Comment 3: Coal Tar Surrogate Value
Comment 4: Anthracite Coal Surrogate Value
Comment 5: Selection of Surrogate Financial Statements
Comment 6: Ocean Freight Surrogate Value
Comment 7: Hydrochloric Acid Surrogate Value
Comment 8: Carbonized Material Surrogate Value
Comment 9: Liquid Caustic Soda Surrogate Value
Comment 10: Steam Surrogate Value
Comment 11: Whether to Use the Most Comparable CONNUM When Calculating the Factors of Production for Carbon Activated's Uncooperative and Excluded Suppliers
VI. Recommendation

Appendix II

Companies Not Eligible for a Separate Rate and Treated as Part of the China-Wide Entity

1. AM Global Shipping Lines Co., Ltd.
2. Apex Maritime (Tianjin) Co., Ltd.
3. Beijing Kang Jie Kong International Cargo Agent Co Ltd.
4. Bengbu Modern Environmental Co., Ltd.
5. Brilliant Logistics Group Inc.
6. China Combi Works Oy Ltd
7. China International Freight Co., Ltd.
8. Cohesion Freight (HK) Ltd.
9. Datong Municipal Yunguang
10. De Well Container Shipping Corp.
11. Derun Charcoal Carbon Co., Ltd.
12. Endurance Cargo Management Co., Ltd.
13. Envitek (China) Ltd.
14. Excel Shipping Co., Ltd.
15. Fujian Xinsen Carbon Co., Ltd.
16. Fuzhou Yihuan Carbon Co., Ltd.
17. Fuzhou Yuemengfeng Trade Co., Ltd.
18. Gongyi City Bei Shan Kou Water Purification Materials Factory
19. Guangdong Hanyan Activated Carbon Manufacturing Co., Ltd.
20. Guangzhou Four E'S Scientific Co., Ltd.
21. Hangzhou Hengxing Activated Carbon
22. Henan Dailygreen Trading Co., Ltd.
23. Honour Lane Shipping Ltd.
24. Ingevity Corp.
25. Ingevity Performance Materials
26. Jiangsu Kejing Carbon Fiber Co., Ltd.
27. Jiangxi Yuanli Huaiyushan Active Carbon
28. Jilin Bright Future Chemicals Co.
29. King Freight International Corp.
30. M Chemical Company, Inc.
31. Meadwestvaco Trading (Shanghai)
32. Muk Chi Trade Co., Ltd.
33. Nanping Yuanli Active Carbon Co.
34. Pacific Star Express (China) Company Ltd.
35. Panalpina World Transport (Prc) Ltd.
36. Pingdingshan Green Forest Activated Carbon Factory
37. Pingdingshan Lvlin Activated Carbon Co., Ltd.
38. Pudong Prime International Logistics
39. Safround Logistics Co.
40. Seatrade International Transportation
41. Shanghai Caleb Industrial Co. Ltd.
42. Shanghai Express Global International
43. Shanghai Line Feng Int'l Transportation
44. Shanghai Pudong International Transportation
45. Shanghai Sunson Activated Carbon
46. Shanghai Xinjinhu Activated Carbon
47. Shanxi DMD Corp.
48. Shanxi Industry Technology Trading (ITT)
49. Shanxi Tianxi Purification Filter
50. Shenzhen Calux Purification
51. Shijiazhuang Tangju Trading Co.
52. Sinoacarbon International Trading Co., Ltd.
53. T.H.I. Group (Shanghai) Ltd.
54. Tancarb Activated Carbon Co.
55. The Ultimate Solid Logistics Ltd
56. Tianjin Maijin Industries Co., Ltd
57. Translink Shipping Inc.
58. Trans-Power International Logistics Co., Ltd.
59. Triple Eagle Container Line
60. U.S. United Logistics (Ningbo) Inc.
61. Yusen Logistics Co., Ltd.
62. Zhejiang Topc Chemical Industry
63. Zhengzhou Zhulin Activated Carbon

[FR Doc. 2021–03512 Filed 2–19–21; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[C–570–132]

Twist Ties From the People's Republic of China: Final Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination

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

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce (Commerce) determines that countervailable subsidies are being provided to producers and/or exporters of twist ties from the People's Republic of China (China).

