

notice serves as a general solicitation for public comment as an initial step to enhance ITA's understanding of the current global market landscape for the deployment of AI technologies, including a particular emphasis on rapidly developing AI policy and regulatory landscape in foreign markets and the potential impact on U.S. competitiveness. ITA seeks input from stakeholders regarding any international policies or regulations that impact the ability of U.S. companies to develop, deploy, or export advanced and effective AI technologies and AI-enabled products and services competitively to foreign markets.

Questions for Comment: This notice serves as an initial step in improving ITA's understanding of private sector interests, concerns, and policy needs with respect to the potential for exports of AI technologies. ITA seeks broad input from all interested stakeholders—including U.S. industry, researchers, academia, and civil society—on the potential opportunities for and challenges to increasing U.S. export competitiveness for AI-enabled technologies. Commenters are encouraged to address any and all the following questions that pertain to their experience or expertise with AI technologies or to submit general comments addressing U.S. competitiveness in AI broadly. To the extent commenters choose to respond to the specific questions asked, responses may be formatted as the commenter prefers.

Request for Comment on Questions Related to AI

1. What foreign/international AI policies or regulations exist?
2. What trade barriers currently exist in the AI space? What remedies could resolve these trade barriers?
3. What challenges are there when it comes to exporting AI products or services?
4. How could international AI regulations impact future product or service design and development?
5. What trade policies could be helpful in supporting small-to-medium sized enterprises that export AI products and services?
6. Who is involved in standards development activities related to AI? In which fora should standards development for AI take place?
7. What challenges does your organization face with regards to protecting your AI intellectual property (IP), especially during overseas dealings?
8. What can the U.S. government do to best foster and protect IP rights for

U.S. AI technologies in overseas dealings?

9. How should trustworthiness and risk management of AI systems be considered by industry and/or policymakers?

10. What role do global innovation hubs and regulatory sandboxes play in U.S. competitiveness in AI? Please describe specific examples of involvement if applicable.

11. How is U.S. competitiveness (talent, research and development, and commercial exports) in AI compared to other countries?

12. What can the International Trade Administration do to create more opportunities for U.S. AI technologies in the global marketplace? What impactful actions can ITA take to reduce or remove challenges, risks, and barriers to help U.S. AI technologies compete in the global marketplace?

13. How can AI be incorporated into existing and future trade agreements to ensure the competitiveness of U.S. industry?

Barton Meroney,

Executive Director, Office of Manufacturing Industries.

[FR Doc. 2022-17576 Filed 8-15-22; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DR-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

For Inspiration and Recognition of Science and Technology (FIRST), et. al., 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 (Pub. L. 89-651, as amended by Pub. L. 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 September 6, 2022. Address written comments to Statutory Import Programs Staff, Room 3720, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, DC 20230. Please also email a copy of those comments to Dianne.Hanshaw@trade.gov.

Docket Number: 22-001. Applicant: For Inspiration and Recognition of Science and Technology (FIRST), 200 Bedford Street, Manchester, NH 03101. Instrument: Dual Band 1.17 Gbps Access Point. Manufacturer: Open Mesh

Inc., China. Intended Use: According to the applicant, the FIRST Robotics Competition (FRC) (EIN 22-2990908) requires wireless radio communication between student teams' driver controls and their home-built robots. It is crucial that FRC be able to manage the wireless traffic (for safety and team experience reasons). FRC mandates a specific radio (Datto's OM5P-AN, obsolete, or OM5P-AC models, both are dual band 1.17 Gbps access points) with custom firmware which optimizes the radio for the competition use case. This transaction is to secure the radios needed for educational robotic kits for the 2020 season (4,400 air-freighted to meet 2020 season deadlines) and the 2021 season (4,336 shipped via ocean). The applicant certifies that there will not be any use of the foreign instrument by or for the primary benefit of any commercial (for-profit) entity with 5 years after entry of the foreign instrument into the United States customs territory. Justification for Duty-Free Entry: According to the applicant, there are no instruments of the same general category manufactured in the United States. Application accepted by Commissioner of Customs: November 25, 2020.

Docket Number: 22-002. Applicant: University of California, Riverside, 900 University Avenue, Riverside, CA 92521. Instrument: Customs Pulsed Laser Deposit & Molecular-Beam Epitaxy (PLD/MBE) deposition system. Manufacturer: BEIJING PERFECT TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD., Beijing, China. Intended Use: According to the applicant, the instrument is intended to be used for research purposes for experimental condenses matter physics, spin transport, quantum transport, and spin-dependent physics, graphene, 2D layers, heterostructures, and nanoscale devices, magnetic insulators, heterostructures and interfaces, energy related materials science research. Justification for Duty-Free Entry: According to the applicant, there are no instruments of the same general category manufactured in the United States. Application accepted by Commissioner of Customs: December 17, 2021.

