

(6) Individuals who were deported, excluded, or removed prior to the date of this memorandum; or

(7) Individuals who are subject to extradition.

Accordingly, I hereby direct the Secretary of Homeland Security to take the necessary steps to implement for eligible Liberians:

(1) A deferral of enforced departure from the United States through June 30, 2022, effective immediately; and

(2) authorization for employment valid through June 30, 2022.

The Secretary of Homeland Security is authorized and directed to publish this memorandum in the **Federal Register**.

JOSEPH R. BIDEN JR.

[FR Doc. 2021-03153 Filed 2-12-21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111-97-P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

Reinstatement of Deferred Enforced Departure and Continuation of Employment Authorization and Automatic Extension of Existing Employment Authorization Documents for Eligible Liberians

AGENCY: U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS), Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: On January 20, 2021, President Biden issued a memorandum to the Secretary of Homeland Security (Secretary) directing the Secretary to reinstate Deferred Enforced Departure (DED) for eligible Liberians, and to provide for continued work authorization through June 30, 2022. Eligible Liberian nationals (and persons without nationality who last habitually resided in Liberia) covered under DED as of January 10, 2021 may remain in the United States through June 30, 2022. This notice extends through June 30, 2022 employment authorization for Liberians covered under DED and also automatically extends DED-related Employment Authorization Documents (EADs) for those who already have an EAD with a printed expiration date of March 30, 2020 or January 10, 2021. The reinstatement of DED for Liberians is intended to allow additional time for eligible Liberians to apply for adjustment of status on or before December 20, 2021 under the extension of the Liberian Refugee Immigration Fairness (LRIF) provision in section 901

of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021. Liberians who apply for adjustment of status under LRIF may immediately apply for employment authorization consistent with that provision.

DATES: DED and employment authorization for individuals covered under DED for Liberians is extended through June 30, 2022. Automatically extended DED-related EADs, as specified in this notice, expire after June 30, 2022.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

- You may contact Maureen Dunn, Chief, Humanitarian Affairs Division, Office of Policy and Strategy, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, Department of Homeland Security, by mail at 5900 Capital Gateway Drive, Camp Springs, MD 20746.

- For further information on DED, including additional information on eligibility, please visit the USCIS DED web page at www.uscis.gov/humanitarian/temporary-protected-status/deferred-enforced-departure. You can find specific information about DED for Liberians by selecting “DED Granted Country: Liberia” from the menu on the left of the DED web page. For further information on Liberian Refugee Immigration Fairness (LRIF), including additional information on eligibility, please visit the USCIS LRIF web page www.uscis.gov/green-card/other-ways-get-green-card/liberian-refugee-immigration-fairness.

- If you have additional questions about DED or LRIF, please visit uscis.gov/tools. Our online virtual assistant, Emma, can answer many of your questions and point you to additional information on our website. If you are unable to find your answers there, you may also call the USCIS Contact Center at 800-375-5283 (TTY 800-767-1833).

- Applicants seeking information about the status of their individual cases may check Case Status Online, available on the USCIS website at www.uscis.gov, or call the USCIS Contact Center at 800-375-5283 (TTY 800-767-1833).

- Further information will also be available at local USCIS offices upon publication of this notice.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Table of Abbreviations

CFR—Code of Federal Regulations
DED—Deferred Enforced Departure
DHS—U.S. Department of Homeland Security
EAD—Employment Authorization Document
FNC—Final Nonconfirmation
Form I-485—Application to Register Permanent Residence or Adjust Status

Form I-765—Application for Employment Authorization

Form I-797—Notice of Action (Approval Notice)

Form I-9—Employment Eligibility Verification

Form I-912—Request for Fee Waiver
FR—Federal Register

Government—U.S. Government

IER—U.S. Department of Justice Civil Rights Division, Immigrant and Employee Rights Section

LRIF—Liberian Refugee Immigration Fairness
SAVE—USCIS Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements Program

Secretary—Secretary of Homeland Security

TNC—Tentative Nonconfirmation

TPS—Temporary Protected Status

TTY—Text Telephone

USCIS—U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

U.S.C.—United States Code

Purpose of This Action

Pursuant to the President’s constitutional authority to conduct the foreign relations of the United States, President Biden has concluded that foreign policy considerations warrant a reinstatement of DED for Liberians through June 30, 2022.¹ Through this notice, as directed by the President, DHS is extending DED and employment authorization for covered Liberians through June 30, 2022 and automatically extending the validity of DED-related EADs bearing a printed expiration date of March 30, 2020 or January 10, 2021 through June 30, 2022.² The President authorized the reinstatement of DED to allow for continued employment authorization for individuals covered under DED. Liberians who apply for adjustment of status on or before December 20, 2021 under the extension of the LRIF provision in section 901 of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 may immediately apply for employment authorization consistent with that provision. *See* Consolidated Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 2021,

