rate: Duty-free). Benteler would be able to avoid duty on foreign-status components which become scrap/waste. Customs duties also could possibly be deferred or reduced on foreign-status production equipment.

The components and materials sourced from abroad include: Non-alloy billets; alloy billets; hollow carriers for perforating guns; drill pipe; casing, tubing and drill pipe; and, boiler, heat exchanger and line pipe (duty rate: Duty-free). The request indicates that certain materials/components are subject to special duties under Section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (Section 232) or Section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974 (Section 301), depending on the country of origin. The applicable Section 232 and Section 301 decisions require subject merchandise to be admitted to FTZs in privileged foreign status (19 CFR 146.41).

Public comment is invited from interested parties. Submissions shall be addressed to the Board's Executive Secretary and sent to: *ftz@trade.gov.* The closing period for their receipt is November 4, 2019.

A copy of the notification will be available for public inspection in the ''Reading Room'' section of the Board's website, which is accessible via *www.trade.gov/ftz.*

For further information, contact Juanita Chen at *juanita.chen@trade.gov* or 202–482–1378.

Dated: September 17, 2019.

Andrew McGilvray,

Executive Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2019–20517 Filed 9–20–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Foreign-Trade Zones Board

[B–55–2019]

Foreign-Trade Zone 265—Conroe, Texas; Application for Expansion

An application has been submitted to the Foreign-Trade Zones (FTZ) Board by the City of Conroe, grantee of FTZ 265, requesting authority to expand FTZ 265 to include additional acreage in Conroe, Texas. The application was submitted pursuant to the provisions of the Foreign-Trade Zones Act, as amended (19 U.S.C. 81a–81u), and the regulations of the FTZ Board (15 CFR part 400). It was formally docketed on September 16, 2019.

FTZ 265 was approved on September 16, 2005 (Board Order 1410, 70 FR 57557–57558, October 3, 2005). The zone currently consists of the following site: *Site 1* (438 acres)—Conroe Park North located on FM 3083 (one mile east of Interstate 45) in Conroe.

The applicant is requesting authority to expand Site 1 of the zone to include an additional 1,046 acres at the industrial park. No authorization for production activity is being requested at this time. Such requests would be made to the FTZ Board on a case-by-case basis.

In accordance with the FTZ Board's regulations, Camille Evans of the FTZ Staff is designated examiner to evaluate and analyze the facts and information presented in the application and case record and to report findings and recommendations to the FTZ Board.

Public comment is invited from interested parties. Submissions shall be addressed to the FTZ Board's Executive Secretary and sent to: *ftz@trade.gov.* The closing period for their receipt is November 22, 2019. Rebuttal comments in response to material submitted during the foregoing period may be submitted during the subsequent 15-day period to December 9, 2019.

A copy of the application will be available for public inspection in the ''Reading Room'' section of the FTZ Board's website, which is accessible via *www.trade.gov/ftz.*

For further information, contact Camille Evans at *Camille.Evans@trade.gov* or (202) 482–2350.

Dated: September 17, 2019.

Andrew McGilvray,

Executive Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2019–20516 Filed 9–20–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Foreign-Trade Zones Board

[B–56–2019]

Foreign-Trade Zone (FTZ) 281—Miami, Florida; Notification of Proposed Production Activity; South Florida Lumber Company; (Steel Frames); Medley, Florida

Miami-Dade County, grantee of FTZ 281, submitted a notification of proposed production activity to the FTZ Board on behalf of South Florida Lumber Company (South Florida Lumber), located in Medley, Florida. The notification conforming to the requirements of the regulations of the FTZ Board (15 CFR 400.22) was received on September 9, 2019.

The South Florida Lumber facility is located within FTZ 281. The facility is used for the production of steel frames as structural support for building construction. Pursuant to 15 CFR 400.14(b), FTZ activity would be limited to the specific foreign-status materials/components and specific finished products described in the submitted notification (as described below) and subsequently authorized by the FTZ Board.

Production under FTZ procedures could exempt South Florida Lumber from customs duty payments on the foreign-status materials/components used in export production (estimated sixty percent of production). On its domestic sales, for the foreign-status materials/components noted below, South Florida Lumber would be able to choose the duty rates during customs entry procedures that apply to angles, shapes and sections of iron and nonalloy steel, metal studs, and steel frames (duty-free). South Florida Lumber would be able to avoid duty on foreign-status components which become scrap/waste. Customs duties also could possibly be deferred or reduced on foreign-status production equipment.

The materials/components sourced from abroad include steel in primary form and flat rolled products of iron or nonalloy steel (duty-free). The request indicates that steel is subject to an antidumping/countervailing duty (AD/CVD) order if imported from certain countries. The FTZ Board's regulations (15 CFR 400.14(e)) require that merchandise subject to AD/CVD orders, or items which would be otherwise subject to suspension of liquidation under AD/CVD procedures if they entered U.S. customs territory, be admitted to the zone in privileged foreign status (19 CFR 146.41). The request also indicates that steel is subject to special duties under Section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (Section 232), depending on the country of origin. The applicable Section 232 decisions require subject merchandise to be admitted to FTZs in privileged foreign status.

Public comment is invited from interested parties. Submissions shall be addressed to the Board's Executive Secretary and sent to: *ftz@trade.gov.* The closing period for their receipt is November 4, 2019.

A copy of the notification will be available for public inspection in the ''Reading Room'' section of the Board's website, which is accessible via *www.trade.gov/ftz.*

For further information, contact Christopher Wedderburn at *Chris.Wedderburn@trade.gov* or (202) 482–1963.

Dated: September 17, 2019.

Andrew McGilvray,

Executive Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2019–20518 Filed 9–20–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Notice of Request for Information (RFI) on Water Security Grand Challenge Resource Recovery Prize

AGENCY: Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, Department of Energy (DOE).

