

households and is designed to supplement the federal statistical system's traditional benchmark data products with a new data source that provides relevant and timely information based on a high-quality sample frame, data integration, and cooperative expertise.

Affected Public: Households.

Frequency: Households will be selected once to participate in a 20-minute survey.

Respondent's Obligation: Voluntary.

Legal Authority: Title 13, United States Code, Sections 8(b), 182 and 193.

This information collection request may be viewed at www.reginfo.gov. Follow the instructions to view the Department of Commerce collections currently under review by OMB.

Written comments and recommendations for the proposed information collection should be submitted within 30 days of the publication of this notice on the following website www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain. Find this particular information collection by selecting "Currently under 30-day Review—Open for Public Comments" or by using the search function and entering either the title of the collection or the OMB Control Number 0607–1029.

Sheleen Dumas,

Department PRA Clearance Officer, Office of the Under Secretary for Economic Affairs, Commerce Department.

[FR Doc. 2024–13668 Filed 6–20–24; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–07–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Foreign-Trade Zones Board

[B–34–2024]

Foreign-Trade Zone (FTZ) 29, Notification of Proposed Production Activity; Catalent Pharma Solutions, LLC (Catalent); (Nonsteroidal Antiandrogen Tablets); Winchester, Kentucky

Catalent submitted a notification of proposed production activity to the FTZ Board (the Board) for its facility in Winchester, Kentucky within FTZ 29. The notification conforming to the requirements of the Board's regulations (15 CFR 400.22) was received on June 11, 2024.

Pursuant to 15 CFR 400.14(b), FTZ production activity would be limited to the specific foreign-status material(s)/ component(s) and specific finished product(s) described in the submitted notification (summarized below) and subsequently authorized by the Board.

The benefits that may stem from conducting production activity under FTZ procedures are explained in the background section of the Board's website—accessible via www.trade.gov/ftz.

The proposed finished products include: nonsteroidal antiandrogen tablets (duty-free).

The proposed foreign-status materials/components include: apalutamide (active pharmaceutical ingredient) (duty rate of 6.5%).

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 July 31, 2024.

A copy of the notification will be available for public inspection in the "Online FTZ Information System" section of the Board's website.

For further information, contact Kolade Osho at Kolade.Osho@trade.gov.

Dated: June 14, 2024.

Elizabeth Whiteman,

Executive Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2024–13534 Filed 6–20–24; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of Industry and Security

In the Matter of: USGoBuy, LLC, 6804 NE 79th Ct., Building A, Portland, OR 97218, Respondent; Order Activating Suspended Portion of Civil Penalty and Activating Suspended Denial of Export Privileges Against USGoBuy, LLC

On June 17, 2021, then-Acting Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Export Enforcement, Kevin J. Kurland signed an order (the "June 17, 2021 Order") approving the terms of a settlement agreement (the "Settlement Agreement") between the Bureau of Industry and Security, U.S. Department of Commerce ("BIS"), and USGoBuy, LLC ("USGoBuy" or "the Company"). USGoBuy is a package forwarding company based in Portland, Oregon that offers a service that allows non-U.S.-based customers to purchase items online from U.S. retailers and have those items shipped to the Company's warehouse in Oregon. USGoBuy then consolidates various items ordered by its customers and re-packages the items for export from the United States. USGoBuy also offers a "BuyForMe" service in which it purchases U.S.-origin items on behalf of its customers, and then exports the items to a foreign addressee and address provided by the customer.

The Settlement Agreement and the June 17, 2021 Order relate to an enforcement action brought by BIS against USGoBuy for exporting riflescopes, items classified under Export Control Classification Number ("ECCN") 0A987.a, controlled for Crime Control reasons, to China and the United Arab Emirates, without seeking or obtaining the licenses required for these exports, in violation of the Export Administration Regulations (the "Regulations").¹

The Settlement Agreement and June 17, 2021 Order imposed on USGoBuy a civil penalty of \$20,000. USGoBuy was required to pay \$5,000 of this amount to the Department of Commerce by July 17, 2021. Payment of the remaining \$15,000 was suspended for a probationary period of three years from the date of the June 17, 2021 Order, after which it would be waived, provided that during this three-year probationary period, USGoBuy paid the \$5,000 non-suspended portion of the civil penalty, committed no other violation of the Regulations, and completed an independent, external audit (the "Export Compliance Audit" or "Audit").

