

Response: E3A does not provide DHS with access to a respondent's personal information. E3A does not currently decrypt respondent information or scan data at rest on Census Bureau information systems. Moreover, the Act limits the use of any information collected, stating that the DHS may use information obtained through activities authorized under this section "only to protect information and information systems from cybersecurity risks." (6 U.S.C. 151(c)(3)).

EINSTEIN also provides greater protection for the Census Bureau's information and information systems than would otherwise exist. EINSTEIN enables DHS to detect cyber threat indicators traveling or transiting to or from one agency's information system, and to share those indicators with other agencies, thereby making all agencies' information systems more secure. The necessity of providing DHS limited access to such information—information which DHS can only use for cybersecurity purposes—is not only required by the Federal Cybersecurity Enhancement Act, but has a net positive impact of the security of information respondents provide to the Census Bureau.

3. The ADC is concerned that "there is a lack of safeguards in place on who has access to information through EINSTEIN."

Response: In addition to the safeguards contained in the Act, the Census Bureau works with DHS to protect information DHS may access through EINSTEIN. These additional safeguards cover the collection, retention, use, and disclosure of information. The safeguards also include notification and reporting requirements in the unlikely event that any unauthorized access, use, or dissemination of any Census Bureau information would occur.

To reiterate, the information at issue is not a respondent's personal information, rather, it is cyber threat information. E3A does not provide DHS with access to a respondent's personal information. E3A does not currently decrypt respondent information or scan data at rest on Census Bureau information systems.

4. The ADC is concerned that the revised confidentiality pledge "raises flags on improper use of such information."

Response: The Act limits DHS's use of information collected pursuant to the Act to the protection of "information and information systems from cybersecurity risks." To be clear, DHS's use of the information for any other purpose would be unlawful.

5. The AAJC suggests that the protections contained in Title 13 and the Confidential Information Protection and Statistical Efficiency Act (CIPSEA), both of which limit the use and disclosure of information collected, should control the information at issue.

Response: Pursuant to the Act, each agency must "apply and continue to utilize the capabilities to all information traveling between an agency information system and any information system other than an agency information system." Congress authorized that, notwithstanding the protections previously afforded to information by other laws, such as Title 13, for the purpose of protecting agency information systems from cyber attacks, DHS may access information transiting and traveling to or from an agency information system. Census Bureau employees remain subject to the penalties contained in Title 13, including a federal prison sentence of up to five years and a fine of up to \$250,000, or both.

6. The AAJC suggests that either the Census Bureau employees "perform Einstein 3A functions for Census Bureau internet traffic" or that "DHS employees monitoring Census Bureau internet traffic under Einstein 3A take the current Title 13 confidentiality pledge."

Response: The Act provides DHS access to network traffic transiting or traveling to or from the Census Bureau's information systems, notwithstanding the protections previously afforded to information by other laws, such as Title 13. The Act also requires each agency to "apply and continue to utilize the capabilities to all information traveling between an agency information system and any information system other than an agency information system."

In addition to the safeguards contained in the Act, the Census Bureau works with DHS to safeguard respondent information. These additional safeguards cover the collection, retention, use, and disclosure of information. The safeguards also include notification and reporting requirements that would apply in the unlikely event that any unauthorized access, use, or dissemination of any Census Bureau information would occur.

III. Data

Agency: U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Commerce.

Title: Revision of the Confidentiality Pledge under Title 13 United States Code, Section 9.

OMB Control Number: 0607-0993.

Form Number(s): None.

Affected Public: All survey respondents to Census Bureau data collections.

Legal Authority: 44 U.S.C. 3506(e) and 13 U.S.C. Section 9.

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

IV. Request for Comments

Comments are invited on the necessity and efficacy of the Census Bureau's revised confidentiality pledge above. Comments submitted in response to this notice will become a matter of public record. Comments should be sent within 30 days of publication of this notice to OIRA_Submission@omb.eop.gov or fax to (202) 395-5806.

Sheleen Dumas,

Departmental PRA Lead, Office of the Chief Information Officer.

[FR Doc. 2017-14110 Filed 7-6-17; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Foreign-Trade Zones Board

[B-46-2017]

Foreign-Trade Zone (FTZ) 106—Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, Notification of Proposed Production Activity, Eastman Kodak Company, (Printing Flexographic Plates), Weatherford, Oklahoma

Eastman Kodak Company (Eastman Kodak) submitted a notification of proposed production activity to the FTZ Board for its facility in Weatherford, Oklahoma. The notification conforming to the requirements of the regulations of the FTZ Board (15 CFR 400.22) was received on June 21, 2017.

The request indicates that a separate application for subzone designation for the Eastman Kodak facility under FTZ 106 will be submitted. The facilities will be used to produce printing flexographic plates. Pursuant to 15 CFR 400.14(b), FTZ activity would be limited to the specific foreign-status materials/components and specific finished products described in the submitted notification (as described below) and subsequently authorized by the FTZ Board.

Production under FTZ procedures could exempt Eastman Kodak from customs duty payments on the foreign-status materials/components used in export production. On its domestic sales, for the foreign-status materials/components noted below, Eastman

Kodak would be able to choose the duty rate during customs entry procedures that apply to: Flexographic finished plates; aluminum finished printing plates; thermo imaging layer; direct imaging recording film sheets; and, direct imaging record film rolls (duty rates range from free to 3.7%). Customs duties also could possibly be deferred or reduced on foreign-status production equipment.