DATES: Applicable February 22, 2021.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ajay Menon or Adam Simons, AD/CVD Operations, Office II, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–1993 or (202) 482–6172, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The petitioner in this investigation is Bedford Industries, Inc. In addition to the Government of China (GOC), the mandatory respondents in this investigation are Zhenjiang Hongda Commodity Co. Ltd. (Zhenjiang Hongda) and Zhenjiang Zhonglian I/E Co., Ltd. (Zhenjiang Zhonglian).

On December 1, 2020, Commerce published the *Preliminary Determination* and aligned this final countervailing duty (CVD) determination with the final antidumping duty (AD) determination, in accordance with section 705(a)(1) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), and 19 CFR 351.210(b)(4)(i).[1] A summary of the events that occurred since Commerce published the *Preliminary Determination,* as well as a full discussion of the issues raised by parties for this final determination, are discussed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum.[2] The Issues and Decision Memorandum is a public document and is on file electronically via Enforcement and Compliance's Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Centralized Electronic Service System (ACCESS). ACCESS is available to registered users at *http://access.trade.gov.* In addition, a complete version of the Issues and Decision Memorandum can be accessed directly at *http://enforcement.trade.gov/frn/index.html.* The signed and electronic versions of the Issues and Decision Memorandum are identical in content.

Period of Investigation

The period of investigation is January 1, 2019, through December 31, 2019.

Scope of the Investigation

The product covered by this investigation is twist ties from China. For a complete description of the scope of this investigation, *see* Appendix I.

Scope Comments

During the course of this and the concurrent AD investigation, Commerce received scope comments from interested parties. Commerce issued a Preliminary Scope Decision Memorandum to address these comments and invited parties to comment on this memorandum.[3] No interested party submitted comments on the Preliminary Scope Decision Memorandum. Therefore, for this final determination, the scope of this investigation remains unchanged from that published in the *Preliminary Determination.*

[1] *See Twist Ties From the People's Republic of China: Preliminary Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination and Alignment of Final Determination With Final Antidumping Duty Determination,* 85 FR 77167 (December 1, 2020) (*Preliminary Determination*), and accompanying Preliminary Decision Memorandum.

[2] *See* Memorandum, ''Issues and Decision Memorandum for the Final Determination in the Countervailing Duty Investigation of Twist Ties from the People's Republic of China,'' dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (Issues and Decision Memorandum).

[3] *See* Memorandum, ''Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Investigations of Twist Ties from the People's Republic of China: Scope Comments Decision Memorandum for the Preliminary Determinations,'' dated November 23, 2020 (Preliminary Scope Decision Memorandum).

Analysis of Subsidy Programs and Comments Received

The subsidy programs under investigation and the issues raised in the case and rebuttal briefs by parties in this investigation are discussed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum. A list of the issues that parties raised is attached to this notice as Appendix II.

Methodology

Commerce conducted this investigation in accordance with section 701 the Act. For each of the subsidy programs found countervailable, Commerce determines that there is a subsidy, *i.e.,* a financial contribution by an ''authority'' that gives rise to a benefit to the recipient, and that the subsidy is specific.[4] For a full description of the methodology underlying our final determination, *see* the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

In making this final determination, Commerce is relying on facts otherwise available, including adverse facts available (AFA), pursuant to sections 776(a) and (b) of the Act, due to respondents' lack of participation in this investigation. For a full discussion of our application of AFA, *see* the *Preliminary Determination.*[5]

Changes Since the Preliminary Determination

Based on our review and analysis of the comments received from parties, we made certain changes to Zhenjiang Hongda and Zhenjiang Zhonglian's subsidy rate calculations. For a discussion of these changes, *see* the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

All-Others Rate

As discussed in the *Preliminary Determination,* Commerce based the selection of the all-others rate on the countervailable subsidy rate established for the mandatory respondents in accordance with section 705(c)(5)(A)(ii) of the Act.[6] We made no changes to the selection of this rate for this final determination.

Final Determination

Commerce determines that the following estimated countervailable subsidy rates exist:

Company	Subsidy rate (percent)
Dongguan Guanqiao Industrial Co., Ltd	111.96
Foshan Shunde Ronggui Yingli Industrial Co., Ltd	111.96
Yiwu Kurui Handicraft Co. Ltd	111.96
Zhenjiang Hongda Commodity Co. Ltd	111.96
Zhenjiang Zhonglian VE Co., Ltd	111.96
All Others	111.96

Disclosure

Normally, Commerce discloses its calculations performed in connection with the final determination to interested parties within five days of its public announcement, or if there is no public announcement, within five days of the date of publication of this notice in accordance with 19 CFR 351.224(b). However, because Commerce applied total AFA rates in the calculation of the benefit for the non-responsive companies, and the applied AFA rates are based on rates calculated in prior proceedings, there are no calculations to disclose.