¹ *See* Presidential Memorandum for the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Homeland Security on Reinstating Deferred Enforced Departure for Liberians January 20, 2021, available at <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/presidential-actions/2021/01/20/reinstating-deferred-enforced-departure-for-liberians/>. Note: Individuals covered by the presidential DED memorandum include certain Liberians as well as persons without nationality who last habitually resided in Liberia who held Temporary Protected Status on September 30, 2007 and who meet all other criteria in the memorandum for DED. Hereinafter, “DED for Liberians” also includes such persons without nationality.

² USCIS had previously auto-extended to January 10, 2021 those EADs for individuals covered under DED for Liberians with a March 30, 2020 facial expiration date. *See* Continuation of Employment Authorization and Automatic Extension of Existing Employment Authorization Documents for Eligible Liberians During the Period of Extended Wind-Down of Deferred Enforced Departure, 84 FR 19496 (April 7, 2020).

Public Law 116–260 (Dec. 27, 2020) Section 901, available at <https://www.congress.gov/bill/116th-congress/house-bill/133/text>; National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020, Public Law 116–92 (Dec. 20, 2019) Section 7611, available at <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/PLAW-116publ92/html/PLAW-116publ92.htm>. The extension of the LRIF provision in section 901 of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 did not provide for continued employment authorization for DED-covered individuals who have not yet applied for adjustment of status. Therefore, the President directed that DED be reinstated for eligible Liberians and certain other persons without nationality who were covered by DED for Liberians to provide for their continued employment authorization through June 30, 2022 while they apply for adjustment of status under LRIF. See Presidential Memorandum for the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Homeland Security on Reinstating Deferred Enforced Departure for Liberians January 20, 2021, available at: <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/presidential-actions/2021/01/20/reinstating-deferred-enforced-departure-for-liberians/>. This notice also explains how Liberians covered under DED and their employers may determine which EADs are automatically extended and how this impacts the Employment Eligibility Verification (Form I–9), E-Verify, and USCIS Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements Program (SAVE) processes. Note that DED only applies to individuals who have continuously resided in the United States since October 1, 2002, and who held Temporary Protected Status (TPS) on September 30, 2007, under the TPS designation for Liberia, which terminated on that date. *Id.*; see also 71 FR 55000 (Sept. 20, 2006) (termination of TPS Liberia notice).

Employment Authorization and Eligibility

How will I know if I am eligible for employment authorization under the Presidential Memorandum that reinstated DED for eligible Liberians?

The procedures for employment authorization in this notice apply only to individuals who are Liberian nationals (and persons without nationality who last habitually resided in Liberia) who:

- Have continuously resided in the United States since October 1, 2002;
- Held TPS on September 30, 2007, the termination date of a former TPS designation for Liberia; and

- Were covered under DED for Liberians as of January 10, 2021.
- This DED reinstatement does not include any individual:
- Who would be ineligible for TPS for the reasons set forth in section 244(c)(2)(B) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, 8 U.S.C. 1254a(c)(2)(B);
 - Who sought or seeks LPR status under the LRIF provision but whose applications have been or are denied by the Secretary;
 - Whose removal the Secretary determines is in the interest of the United States, subject to the LRIF provision and other applicable law;
 - Whose presence or activities in the United States the Secretary of State has reasonable grounds to believe would have potentially serious adverse foreign policy consequences for the United States;
 - Who has voluntarily returned to Liberia or his or her country of last habitual residence outside the United States for an aggregate period of 180 days or more, as specified in subsection (c) of the LRIF provision;
 - Who was deported, excluded, or removed prior to January 20, 2021; or
 - Who is subject to extradition.

Does this Federal Register notice automatically extend my current EAD through June 30, 2022?

Regardless of your country of birth, if you are a national of Liberia (or a person having no nationality who last habitually resided in Liberia), you were covered under DED for Liberians as of January 10, 2021, and you are an individual approved for DED by the President, this notice automatically extends your DED-based EAD with a marked expiration date of March 30, 2020, or January 10, 2021 bearing the notation A–11 on the front of the card under “Category,” though June 30, 2022. This means that your EAD is valid through June 30, 2022, even though its marked expiration date has passed.

