

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**Bureau of Industry and Security****Fiber Materials, Inc., 5 Morin Street, Biddeford, ME 04005, Respondent; Order Waiving Remainder of Denial Order Period**

On March 12, 2007, BIS issued an order denying the export privileges of Fiber Materials, Inc. (“FMI”), of Biddeford, Maine, until November 18, 2015, pursuant to Section 11(h) of the Export Administration Act of 1979, as amended (“Act”), and Section 766.25 of the Export Administration Regulations (“Regulations”), based on FMI’s criminal conviction for violating the Act by knowingly exporting and causing to be exported from the United States to India a component, accessory and controls for a hot isostatic press without having obtained the required export license from BIS.¹ The March 12, 2007 Order provided a standard denial of export privileges that prohibited FMI from participating in any way in any transaction involving the export from the United States of any item subject to the Regulations or in any other activity subject to the Regulations.

Subsequent to the issuance of the March 12, 2007 Order, ownership and management control of FMI changed. Ultimately, by letter dated February 10, 2014, GrafTech International Ltd. (“GrafTech”) submitted a request on behalf of FMI, GrafTech’s wholly-owned subsidiary, seeking to terminate the denial order. The request seeks relief on various grounds, including due to a strong compliance program that has been put into place and updated by FMI/GrafTech. BIS has reviewed the compliance program, including through an Office of Export Enforcement site visit at FMI. Upon consideration of the compliance program and the totality of the circumstances found here,

It is therefore ordered:

1. That the remainder of the denial order period imposed on Fiber Materials, Inc., 5 Morin Street,

Biddeford, ME 04005, its successors or assigns, and, when acting for or on behalf of FMI, its officers, representatives, agents or employees, under the March 12, 2007 Order is hereby waived upon the effective date of this Order; and

2. That this Order shall be effective upon publication in the **Federal Register**.

Issued this 19th day of December, 2014.

Karen Nies-Vogel,

Director, Office of Exporter Services.

[FR Doc. 2014–30301 Filed 12–29–14; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**International Trade Administration**

[A–421–811]

Purified Carboxymethylcellulose From the Netherlands: Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2012–2013

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

SUMMARY: On August 21, 2014, the Department of Commerce (the Department) published the preliminary results of the administrative review of the antidumping duty (AD) order on purified carboxymethylcellulose (CMC) from the Netherlands.¹ We invited interested parties to comment on the *Preliminary Results*. We received no comments or requests for a hearing. Therefore, for the final results, we continue to find that sales of subject merchandise by Akzo Nobel Functional Chemicals, B.V. (Akzo Nobel) were not made at less than normal value during the period of review (POR).

DATES: *Effective Date:* December 30, 2014.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ericka Ukrow or Angelica Mendoza, AD/CVD Operations, Office VI, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–0405, and (202) 482–3019, respectively.

Background

On August 21, 2014, the Department published the *Preliminary Results*. The POR is July 1, 2012 through June 30,

2013. We invited interested parties to comment on the *Preliminary Results*. We received no comments or requests for a hearing. The Department conducted this administrative review in accordance with section 751(a)(2) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act).

Scope of the Order

The product covered by the order is all purified CMC, sometimes also referred to as purified sodium CMC, polyanionic cellulose, or cellulose gum, which is a white to off-white, non-toxic, odorless, biodegradable powder, comprising sodium CMC that has been refined and purified to a minimum assay of 90 percent. Purified CMC does not include unpurified or crude CMC, CMC Fluidized Polymer Suspensions, and CMC that is cross-linked through heat treatment. Purified CMC is CMC that has undergone one or more purification operations, which, at a minimum, reduce the remaining salt and other by-product portion of the product to less than ten percent.

The merchandise subject to the order is currently classified in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States at subheading 3912.31.00. This tariff classification is provided for convenience and Customs purposes; however, the written description of the scope of the order is dispositive.

Final Results of Review

As noted above, the Department received no comments concerning the *Preliminary Results* on the record of this segment of the proceeding. As there are no changes from, or comments upon, the *Preliminary Results*, the Department finds that there is no reason to modify its analysis. Thus, we continue to find that sales of subject merchandise by Akzo Nobel were not made at less than normal value during the POR. Accordingly, no decision memorandum accompanies this **Federal Register** notice. For further details of the issues addressed in this proceeding, see the *Preliminary Results* and the accompanying Preliminary Decision Memorandum.² The final weighted-average dumping margin for the period July 1, 2012, through June 30, 2013 for Akzo Nobel is as follows:

² See “Decision Memorandum for Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative: Purified Carboxymethylcellulose from the Netherlands,” from Christian Marsh, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations, to Ronald K. Lorentzen, Acting Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance, dated August 14, 2014 (Preliminary Decision Memorandum), which can be accessed directly at <http://enforcement.trade.gov/frn/>.

¹ The Regulations are currently codified in the Code of Federal Regulations at 15 CFR parts 730–774 (2014). The underlying criminal conduct occurred in April 1988, for which FMI was tried criminally in 1995, and for which ultimately a judgment of conviction issued against FMI following its sentencing on November 18, 2005. See March 12, 2007 Order; *U.S. v. Lachman*, 521 F.3d 12 (1st Cir. 2008). Since August 21, 2001, the Act (50 U.S.C. app. §§ 2401–2420 (2000)) has been in lapse and the President, through Executive Order 13222 of August 17, 2001 (3 CFR, 2001 Comp. 783 (2002)), which has been extended by successive Presidential Notices, the most recent being that of August 7, 2014 (79 FR 46959 (Aug. 11, 2014)), has continued the Regulations in effect under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701, *et seq.*) (2006 & Supp. IV 2010).

¹ See *Purified Carboxymethylcellulose From the Netherlands: Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2012–2013*, 79 FR 49494 (August 21, 2014) (*Preliminary Results*).