

assets sector? Can digital assets be compatible with a low-carbon economy that emphasizes renewable energy? If so, how? In what ways can the U.S. government and U.S. companies drive competitive, *sustainable* (for the environment and energy consumption) development of digital assets?

(7) What impact, if any, will global deployment of central bank digital currencies (CBDC) have on the U.S. digital assets sector? To what extent would the design of a U.S. CBDC (e.g., disintermediated or intermediated, interoperable with other countries' CBDCs and other domestic and international financial services, etc.) impact the sector?

(8) Should digital assets be given specific consideration in trade agreements? If so, to what extent? What types of provisions would be beneficial to the U.S. digital assets sector in the United States? Are there provisions that would be beneficial to U.S. businesses and consumers?

(9) What other factors related to economic competitiveness should Commerce consider in the development of the framework?

(10) Beyond enhanced economic competitiveness, how can the U.S. digital assets sector advance the other objectives outlined in the Executive Order? These other objectives include protection of consumers, investors, and business in the United States; protection of United States and global financial stability and the mitigation of systemic risk; and mitigation of illicit finance and national security risks posed by misuse of digital assets.

(11) By what metrics should we measure the competitiveness of the U.S. digital assets sector in the global market? Are there existing measurements or data against these metrics?

#### *Comparisons to 'Traditional' Financial Services and Financial Inclusion Considerations*

(12) What factors and conditions, if any, that have driven and sustained the global leadership of U.S.-based legacy financial institutions will foster the same leadership for U.S. digital asset businesses? If there are no common factors, what factors and conditions will differentiate global competitiveness for U.S. digital asset businesses?

(13) Can digital assets improve international payments (including trade and remittances), and improve on access to trade finance? If so, how? How do

digital assets compare to other initiatives in payments such as the Federal Reserve's FedNow?

(14) According to the FDIC's 2019 "How America Banks" survey, approximately 94.6 percent (124 million) of U.S. households had at least one bank or credit union account in 2019, while 5.4 percent (7.1 million) of households did not. Can digital assets play a role in increasing these and other underserved Americans' access to safe, affordable, and reliable financial services, and if so, how? What role can the Federal government and the digital assets sector play to ensure that underserved Americans can benefit from the increased commercial availability of digital assets?

#### *Technological Development*

(15) To what extent do new standards for digital assets and their underlying technologies need to be maintained or developed, for instance those related to custody, identity, security, privacy, and interoperability? What existing standards are already relevant? How might existing standardization efforts be harmonized to support the responsible development of digital assets?

(16) What new security concerns does increased adoption of digital assets raise? How can the U.S. government collaborate with U.S. digital asset businesses to protect consumers' access to their assets, personal information, and other sensitive data?

(17) To what extent will interoperability between different digital asset networks be important in the future? What risks does a lack of interoperability pose? And what steps, if any, should be taken to encourage interoperability?

**Diane Farrell,**

*Deputy Under Secretary for International Trade.*

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**BILLING CODE 3510-DR-P**

## **DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**

### **International Trade Administration**

**[A-351-858, A-791-827]**

#### **Certain Lemon Juice From Brazil and the Republic of South Africa: Postponement of Preliminary Determinations in the Less-Than-Fair-Value Investigations**

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

**DATES:** Applicable May 19, 2022.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Lilit Astvatsatryan and Dakota Potts (Brazil), or Elizabeth Bremer and Zachary Shaykin (the Republic of South Africa (South Africa)), AD/CVD Operations, Office IV, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-6412, (202) 482-0223, (202) 482-4987, or (202) 482-2638, respectively.

#### **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

##### **Background**

On January 19, 2022, the U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) initiated less-than-fair-value (LTFV) investigations of imports of certain lemon juice (lemon juice) from Brazil and South Africa.<sup>1</sup> Currently, the preliminary determinations are due no later than June 8, 2022.

##### **Postponement of Preliminary Determinations**

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)(A)(b)(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 May 10, 2022, Ventura Coastal, LLC (the petitioner) submitted a timely request that Commerce postpone the preliminary determinations in these LTFV investigations.<sup>2</sup> The petitioner stated that it requests postponement because Commerce has not yet received complete responses to the supplemental questionnaires it issued to respondents,

<sup>1</sup> See *Lemon Juice From Brazil and South Africa: Initiation of Less-Than-Fair-Value Investigations*, 87 FR 3768 (January 25, 2022).

<sup>2</sup> See Petitioner's Letter, "Lemon Juice from Brazil and South Africa: Petitioner's Request for Postponement of Preliminary Determination," dated May 10, 2022.

new block to the ledger. In order to do so, they have to follow the consensus mechanisms chosen for the platform." *OECD Blockchain Primer*

and a postponement will ensure that Commerce has sufficient time to review all questionnaire responses and obtain clarification or additional information before determining the magnitude of dumping during the periods of investigation.<sup>3</sup>

For the reasons stated above and because there are no compelling reasons to deny the request, Commerce, in accordance with section 733(c)(1)(A) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.205(e), is postponing the deadline for the preliminary determinations by 50 days (i.e., 190 days after the date on which these investigations were initiated). As a result, Commerce will issue its preliminary determinations no later than July 28, 2022. In accordance with section 735(a)(1) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.210(b)(1), the deadline for the final determinations of these investigations will continue to be 75 days after the date of the preliminary determinations, unless postponed at a later date.

