“Sicilian-style,” and other similar olives) that have been processed by fermentation only, or by being cured in an alkaline solution for not longer than 12 hours and subsequently fermented; and (2) provisionally prepared olives unsuitable for immediate consumption (currently classifiable in subheading 0712.20 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS)). The merchandise subject to this order is currently classifiable under subheadings 2005.70.0230, 2005.70.0260, 2005.70.0430, 2005.70.0460, 2005.70.0530, 2005.70.0560, 2005.70.0620, 2005.70.0630, 2005.70.0650, 2005.70.0660, 2005.70.0670, 2005.70.7000, 2005.70.7510, 2005.70.7515, 2005.70.7520, and 2005.70.7525 HTSUS. Subject merchandise may also be imported under subheadings 2005.70.0600, 2005.70.0800, 2005.70.1200, 2005.70.1600, 2005.70.1800, 2005.70.2300, 2005.70.2510, 2005.70.2520, 2005.70.2530, 2005.70.2540, 2005.70.2550, 2005.70.2560, 2005.70.9100, 2005.70.9300, and 2005.70.9700. Although HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and U.S. Customs purposes, they do not define the scope of the order; rather, the written description of the subject merchandise is dispositive.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
International Trade Administration
[A–580–839]
Polyester Staple Fiber From the Republic of Korea: Rescission of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2017–2018

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

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce (Commerce) is rescinding the administrative review of the antidumping duty order on polyester staple fiber (PSF) from the Republic of Korea (Korea), based on the timely withdrawal of requests for review. The period of review (POR) is May 1, 2017, through April 30, 2018.

DATES: Applicable August 1, 2018.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Robert Brown, AD/CVD Operations, Office I, Enforcement and Compliance, Department of Commerce.

a full fermentation in a salt and lactic acid brine for 4 to 9 months. These olives may be sold whole unpitted, pitted, or stuffed. “Kalamata” olives: Kalamata olives are slightly curved, tear in texture, and purple in color, and have a rich natural tangy and savory flavor. This style of olive is produced in Greece using a Kalamata variety olive. The olives are harvested after they are fully ripened on the tree, and typically use a brine-cured fermentation method over 4 to 9 months in a salt brine. Other specialty olives in full range of colors, sizes, and origins, typically fermented in a salt brine for 3 months or more.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE ADMINISTRATION, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Gary Taverman, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations, performing the non-exclusive functions and duties of the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

Scope of the Order
The products covered by this order are certain processed olives, usually referred to as “ripe olives.” The subject merchandise includes all colors of olives; all shapes and sizes of olives, whether pitted or not pitted, and whether whole, sliced, chopped, minced, wedged, broken, or otherwise reduced in size; all types of packaging, whether for consumer (retail) or institutional (food service) sale, and whether canned or packaged in glass, metal, plastic, multilayered airtight containers (including pouches), or otherwise; and all manners of preparation and preservation, whether low acid or acidified, stuffed or not stuffed, with or without flavoring and/or saline solution, and including in ambient, refrigerated, or frozen conditions.

Included are all ripe olives grown, processed in whole or in part, or packaged in Spain. Subject merchandise includes ripe olives that have been further processed in Spain or a third country, including but not limited to curing, fermenting, rinsing, oxidizing, pitting, slicing, chopping, segmenting, wedging, stuffing, packaging, or heat treating, or any other processing that would not otherwise remove the merchandise from the scope of the order if performed in Spain.

Subject merchandise includes ripe olives that otherwise meet the definition above that are packaged together with non-subject products, where the smallest individual packaging unit (e.g., can, pouch, jar, etc.) of any such product—regardless of whether the smallest unit of packaging is included in a larger packaging unit (e.g., display case, etc.)—contains 80% or more (by weight) of any of the subject merchandise or a combination of subject merchandise and other similar olives that are subject to this order. The scope does not include the non-subject components of such product.

Excluded from the scope are: (1) Specialty olives (including “Spanish-style,”...
initiation. No other parties requested an administrative review of the antidumping duty order on PSF from Korea. Therefore, in response to the timely withdrawal of requests for review and, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.213(d)(4), Commerce is rescinding this review.

