive information are in compliance with the Federal Information Security Management Act, as amended (44 U.S.C. 3551–3559), which includes auditing and controls over access to restricted data.

(5) The use of unsecured telecommunications to transmit individually identifiable information is prohibited.

(6) Paper copies that contain sensitive information are stored in secure facilities in a locked drawer or file cabinet behind a locked door.

(7) Additional data files containing direct identifiers will be maintained solely for the purpose of data collection activities, such as respondent contact and preloading an instrument for a continued interview, and will not be transferred to, or maintained on, working statistical files.

(8) Any publications based on this system will be cleared for release under the direction of the Census Bureau's

Disclosure Review Board, which will confirm that all the required disclosure avoidance procedures have been implemented and no information that identifies any individual is released.

RECORD ACCESS PROCEDURES:

None.

CONTESTING RECORD PROCEDURES:

None.

NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES:

None.

EXEMPTIONS PROMULGATED FOR THE SYSTEM:

Pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(k)(4), this system of records is exempted from subsections (c)(3); (d); (e)(1); (e)(4)(G), (H), and (I); and (t) of the Privacy Act. These subsections include, but are not limited to, certain requirements concerning notification, access, and contest procedures. This exemption is applicable because the data are maintained by the Census Bureau solely as statistical records, as required under Title 13, to be used solely as statistical records and are not used in whole or in part in making any determination about an identifiable individual. This exemption is made in accordance with 15 CFR part 4 subpart B.

HISTORY:

81 FR 76557, November 3, 2016, Notice of Amendment of Privacy Act System of Records.

Dated: July 21, 2020.

Catrina D. Purvis,

Department of Commerce, Chief Privacy Officer, Director of Open Government.

[FR Doc. 2020–18660 Filed 8–24–20; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**Foreign-Trade Zones Board**

[B–26–2020]

Foreign-Trade Zone (FTZ) 116—Port Arthur, Texas; Authorization of Production Activity; Golden Pass LNG Terminal, LLC (Liquified Natural Gas Processing), Port Arthur, Texas

On April 21, 2020, Golden Pass LNG Terminal, LLC submitted a notification of proposed production activity to the FTZ Board for its facility within FTZ 116, in Port Arthur, Texas.

The notification was processed in accordance with the regulations of the FTZ Board (15 CFR part 400), including notice in the **Federal Register** inviting public comment (85 FR 27206, May 7, 2020). On August 19, 2020, the applicant was notified of the FTZ

Board's decision that no further review of the activity is warranted at this time. The production activity described in the notification was authorized, subject to the FTZ Act and the FTZ Board's regulations, including Section 400.14.

Dated: August 19, 2020.

Andrew McGilvray,
Executive Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2020-18590 Filed 8-24-20; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Foreign-Trade Zones Board

[B-27-2020]

Foreign-Trade Zone (FTZ) 143—West Sacramento, California; Authorization of Production Activity; LiCAP Technologies, Inc. (Electrodes), Sacramento, California

On April 21, 2020, the Port of Sacramento, grantee of FTZ 143, submitted a notification of proposed production activity to the FTZ Board on behalf of LiCAP Technologies, Inc., within Subzone 143E, in Sacramento, California.

The notification was processed in accordance with the regulations of the FTZ Board (15 CFR part 400), including notice in the **Federal Register** inviting public comment (85 FR 29397, May 15, 2020). On August 19, 2020, the applicant was notified of the FTZ Board's conditional decision that no further review of the activity is warranted at this time. The production activity described in the notification was authorized, subject to the FTZ Act and the FTZ Board's regulations, including Section 400.14, and further subject to a five-year time limit (ending August 19, 2025).

Dated: August 19, 2020.

Andrew McGilvray,
Executive Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2020-18591 Filed 8-24-20; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of Industry and Security

Transportation and Related Equipment Technical Advisory Committee; Notice of Partially Closed Meeting

The Transportation and Related Equipment Technical Advisory Committee will meet on

September 9, 2020, at 11:30 a.m., Eastern Daylight Time, via teleconference. The Committee advises the Office of the Assistant Secretary for

Export Administration with respect to technical questions that affect the level of export controls applicable to transportation and related equipment or technology.

