

publish guidance in the **Federal Register** describing its plan for how it will address its regulations that provide for criminal liability for regulatory offenses.

Consistent with that requirement, the Department advises the public that by May 9, 2026, the Department, in consultation with the Attorney General, will provide to the Director of the Office of Management and Budget (“OMB”) a report containing: (1) a list of all criminal regulatory offenses<sup>1</sup> in DOI’s regulations that are enforceable by DOI or the Department of Justice (“DOJ”); and (2) for each such criminal regulatory offense, the range of potential criminal penalties for a violation, and the applicable *mens rea* standard<sup>2</sup> for the criminal regulatory offense.

This notice also announces a general policy, subject to appropriate exceptions and to the extent consistent with law, that when the Department is deciding whether to refer alleged violations of criminal regulatory offenses to DOJ, officers and employees of the Department should consider, among other factors:

- the harm or risk of harm, pecuniary or otherwise, caused by the alleged offense;
- the potential gain to the putative defendant that could result from the offense;
- whether the putative defendant held specialized knowledge, expertise, or was licensed in an industry related to the rule or regulation at issue; and
- evidence, if any is available, of the putative defendant’s general awareness of the unlawfulness of his conduct as well as his or her knowledge or lack thereof of the regulation at issue.

#### Department-Specific Implementation Plan

Consistent with E.O. 14294 and the general policy set forth above, the following actions will be undertaken:

a. The Department will review its regulations for all criminal regulatory offenses enforceable by the agency or the DOJ, including the applicable statutory authorities, the range of potential criminal penalties for a violation, and the applicable *mens rea* standard for each criminal regulatory offense.

b. The Department will review the identified regulatory offenses and associated processes for compliance with the principles articulated in E.O.

14294. The Department will evaluate whether regulatory or procedural changes are necessary to ensure the public has adequate notice of the offenses and that the *mens rea* identified for each regulatory offense is appropriate.

c. The Department will make recommendations to the Secretary on actions to further the principles articulated in E.O. 14294 and the general policy set forth above, as well as take all measures legally permissible and procedurally appropriate to implement such actions.

This general policy is not intended to, and does not, create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity by any party against the United States, its departments, agencies, or entities, its officers, employees, or agents, or any other person.

**Damon A. Hagan,**

*Deputy Solicitor for General Law.*

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#### INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation No. 337–TA–1403]

#### Certain Sensors With Pixels and Products Containing the Same; Notice of a Commission Determination Not To Review an Initial Determination Terminating the Investigation Based on Settlement; Termination of Investigation

**AGENCY:** U.S. International Trade Commission.

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** Notice is hereby given that the U.S. International Trade Commission (“Commission”) has determined not to review an initial determination (“ID”) (Order No. 60) of the presiding administrative law judge (“ALJ”) granting the complainant’s motion to terminate the above-captioned investigation based on settlement. The investigation is terminated.

#### FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Lynde Herzbach, Office of the General Counsel, U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street SW, Washington, DC 20436, telephone (202) 205–3228. Copies of non-confidential documents filed in connection with this investigation may be viewed on the Commission’s electronic docket (EDIS) at <https://edis.usitc.gov>. For help accessing EDIS, please email [EDIS3Help@usitc.gov](mailto:EDIS3Help@usitc.gov). General information concerning the Commission may also be obtained by accessing its

internet server at <https://www.usitc.gov>. Hearing-impaired persons are advised that information on this matter can be obtained by contacting the Commission’s TDD terminal on (202) 205–1810.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The Commission instituted this investigation on June 5, 2024, based on a complaint filed by SiOnyx, LLC of Beverly, Massachusetts (“SiOnyx”). See 89 FR 48191–48192 (June 5, 2024). The complaint, as supplemented, alleges violations of section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, 19 U.S.C. 1337, in the importation into the United States, the sale for importation, or the sale within the United States after importation of certain sensors with pixels and products containing same by reason of the infringement of certain claims of U.S. Patent Nos. 9,064,764 (“the ‘764 patent”); 9,905,599 (“the ‘599 patent”); 10,224,359 (“the ‘359 patent”); 11,069,737 (“the ‘737 patent”); and 11,721,714 (“the ‘714 patent”). *Id.* The complaint further alleges that a domestic industry exists. *Id.* The Commission’s notice of investigation named as respondents Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd. of Suwon, Republic of Korea; Samsung Electronics America, Inc. of Ridgefield Park, New Jersey; and Samsung Semiconductor, Inc. of San Jose, California (collectively, “Respondents”). *Id.* The Office of Unfair Import Investigations is not participating in the investigation. *Id.*