The June 17, 2021 Order required that the Export Compliance Audit cover the 12-month period after the June 17, 2021 Order and be in substantial compliance with the Export Compliance Program sample audit module published by BIS. To the extent USGoBuy identified any violations of the Regulations through the Audit, the June 17, 2021 Order required USGoBuy to promptly provide supporting documentation related to the violations and a detailed plan of corrective actions to be taken.

In addition, the June 17, 2021 Order also imposed a three-year denial of USGoBuy's export privileges under the Regulations. This denial order was suspended pursuant to section 766.18(c) of the Regulations, subject to the same probationary conditions described above. According to the June 17, 2021 Order, if USGoBuy failed to make full and timely payment of the non-suspended penalty, did not complete the audit and submit the results as required by the Settlement Agreement, or if USGoBuy committed additional violations of the Regulations during the three-year probationary period, BIS could modify or revoke the suspended

¹ The Regulations are currently codified in the Code of Federal Regulations at 15 CFR parts 730–774 (2024). The violations at issue in the Settlement Agreement occurred in 2015. The Regulations governing those violations are found in the 2015 version of the Code of Regulations (15 CFR parts 730–774). The 2024 Regulations set forth the procedures that apply to this matter.

denial order and activate against USGoBuy a denial order including a denial period of up to three years.

BIS has brought to my attention that following the imposition of the June 17, 2021 Order, USGoBuy failed to implement corrective actions in response to the 2015 violations and committed additional violations of the Regulations during the probationary period in violation of the June 17, 2021 Order.² Moreover, even after identifying violations that occurred during the probationary period, USGoBuy failed to implement corrective actions to address those additional violations.

Specifically, through the Export Compliance Audit, the results of which USGoBuy submitted over 18 months after the June 17, 2021 Order, USGoBuy identified significant continued deficiencies in its export compliance program, including with respect to identifying items for which export authorization may be required and related recordkeeping requirements under the Regulations. The Company also identified through the Audit 176 instances in which the Company failed to submit Electronic Export Information as required by the Regulations and additional exports for which the Company failed to maintain adequate records as required by the Regulations. Despite identifying these continued deficiencies through the Audit, USGoBuy did not implement corresponding corrective actions to address the findings of its Audit as required by the June 17, 2021 Order. Most notably, the Company did not implement adequate enhancements designed to appropriately identify items in the packages it exports that may require export authorization from BIS and a corresponding process to either refrain from exporting such items or to seek appropriate authorization.

Separately, in November 2022, Homeland Security Investigations (“HSI”) intercepted a shipment of an item to USGoBuy on behalf of one of the Company’s customers. The item required authorization for export from the United States to China. After intercepting the shipment, HSI replaced the item with one that did not require authorization, and added conspicuous markings to the outside of the package indicating that authorization to export the package was required. HSI then allowed the package to continue in transit to USGoBuy. Despite the conspicuous export control markings on

the package, USGoBuy exported the package to China on the same day it received it without attempting to obtain authorization. This event illustrates that despite being subject to a suspended three-year denial order, USGoBuy did not have in place appropriate export clearance procedures to prevent an unauthorized export even where a package had explicit export control markings notifying USGoBuy that export authorization was required.

