

burdensome. For bonds posted on the newly revised bond form, ICE will no longer require cash bond obligors to submit Form I-305 or Form I-395 after a bond has been cancelled and will issue refunds of bond deposits to the individual or entity identified in ICE records as the individual or entity entitled to receive the refund without requiring Form I-305 or Form I-395 to be submitted.

Dated: August 22, 2019.

Scott Elmore,

PRA Clearance Officer.

[FR Doc. 2019-18431 Filed 8-26-19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111-28-P

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation No. 337-TA-1107]

Certain LED Lighting Devices and Components Thereof; Issuance of a General Exclusion Order; Termination of the Investigation

AGENCY: U.S. International Trade Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given that the U.S. International Trade Commission has issued a general exclusion order (“GEO”) denying entry of certain LED lighting devices and components thereof. The investigation is terminated.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Benjamin S. Richards, Esq., Office of the General Counsel, U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street SW, Washington, DC 20436, telephone (202) 708-5453. Copies of non-confidential documents filed in connection with this investigation are or will be available for inspection during official business hours (8:45 a.m. to 5:15 p.m.) in the Office of the Secretary, U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street SW, Washington, DC 20436, telephone (202) 205-2000. General information concerning the Commission may also be obtained by accessing its internet server at <https://www.usitc.gov>. The public record for this investigation may be viewed on the Commission’s electronic docket (EDIS) at <https://edis.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 April 10, 2018, based on a complaint filed on behalf of Fraen Corporation

(“Fraen”) of Reading, Massachusetts. 83 FR 15399-15400 (Apr. 10, 2018). The complaint alleges violations of section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, 19 U.S.C. 1337, in the importation into the United States, the sale for importation, or the sale within the United States after importation of certain LED lighting devices and components thereof by reason of infringement of one or more claims of U.S. Patent No. 9,411,083 (“the ‘083 patent”) and U.S. Patent No. 9,772,499 (“the ‘499 patent”). *Id.* The complaint further alleges that a domestic industry exists. *Id.* The Commission’s notice of investigation named as respondents Chauvet & Sons, LLC of Sunrise, Florida; ADJ Products, LLC of Los Angeles, California; Elation Lighting, Inc. of Los Angeles, California; Golden Sea Professional Equipment Co., Ltd. of Guangdong, China; Artfox USA, Inc. of City of Industry, California; Artfox Electronics Co., Ltd. of Guangdong, China; Guangzhou Chaiyi Light Co., Ltd. d/b/a Fine Art Lighting Co., Ltd. of Guangdong, China; Guangzhou Xuanyi Lighting Co., Ltd. d/b/a XY E-Shine of Guangdong, China; Guangzhou Flystar Lighting Technology Co., Ltd. of Guangdong, China; and Wuxi Changsheng Special Lighting Apparatus Factory d/b/a Roccer of Jiangsu, China. *Id.* The Office of Unfair Import Investigations (“OUI”) is also participating in the investigation. *Id.*

On June 13, 2018, the ALJ issued an initial determination terminating Chauvet & Sons, LLC from the investigation on the basis of a license agreement. Order No. 14 at 1 (June 13, 2018), *unreviewed*, Notice (July 9, 2018).

On July 12, 2018, the ALJ issued an initial determination terminating ADJ Products, LLC and Elation Lighting, Inc. from the investigation on the basis of a license agreement. Order No. 17 at 1 (July 12, 2018), *unreviewed*, Notice (Aug. 8, 2018). In the same initial determination, the ALJ terminated Golden Sea Professional Equipment Co., Ltd. from the investigation based on the provisions of 19 CFR 210.21(a). *Id.*

On July 20, 2018, the ALJ issued an initial determination terminating Artfox USA, Inc. from the investigation on the basis of a license agreement. Order No. 18 at (July 20, 2018), *unreviewed*, Notice (Aug. 14, 2018). In the same initial determination, the ALJ terminated Artfox Electronics Co., Ltd. from the investigation based on the provision of 19 CFR 210.21(a). *Id.*

On August 28, 2018, the ALJ issued an initial determination (“ID”) finding the remaining respondents—Fine Art, E-Shine, Flystar, and Roccer (collectively, “defaulting respondents”)—in default

for failure to respond to the complaint, notice of investigation, and her order to show cause why they should not be found in default. Order No. 20 (Aug. 28, 2018), *unreviewed*, Notice (Sep. 17, 2018).