ACTION: Request for information (RFI).

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) invites public comment providing information and feedback on the design of a potential prize competition with a goal of increasing resource recovery from municipal wastewater treatment plants across the United States, and in so doing, lower the ultimate cost of treatment by extracting additional value from the wastewater (*i.e.,* improve energy efficiency). Through this potential prize, DOE would seek novel, systems-based solutions from multidisciplinary teams to implement resource recovery at small-to-medium-sized wastewater treatment plants. Specifically, the intent is to encourage teams of wastewater treatment plants, engineering and design firms, technology developers, resource customers (*e.g.,* farmers, electric and gas utilities), and others to develop holistic community and/or watershed-based resource recovery plans for their respective wastewater treatment systems. Input from this RFI may be used to further develop the competition objectives, rules, metrics, and incentives.

DATES: Responses to the RFI must be received by October 23, 2019, no later than 5:00 p.m. (ET).

ADDRESSES: Interested parties are to submit comments electronically to *WaterResourceRecoveryPrize@ee.doe.gov.* Include Water Security Grand Challenge Resource Recovery Prize in the subject of the title. The complete RFI document is located at *https://eere-exchange.energy.gov/.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Question may be addressed to John Smegal, U.S. Department of Energy, Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, 1000 Independence Avenue SW, Washington, DC 20585–0121. Telephone: 202–586–2222. Email: *WaterResourceRecoveryPrize@ee.doe.gov.* Further instruction can be found in the RFI document posted on EERE Exchange.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The DOE-led Water Security Grand Challenge (''the Challenge'') aims to advance transformational technology and innovation to meet the global need for safe, secure, and affordable water using a coordinated suite of prizes, competitions, early-stage research and development, and other programs.[1] The Challenge consists of five goals; this RFI focuses on the goal of doubling resource recovery from municipal wastewater treatment plants by 2030.

Wastewater treatment plants purchase about $2 billion of electricity each year and face more than $200 billion in future capital investment needs to meet water quality objectives.[2] These expenses can stress municipal budgets. For example, energy consumption at wastewater treatment plants can account for a third or more of municipal energy bills.[3] Energy costs are expected to increase over time [4] and affect affordability of water for businesses and consumers.[5] Disposal of residual biosolids from water treatment is another significant cost for municipalities. Wastewater treatment plants can address these challenges by recovering resources and turning them into marketable products. This can create new revenue streams for upgrading water treatment infrastructure, particularly in rural communities, reduce nutrient pollution, and provide new sources of alternative water supplies. Recoverable resources include energy that can be used on-site or sold; nutrients such as phosphorous and nitrogen that can be used as fertilizer; and clean water that can be reused for agricultural, industrial, and potable purposes. When the value of the recovered resources more than offsets the cost of recovery, the overall cost of wastewater treatment is reduced. In addition, resource recovery contributes to system-level energy efficiency because recovering energy from wastewater reduces the amount of grid electricity required to operate the wastewater treatment plant. Moreover, recovered water (treated wastewater) can offer a substitute for water sources with a higher level of embedded energy (including desalinated water and water that is conveyed over a long distance) for industrial, agricultural, and municipal use. Recovered nutrients (*e.g.,* nitrogen, phosphorus) can be a less energy-intensive substitute for fertilizer on agricultural land.

To make progress on the goal of doubling resource recovery from municipal wastewater facilities, DOE is considering a potential prize competition that seeks to increase resource recovery from municipal wastewater treatment plants across the United States. This prize is intended to target small-to-medium-sized wastewater treatment plants (*e.g.,* facilities with flows on the order of up to 50 million gallons per day), as larger facilities are more likely to be already engaged in or developing resource recovery strategies. The envisioned outcome of this prize competition is the development of novel, system-wide solutions that leverage existing resource recovery technologies to improve resource recovery in these small-to-medium-sized facilities and also contribute to energy efficiency at the facility and/or system level.

Competition participants are expected to be multi-disciplinary teams of stakeholders that will develop holistic, community- or watershed-based resource recovery plans. Teams are likely to be comprised of wastewater treatment plants, engineering and design firms, technology developers, resource customers (such as farmers, electric and gas utilities), and others.

As currently envisioned, the prize would consist of two phases. In the first phase, teams would submit a high-level facility schematic and business plan that demonstrates the cost-effectiveness and viability of their resource recovery plan.[6] Successful plans would demonstrate how the approach reaches threshold levels on certain resource recovery metrics, while contributing to energy efficiency at the facility and/or

[1] *https://www.energy.gov/eere/water-security-grand-challenge.*

[2] Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Clean Watersheds Needs Survey 2012, Report to Congress. January 2016. *https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2015-12/documents/cwns_2012_report_to_congress-508-opt.pdf.* Electricity dollar value derived from electricity consumption estimates contained in Arzbaecher, C., K. Parmenter, R. Ehrhard, and J. Murphy. 2013. *Electricity Use and Management in the Municipal Water Supply and Wastewater Industries.* Palo Alto, CA: Electric Power Research Institute and Water Research Foundation. *http://www.waterrf.org/PublicReportLibrary/4454.pdf.*

[3] EPA, Water and Energy Efficiency at Utilities and in the Home, *https://www.epa.gov/sustainable-water-infrastructure/water-and-energy-efficiency-utilities-and-home.*

[4] Arzbaecher, et al.

[5] DOE. Water and Wastewater Annual Price Escalation Rates for Selected Cities across the United States. September 2017. *https://www.energy.gov/sites/prod/files/2017/10/f38/water_wastewater_escalation_rate_study.pdf.*

[6] Provisions for safe guarding sensitive or proprietary information submitted in response to the prize competition will be detailed within the rules and procedures for the prize to be published subsequent to this RFI.