As a result of the conduct described above, USGoBuy has violated the probationary conditions relating to the suspension of the denial of their export privileges. In accordance with sections 766.17(c) and 766.18(c) of the Regulations, by letter dated May 15, 2024 (the “Notice Letter”), I provided USGoBuy with notice of my preliminary determination that the Company violated the probationary conditions of the June 17, 2021 Order and included a summary of the facts on which I based my preliminary determination, which are also outlined above. The Notice Letter provided the Company with an opportunity to respond and to show why I should not activate the \$15,000 suspended penalty amount, issue an active three-year denial order against them, or take both actions.

In response, USGoBuy submitted a written submission to me on May 30, 2024, which I fully considered. In the response, USGoBuy did not dispute any of the facts outlined above that form the basis of my determination that the Company violated the probationary conditions related to the suspended penalties in this matter. In addition, USGoBuy provided no explanation as to why it failed to implement adequate compliance controls after the June 17, 2021 Order or after the findings from the Audit. USGoBuy did outline in its response certain compliance enhancements that it implemented in May 2024, but these enhancements do not appear reasonably designed to address the Company’s past violations or to identify and prevent future potential misconduct. As a result, the Company’s response did not provide a sufficient showing as to why I should not activate the suspended penalties in this matter.

Based on the totality of circumstances here, I have determined within my discretion that it is appropriate to activate a denial order for a period of three years.

It is therefore ordered:

First, for a period of three years from the date of this Order, USGoBuy, LLC, with a last known address of 6804 NE 79th Ct., Building A, Portland, OR 97218, and when acting for or on its

behalf, its successors, assigns, representatives, agents, or employees (hereinafter collectively referred to as “Denied Persons”), may not, directly or indirectly, participate in any way in any transaction involving any commodity, software or technology (hereinafter collectively referred to as “item”) exported or to be exported from the United States that is subject to the Regulations, or in any other activity subject to the Regulations, including, but not limited to:

A. Applying for, obtaining, or using any license, license exception, or export control document;

B. Carrying on negotiations concerning, or ordering, buying, receiving, using, selling, delivering, storing, disposing of, forwarding, transporting, financing, or otherwise servicing in any way, any transaction involving any item exported or to be exported from the United States that is subject to the Regulations, or engaging in any other activity subject to the Regulations; or

C. Benefitting in any way from any transaction involving any item exported or to be exported from the United States that is subject to the Regulations, or in any other activity subject to the Regulations.

Second, that no person may, directly or indirectly, do any of the following:

A. Export or reexport to or on behalf of a Denied Person any item subject to the Regulations;

B. Take any action that facilitates the acquisition or attempted acquisition by a Denied Person of the ownership, possession, or control of any item subject to the Regulations that has been or will be exported from the United States, including financing or other support activities related to a transaction whereby a Denied Person acquires or attempts to acquire such ownership, possession or control;

C. Take any action to acquire from or to facilitate the acquisition or attempted acquisition from a Denied Person of any item subject to the Regulations that has been exported from the United States;

D. Obtain from a Denied Person in the United States any item subject to the Regulations with knowledge or reason to know that the item will be, or is intended to be, exported from the United States; or

E. Engage in any transaction to service any item subject to the Regulations that has been or will be exported from the United States and which is owned, possessed or controlled by a Denied Person, or service any item, of whatever origin, that is owned, possessed or controlled by a Denied Person if such service involves the use of any item

² USGoBuy also only paid the \$5,000 non-suspended portion of its monetary penalty on October 19, 2021—over 90 days after the date established in the June 17, 2021 Order.

subject to the Regulations that has been or will be exported from the United States. For purposes of this paragraph, servicing means installation, maintenance, repair, modification or testing.

Third, after notice and opportunity for comment as provided in section 766.23 of the Regulations, any person, firm, corporation, or business organization related to a Denied Person by ownership, control, position of responsibility, affiliation, or other connection in the conduct of trade or business may also be made subject to the provisions of this Order.

Fourth, any license issued pursuant to the Act or Regulations in which USGoBuy has an interest of the date of this Order is hereby revoked.

Fifth, this Order shall be served on USGoBuy, and shall be published in the **Federal Register**.