On September 14, 2018, Fraen moved for summary determination of violation of section 337 by the defaulting respondents. In addition, Fraen requested a recommended determination for the Commission to issue a general exclusion order and set a bond at 100 percent. On September 26, 2018, OUI filed a response in support of Fraen’s motion and requested remedy.

On May 16, 2019, the ALJ issued the subject ID granting Fraen’s motion for summary determination of violation of section 337 by the defaulting respondents. Specifically, the ALJ found, *inter alia*, that Fraen established infringement of claim 1 of the ‘083 patent and claim 1 of the ‘499 patent; that Fraen established that the importation requirement of 337(a)(1)(B)(i) is satisfied as to each defaulting respondent and each accused product; and that Fraen satisfied both the technical and economic prongs of the domestic industry requirement. The ALJ also included her recommendation that the Commission issue a general exclusion order and impose a 100 percent bond during the presidential review period. No petitions for review were filed.

On June 28, 2019, the Commission issued a Notice stating that the Commission determined to review the ID in part and, on review, to take no position on whether Fraen satisfied the domestic industry requirement under subparagraphs (A) and (C) of section 337(a)(3). 84 FR 32218. The Commission’s determination resulted in finding a violation of section 337. *Id.* at 32219. The Notice also requested written submissions on remedy, the public interest, and bonding. *See id.* at 32219-20.

On July 15, 2019, Fraen submitted a brief on remedy, the public interest, and bonding, requesting that the Commission issue a GEO and set a bond of 100 percent during the Presidential review period. Fraen did not request a cease and desist order. On the same day, OUI also submitted a brief on remedy, the public interest, and bonding, supporting the ALJ’s recommendation to issue a GEO and impose a bond of 100 percent. On July 22, 2019, both Fraen and OUI submitted replies to the other’s opening brief. No other submissions were filed in response to the Notice.

The Commission finds that the statutory requirements for relief under section 337(d)(2) are met with respect to the defaulting respondents. *See* 19 U.S.C. 1337(d)(2). In addition, the Commission finds that the public interest factors enumerated in section 337(d)(1) do not preclude issuance of statutory relief. *See id.* 1337(d)(1).

The Commission has determined that the appropriate remedy in this investigation is a GEO prohibiting the unlicensed entry of certain LED lighting devices and components thereof that infringe claim 1 of the '083 patent or claim 1 of the '499 patent. The Commission has also determined that the bond during the period of Presidential review pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 1337(j) shall be in the amount of 100 percent of the entered value of the imported articles that are subject to the GEO. The Commission's order was delivered to the President and to the United States Trade Representative on the day of its issuance.

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.

Issued: August 21, 2019.

Lisa Barton,

Secretary to the Commission.

[FR Doc. 2019-18409 Filed 8-26-19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020-02-P

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation Nos. 701-TA-618-619 and 731-TA-1441-1444 (Final)]

Carbon and Alloy Steel Threaded Rod From China, India, Taiwan, and Thailand; Scheduling of the Final Phase of Countervailing and Anti-Dumping Duty Investigations

AGENCY: United States International Trade Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Commission hereby gives notice of the scheduling of the final phase of antidumping and countervailing duty investigation Nos. 701-TA-618-619 and 731-TA-1441-1444 (Final) pursuant to the Tariff Act of 1930 ("the Act") to determine whether an industry in the United States is materially injured or threatened with material injury, or the establishment of an industry in the United States is materially retarded, by

reason of imports of carbon and alloy steel threaded rod from China, India, Taiwan, and Thailand, provided for in subheading 7318.15.50 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States, preliminarily determined by the Department of Commerce ("Commerce") to be subsidized and sold at less-than-fair-value.