When hired, what documentation may I show to my employer as evidence of identity and employment authorization when completing Form I–9?

You can find the Lists of Acceptable Documents on the third page of Form I–9 as well as the Acceptable Documents web page at www.uscis.gov/i-9-central/acceptable-documents. Employers must complete Form I–9 to verify the identity and employment authorization of all new employees. Within 3 days of hire, employees must present acceptable documents to their employers as evidence of identity and employment authorization to satisfy Form I–9 requirements.

You may present any document from List A (which provides evidence of both identity and employment authorization) or one document from List B (which provides evidence of your identity) together with one document from List C (which provides evidence of employment authorization), or you may present an acceptable receipt as described in the Form I–9 Instructions. Employers may not reject a document based on a future expiration date. You can find additional information about Form I–9 on the I–9 Central web page at www.uscis.gov/I-9Central.

An EAD is an acceptable document under List A. See the section “How do my employer and I complete Form I–9 using my automatically extended EAD for a new job?” of this **Federal Register** notice for further information. If your EAD has an expiration date of March 30, 2020 or January 10, 2021 on its face, and states A–11 under “Category,” it has been extended automatically consistent with the President’s directive and by this **Federal Register** notice, and you may choose to present this EAD to your employer as proof of identity and employment eligibility for Form I–9 through June 30, 2022. To minimize confusion over this extension at the time of hire, you may also show your employer a copy of this **Federal Register** notice confirming the extension of your employment authorization through June 30, 2022. See the section “How do my employer and I complete Form I–9 using my automatically extended EAD for a new job?” for further information. As an alternative to presenting your automatically extended EAD, you may choose to present any other acceptable document from List A, a combination of one selection from List B and one selection from List C, or an acceptable receipt.

What documentation may I present to my employer for Form I–9 if I am already employed but the expiration date listed on my current DED-related EAD has passed?

Even though your EAD has been automatically extended, your employer is required by law to ask you about your continued employment authorization. If your employer did not keep a copy of your EAD when you initially presented it, your employer may need to re-inspect your automatically extended EAD to check the “Card Expires” date and “Category” code. In this situation presented, your employer should update the EAD expiration date in Section 2 of Form I–9. See the section “What corrections should my current employer make to Form I–9 if my employment authorization has been automatically

extended?" of this **Federal Register** notice for further information. You may show this **Federal Register** notice to your employer to explain what to do for Form I-9 and to show that your EAD has been automatically extended through June 30, 2022.

The last day of the automatic extension for your EAD is June 30, 2022. Before you start work on July 1, 2022, your employer is required by law to reverify your employment authorization in Section 3 of Form I-9. At that time, you must present any document from List A or any document from List C on Form I-9, Lists of Acceptable Documents, or an acceptable List A or List C receipt described in the Form I-9 Instructions, to reverify your employment authorization.

If your original Form I-9 was a previous version, your employer must complete Section 3 of the current version of Form I-9, and attach it to your previously completed Form I-9. Your employer can check the I-9 Central web page at www.uscis.gov/I-9Central for the most current version of Form I-9.

Your employer may not specify which List A or List C document you must present and cannot reject an acceptable receipt.

Can I obtain a new EAD?

Yes, if you remain eligible for DED, you can obtain a new EAD, regardless of whether you have had an EAD previously; however, you do not need to apply for a new EAD to benefit from this automatic extension. If you are currently covered under DED and want to obtain a new DED-based EAD valid through June 30, 2022, then you must file Form I-765, Application for Employment Authorization, and pay the associated fee. If you are currently covered under DED and are eligible for permanent resident status under LRIF, you may file Form I-765 concurrently with or after you file Form I-485, Application to Register Permanent Residence or Adjust Status. You may be eligible for a fee waiver, if you meet the eligibility criteria. See Form I-912, Request for Fee Waiver.

Can my employer require that I provide any other documentation to prove my status, such as proof of my Liberian citizenship?

No. When completing Form I-9, including reverifying employment authorization, employers must accept any documentation that appears on the Form I-9 Lists of Acceptable Documents that reasonably appears to be genuine and that relates to you, or an acceptable List A, List B, or List C receipt.