The Commission previously terminated the investigation as to claims 1–7, 12, 13, 19, 22, and 24 of the ‘764 patent; claims 2, 3, 10, 12–17, 20, 21, 25, 27, 29, 34, and 35 of the ‘599 patent; claims 2–4, 9, 10, 22, 25, 27, 30, 34, 38–40, 42–47, 49–53, 56–59, 62, 63, 65–67, 71–73, 76, 81, and 83 of the ‘359 patent; claims 1, 8, 9, 11, 14, 15, 17, 23, 25, 27, 31, 32, 34, 37, 40, 42, 46, 47, and 53 of the ‘737 patent; and claims 7, 8, and 14–16 of the ‘714 patent based on partial withdrawal of the complaint. Order No. 31 (Dec. 10, 2024), *unreviewed by Comm’n Notice* (Dec. 23, 2024). The Commission also previously terminated the investigation as to claims 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, and 25 of the ‘764 patent; claims 4, 5, 7, 22, 23, 26, and 30 of the ‘599 patent; claims 5, 6, 7, 8, 12, 13, 14, 19, 41, 44, 48, 54, 55, 60, 61, 64, 68, 69, 70, 74, 75, 80, and 82 of the ‘359 patent; claims 3, 5, 6, 7, 12, 13, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 26, 28, 29, 30, 35, 36, 38, 39, 43, 44, 45, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, and 54 of the ‘737 patent; and claims 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, and 11 of the ‘714 patent based on withdrawal of the complaint as to those claims. Order No. 43 (June 9,

<sup>1</sup> “Criminal regulatory offense” means a Federal regulation that is enforceable by a criminal penalty. E.O. 14294, sec. 3(b).

<sup>2</sup> “Mens rea” means the state of mind that by law must be proven to convict a particular defendant of a particular crime. E.O. 14294, sec. 3(c).

2025), *unreviewed* by Comm'n Notice (Mar. 24, 2025).

On May 29, 2025, SiOnyx moved for termination of this investigation in its entirety based on settlement. ID at 1 (citing Mot. at 1). The motion notes that it is "based on a Patent License Agreement between SiOnyx and [non-party] RPX Corporation ('RPX') and a Release Agreement between SiOnyx and Respondents Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd. ('SEC') on behalf of all Respondents." *Id.* at 1 (citing Mot. at 1). The motion notes that Respondents do not oppose the motion. No responses to the motion were filed.

On June 9, 2025, the presiding ALJ issued the subject ID granting the motion to terminate the investigation and a Notice of Errata to the subject ID. *See* Order No. 60 (June 9, 2025); Notice of Errata to Order No. 60 (June 9, 2025) (identifying Order No. 60 as an initial determination). The subject ID finds that the motion complies with Commission Rule 210.21(b)(1) (19 CFR 210.21(b)) and that no extraordinary circumstances prevent granting the motion. The ID also finds that termination of the investigation based on settlement would not be contrary to the public interest.

No petitions for review of the ID were filed.

The Commission has determined not to review the subject ID (Order No. 60). The investigation is terminated.

The Commission vote for this determination took place on June 20, 2025.

The authority for the Commission's determination is contained in section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1337), and in Part 210 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (19 CFR part 210).

By order of the Commission.

Issued: June 20, 2025.