DATES: August 7, 2019.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Kristina Lara (202-205-3386) or Jessica Oliva Figueroa (202-205-3432), Office of Investigations, U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street SW, Washington, DC 20436. Hearing-impaired persons can obtain information on this matter by contacting the Commission's TDD terminal on 202-205-1810. Persons with mobility impairments who will need special assistance in gaining access to the Commission should contact the Office of the Secretary at 202-205-2000. General information concerning the Commission may also be obtained by accessing its internet server (<https://www.usitc.gov>). The public record for these investigations may be viewed on the Commission's electronic docket (EDIS) at <https://edis.usitc.gov>.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Scope.—For purposes of these investigations, Commerce has defined the subject merchandise as “. . . carbon and alloy steel threaded rod. Steel threaded rod is certain threaded rod, bar, or studs, of carbon or alloy steel, having a solid, circular cross section of any diameter, in any straight length. Steel threaded rod is normally drawn, cold-rolled, threaded, and straightened, or it may be hot-rolled. In addition, the steel threaded rod, bar, or studs subject to these investigations are non-headed and threaded along greater than 25 percent of their total actual length. A variety of finishes or coatings, such as plain oil finish as a temporary rust protectant, zinc coating (*i.e.*, galvanized, whether by electroplating or hot-dipping), paint, and other similar finishes and coatings, may be applied to the merchandise.

Steel threaded rod is normally produced to American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) specifications ASTM A36, ASTM A193 B7/B7m, ASTM A193 B16, ASTM A307, ASTM A320 L7/L7M, ASTM A320 L43, ASTM A354 BC and BD, ASTM A449, ASTM F1554-36, ASTM F1554-55, ASTM F1554 Grade 105, American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME) specification ASME B18.31.3, and American Petroleum Institute (API) specification API 20E. All steel threaded rod meeting the physical description set

forth above is covered by the scope of these investigations, whether or not produced according to a particular standard.

Subject merchandise includes material matching the above description that has been finished, assembled, or packaged in a third country, including by cutting, chamfering, coating, or painting the threaded rod, by attaching the threaded rod to, or packaging it with, another product, or any other finishing, assembly, or packaging operation that would not otherwise remove the merchandise from the scope of the investigations if performed in the country of manufacture of the threaded rod.

Carbon and alloy steel threaded rod are also included in the scope of these investigations whether or not imported attached to, or in conjunction with, other parts and accessories such as nuts and washers. If carbon and alloy steel threaded rod are imported attached to, or in conjunction with, such non-subject merchandise, only the threaded rod is included in the scope.

Excluded from the scope of these investigations are: (1) Threaded rod, bar, or studs which are threaded only on one or both ends and the threading covers 25 percent or less of the total actual length; and (2) stainless steel threaded rod, defined as steel threaded rod containing, by weight, 1.2 percent or less of carbon and 10.5 percent or more of chromium, with or without other elements.

Excluded from the scope of the antidumping investigation on steel threaded rod from the People's Republic of China is any merchandise covered by the existing antidumping order on Certain Steel Threaded Rod from the People's Republic of China. See Certain Steel Threaded Rod from the People's Republic of China: Notice of Antidumping Duty Order, 74 FR 17154 (April 14, 2009).

Specifically excluded from the scope of these investigations is threaded rod that is imported as part of a package of hardware in conjunction with a ready-to-assemble piece of furniture. Steel threaded rod is currently classifiable under subheadings 7318.15.5051, 7318.15.5056, and 7318.15.5090 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS). Subject merchandise may also enter under subheading 7318.15.2095 and 7318.19.0000 of the HTSUS. The HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and U.S. Customs purposes only. The written description of the scope is dispositive.”

Background.—The final phase of these investigations is being scheduled