Employers do not need to reverify List B identity documents. Employers may not request documentation that does not appear on the Lists of Acceptable Documents. Therefore, employers may not request proof of Liberian citizenship when completing Form I-9 for new hires or reverifying the employment authorization of current employees. If presented with an EAD that has been automatically extended, employers should accept such document as a valid List A document, as long as the EAD reasonably appears to be genuine and relates to the employee. Refer to the "Note to Employees" section of this **Federal Register** notice for important information about your rights if your employer rejects lawful documentation, requires additional documentation, or otherwise discriminates against you based on your citizenship or immigration status, or your national origin.

What happens after June 30, 2022, for purposes of employment authorization?

After June 30, 2022, employers may no longer accept EADs that are automatically extended under this **Federal Register** notice and employees will need to present other evidence of continued work authorization.

What can I do to adjust status based on LRIF?

Individuals who are eligible for permanent resident status under LRIF and who wish to prevent a gap in employment authorization should submit their completed Form I-485 and associated Form I-765 as early as possible. Liberian nationals applying to adjust status under LRIF must properly file Form I-485, and USCIS must receive Form I-485, by December 20, 2021.³ For more information on applying for adjustment of status under LRIF, see <https://www.uscis.gov/green-card/green-card-eligibility/liberian-refugee-immigration-fairness>.

How do my employer and I complete Form I-9 using an automatically extended EAD for a new job?

When using an automatically extended EAD to complete Form I-9 for a new job on or before June 30, 2022, for Section 1, you should:

- Check "An alien authorized to work until" and enter June 30, 2022 as the expiration date; and
- Enter your USCIS Number or A-Number where indicated (your EAD or other document from DHS will have

³ **Note:** Persons without nationality who last resided in Liberia are not eligible for adjustment under LRIF.

your USCIS number or A-Number printed on it; the USCIS Number is the same as your A-Number without the A prefix).

For Section 2, your employer should:

- Determine if the EAD is auto-extended by ensuring it is in Category A-11 and has a "Card Expires" date of March 30, 2020 or January 10, 2021;
- Write in the document title;
- Enter the issuing authority;
- Enter the document number; and
- Write June 30, 2022 as the expiration date.

Before the start of work on July 1, 2022, employers must reverify the employee's employment authorization in Section 3 of Form I-9.

What corrections should my current employer make to Form I-9 if my EAD has been automatically extended?

If you presented an unexpired DED-related EAD when you first started your job and your EAD has now been automatically extended, your employer may need to reinspect your current EAD if your employer does not have a copy of the EAD on file. Your employer should determine if your EAD is automatically extended by ensuring that it contains Category A-11 and has a Card Expires date of March 30, 2020 or January 10, 2021. If your employer determines that your EAD has been automatically extended, your employer should update Section 2 of your previously completed Form I-9 as follows:

- Write EAD Ext. and June 30, 2022 as the expiration date in the Additional Information field; and
- Initial and date the correction.

Note: This is not considered a reverification. Employers do not need to complete Section 3 until either this notice's automatic extension of EADs has ended or the employee presents a new document to show continued employment authorization, whichever is sooner. By July 1, 2022, when the employee's automatically extended EAD has expired, employers are required by law to reverify the employee's employment authorization in Section 3. If your original Form I-9 was a previous version, your employer must complete Section 3 of the current version of Form I-9 and attach it to your previously completed Form I-9. Your employer can check the I-9 Central web page at www.uscis.gov/I-9Central for the most current version of Form I-9.

If I am an employer enrolled in E-Verify, how do I verify a new employee whose EAD has been automatically extended?

Employers may create a case in E-Verify for a new employee by providing

the Document number from Form I-9 in the Document Number field in E-Verify.

If I am an employer enrolled in E-Verify, what do I do when I receive a “Work Authorization Documents Expiration” alert for an automatically extended EAD?

E-Verify automated the verification process for DED-related EADs that are automatically extended. If you have employees who provided a DED-related EAD when they first started working for you, you will receive a “Work Authorization Documents Expiring” case alert when the auto-extension period for this EAD is about the expire. Before this employee starts work on July 1, 2022, you must reverify his or her employment authorization in Section 3 of Form I-9. Employers should not use E-Verify for reverification.

Note to All Employers

Employers are reminded that the laws requiring proper employment eligibility verification and prohibiting unfair immigration-related employment practices remain in full force. This **Federal Register** notice does not supersede or in any way limit applicable employment verification rules and policy guidance, including those rules setting forth reverification requirements. For general questions about the employment eligibility verification process, employers may call USCIS at 888-464-4218 (TTY 877-875-6028) or email USCIS at I-9Central@dhs.gov. USCIS accepts calls and emails in English and many other languages. For questions about avoiding discrimination during the employment eligibility verification process (Form I-9 and E-Verify), employers may call the U.S. Department of Justice’s Civil Rights Division, Immigrant and Employee Rights Section (IER) Employer Hotline at 800-255-8155 (TTY 800-237-2515). IER offers language interpretation in numerous languages. Employers may also email IER at IER@usdoj.gov.

