

burden estimates; ways to enhance the quality, utility and clarity of the information collection; and ways to minimize the information collection burdens on respondents, such as use of automated means of collections of the information, to the addresses listed under **ADDRESSES**. Please refer to the appropriate OMB control number in all correspondence.

Before including your address, phone number, email address, or other personal identifying information in your comment, you should be aware that your entire comment—including your personal identifying information—may be made publicly available at any time. While you can ask us in your comment to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

Dated: March 27, 2017.

John A. Trelease,

Acting Chief, Division of Regulatory Support.

[FR Doc. 2017-07061 Filed 4-7-17; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-05-P

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation No. 731-TA-696 (Fourth Review)]

Pure Magnesium From China

Determination

On the basis of the record¹ developed in the subject five-year review, the United States International Trade Commission (“Commission”) determines, pursuant to the Tariff Act of 1930 (“the Act”), that revocation of the antidumping duty order on pure magnesium from China would likely to lead continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time.

Background

The Commission, pursuant to section 751(c) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1675(c)), instituted this review on October 3, 2016 (81 FR 67697) and determined on January 6, 2017, that it would conduct an expedited review (82 FR 9596, February 7, 2017).

The Commission made this determination pursuant to section 751(c) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1675(c)). It completed and filed its determination in this review on March 29, 2017. The views of the Commission are contained

¹ The record is defined in sec. 207.2(f) of the Commission’s Rules of Practice and Procedure (19 CFR 207.2(f)).

in USITC Publication 4678 (March 2017), entitled *Pure magnesium from China: Investigation No. 731-TA-696 (Fourth Review)*.

By order of the Commission.

Issued: April 5, 2017.

Lisa R. Barton,

Secretary to the Commission.

[FR Doc. 2017-07119 Filed 4-7-17; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020-02-P

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation No. 731-TA-1313 (Final)]

1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane (R-134a) From China

Determination

On the basis of the record¹ developed in the subject investigation, 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 materially injured by reason of imports of 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane (“R-134a”) from China, provided for in subheading 2903.39.20 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States, that have been found by the Department of Commerce (“Commerce”) to be sold in the United States at less than fair value (“LTFV”).²

Background

The Commission, pursuant to section 735(b) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1673d(b)), instituted this investigation effective March 3, 2016, following receipt of a petition filed with the Commission and Commerce by the American HFC Coalition and its individual members (Amtrol, Inc., West Warwick, Rhode Island; Arkema, Inc., King of Prussia, Pennsylvania; The Chemours Company FC LLC, Wilmington, Delaware; Honeywell International Inc., Morristown, New Jersey; Hudson Technologies, Pearl River, New York; Mexichem Fluor Inc., St. Gabriel, Louisiana; and Worthington Industries, Inc., Columbus, Ohio) and District Lodge 154 of the International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers. The Commission scheduled the final phase of the investigation following notification of a preliminary determination by

¹ The record is defined in sec. 207.2(f) of the Commission’s Rules of Practice and Procedure (19 CFR 207.2(f)).

² The Commission also finds that imports subject to Commerce’s affirmative critical circumstances determination are not likely to undermine seriously the remedial effect of the antidumping duty order on China.

Commerce that imports of R-134a from China were being sold at LTFV within the meaning of section 733(b) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1673b(b)). Notice of the scheduling of the final phase of the Commission’s investigation 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** of November 7, 2016 (81 FR 78186). The hearing was held in Washington, DC, on February 23, 2017, and all persons who requested the opportunity were permitted to appear in person or by counsel.

The Commission made this determination pursuant to section 735(b) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1673d(b)). It completed and filed its determination in this investigation on April 5, 2017. The views of the Commission are contained in USITC Publication 4679 (April 2017), entitled *1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane (R-134a) from China: Investigation No. 731-TA-1313 (Final)*.

By order of the Commission.

Issued: April 5, 2017.

Lisa R. Barton,

Secretary to the Commission.

[FR Doc. 2017-07120 Filed 4-7-17; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020-02-P

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Antitrust Division

Notice Pursuant to the National Cooperative Research and Production Act of 1993—UHD Alliance, Inc.

Notice is hereby given that, on March 9, 2017, pursuant to Section 6(a) of the National Cooperative Research and Production Act of 1993, 15 U.S.C. 4301 *et seq.* (“the Act”), UHD Alliance, Inc. (“UHD Alliance”) filed written notifications simultaneously with the Attorney General and the Federal Trade Commission disclosing changes in its membership. The notifications were filed for the purpose of extending the Act’s provisions limiting the recovery of antitrust plaintiffs to actual damages under specified circumstances. Specifically, Qualcomm Incorporated, San Diego, CA; HDAnywhere Ltd., Malvern, UNITED KINGDOM; and CerebrEX, Inc., Yodogawa, Osaka, JAPAN, have been added as parties to this venture.

Also, Rogers Communications, Toronto, Ontario, CANADA, has withdrawn as a party to this venture.

No other changes have been made in either the membership or planned

activity of the group research project. Membership in this group research project remains open, and UHD Alliance intends to file additional written notifications disclosing all changes in membership.

On June 17, 2015, UHD Alliance filed its original notification pursuant to Section 6(a) of the Act. The Department of Justice published a notice in the **Federal Register** pursuant to Section 6(b) of the Act on July 17, 2015 (80 FR 42537).

The last notification was filed with the Department on December 22, 2016. A notice was published in the **Federal Register** pursuant to Section 6(b) of the Act on January 17, 2017 (82 FR 4923).

Patricia A. Brink,

Director of Civil Enforcement, Antitrust Division.