Continuation of Suspension of Liquidation

As a result of our *Preliminary Determination* and pursuant to sections 703(d)(1)(B) and (d)(2) of the Act, Commerce instructed U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to suspend liquidation of entries of subject merchandise, as described in the scope of the investigation section, entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after December 1, 2020, the date of publication of the *Preliminary Determination* in the **Federal Register**.

If the U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC) issues a final affirmative injury determination, we will issue a CVD order and require a cash deposit of estimated countervailing duties for such entries of subject merchandise in the amounts indicated above. If the ITC determines that material injury, or threat of material injury, does not exist, this proceeding will be terminated and all estimated duties deposited or securities posted as a result of the suspension of liquidation will be refunded or canceled.

ITC Notification

In accordance with section 705(d) of the Act, we will notify the ITC of our determination. Because the final determination in this proceeding is affirmative, in accordance with section 705(b) of the Act, the ITC will make its final determination as to whether the domestic industry in the United States is materially injured, or threatened with material injury, by reason of imports of twist ties from China no later than 45 days after our final determination. If the ITC determines that material injury or threat of material injury does not exist, the proceeding will be terminated and all cash deposits will be refunded. If the ITC determines that such injury does exist, Commerce will issue a CVD order directing CBP to assess, upon further instruction by Commerce, countervailing duties on all imports of the subject merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the effective date of the suspension of liquidation, as discussed above in the ''Continuation of Suspension of Liquidation'' section.

Notification Regarding Administrative Protective Order (APO)

In the event that the ITC issues a final negative injury determination, this notice will serve as the only reminder to parties subject to the APO of their responsibility concerning the destruction of proprietary information disclosed under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305(a)(3). Timely written notification of the return/destruction of APO materials or conversion to judicial protective order is hereby requested. Failure to comply with the regulations and terms of an APO is a violation which is subject to sanction.

Notification to Interested Parties

This determination is issued and published pursuant to sections 705(d) and 777(i) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.210(c).

Dated: February 16, 2021.

Christian Marsh,

Acting Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

Appendix I—Scope of the Investigation

The merchandise covered by this investigation consists of twist ties, which are thin, bendable ties for closing containers, such as bags, bundle items, or identifying objects. A twist tie in most circumstances is comprised of one or more metal wires encased in a covering material, which allows the tie to retain its shape and bind against itself. However, it is possible to make a twist tie with plastic and no metal wires. The metal wire that is generally used in a twist tie is stainless or galvanized steel and typically measures between the gauges of 19 (.0410′ diameter) and 31 (.0132′) (American Standard Wire Gauge). A twist tie usually has a width between .075′ and 1′ in the cross-machine direction (width of the tie—measurement perpendicular with the wire); a thickness between .015′ and .045′ over the wire; and a thickness between .002′ and .020′

[4] *See* sections 771(5)(B) and (D) of the Act regarding financial contribution; section 771(5)(E) of the Act regarding benefit; and section 771(5A) of the Act regarding specificity.

[5] *See* Preliminary Decision Memorandum at ''Use of Facts Otherwise Available and Adverse Inferences.''

[6] *See Preliminary Determination.*

in areas without wire. The scope includes an all-plastic twist tie containing a plastic core as well as a plastic covering (the wing) over the core, just like paper and/or plastic in a metal tie. An all-plastic twist tie (without metal wire) would be of the same measurements as a twist tie containing one or more metal wires. Twist ties are commonly available individually in pre-cut lengths (''singles''), wound in large spools to be cut later by machine or hand, or in perforated sheets of spooled or single twist ties that are later slit by machine or by hand (''gangs'').

The covering material of a twist tie may be paper (metallic or plain), or plastic, and can be dyed in a variety of colors with or without printing. A twist tie may have the same covering material on both sides or one side of paper and one side of plastic. When comprised of two sides of paper, the paper material is bound together with an adhesive or plastic. A twist tie may also have a tag or label attached to it or a pre-applied adhesive attached to it.

Excluded from the scope of the investigation are twist ties packaged with bags for sale together where the quantity of twist ties does not exceed twice the number of bags in each package. Also excluded are twists ties that constitute part of the packaging of the imported product, for example, merchandise anchored/secured to a backing with twist ties in the retail package or a bag of bread that is closed with a twist tie.

