

Authority N1-311-95-001, Item 2; N1-311-01-008, Item 1; and N1-311-04-001, Item 1, FEMA stores all other grant records for six years and three months from the date of closeout (when closeout is the date FEMA closes the grant in its financial system) and final audit and appeals are resolved and then deleted.

The customer service assessment forms that have been filled out and returned by disaster assistance applicants are temporary records that are destroyed upon transmission of the final report, per NARA Authority N1-311-00-001, Item 1.

The statistical and analytical reports resulting from these assessments are temporary records that are retired three years after the final report cutoff and destroyed 20 years after the report cutoff per NARA Authority N1-311-00-001, Item 2. The assessment results database are temporary records that are destroyed when no longer needed for analysis purposes, per NARA Authority N1-311-00-001, Item 3.

**ADMINISTRATIVE, TECHNICAL, AND PHYSICAL SAFEGUARDS:**

DHS/FEMA safeguards records in this system in accordance with applicable rules and policies, including all applicable DHS automated systems security and access policies. DHS/FEMA imposes strict controls to minimize the risk of compromising the information that is being stored. DHS/FEMA limits access to the computer system containing the records in this system to those individuals who have a need-to-know the information for the performance of their official duties and who have appropriate clearances or permissions.

**RECORD ACCESS PROCEDURES:**

Individuals seeking access to and notification of any record contained in this system of records, or seeking to contest its content, may submit a request in writing to the Chief Privacy Officer and FEMA's Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) Officer whose contact information can be found at <https://www.dhs.gov/foia-contact-information>. If an individual believes more than one component maintains Privacy Act records concerning him or her, the individual may submit the request to the Chief Privacy Officer and Chief Freedom of Information Act Officer, Department of Homeland Security, Washington, DC 20528-0655, or electronically at <https://www.dhs.gov/dhs-foia-privacy-act-request-submission-form>. Even if neither the Privacy Act nor the Judicial Redress Act provide a right of access, certain

records about you may be available under the Freedom of Information Act.

When an individual is seeking records about himself or herself from this system of records or any other Departmental system of records, the individual's request must conform with the Privacy Act regulations set forth in 6 CFR part 5. The individual must first verify his/her identity, meaning that the individual must provide his/her full name, current address, and date and place of birth. The individual must sign the request, and the individual's signature must either be notarized or submitted under 28 U.S.C. 1746, a law that permits statements to be made under penalty of perjury as a substitute for notarization. An individual may obtain more information about this process at <http://www.dhs.gov/foia>. In addition, the individual should:

- Explain why he or she believes the Department would have information being requested;
- Identify which component(s) of the Department he or she believes may have the information;
- Specify when the individual believes the records would have been created; and
- Provide any other information that will help the FOIA staff determine which DHS component agency may have responsive records.

If the request is seeking records pertaining to another living individual, the request must include an authorization from the individual whose record is being requested, authorizing the release to the requester.

Without the above information, the component(s) may not be able to conduct an effective search, and the individual's request may be denied due to lack of specificity or lack of compliance with applicable regulations.

**CONTESTING RECORD PROCEDURES:**

For records covered by the Privacy Act or covered Judicial Redress Act records, individuals may make a request for amendment or correction of a record of the Department about the individual by writing directly to the Department component that maintains the record, unless the record is not subject to amendment or correction. The request should identify each particular record in question, state the amendment or correction desired, and state why the individual believes that the record is not accurate, relevant, timely, or complete. The individual may submit any documentation that would be helpful. If the individual believes that the same record is in more than one system of records, the request should state that and be addressed to each component

that maintains a system of records containing the record.

**NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES:**

See "Record Access Procedures" above.

**EXEMPTIONS PROMULGATED FOR THE SYSTEM:**

None.

**HISTORY:**

80 FR 13404 (March 13, 2015); and FR 39705 (August 7, 2009).

\* \* \* \* \*

**Lynn P. Dupree,**

*Chief Privacy Officer, Department of Homeland Security.*

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**BILLING CODE 4410-10-P**

**INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION**

**[Investigation Nos. 701-TA-670 and 731-TA-1570 (Final)]**

**Freight Rail Coupler Systems and Components From China**

**Determinations**

On the basis of the record <sup>1</sup> developed in the subject investigations, the United States International Trade Commission ("Commission") determines, pursuant to the Tariff Act of 1930 ("the Act"), that an industry in the United States is not materially injured or threatened with material injury by reason of imports of freight rail coupler systems and components from China, provided for in subheading 8607.30.10 <sup>2</sup> of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States, that have been found by the U.S. Department of Commerce ("Commerce") to be sold in the United States at less than fair value ("LTFV"), and to be subsidized by the government of China.<sup>3</sup>

**Background**

The Commission instituted these investigations effective September 29, 2021, following receipt of petitions filed with the Commission and Commerce by the Coalition of Freight Coupler Producers consisting of McConway & Torley LLC ("M&T"), Pittsburgh, PA,

<sup>1</sup> The record is defined in § 207.2(f) of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (19 CFR 207.2(f)).

<sup>2</sup> Unfinished subject merchandise may also be imported under subheading 7326.90.86. Subject merchandise attached to finished rail cars may also be imported under subheadings 8606.10.00, 8606.30.00, 8606.91.00, 8606.92.00, 8606.99.01 or under subheading 9803.00.50 if imported as an Instrument of International Traffic.