**Lisa Barton,**

*Secretary to the Commission.*

[FR Doc. 2025-11658 Filed 6-24-25; 8:45 am]

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## INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation Nos. 701-TA-742-745 and 731-TA-1720-1723 (Final)]

### Hard Empty Capsules From Brazil, China, India, and Vietnam; Scheduling of the Final Phase of Countervailing Duty and Antidumping Duty Investigations

**AGENCY:** United States International Trade Commission.

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** The Commission hereby gives notice of the scheduling of the final phase of antidumping and countervailing duty investigation Nos. 701-TA-742-745 and 731-TA-1720-1723 (Final) pursuant to the Tariff Act of 1930 ("the Act") to determine whether an industry in the United States is materially injured or threatened with material injury, or the establishment of an industry in the United States is materially retarded, by reason of imports of hard empty capsules from Brazil, China, India, and Vietnam, provided for in subheadings 9602.00.10 and 9602.00.50 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States, preliminarily determined by the Department of Commerce ("Commerce") to be subsidized and sold at less-than-fair-value.

**DATES:** May 29, 2025.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Julie Duffy ((202) 708-2579), Office of Investigations, U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street SW, Washington, DC 20436. Hearing-impaired persons can obtain information on this matter by contacting the Commission's TDD terminal on 202-205-1810. Persons with mobility impairments who will need special assistance in gaining access to the Commission should contact the Office of the Secretary at 202-205-2000. General information concerning the Commission may also be obtained by accessing its internet server (<https://www.usitc.gov>). The public record for these investigations may be viewed on the Commission's electronic docket (EDIS) at <https://edis.usitc.gov>.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

**Scope.**—For purposes of these investigations, Commerce has defined the subject merchandise as "The merchandise subject to the scope of the investigation is hard empty capsules, which are comprised of two prefabricated, hollowed cylindrical sections (cap and body). The cap and body pieces each have one closed and rounded end and one open end, and are constructed with different or equal diameters at their open ends.

Hard empty capsules are unfilled cylindrical shells composed of at least 80 percent by weight of a water soluble polymer that is considered non-toxic and appropriate for human or animal consumption by the United States Pharmacopeia—National Formulary (USP–NF), Food Chemical Codex (FCC), or equivalent standards. The most common polymer materials in hard empty capsules are gelatin derived from animal collagen (including, but not limited to, pig, cow, or fish collagen),

hydroxypropyl methylcellulose (HPMC), and pullulan.

Hard empty capsules may also contain water and additives, such as opacifiers, colorants, processing aids, controlled release agents, plasticizers, and preservatives. Hard empty capsules may also be imprinted or otherwise decorated with markings.

Hard empty capsules are covered by the scope of the investigation regardless of polymer material, additives, transparency, opacity, color, imprinting, or other markings.

Hard empty capsules are also covered by the scope of the investigation regardless of their size, weight, length, diameter, thickness, and filling capacity.

Cap and body pieces of hard empty capsules are covered by the scope of the investigation regardless of whether they are imported together or separately, and regardless of whether they are imported in attached or detached form.

Hard empty capsules covered by the scope of the investigation are those that disintegrate in water within 2 hours under tests specified in Chapter 701 of the USP–NF, or equivalent disintegration tests.

Hard empty capsules are classifiable under subheadings 9602.00.1040 and 9602.00.5010 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS). In addition, hard empty capsules may be imported under HTSUS subheading 1905.90.9090; gelatin hard empty capsules may be imported under HTSUS subheading 3503.00.5510; HPMC hard empty capsules may be imported under HTSUS subheading 3923.90.0080; and pullulan hard empty capsules may be imported under HTSUS subheading 2106.90.9998. Although the HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the merchandise covered by the investigation is dispositive.

**Background.**—The final phase of these investigations is being scheduled pursuant to sections 705(b) and 731(b) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1671d(b) and 1673d(b)), as a result of affirmative preliminary determinations by Commerce that certain benefits which constitute subsidies within the meaning of § 703 of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1671b) are being provided to manufacturers, producers, or exporters in Brazil, China, India, and Vietnam of hard empty capsules, and that such products are being sold in the United States at less than fair value within the meaning of § 733 of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1673b). The investigations were requested in petitions filed on October 24, 2024, by Lonza Greenwood LLC, Greenwood, South Carolina.