Twist ties are imported into the United States under Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) subheadings 8309.90.0000 and 5609.00.3000. Subject merchandise may also enter under HTSUS subheadings 3920.51.5000, 3923.90.0080, 3926.90.9990, 4811.59.6000, 4821.10.2000, 4821.10.4000, 4821.90.2000, 4821.90.4000, and 4823.90.8600. These HTSUS subheadings are provided for reference only. The written description of the scope of the investigation is dispositive.

Appendix II—List of Topics Discussed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum

I. Summary
II. Background
III. Use of Facts Otherwise Available and Adverse Inferences
IV. Analysis of Comments
Comment 1: Countervailability of Currency Exchanges Involving the Allegedly Undervalued Renminbi (RMB)
Comment 2: Export Buyer's Credit Program
Comment 3: Electricity for Less than Adequate Remuneration (LTAR)
Comment 4: The Subsidy Rate Assigned to Tianjin Kyoei Packaging Supplies Co., Ltd. (Kyoei)
V. Recommendation

[FR Doc. 2021–03514 Filed 2–19–21; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Minority Business Development Agency

Agency Information Collection Activities; Submission to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for Review and Approval; Comment Request; National Minority Business Awards

AGENCY: Minority Business Development Agency, Commerce.

ACTION: Notice of Information Collection, Regular submission.

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce, in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA), invites the general public and other Federal agencies to comment on proposed, and continuing information collections, which helps us assess the impact of our information collection requirements and minimize the public's reporting burden. The purpose of this notice is to allow for 60 days of public comment preceding submission of the collection to OMB. The National Minority Business Awards Program is a key element of Minority Enterprise Development Week and celebrates the outstanding achievements of minority entrepreneurs.

DATES: To ensure consideration, comments regarding this proposed information collection must be received on or before April 23, 2021.

ADDRESSES: Interested persons are invited to submit written comments to Minority Business Development Agency PRA Officer at *PRAcomments@doc.gov.* Please reference OMB Control Number 0640–0025 in the subject line of your comments. Do not submit Confidential Business Information or otherwise sensitive or protected information.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Requests for additional information or specific questions related to collection activities should be directed to Antavia Grimsley, Management Analyst, Minority Business Development Agency, Room 5063, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone (202)482–7458, or *AGrimsley1@mbda.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Abstract

The Minority Business Development Agency (MBDA) is the only federal agency created exclusively to foster the growth and global competitiveness of minority-owned businesses in the United States. For this purpose, a minority owned business must be owned or controlled by one of the following persons or group of persons: African American, American Indian, Alaska Native, Asian, Hispanic, Native Hawaiian, Pacific Islander, Asian Indian, and Hasidic Jew. MBDA provides management and technical assistance to large, medium, and small minority business enterprises through a network of business centers throughout the United States.

Since 1983, every president has issued a Presidential Proclamation designating one week as National Minority Enterprise Development (MED) Week. MBDA recognizes the role that minority entrepreneurs play in building the Nation's economy by honoring businesses that are making a significant contribution through the creation of jobs, products and services, in addition to supporting their local communities. The National Minority Business Awards Program is a key element of MED Week and celebrates the outstanding achievements of minority entrepreneurs. MBDA may make awards in the following categories: Minority Construction Firm of the Year, Minority Export Firm of the Year, Minority Manufacturing Firm of the Year, Minority E-Commerce Firm of the Year, Minority Emerging Technologies and Industries Firm of the Year, Minority Health Products and Services Firm of the Year, Minority Marketing and Communications Firm of the Year, Firm of the Year, Minority Veteran-Owned Firm of the Year, and Robert J. Brown Minority Business Enterprise of the Year. In addition, MBDA may recognize trailblazers and champions through the Access to Capital Award, Advocate of the Year Award, Distinguished Supplier Diversity Award, Abe Venable Legacy Award for Lifetime Achievement, and Ronald H. Brown Leadership Awards. All awards will be presented at a ceremony during National MED Week. Nominations for these awards are open to the public. MBDA must collect two types of information: (a) Information identifying the nominee and nominator, and (b) information explaining why the nominee should be given the award. The information will be used to determine those applicants best meeting the preannounced evaluation criterion. Use of a nomination form standardizes and limits the information collected as part of the nomination process. This makes the competition fair and eases the burden on applicants and reviewers. Participation in the National Minority Business Awards competition is voluntary and the awards are strictly honorary.