The materials/components sourced from abroad include: Aging inhibitor; stabilizer; photopolymerization initiator; resins for coating; ethanaminium; inhibitor; coating solvent; light stabilizer for coating; 3H-Indolium; photoinitiators; coatings for plates; aluminum finished printing plates; flexographic finished plates; mat film sheets; butadiene polymers; thermoplastic elastomers; plate manufacturing chemicals; intermediates for production of printing plates; copolymers; monomers; propenoic acid; naphthalenesulfonic acid; urethane acrylate polymers; phenolic resin solutions; foam interleave sheets; aluminum coils of aluminum not alloyed; aluminum coils of aluminum alloys; aluminum coils of a thickness not exceeding 0.15mm; of a thickness exceeding 0.01mm; and, aluminum coils of a thickness exceeding 0.15mm but not exceeding 0.2mm (duty rates range from free to 6.5%).

Public comment is invited from interested parties. Submissions shall be addressed to the Board's Executive Secretary at the address below. The closing period for their receipt is August 16, 2017.

A copy of the notification will be available for public inspection at the Office of the Executive Secretary, Foreign-Trade Zones Board, Room 21013, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20230-0002, and in the "Reading Room" section of the Board's Web site, which is accessible via www.trade.gov/ftz.

For further information, contact Christopher Wedderburn at Chris.Wedderburn@trade.gov or (202) 482-1963.

Dated: July 3, 2017.

Elizabeth Whiteman,

Acting Executive Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2017-14279 Filed 7-6-17; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-583-853]

Certain Crystalline Silicon Photovoltaic Products From Taiwan: Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2014-2016

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

SUMMARY: On March 7, 2017, the Department of Commerce (the Department) published the preliminary results of the administrative review of the antidumping duty order on certain crystalline silicon photovoltaic products (solar products) from Taiwan. The period of review (POR) is July 31, 2014, through January 31, 2016. Based on our analysis of the comments received, we have made certain changes to the margin calculations with respect to Sino-American Silicon Products Inc. and Solartech Energy Corp., and, therefore, the final results differ from the preliminary results. We made no changes to the preliminary results with respect to Motech Industries, Inc. The final weighted-average dumping margins are listed below in the section "Final Results of Review."

DATES: Effective July 7, 2017.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Magd Zalok or Thomas Martin, AD/CVD Operations, Office IV, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-4162 or (202) 482-3936, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On March 7, 2017, the Department published the *Preliminary Results* of this administrative review.¹ For the events that occurred since the *Preliminary Results*, see the Issues and Decision Memorandum.² These final

¹ *Certain Crystalline Silicon Photovoltaic Products From Taiwan: Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review and Partial Rescission of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2014-2016*, 82 FR 12802 (March 7, 2017) (*Preliminary Results*), and accompanying Memorandum, "Decision Memorandum for the Preliminary Results of the 2014-2016 Antidumping Duty Administrative Review of Certain Crystalline Silicon Photovoltaic Products from Taiwan," dated February 28, 2017 (*Preliminary Decision Memorandum*).

² See Memorandum, "Issues and Decision Memorandum for the Final Results of the 2014-2016 Administrative Review of the Antidumping Duty Order on Certain Crystalline Silicon Photovoltaic Products from Taiwan," dated

results cover 12 companies.³ The Department conducted this review in accordance with section 751(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act).

Scope of the Order

The merchandise covered by this order is crystalline silicon photovoltaic cells, and modules, laminates and/or panels consisting of crystalline silicon photovoltaic cells, whether or not partially or fully assembled into other products, including building integrated materials. Merchandise covered by this order is currently classified in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) under subheadings 8501.61.0000, 8507.20.8030, 8507.20.8040, 8507.20.8060, 8507.20.8090, 8541.40.6020, 8541.40.6030 and 8501.31.8000. These HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes; the written description of the scope is dispositive.⁴

Analysis of Comments Received

All issues raised in the case and rebuttal briefs filed by parties in this review are addressed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum, which is hereby adopted with this notice. A list of the issues which parties raised, and to which we responded in the Issues and Decision Memorandum, can be found in the Appendix to this notice. 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 <https://access.trade.gov> and is available to all parties in the Central Records Unit, room B8024 of the main Department of Commerce building. In addition, a complete version of the Issues and Decision Memorandum can be accessed directly on the Internet at <http://enforcement.trade.gov/frn/index.html>. The signed Issues and Decision

concurrently with this notice and incorporated herein by reference (Issues and Decision Memorandum).

³ The *Preliminary Results* covered 14 companies. See *Preliminary Results*, 82 FR at 12803. Subsequently, the Department collapsed Sino-American Silicon Products Inc. (SAS) and Solartech Energy Corp. See Preliminary Decision Memorandum at 3-4. In these final results, the Department has determined that SAS should also be collapsed with Sunrise Global Solar Energy. See Issues and Decision Memorandum at Comment 3. Thus, these final results cover two mandatory respondents, and 10 companies not individually examined. See Final Results of Review section below, for a list of all of the companies.

⁴ For a complete description of the scope of the order, see the Issues and Decision Memorandum.