Agenda

Public Session

1. Welcome and Introductions.
2. Status reports by working group chairs.
3. Public comments and Proposals.

Closed Session

4. Discussion of matters determined to be exempt from the provisions relating to public meetings found in 5 U.S.C. app. 2 §§ 10(a)(1) and 10(a)(3).

The open session will be accessible via teleconference to participants on a first come, first serve basis. To join the conference, submit inquiries to Ms. Yvette Springer at Yvette.Springer@bis.doc.gov no later than September 2, 2020.

To the extent time permits, members of the public may present oral statements to the Committee. The public may submit written statements at any time before or after the meeting. However, to facilitate distribution of public presentation materials to Committee members, the Committee suggests that presenters forward the public presentation materials prior to the meeting to Ms. Springer via email.

For more information, call Yvette Springer at (202) 482-2813.

Yvette Springer,

Committee Liaison Officer.

[FR Doc. 2020-18625 Filed 8-24-20; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of Industry and Security

[Docket Number 17-BIS-0004
(consolidated)]

In the Matters of: Nordic Maritime Pte. Ltd. and Morten Innhaug, Respondents; Final Decision and Order; Washington, DC 20230

This matter is before me a second time to review the Administrative Law Judge's (ALJ) decision in this case. On March 11, 2020, I affirmed the ALJ's initial recommended decision and order's (Initial RDO) findings of liability, modified the denial order to a period of 15 years, and remanded to the ALJ for a reexamination of the civil monetary penalty (Remand Order).¹ The

¹ In the Matters of Nordic Maritime Pte. Ltd. & Morten Innhaug; Partial Remand and Final Decision and Order, 85 FR 15,414 (Mar. 18, 2020).

ALJ did so, resulting in a reinstatement of the original \$31,425,760 civil monetary penalty by way of a July 15, 2020 Recommended Decision and Order (Penalty RDO).²

With the benefit of the Penalty RDO and additional briefing from the parties, this matter is ripe for decision. For the following reasons, I conclude that Nordic Maritime Pte. Ltd.'s (Nordic) and Morten Innhaug's (Innhaug and, collectively, Respondents) conduct—including the knowing export of highly controlled equipment to one of America's adversaries, coupled with making false and misleading statements to the Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS) in the course of its investigation into the matter—warrants a significant sanction. As a result, I affirm the \$31,425,760 civil monetary penalty in its entirety and determine that no suspension of the penalty is appropriate.

I. Background

This matter has a thorough procedural history, which is recounted in the Remand Order and in the Initial RDO. See 85 FR 15,415–16; see also *id.* at 15,421–28 (the Initial RDO). A brief recap to the extent necessary to understand the damages calculation will suffice.

BIS issued a charging letter to Respondent Nordic on April 28, 2017, alleging three violations of the Export Administration Regulations (EAR or Regulations):³ (i) Nordic illegally reexported certain seismic survey equipment to Iran that was controlled

² I received the certified copy of the record from the ALJ, including the original copy of the Penalty RDO, for my review on July 20, 2020.

The Penalty RDO is included as an addendum to this Final Decision and Order.

³ The EAR originally issued under the Export Administration Act of 1979, as amended, 50 U.S.C. 4601–4623 (Supp. III 2015) (the EAA), which lapsed on August 21, 2001. The President, through Executive Order 13,222 of August 17, 2001 (3 CFR, 2001 Comp. 783 (2002)), which was extended by successive Presidential Notices, including the Notice of August 8, 2018 (83 FR 39,871 (Aug. 13, 2018)), continued the Regulations under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. 1701, *et seq.* (2012) (IEEPA), including during the time period of the violations at issue here. On August 13, 2018, the President signed into law the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019, which includes the Export Control Reform Act of 2018 (ECRA), 50 U.S.C. 4801, *et seq.* While Section 1766 of ECRA repeals the provisions of the EAA (except for three sections which are inapplicable here), Section 1768 of ECRA provides, in pertinent part, that all rules and regulations that were made or issued under the EAA, including as continued in effect pursuant to IEEPA, and were in effect as of ECRA's date of enactment (August 13, 2018), shall continue in effect according to their terms until modified, superseded, set aside, or revoked through action undertaken pursuant to the authority provided under ECRA.