

Dated: December 16, 2019.

Jeffrey I. Kessler,

Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

Appendix—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 C_3H_6O , with a specific molecular formula of CH_3COCH_3 or $(CH_3)_2CO$.

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 this investigation.

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

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 this investigation.

A combination or mixture is excluded from these investigations 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 this investigation is currently classifiable under 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. The 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 this investigation is dispositive.

[FR Doc. 2019–27533 Filed 12–19–19; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

Limitation of Duty-Free Imports of Apparel Articles Assembled in Haiti Under the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act (CBERA), as Amended by the Haitian Hemispheric Opportunity Through Partnership Encouragement Act (HOPE)

AGENCY: International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.

ACTION: Notification of Annual Quantitative Limit on Imports of Certain Apparel from Haiti.

SUMMARY: CBERA, as amended, provides duty-free treatment for certain apparel articles imported directly from Haiti. One of the preferences is known as the “value-added” provision, which requires that apparel meet a minimum threshold percentage of value added in Haiti, the United States, and/or certain beneficiary countries. The provision is subject to a quantitative limitation, which is calculated as a percentage of total apparel imports into the United States for each 12-month annual period. For the annual period from December 20, 2019 through December 19, 2020, the quantity of imports eligible for preferential treatment under the value-added provision is 376,935,586 square meters equivalent.

DATES: The new limitation takes effect on December 20, 2019.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Laurie Mease, International Trade Specialist, Office of Textiles and Apparel, U.S. Department of Commerce, (202) 482–2043.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Authority: Section 213A of the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act (19 U.S.C. 2703a) (“CBERA”), as amended; and as implemented by Presidential Proc. No. 8114, 72 FR 13655 (March 22, 2007), and No. 8596, 75 FR 68153 (November 4, 2010).

Background: Section 213A(b)(1)(B) of CBERA, as amended (19 U.S.C. 2703a(b)(1)(B)), outlines the requirements for certain apparel articles imported directly from Haiti to qualify for duty-free treatment under a “value-added” provision. In order to qualify for duty-free treatment, apparel articles must be wholly assembled, or knit-to-shape, in Haiti from any combination of

fabrics, fabric components, components knit-to-shape, and yarns, as long as the sum of the cost or value of materials produced in Haiti or one or more beneficiary countries, as described in CBERA, as amended, or any combination thereof, plus the direct costs of processing operations performed in Haiti or one or more beneficiary countries, as described in CBERA, as amended, or any combination thereof, is not less than an applicable percentage of the declared customs value of such apparel articles. Pursuant to CBERA, as amended, the applicable percentage for the period December 20, 2019 through December 19, 2020, is 60 percent.

For every twelve-month period following the effective date of CBERA, as amended, duty-free treatment under the value-added provision is subject to a quantitative limitation. CBERA, as amended, provides that the quantitative limitation will be recalculated for each subsequent 12-month period. Section 213A(b)(1)(C) of CBERA, as amended (19 U.S.C. 2703a(b)(1)(C)), requires that, for the twelve-month period beginning on December 20, 2019, the quantitative limitation for qualifying apparel imported from Haiti under the value-added provision will be an amount equivalent to 1.25 percent of the aggregate square meter equivalent of all apparel articles imported into the United States in the most recent 12-month period for which data are available.

The aggregate square meters equivalent of all apparel articles imported into the United States is derived from the set of Harmonized System lines listed in the Annex to the World Trade Organization Agreement on Textiles and Clothing (“ATC”), and the conversion factors for units of measure into square meter equivalents used by the United States in implementing the ATC. For purposes of this notice, the most recent 12-month period for which data are available as of December 20, 2019 is the 12-month period ending on October 31, 2019.

Therefore, for the one-year period beginning on December 20, 2019 and extending through December 19, 2020, the quantity of imports eligible for preferential treatment under the value-added provision is 376,935,586 square meters equivalent. Apparel articles entered in excess of these quantities will

be subject to otherwise applicable tariffs.

Lloyd Wood,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Textiles, Consumer Goods, and Materials.

[FR Doc. 2019–27503 Filed 12–19–19; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–475–818]

Certain Pasta From Italy: Notice of Partial Rescission of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review

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

DATES: Applicable December 20, 2019.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Jonathan Hall-Eastman or Joy Zhang, AD/CVD Operations, Office III, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–1468 or (202) 482–1168, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On July 1, 2019, the Department of Commerce (Commerce) published a notice of opportunity to request an administrative review of the antidumping duty order on certain pasta from Italy.¹ Pursuant to requests from interested parties, and in accordance with section 751(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930, amended (the Act), Commerce published in the **Federal Register** the notice of initiation of an antidumping duty administrative review with respect to the following companies covering the period July 1, 2018, through June 30, 2019:

Aldino S.r.l. (Aldino), F. Divella S.p.A. (F. Divella), Ghigi 1870 S.p.A. (Ghigi), Industria Alimentare Colavita S.p.A. (Indalco), La Molisana S.p.A. (La Molisana), Liguori Pastificio dal 1820 S.p.A. (Liguori Pastificio), Newlat Food S.p.A. (Newlat Food), Pastificio Fratelli DeLuca S.r.l. (Pastificio Fratelli), Pasta Lensi, S.r.l. (Pasta Lensi), Pasta Zara S.p.A. (Pasta Zara), Pasta Berruto S.p.A. (Pasta Berruto), Pastificio Di Martino Gaetano & Flli S.p.A. (Pastificio Di Martino), Pastificio Rey S.r.l. (Pastificio Rey), Rummo S.p.A. (Rummo), San Remo Macaroni Company (San Remo

Macaroni), Tesa SrL (Tesa), and Valdigrano di Flavio Pagani S.r.L. (Valdigrano di Flavio).²

On September 13, 2019, Pasta Lensi timely withdrew its request for a review.³ On October 29, 2019, Indalco timely withdrew its request for a review.⁴ On December 6, 2019, Aldino timely withdrew its request for a review.⁵ No other party requested an administrative review of these companies.

Partial Rescission of the 2018–2019 Administrative Review

Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.213(d)(1), Commerce will rescind an administrative review, in whole or in part, if the parties that requested a review withdraw the request within 90 days of the date of publication of the notice of initiation of the requested review. All of the aforementioned withdrawal requests were timely submitted and no other interested party requested an administrative review of these particular companies. Therefore, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.213(d)(1), and consistent with our practice,⁶ we are rescinding this review of the antidumping duty order on certain pasta from Italy, in part, with respect to Aldino, Indalco, and Pasta Lensi.

The review will continue with respect to the following companies: F. Divella, Ghigi/Zara,⁷ La Molisana, Liguori Pastificio, Newlat Food, Pastificio Fratelli, Pasta Berruto, Pastificio Di Martino, Pastificio Rey, Rummo, San

² See *Initiation of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Administrative Reviews*, 84 FR 47244 (September 9, 2019) (*Initiation Notice*).

³ See Pasta Lensi's Letter, "Pasta from Italy: Withdrawal of Request for Administrative Review," dated September 13, 2019.

⁴ See Indalco's Letter, "Certain Pasta From Italy: Withdrawal of Request for Antidumping Administrative Review of Indalco S.p.A.," dated October 29, 2019.

⁵ See Aldino's Letter, "Pasta From Italy: Withdrawal of Request for Administrative Review," dated December 6, 2019.

⁶ See, e.g., *Certain Lined Paper Products from India: Notice of Partial Rescission of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review and Extension of Time Limit for the Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review*, 74 FR 21781 (May 11, 2009); see also *Carbon Steel Butt-Weld Pipe Fittings from Thailand: Rescission of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review*, 74 FR 7218 (February 13, 2009).

⁷ We have collapsed Ghigi 1870 S.p.A. and Pasta Zara S.p.A. (collectively Ghigi/Zara) since the 2015–2016 administrative review. See *Certain Pasta From Italy: Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2015–2016*, 82 FR 57428 (December 5, 2017); see also *Certain Pasta From Italy: Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2016–2017*, 83 FR 63627 (December 11, 2018).

Remo Macaroni, Tesa, and Valdigrano di Flavio.

Assessment

Commerce will instruct Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to assess antidumping duties on all appropriate entries. For the companies for which this review is rescinded, Aldino, Indalco, and Pasta Lensi, antidumping duties shall be assessed at rates equal to the cash deposit of estimated antidumping duties required at the time of entry, or withdrawal from warehouse, for consumption, during the period July 1, 2018, through June 30, 2019, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.212(c)(1)(i).

Commerce intends to issue appropriate assessment instructions directly to CBP 15 days after publication of this notice.

Notification to Importers

This notice serves as a reminder to importers of their responsibility under 19 CFR 351.402(f)(2) to file a certificate regarding the reimbursement of antidumping and/or countervailing duties prior to liquidation of the relevant entries during this review period. Failure to comply with this requirement could result in Commerce's presumption that reimbursement of antidumping and/or countervailing duties occurred and the subsequent assessment of doubled antidumping duties.

Notification Regarding Administrative Protective Order

This notice serves as a final reminder to parties subject to administrative protective order (APO) of their responsibility concerning the disposition of proprietary information disclosed under an 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/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.

This notice is issued and published in accordance with sections 751(a)(1) and 777(i)(1) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.213(d)(4).

Dated: December 16, 2019.

James Maeder,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations.

[FR Doc. 2019–27536 Filed 12–19–19; 8:45 am]

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¹ See *Antidumping or Countervailing Duty Order, Finding, or Suspended Investigation; Opportunity To Request Administrative Review*, 84 FR 31295 (July 1, 2019).