This Order is effective immediately.

Matthew S. Axelrod,
Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Export Enforcement.

[FR Doc. 2024–13508 Filed 6–20–24; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DT-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–549–853]

Notice of Extension of the Deadline for Determining the Adequacy of the Antidumping Duty Petition: Large Top Mount Combination Refrigerator-Freezers From Thailand

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

DATES: Applicable June 14, 2024.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Lilit Astvatsatrian, AD/CVD Operations, Office IX, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–6412.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Extension of Initiation of Investigation *The Petition*

On May 30, 2024, the U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) received an antidumping duty petition on imports of large top mount combination refrigerator-freezers (refrigerators) from Thailand, filed in proper form on behalf of Electrolux Consumer Products, Inc. (the

petitioner), a domestic producer of refrigerators.¹

Determination of Industry Support for the Petition

Section 732(b)(1) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), requires that a petition be filed by or on behalf of the domestic industry. To determine that the petition has been filed by or on behalf of the industry, section 732(c)(4)(A) of the Act requires that the domestic producers or workers who support the petition account for: (i) at least 25 percent of the total production of the domestic like product; and (ii) more than 50 percent of the production of the domestic like product produced by that portion of the industry expressing support for, or opposition to, the petition. Moreover, section 732(c)(4)(D) of the Act provides that, if the petition does not establish support of domestic producers or workers accounting for more than 50 percent of the total production of the domestic like product, Commerce shall: (i) poll the industry or rely on other information in order to determine if there is support for the petition, as required by subparagraph (A); or (ii) if there is a large number of producers, determine industry support using a statistically valid sampling method to poll the industry.

Extension of Time

Section 732(c)(1)(A) of the Act provides that within 20 days of the filing of an antidumping duty petition, Commerce will determine, *inter alia*, whether the petition has been filed by or on behalf of the U.S. industry producing the domestic like product. Section 732(c)(1)(B) of the Act provides that the deadline for the initiation determination, in exceptional circumstances, may be extended by 20 days in any case in which Commerce must “poll or otherwise determine support for the petition by the industry.” Because the Petition has not established that the domestic producers or workers accounting for more than 50 percent of total production support the Petition, in accordance with section 732(c)(4)(D) of the Act, Commerce has determined that it should poll the industry and extend the time period for determining whether to initiate the investigation in order to further examine the issue of industry support.

Commerce will need additional time to gather and analyze additional information regarding industry support.

¹ See Petitioner’s Letter, “Petition for the Imposition of Antidumping Duties,” dated May 30, 2024 (Petition).

Therefore, it is necessary to extend the deadline for determining the adequacy of the Petition for a period not to exceed 40 days from the filing of the Petition. As a result, in accordance with section 732(c)(1)(B) of the Act, Commerce’s initiation determination will now be due no later than July 9, 2024.

International Trade Commission Notification

Commerce will contact the U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC) and will make this extension notice available to the ITC.

Dated: June 14, 2024.

James Maeder,
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations.

[FR Doc. 2024–13593 Filed 6–20–24; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DS-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[C–570–123]

Certain Corrosion Inhibitors From the People’s Republic of China: Final Results of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review; 2022

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

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) determines that certain producers and exporters of certain corrosion inhibitors from the People’s Republic of China (China) received countervailable subsidies during the period of review (POR) January 1, 2022, through December 31, 2022.

DATES: Applicable June 21, 2024.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ted Pearson, AD/CVD Operations, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202)-482–2631.

Background

On April 3, 2024, Commerce published in the **Federal Register** the preliminary results of the 2022 administrative review of the countervailing duty order on corrosion inhibitors from China and invited comments from interested parties.¹ For

¹ See *Certain Corrosion Inhibitors from the People’s Republic of China: Preliminary Results of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review and Rescission of Review, in Part, 2022*, 89 FR 23001 (April 3, 2024) (*Preliminary Results*), and accompanying Preliminary Decision Memorandum (PDM).