Docket Number: 22-003. Applicant: University of Chicago Argonne LLC, Operator of Argonne National Laboratory, 9700 South Cass Avenue, Lemont, IL (U.S.A.), 60439-4873. Instrument: High Heat Load Exit Mask Assemblies. Manufacturer: Strumenti Scientifici CINEL S.R.L., Italy. Intended Use: According to the applicant, these components will be used to assemble the new high heat load front ends for

the Advanced Photon Source upgrade. The front end consists of a series of components that connect the storage ring to the user beamline to deliver a photon beam that will be used as a three-dimensional X-ray microscope for experimental purposes. The materials/phenomena that are studied vary widely from material properties analysis, protein mapping for pharmaceutical companies, X-ray imaging and chemical composition determination. These components will be used exclusively for scientific research for a minimum of 5 years at Argonne National Laboratory. The properties of the materials studied include but are not limited to grain structure, grain boundary and interstitial defects, and morphology. These properties are not only studied at ambient environments but also under high pressure, temperature, stress and strain. Justification for Duty-Free Entry: According to the applicant, there are no instruments of the same general category manufactured in the United States. Application accepted by Commissioner of Customs: April 6, 2022.

Docket Number: 22–004. Applicant: UChicago Argonne LLC, Operator of Argonne National Laboratory, 9700 South Cass Avenue, Lemont, IL (U.S.A.) 60439–4873. Instrument: High Energy Monochromators. Manufacturer: Strumenti Scientific CINEL S.R.L., Italy. Intended Use: According to the applicant, these instruments will be used on new beamlines for the Advanced Photon Source upgrade. The monochromators are bandpass optical filters, that allow only a narrow band of wavelengths of X-rays to pass. This is critical for the needs of the beamline's experimental purposes. The materials/phenomena that are studied vary widely from material properties analysis, protein mapping for pharmaceutical companies, X-ray imaging and chemical composition determination. These components will be used exclusively for scientific research for a minimum of 5 years at Argonne National Laboratory. The properties of the materials studied include but are not limited to grain structure, grain boundary and interstitial defects, and morphology. These properties are not only studied at ambient environments but also under high pressure, temperature, stress and strain. Justification for Duty-Free Entry: According to the applicant, there are no instruments of the same general category manufactured in the United States. Application accepted by Commissioner of Customs: April 6, 2022.

Docket Number: 22–005. Applicant: Cornell University, School of Civil and Environmental Engineering, Hollister Hall (2046), Room #220, 527 College Avenue, Ithaca, NY 14853–3501, USA. Instrument: Semi-automatic single cell sorter. Manufacturer: Hooke Instruments, Ltd., P.R. China. Intended Use: According to the applicant, the research will involve identifying and obtaining novel single cells based on metabolic traits that can not be identified with simple label/staining, and in addition, we would like to obtain live cells for further culturing and investigation. We are interested in novel and non-culturable organisms/cells that possess combined traits of desire that can be detected using Raman micro-spectroscopy fingerprinting. This unique label-free and ejection-based cell sorter is the only one known that will enable the applicant to eject the single live cell (pre-identified with non-invasive, non-damaging Raman) in complicated bioprocess/environmental (soil water) samples into collectors and then allow us to study them. Justification for Duty-Free Entry: According to the applicant, there are no instruments of the same general category manufactured in the United States. Application accepted by Commissioner of Customs: August 30, 2021.

Dated: August 11, 2022.

Richard Herring,

Director, Subsidies Enforcement, Enforcement and Compliance.

[FR Doc. 2022–17583 Filed 8–15–22; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–421–815, A–455–806, A–469–825]

Certain Preserved Mushrooms From the Netherlands, Poland, and Spain: Postponement of Preliminary Determinations in the Less-Than-Fair-Value Investigations

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

DATES: Applicable August 16, 2022.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Benjamin A. Smith (the Netherlands), Eliza Siordia (Poland), or Katherine Johnson (Spain), AD/CVD Operations, Offices III and V, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone:

(202) 482–2181, (202) 482–3878, or (202) 482–2437, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On April 20, 2022, the U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) initiated the less-than-fair-value (LTFV) investigations of imports of certain preserved mushrooms from the Netherlands, Poland, and Spain.¹ Currently, the preliminary determinations are due no later than September 7, 2022.

Postponement of Preliminary Determination

Section 733(b)(1)(A) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), requires Commerce to issue the preliminary determination in an LTFV investigation within 140 days after the date on which Commerce initiated the investigation. However, section 733(c)(1) of the Act permits Commerce to postpone the preliminary determination until no later than 190 days after the date on which Commerce initiated the investigation if: (A) the petitioner makes a timely request for a postponement; or (B) Commerce concludes that the parties concerned are cooperating, that the investigation is extraordinarily complicated, and that additional time is necessary to make a preliminary determination. Under 19 CFR 351.205(e), the petitioner must submit a request for postponement 25 days or more before the scheduled date of the preliminary determination and must state the reasons for the request. Commerce will grant the request unless it finds compelling reasons to deny the request.

On August 8, 2022, Giorgio Foods, Inc. (the petitioner) submitted a timely request that Commerce postpone the preliminary determinations in the LTFV investigations for the Netherlands, Poland, and Spain.² The petitioner stated that it requests postponement due to concerns that Commerce will need more time to issue supplemental questionnaires to address deficiencies in the respondents' initial questionnaire responses.³

For the reasons stated above, and because there are no compelling reasons to deny the request, Commerce, in

¹ See *Certain Preserved Mushrooms from France, the Netherlands, Poland, and Spain: Initiation of Less-Than-Fair-Value Investigations*, 87 FR 24941 (April 27, 2022).

² See Petitioner's Letter, "Less-Than-Fair-Value Investigations of Certain Preserved Mushrooms from Netherlands, Poland, and Spain—Petitioner's Request for Postponement of Preliminary Antidumping Determinations," dated August 8, 2022.

³ *Id.* at 2.