[FR Doc. 2017-07094 Filed 4-7-17; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Antitrust Division

Notice Pursuant to the National Cooperative Research and Production Act of 1993—Halon Alternatives Research Corporation, Inc.

Notice is hereby given that, on March 9, 2017, pursuant to Section 6(a) of the National Cooperative Research and Production Act of 1993, 15 U.S.C. 4301 *et seq.* (“the Act”), Halon Alternatives Research Corporation, Inc. (“HARC”) has filed written notifications simultaneously with the Attorney General and the Federal Trade Commission disclosing changes in its membership. The notifications were filed for the purpose of extending the Act’s provisions limiting the recovery of antitrust plaintiffs to actual damages under specified circumstances. Specifically, Alyeska Pipeline Service Company, Anchorage, AK; Gielle Industries, Altamura, ITALY; and Hilcorp Energy Company, Houston, TX, have been added as parties to this venture.

Also, N2 Towers, Belleville, Ontario, CANADA, has withdrawn as a party to this venture.

No other changes have been made in either the membership or planned activity of the group research project. Membership in this group research project remains open, and HARC intends to file additional written notifications disclosing all changes in membership.

On February 7, 1990, HARC filed its original notification pursuant to Section 6(a) of the Act. The Department of

Justice published a notice in the **Federal Register** pursuant to Section 6(b) of the Act on March 7, 1990 (55 FR 8204).

The last notification was filed with the Department on March 2, 2015. A notice was published in the **Federal Register** pursuant to Section 6(b) of the Act on April 30, 2015 (80 FR 24278).

Patricia A. Brink,

Director of Civil Enforcement, Antitrust Division.

[FR Doc. 2017-07092 Filed 4-7-17; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE P

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Antitrust Division

United States v. Smiths Group plc, et al.; Proposed Final Judgment and Competitive Impact Statement

Notice is hereby given pursuant to the Antitrust Procedures and Penalties Act, 15 U.S.C. 16(b)–(h), that a proposed Final Judgment, Hold Separate Stipulation and Order, and Competitive Impact Statement have been filed with the United States District Court for the District of Columbia in *United States of America v. Smiths Group plc, et al.*, Civil Action No. 1:17-cv-00580. On March 30, 2017, the United States filed a Complaint alleging that Smiths Group plc’s (“Smiths”) proposed acquisition of Morpho Detection, LLC and Morpho Detection International, LLC (“Morpho”) from Safran S.A. would violate Section 7 of the Clayton Act, 15 U.S.C. 18. The proposed Final Judgment, filed at the same time as the Complaint, requires Smiths to divest Morpho’s global explosive trace detection business.

Copies of the Complaint, proposed Final Judgment, and Competitive Impact Statement are available for inspection on the Antitrust Division’s Web site at <http://www.justice.gov/atr> and at the Office of the Clerk of the United States District Court for the District of Columbia. Copies of these materials may be obtained from the Antitrust Division upon request and payment of the copying fee set by Department of Justice regulations.

Public comment is invited within 60 days of the date of this notice. Such comments, including the name of the submitter, and responses thereto, will be posted on the Antitrust Division’s Web site, filed with the Court, and, under certain circumstances, published in the **Federal Register**. Comments should be directed to Maribeth Petrizzi, Chief, Litigation II Section, Antitrust Division, Department of Justice, 450 Fifth Street

NW., Suite 8700, Washington, DC 20530 (telephone: 202-307-0924).

Patricia A. Brink,

Director of Civil Enforcement.

United States District Court For the District of Columbia

United States of America, U.S. Department of Justice, Antitrust Division, 450 Fifth Street NW., Suite 8700, Washington, DC 20530, Plaintiff, v. Smiths Group PLC, 4th Floor, 11-12 St. James Square, London, SW1Y 4LB, United Kingdom, SAFRAN S.A., 2, boulevard du General-Martial-Valin, Paris Cedex 15, 75724, France, Morpho Detection, LLC, 7151 Gateway Boulevard, Newark, CA 94560, and Morpho Detection International, LLC, 2201 W. Royal Lane, Suite 150, Irving, Texas 75063, Defendants.

Case No.: 17-cv-00580

Judge: Rosemary M. Collyer

FILED: 03/30/2017

COMPLAINT

The United States of America (“United States”), acting under the direction of the Attorney General of the United States, brings this civil antitrust action to enjoin the proposed acquisition of the global explosive detection business of Morpho Detection, LLC and Morpho Detection International, LLC (collectively “Morpho”) from Safran S.A. by Smiths Group plc (“Smiths”) and to obtain other equitable relief. The United States alleges as follows:

I. NATURE OF THE ACTION

1. Smiths proposes to acquire Morpho, a California-based wholly owned subsidiary of Safran S.A. Smiths and Morpho are two of the three leading providers of desktop explosive trace detection (“ETD”) devices and related services in the United States. ETD devices are used to detect trace amounts of explosives or narcotics on persons or objects in airports and other high-risk critical infrastructure sites.

2. Smiths’ acquisition of Morpho would eliminate competition between Smiths and Morpho for desktop ETD devices sold for passenger air travel or air cargo transport in the United States. The competition between Smiths and Morpho in the development, engineering, production, distribution, sales, and servicing of desktop ETD devices in the United States has benefitted customers. Smiths and Morpho compete directly on price, innovation, and quality of service. The proposed acquisition would give Smiths the ability and the incentive to raise prices or decrease the quality of service for desktop ETD devices sold for passenger air travel or air cargo transport to customers. The elimination of Morpho, an aggressive bidder and