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 (Public Law 89–651, as amended by Public Law 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 (Insert date 20 days after publication in the Federal Register). 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: 18–006. Applicant: Fermi Research Alliance, LLC., 2000 East Wilson Street, Batavia, IL 60510. Instrument: Short Baseline Near Detector (SBND) Liquid Argon Time Projection Chamber (LArTPC). Manufacturer: The Scientific Facilities Research Council (STFC), United Kingdom. Intended Use: The instrument will be used for a basic scientific research project that will study neutrinos, a type of elementary particle. There are three known types of neutrinos in the universe, although there could be more that have not yet been observed. The phenomena to be studied are the number of neutrino types and interaction cross-sections for the currently known neutrino types. Two detectors are required to perform the neutrino oscillation studies: The Short Baseline Near Detector (SBND) is one of these detectors. The primary objective of the SBN program is to look for evidence of neutrino oscillations, over distances of 1 kilometer or less, and if found to measure the oscillation parameters. The SBND TPC is a complex and unique instrument. 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: July 13, 2018.

Docket Number: 18–008. Applicant: Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, One Cyclotron Road, Berkeley, CA 94720. Instrument: In Vacuum Insertion Device (aka Undulator). Manufacturer: Hitachi Metals America, LLC, Japan. Intended Use: The instrument will be installed in Sector 2.0 of the Advanced Light Source (ALS) facility at Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory, for use as a high brightness beamline source for the sector. Sector 2.0 of the ALS is dedicated to the study and analysis of protein crystallography. The objectives pursued are to determine the atomic-resolution, three-dimensional structures of proteins and nucleic acids—the building blocks of life—as well as complexes of these molecules, the interactions of which give rise to biological processes. 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: September 11, 2018.

Gregory W. Campbell,
Director, Subsidies Enforcement, Enforcement and Compliance.

Background

On July 24, 1996, Commerce published the countervailing duty order on certain pasta from Italy. On August 1, 2018, Commerce published the notice of initiation of the fourth sunset review of this order, pursuant to section 751(c)(2) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act). On August 16, 2018, Commerce received a notice of intent to participate from A. Zerega’s Sons, Inc. (Zerega), Dakota Growers Pasta Company, Inc. (Dakota Growers), Riviana Foods, Inc. (Riviana) (formerly, New World Pasta Company), and TreeHouse Foods, Inc. (TreeHouse) within the deadline specified in 19 CFR 351.218(d)(1)(i). Zerega, Dakota Growers, Riviana, and TreeHouse claimed interested party status under section 771(9)(C) of the Act as producers of pasta in the United States.

On August 31, 2018, Commerce received an adequate substantive response to the notice of initiation from the domestic interested parties within the 30-day deadline specified in 19 CFR 351.218(d)(3)(i). On September 10, 2018, Commerce received a substantive response from the Government of Italy (GOI). However, we received no substantive responses from respondent interested parties who are producers or exporters of the subject merchandise. A government’s response alone, normally, is not sufficient for Commerce to conduct a full sunset review, unless the investigation was conducted on an aggregate basis. This investigation was conducted on a company-specific, rather than an aggregate, basis.

On September 20, 2018, Commerce notified the U.S. International Trade
Commission (ITC) that it did not receive an adequate substantive response from respondent interested parties. As a result, pursuant to section 751(c)(3)(B) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.218(e)(1)(iii)(C)(2), Commerce has conducted an expedited (120-day) sunset review of the countervailing duty order on certain pasta from Italy.

Scope of the Order

Imports covered by the Order are shipments of certain non-egg dry pasta in packages of five pounds four ounces or less, whether or not enriched or fortified or containing milk or other optional ingredients such as chopped vegetables, vegetable purees, milk, gluten, diastasis, vitamins, coloring and flavorings, and up to two percent egg white. The pasta covered by the scope of the Order is typically sold in the retail market, in fiberboard or cardboard cartons, or polyethylene or polypropylene bags of varying dimensions.

Excluded from the scope of the Order are refrigerated, frozen, or canned pastas, as well as all forms of egg pasta, with the exception of non-egg dry pasta containing up to two percent egg white. Multicolored pasta, imported in kitchen display bottles of decorative glass that are sealed with cork or paraffin and bound with raffia, is excluded from the scope of the Order. Pursuant to Commerce’s May 12, 2011, changed circumstances review, effective January 1, 2009, gluten-free pasta is also excluded from the scope of the Order. Effective January 1, 2012, ravioli and tortellini filled with cheese and/or vegetables are also excluded from the scope of the Order.

Also excluded are imports of organic pasta from Italy that are certified by an EU authorized body in accordance with the United States Department of Agriculture’s National Organic Program for organic products. The organic pasta certification must be retained by exporters and importers and made available to U.S. Customs and Border Protection or the Department of Commerce upon request.

The merchandise subject to the order is currently classifiable under items 1901.90.90.95 and 1902.19.20 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS). Although the HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the merchandise subject to the Order is dispositive.

Analysis of Comments Received

All issues raised in this sunset review are addressed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum, which is dated concurrently with and hereby adopted by this notice. The issues discussed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum are the likelihood of continuation or recurrence of a countervailable subsidy and the net countervailable subsidy likely to prevail if the order were revoked. The Issues and Decision Memorandum is a public document and is on file electronically via Enforcement and Compliance’s Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Centralized Electronic Service System (ACCESS). ACCESS is available to registered users at http://access.trade.gov and to all parties in the Central Records Unit, Room B8024 of the main Commerce building. In addition, a complete version of the Issues and Decision Memorandum can be accessed directly at http://enforcement.trade.gov/frn. The signed and electronic versions of the Issues and Decision Memorandum are identical in content.

Final Results of Review

Pursuant to sections 751(c)(1) and 752(b) of the Act, Commerce determines that revocation of the countervailing duty order on pasta from Italy would be likely to lead to the continuation or recurrence of a countervailable subsidy at the rates listed below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Producer/exporter</th>
<th>Net subsidy rate (percent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agritalia, S.r.l</td>
<td>10.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arrighi S.p.A. Industrie Alimentari</td>
<td>10.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>De Matteis Agroalimentare S.p.A</td>
<td>9.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delverde, S.r.l</td>
<td>13.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F.lli DeCecco di Filippo Fara S. Martino S.p.A</td>
<td>9.90</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This notice also serves as the only reminder to parties subject to administrative protective order (APO) of their responsibility concerning the destruction of proprietary information disclosed under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305. 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.

We are issuing and publishing these results in accordance with sections 751(c), 752(b), and 777(i)(1) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.218.

Dated: November 28, 2018.

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.

Appendix

List of Topics Discussed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum

I. Summary
II. History of the Order
III. Background
IV. Scope of the Order
V. Discussion of the Issues

1. Revocation of the Order is Likely to Lead to aContinuation or Recurrence of a Countervailable Subsidy
2. Net Countervailable Subsidy Rates that are Likely to Prevail
3. Nature of the Subsidies

VI. Final Results of the Review
VII. Recommendation

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