Note to Employees

For general questions about the employment eligibility verification process, employees may call USCIS at 888-897-7781 (TTY 877-875-6028) or email USCIS at I-9Central@dhs.gov. USCIS accepts calls in English, Spanish and many other languages. Employees or applicants may also call the IER Worker Hotline at 800-255-7688 (TTY 800-237-2515) for information regarding employment discrimination based upon citizenship, immigration status, or national origin, including discrimination related to Form I-9 and E-Verify. The IER Worker Hotline

provides language interpretation in numerous languages.

To comply with the law, employers must accept any document or combination of documents from the Lists of Acceptable Documents if the documentation reasonably appears to be genuine and to relate to the employee, or an acceptable List A, List B, or List C receipt as described in the Form I-9 Instructions. Employers may not require extra or additional documentation beyond what is required for Form I-9 completion. Further, employers participating in E-Verify who receive an E-Verify case result of “Tentative Nonconfirmation” (TNC) must promptly inform employees of the TNC and give such employees an opportunity to contest the TNC. A TNC case result means that the information entered into E-Verify from Form I-9 differs from records available to DHS.

Employers may not terminate, suspend, delay training, withhold pay, lower pay, or take any adverse action against an employee because of the TNC while the case is still pending with E-Verify. A “Final Nonconfirmation” (FNC) case result is received when E-Verify cannot confirm an employee’s employment eligibility. An employer may terminate employment based on a case result of FNC. Work-authorized employees who receive an FNC may call USCIS for assistance at 888-897-7781 (TTY 877-875-6028). For more information about E-Verify-related discrimination or to report an employer for discrimination in the E-Verify process based on citizenship, immigration status, or national origin, contact IER’s Worker Hotline at 800-255-7688 (TTY 800-237-2515). Additional information about proper nondiscriminatory Form I-9 and E-Verify procedures is available on the IER website at www.justice.gov/ier and the USCIS and E-verify websites at www.uscis.gov/i-9-central and www.e-verify.gov.

Note Regarding Federal, State, and Local Government Agencies (Such as Departments of Motor Vehicles)

For Federal purposes, individuals covered under DED for Liberians presenting an EAD referenced in this **Federal Register** notice do not need to show any other document, such as an I-797, Notice of Action, to prove that they qualify for this extension. However, while Federal Government agencies must follow the guidelines laid out by the Federal Government, state and local government agencies establish their own rules and guidelines when granting certain benefits. Each state may have different laws, requirements, and

determinations about what documents you need to provide to prove eligibility for certain benefits. Whether you are applying for a Federal, state, or local government benefit, you may need to provide the government agency with documents that show you are covered under DED and/or show you are authorized to work based on DED. Examples of such documents are:

- Your current EAD;
- Your automatically extended EAD with a copy of this **Federal Register** notice, providing an automatic extension of your EAD; and/or
- A copy of the notice of approval of your past Application for Temporary Protected Status Form I-797, Notice of Action, if you received one from USCIS, coupled with a copy of the January 20, 2021, Presidential Memorandum reinstating DED for Liberians.

Check with the government agency regarding which document(s) the agency will accept. Some benefit-granting agencies use the SAVE program to confirm the current immigration status of applicants for public benefits. While SAVE can verify when an individual has DED, each agency’s procedures govern whether they will accept a particular document, such as an EAD or an I-94. If an agency accepts the type of DED-related document you are presenting, such as an EAD, the agency should accept your automatically extended DED-related EAD. You should:

- a. Present the agency with a copy of this **Federal Register** notice showing the extension of DED and of your DED-related EAD with your alien number;
- b. Explain that SAVE will be able to verify the continuation of your DED using this information; and
- c. Ask the agency to initiate a SAVE query with your information and follow through with additional verification steps, if necessary, to get a final SAVE response confirming your DED.