Assessment

Commerce will instruct U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to assess antidumping duties on all appropriate entries of PSF from Korea during the POR. 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 in accordance with 19 CFR 351.212(c)(l)(i). Commerce intends to issue appropriate assessment instructions to CBP 15 days after publication of this notice in the Federal Register.

Notification to Importers

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

Notification Regarding Administrative Protective Orders

This notice also serves as a final reminder to parties subject to administrative protective order (APO) of their responsibility concerning the return or destruction of proprietary information disclosed under an APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305(a)(3), which continues to govern the 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 sanctionable violation.

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).


James Maeder,
Associate Deputy Assistant Secretary for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations performing the duties of Deputy Assistant Secretary for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
RIN 0648–XG354
Magnuson-Stevens Act Provisions; General Provisions for Domestic Fisheries; Monkfish Research Set-Aside Exempted Fishing Permit Adjustment

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

ACTION: Notice; request for comments.

SUMMARY: The Acting Assistant Regional Administrator for Sustainable Fisheries, Greater Atlantic Region, NMFS, has made a preliminary determination that an adjustment to the total weight of monkfish allowed to be harvested under the two existing exempted fishing permits issued for the 2017 monkfish research set-aside program warrants further consideration. This notice provides interested parties the opportunity to comment on the proposed change to these exempted fishing permits.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before August 16, 2018.

ADDRESSES: You may submit written comments by any of the following methods:

- Email: NMFS.GAR.EFP@noaa.gov. Include in the subject line “Comments on 2017 Monkfish RSA DAS Pound Increase.”
- Mail: Michael Pentony, Regional Administrator, NMFS, Greater Atlantic Regional Office, 55 Great Republic Drive, Gloucester, MA 01930. Mark the outside of the envelope “Comments on 2017 Monkfish RSA DAS Pound Increase.”

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Cynthia Hanson, Fishery Management Specialist, 978–281–9180, Cynthia.Hanson@noaa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Exempted Fishing Permits (EFP) that waive monkfish landing limits for designated Research Set-Aside (RSA) days-at-sea (DAS) have been routinely issued since 2007 to increase operational efficiency and to optimize research funds generated under the Monkfish RSA Program. Amendment 2 to the Monkfish Fishery Management Plan (FMP) (70 FR 21929; April 28, 2005) specifies that 500 RSA DAS are set aside each year to support approved monkfish research projects. Award recipients receive an allocation of those 500 RSA DAS, and their EFP limits the maximum weight of monkfish that may be landed under their allocated RSA DAS. Projects are constrained to the total DAS, maximum landing weight, or EFP expiration date, whichever is reached first. Since the origination of the RSA program in 2007, no project has reached the total DAS or maximum landing weight.

Allowing vessels an exemption from monkfish landing limits provides an incentive for vessel owners to participate in the Monkfish RSA Program. Constraining each project to a maximum harvest limit ensures that the overall Monkfish RSA catch will be consistent with DAS effort and total fishery controls established for the fishery as a whole. To calculate the maximum weight allocation for each year’s 500 RSA DAS, we assign each RSA DAS to be equal to twice the limit for a Permit Category A or C monkfish vessel fishing in the Southern Fishery Management Area (i.e., the highest permissible landing limit within the fishery). This means that annually, a maximum weight of 500 times this calculated RSA DAS pound value may be harvested under the Monkfish RSA program, and each project is limited to this assigned weight value multiplied by their allocated number of RSA DAS.

On April 28, 2017, we issued RSA compensation fishing EFPs to the Cornell Cooperative Extension (Cornell) and the University of Massachusetts School for Marine Science and Technology (SMAST) for their 2017 Monkfish RSA projects. At the time, the associated monkfish landing weight for each 2017 RSA DAS was 3,552 lb (1,611 kg). Cornell was allocated 300 DAS for a maximum weight limit of 1,065,600 lb (483,348 kg) to fund their research. SMAST was allocated the remaining 200 DAS, allowing 710,400 lb (322,232 kg) to be caught for their project. However, on July 12, 2017, Framework Adjustment 10 to the Monkfish FMP (82 FR 32145) increased the industry’s DAS allocation and trip limits across the whole monkfish fishery. As a part of the Framework 10 changes, the possession limit for Category A and C vessels in the Southern Area increased from 1,776 lb (806 kg) to 2,637 lb (924 kg). On June 8 and July 12, 2018, we received requests from Cornell and...