This notice is issued and published pursuant to section 733(c)(2) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.205(f)(1).

Dated: May 13, 2022.

**Lisa W. Wang,**

*Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.*

[FR Doc. 2022–10788 Filed 5–18–22; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P**

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### International Trade Administration

[A–489–501]

#### Circular Welded Carbon Steel Standard Pipe and Tube Products From Turkey: Correction to the Initiation Notice of the 2020–2021 Antidumping Duty Administrative Review

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

**DATES:** Applicable May 19, 2022.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:**

Magd Zalok, AD/CVD Operations, Office IV, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–4162.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

#### Background

On July 6, 2021, the U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) published in the **Federal Register** notice of its initiation of the 2020–2021 administrative review of the

antidumping duty order on circular welded carbon steel standard pipe and tube products from Turkey.<sup>1</sup> The period of review is May 1, 2020, through April 30, 2021. Subsequent to the publication of the initiation of this segment of the proceeding in the **Federal Register**, we identified inadvertent errors in the *Initiation Notice*:

- First, Commerce omitted from the *Initiation Notice* the following company for which a review was requested: Kale Baglanti Teknolojileri San. ve Tic. A.S. (Kale Baglanti).<sup>2</sup>

- Second, we inadvertently initiated the review for Borusan Mannesmann Pipe U.S. Inc. (BMP), the affiliated U.S. reseller of the exporter Borusan Mannesmann Boru Sanayi ve Ticaret A.S. (Borusan Mannesmann) for which we also initiated a review.<sup>3</sup>

Commerce is hereby correcting the *Initiation Notice* to address these errors. This correction to the notice of initiation of administrative review is issued and published in accordance with sections 751(a) and 777(i)(1) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended.

Dated: May 12, 2022.

**Lisa W. Wang,**

*Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.*

[FR Doc. 2022–10732 Filed 5–18–22; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P**

<sup>1</sup> See *Initiation of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Administrative Reviews*, 86 FR 35481 (July 6, 2021) (*Initiation Notice*).

<sup>2</sup> See Nucor Tubular Product Inc.'s Letter, "Circular Welded Carbon Steel Pipes and Tubes from Turkey: Request for Administrative Review," dated June 1, 2021, in which Nucor Tubular Product Inc. timely requested an administrative review for Kale Baglanti, among other companies). Because Commerce received a timely review request for this company, we now correct the *Initiation Notice* to initiate a review for this company.

<sup>3</sup> BMP was not an exporter or producer of the subject merchandise during the period of this review. It is Borusan Mannesmann's affiliated U.S. reseller. See, e.g., Borusan Mannesmann's Letter, "Circular Welded Carbon Steel Pipes and Tubes from Turkey, Case No. A–489–501: Request for Antidumping Duty Administrative review," dated June 1, 2021, in which Borusan Mannesmann requested an administrative review for itself and its U.S. affiliated reseller, BMP. As a result, we now correct the *Initiation Notice* to remove BMP's name.

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

[RTID 0648–XB896]

#### Takes of Marine Mammals Incidental to Specified Activities; Taking Marine Mammals Incidental to Ocean Wind II Marine Site Characterization Surveys, New Jersey

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

**ACTION:** Notice; issuance of an incidental harassment authorization.

**SUMMARY:** In accordance with the regulations implementing the Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA) as amended, notification is hereby given that NMFS has issued an IHA to Ocean Wind II, LLC (Ocean Wind II), an affiliate of Orsted Wind Power North America LLC (Orsted), to incidentally harass, by Level B harassment, marine mammals during marine site characterization surveys off New Jersey in and around the area of Commercial Lease of Submerged Lands for Renewable Energy Development on the Outer Continental Shelf Lease Area (OCS)-A 0532. We note that the **Federal Register** notice of proposed IHA (87 FR 14823; March 16, 2022) refers to the applicant as "Ocean Wind, LLC." This was an error on NMFS' part and the correct name ("Ocean Wind II, LLC") is used herein.

**DATES:** The Authorization is effective from May 10, 2022 through May 9, 2023.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:**

Jaclyn Daly, Office of Protected Resources, NMFS, (301) 427–8401. An electronic copy of the IHA and supporting documents may be obtained online at: <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/national/marine-mammal-protection/incidental-take-authorizations-other-energy-activities-renewable>. In case of problems accessing these documents, please call the contact listed above.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

#### Background

The MMPA prohibits the "take" of marine mammals, with certain exceptions. Sections 101(a)(5)(A) and (D) of the MMPA (16 U.S.C. 1361 *et seq.*) direct the Secretary of Commerce (as delegated to NMFS) to allow, upon request, the incidental, but not intentional, taking of small numbers of marine mammals by U.S. citizens who engage in a specified activity (other than

<sup>3</sup> *Id.*