You can also ask the agency to look for SAVE notices or contact SAVE if they have any questions about your immigration status or automatic extension of your DED-related EAD. In most cases, SAVE provides an automated electronic response to benefit-granting agencies within seconds, but, occasionally, verification can be delayed. You can check the status of your SAVE verification by using CaseCheck at save.uscis.gov/casecheck/, then by clicking the “Check Your Case” button. CaseCheck is a free service that lets you follow the progress of your SAVE verification using your date of birth and one immigration identifier number. If an agency has denied your application based solely or in part on a SAVE response, the agency

must offer you the opportunity to appeal the decision in accordance with the agency's procedures. If the agency has received and acted upon or will act upon a SAVE verification and you do not believe the response is correct, you may make an appointment for an in-person interview at a local USCIS office. Detailed information on how to make corrections or update your immigration record, make an appointment, or submit a written request to correct records under the Freedom of Information Act can be found on the SAVE website at www.uscis.gov/save.

Tracy L. Renaud,

Senior Official Performing the Duties of the Director, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services.

[FR Doc. 2021-03149 Filed 2-12-21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE P

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation No. 337-TA-1226]

Certain Artificial Eyelash Extension Systems, Products, and Components Thereof; Commission Determination Not To Review an Initial Determination Granting Complainant's Motion for Leave To Amend the Complaint and Notice of Investigation

AGENCY: U.S. International Trade Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given that the U.S. International Trade Commission has determined not to review an initial determination ("ID") (Order No. 10) of the presiding administrative law judge ("ALJ") granting the complainant's motion for leave to amend the complaint and notice of investigation.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Lynde Herzbach, Office of the General Counsel, U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street SW, Washington, DC 20436, telephone (202) 205-3228. 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. 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: On October 28, 2020, the Commission instituted this investigation under section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, 19 U.S.C. 1337 ("section 337"), based on a complaint filed by Lashify, Inc. of Glendale, California ("Complainant"). See 85 FR 68366-67. The complaint, as supplemented, alleges a violation of section 337 based upon the importation into the United States, sale for importation, or sale after importation into the United States of certain artificial eyelash extension systems, products, and components thereof by reason of infringement of certain claims of U.S. Patent Nos. 10,660,388 and 10,721,984 and U.S. Design Patent Nos. D877,416 and D867,664. The complaint also alleges the existence of a domestic industry. The notice of investigation names nine respondents, including CVS Health Corporation of Woonsocket, Rhode Island and Ulta Beauty, Inc. of Bolingbrook, Illinois. See *id.* The Office of Unfair Import Investigations is also a party to the investigation. See *id.*

On January 8, 2021, Complainant filed a motion seeking leave to amend the complaint and notice of investigation to substitute: (1) CVS Pharmacy, Inc. in place of CVS Health Corporation and (2) Ulta Salon, Cosmetics & Fragrance, Inc. in place of Ulta Beauty, Inc. No responses to the motion were filed.

On January 22, 2021, the ALJ issued the subject ID (Order No. 10) granting Complainant's motion for leave to amend the complaint and notice of investigation to reflect the substitutions. Order No. 10 (Jan. 22, 2021). The subject ID finds that Complainant's motion is supported by good cause pursuant to Commission Rule 210.14(b) (19 CFR 210.14(b)) and that there is no prejudice if the motion is granted. No party petitioned for review of the subject ID.

The Commission has determined not to review the subject ID. CVS Pharmacy, Inc. and Ulta Salon, Cosmetics & Fragrance, Inc. are named as respondents in this investigation; and CVS Health Corporation and Ulta Beauty, Inc. are terminated from the investigation.

The Commission vote for this determination took place on February 10, 2021.

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: February 10, 2021.

Lisa Barton,

Secretary to the Commission.

[FR Doc. 2021-03059 Filed 2-12-21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020-02-P

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation No. 731-TA-1059 (Third Review)]

Hand Trucks and Certain Parts Thereof 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 hand trucks and certain parts thereof from China would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time.

Background

The Commission instituted this review on July 1, 2020 (85 FR 39584) and determined on October 5, 2020 that it would conduct an expedited review (86 FR 2001, January 11, 2021).

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 February 9, 2021. The views of the Commission are contained in USITC Publication 5159 (February 2021), entitled *Hand Trucks and Certain Parts Thereof from China: Investigation No. 731-TA-1059 (Third Review)*.

By order of the Commission.

Issued: February 9, 2021.

Lisa Barton,

Secretary to the Commission.

[FR Doc. 2021-02975 Filed 2-12-21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020-02-P

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Drug Enforcement Administration

[Docket No. DEA-784]

Importer of Controlled Substances Application: S and B Pharma, Inc.

AGENCY: Drug Enforcement Administration, Justice.

ACTION: Notice of application.

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