<sup>3</sup> 87 FR 30869 (May 20, 2022) and 87 FR 32121 (May 27, 2022).

and the United Steel, Paper and Forestry, Rubber, Manufacturing, Energy, Allied Industrial and Service Workers International Union, AFLCIO, CLC (“USW”).<sup>4</sup> The final phase of the investigations was scheduled by the Commission following notification of preliminary determinations by Commerce that imports of freight rail coupler systems and components from China were subsidized within the meaning of section 703(b) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1671b(b)) and sold at LTFV within the meaning of 733(b) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1673b(b)). Notice of the scheduling of the final phase of the Commission’s investigations and of a public hearing to be held in connection therewith was given by posting copies of the notice in the Office of the Secretary, U.S. International Trade Commission, Washington, DC, and by publishing the notice in the **Federal Register** on March 8, 2022 (87 FR 14037). The Commission conducted its hearing on May 12, 2022. All persons who requested the opportunity were permitted to participate.

The Commission made these determinations pursuant to §§ 705(b) and 735(b) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1671d(b) and 19 U.S.C. 1673d(b)). It completed and filed its determinations in these investigations on July 5, 2022. The views of the Commission are contained in USITC Publication 5331 (July 2022), entitled *Freight Rail Coupler Systems and Components from China: Investigation Nos. 701–TA–670 and 731–TA–1570 (Final)*.

By order of the Commission.

Issued: July 5, 2022.

**William Bishop,**

*Supervisory Hearing and Information Officer.*

[FR Doc. 2022–14639 Filed 7–8–22; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 7020–02–P**

## INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation No. 337–TA–1005 (Rescission)]

### Certain L-Tryptophan, L-Tryptophan Products, and Their Methods of Production; Notice of Commission Determination To Institute a Rescission Proceeding; Rescission of the Remedial Orders; Termination of Rescission Proceeding

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

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** Notice is hereby given that the U.S. International Trade Commission has determined to institute a rescission proceeding and to grant a joint petition to rescind the limited exclusion order (“LEO”) and cease and desist order (“CDO”) (collectively, “the remedial orders”) issued in the underlying investigation. The rescission proceeding is terminated.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Houda Morad, Office of the General Counsel, U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street SW, Washington, DC 20436, telephone (202) 708–4716. 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 14, 2016, based on a complaint filed by complainants Ajinomoto Co., Inc. of Tokyo, Japan and Ajinomoto Heartland Inc. of Chicago, Illinois (collectively, “Ajinomoto”). See 81 FR 38735–36 (June 14, 2016). The complaint, as supplemented, alleged violations of section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1337) (“section 337”), based upon the importation into the United States, the sale for importation, and the sale within the United States after importation of certain L-tryptophan, L-tryptophan products, and their methods of production by reason of infringement of certain claims of U.S. Patent No. 7,666,655 (“the ‘655 patent’”) and U.S. Patent No. 6,180,373 (“the ‘373 patent’”). See *id.* The notice of investigation named CJ CheilJedang Corp. of Seoul, Republic of Korea, CJ America, Inc. of Downers Grove, Illinois, and PT CheilJedang Indonesia of Jakarta, Indonesia (collectively, “CJ”) as respondents in this investigation. See *id.* The Office of Unfair Import Investigations was not a party to the investigation.

On December 18, 2017, the Commission issued a final determination finding a violation of section 337 with respect to certain tryptophan-producing bacteria strains (“the later strains”), but no violation of

section 337 with respect to other strains (“the earlier strains”). The Commission issued the remedial orders, *i.e.*, an LEO against the infringing articles and a CDO against CJ America.

On February 16, 2018, Ajinomoto filed an appeal with the United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit (“Federal Circuit”) from the Commission’s final determination finding no violation of section 337 with respect to the earlier strains. On February 27, 2018, CJ also filed an appeal with the Federal Circuit from the Commission’s final determination finding a violation of section 337 with respect to the later strains.

On May 25, 2018, CJ filed a motion for partial dismissal of the appeal with respect to the ‘373 patent based on expiration of that patent. On June 27, 2018, the Federal Circuit issued an order dismissing the appeal with respect to the ‘373 patent. On August 6, 2019, the Federal Circuit affirmed the Commission’s final determination with respect to the remaining ‘655 patent.

On June 3, 2022, Ajinomoto and CJ filed a joint petition to rescind the remedial orders based on settlement. The petition includes a confidential and public version of the settlement agreement and indicates that there are no other agreements, written or oral, express or implied between the parties concerning the subject matter of the investigation. No response to the petition was filed.

Having reviewed the petition and the settlement agreement between Ajinomoto and CJ provided therewith, the Commission finds that the conditions which led to the issuance of the remedial orders no longer exist, and therefore, granting the joint petition to rescind is warranted under section 337(k) (19 U.S.C. 1337(k)). The Commission also finds that the requirements of Commission Rule 210.76(a) (19 CFR 210.76(a)) are satisfied. Accordingly, the Commission has determined to institute a rescission proceeding and to grant the joint petition to rescind the remedial orders. The rescission proceeding is terminated.

The Commission vote for this determination took place on July 5, 2022.

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.

<sup>4</sup> Initially, Petitioner was M&T and another domestic producer. However, the other domestic producer withdrew, and USW was added to the petitions.