

DATES: We will consider all comments that we receive on or before February 7, 2023.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments by either of the following methods:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal:* Go to www.regulations.gov. Enter APHIS–2022–0067 in the Search field. Select the Documents tab, then select the Comment button in the list of documents.

- *Postal Mail/Commercial Delivery:* Send your comment to Docket No. APHIS–2022–0067, Regulatory Analysis and Development, PPD, APHIS, Station 3A–03.8, 4700 River Road, Unit 118, Riverdale, MD 20737–1238.

Supporting documents and any comments we receive on this docket may be viewed at regulations.gov or in our reading room, which is located in Room 1620 of the USDA South Building, 14th Street and Independence Avenue SW, Washington, DC. Normal reading room hours are 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, except holidays. To be sure someone is there to help you, please call (202) 799–7039 before coming.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For information on the regulations related to the importation of live fish, fertilized eggs, and gametes from TiLV-susceptible species, contact Dr. Alicia Marston, Senior Staff Veterinary Medical Officer, Live Animal Imports and Exports, APHIS Veterinary Services, 4700 River Road, Riverdale, MD 20737; (301) 851–3361. For detailed information about the information collection reporting process, contact Mr. Joseph Moxey, APHIS' Information Collection Coordinator; (301) 851–2483; joseph.moxey@usda.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Title: Imports of Live Fish, Fertilized Eggs, and Gametes from Tilapia Lake Virus-Susceptible Species.

OMB Control Number: 0579–0473.

Type of Request: Extension of approval of an information collection.

Abstract: Under the Animal Health Protection Act (7 U.S.C. 8301 *et seq.*), the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) is authorized, among other things, to prohibit or restrict the importation and interstate movement of animals and animal products to prevent the introduction into and dissemination within the United States of livestock diseases and pests. To carry out this mission, APHIS regulates the importation of animals and animal products into the United States.

The U.S. aquaculture industry experienced an outbreak of tilapia lake virus (TiLV) in March 2019, and APHIS

determined that the introduction and establishment of TiLV posed a serious threat to U.S. agriculture. Subsequently, APHIS published a Federal Order¹ in November 2019 placing certain import requirements on all live fish, fertilized eggs, and gametes from TiLV-susceptible species imported from all countries. At this time, the Federal Order remains in effect. These imported items must be accompanied by a USDA-issued import permit, an official veterinary health certificate, and evidence of a U.S. veterinary inspection before being allowed entry into the United States.

We are asking the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to approve our use of these information collection activities, as described, for an additional 3 years.

The purpose of this notice is to solicit comments from the public (as well as affected agencies) concerning our information collection. These comments will help us:

(1) Evaluate whether the collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the Agency, including whether the information will have practical utility;

(2) Evaluate the accuracy of our estimate of the burden of the collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;

(3) Enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and

(4) Minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, through use, as appropriate, of automated, electronic, mechanical, and other collection technologies; *e.g.*, permitting electronic submission of responses.

Estimate of burden: The public burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 0.86 hours per response.

Respondents: State animal health officials, importers, and veterinarians.

Estimated annual number of respondents: 57.

Estimated annual number of responses per respondent: 2.

Estimated annual number of responses: 114.

Estimated total annual burden on respondents: 98 hours. (Due to averaging, the total annual burden hours may not equal the product of the annual number of responses multiplied by the reporting burden per response.)

All responses to this notice will be summarized and included in the request for OMB approval. All comments will also become a matter of public record.

¹ https://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal_health/downloads/import/tilv-federal-order.pdf.

Done in Washington, DC, this 5th day of December 2022.

Anthony Shea,

Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.

[FR Doc. 2022–26760 Filed 12–8–22; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–34–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of Industry and Security

Order Renewing Temporary Denial of Export Privileges, Quicksilver Manufacturing, Inc., 8209 Market St. #A173, Wilmington, NC 28411; Rapid Cut LLC, 8209 Market St. #A173, Wilmington, NC 28411; US Prototype, Inc., 8209 Market St. #A173, Wilmington, NC 28411

Pursuant to section 766.24 of the Export Administration Regulations, 15 CFR parts 730–774 (2021) (“EAR” or “the Regulations”),¹ I hereby grant the request of the Office of Export Enforcement (“OEE”) to renew the temporary denial order (“TDO”) issued in this matter on June 7, 2022. I find that renewal of this order is necessary in the public interest to prevent an imminent violation of the Regulations.

I. Procedural History

On June 7, 2022, an order was issued denying the export privileges under the Regulations of Quicksilver Manufacturing, Inc. (“Quicksilver”), Rapid Cut LLC (“Rapid Cut”), and US Prototype, Inc. (“US Prototype”) (collectively Respondents) for a period of 180 days on the ground that issuance of the order was necessary in the public interest to prevent an imminent violation of the Regulations. The order was issued *ex parte* pursuant to section

¹ On August 13, 2018, the President signed into law the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019, which includes the Export Control Reform Act of 2018, 50 U.S.C. 4801–4852 (“ECRA”). While Section 1766 of ECRA repeals the provisions of the Export Administration Act, 50 U.S.C. App. 2401 *et seq.* (“EAA”), (except for three sections which are inapplicable here), section 1768 of ECRA provides, in pertinent part, that all orders, rules, regulations, and other forms of administrative action that were made or issued under the EAA, including as continued in effect pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.* (“IEEPA”), and were in effect as of ECRA’s date of enactment (August 13, 2018), shall continue in effect according to their terms until modified, superseded, set aside, or revoked through action undertaken pursuant to the authority provided under ECRA. Moreover, section 1761(a)(5) of ECRA authorizes the issuance of temporary denial orders. 50 U.S.C. 4820(a)(5).

766.24(a) of the Regulations and was effective upon issuance.²

On November 10, 2022, BIS, through OEE, submitted a written request for renewal of the TDO that was issued on June 7, 2022. The written request was made more than 20 days before the TDO's scheduled expiration. A copy of the renewal request was sent to Respondents in accordance with sections 766.5 and 766.24(d) of the Regulations. On November 29, 2022, Respondents made a written submission for consideration by BIS.

II. Renewal of the TDO

A. Legal Standard

Pursuant to section 766.24, BIS may issue an order temporarily denying a respondent's export privileges upon a showing that the order is necessary in the public interest to prevent an "imminent violation" of the Regulations, or any order, license or authorization issued thereunder. 15 CFR 766.24(b)(1) and 766.24(d). "A violation may be 'imminent' either in time or degree of likelihood." 15 CFR 766.24(b)(3). BIS may show "either that a violation is about to occur, or that the general circumstances of the matter under investigation or case under criminal or administrative charges demonstrate a likelihood of future violations." *Id.* As to the likelihood of future violations, BIS may show that the violation under investigation or charge "is significant, deliberate, covert and/or likely to occur again, rather than technical or negligent[.]" *Id.* A "lack of information establishing the precise time a violation may occur does not preclude a finding that a violation is imminent, so long as there is sufficient reason to believe the likelihood of a violation." *Id.*

B. The TDO and BIS's Request for Renewal

OEE's request for renewal is based upon the facts underlying the issuance of the initial TDO, as well as evidence developed over the continuing course of this investigation. The initial TDO, issued on June 7, 2022, was based on evidence that Respondents engaged in conduct prohibited by the Regulations by exporting or causing the export from the United States of technology controlled on national security and/or missile technology grounds to China for 3D printing without the required U.S. government authorization.³ "Export" is

² The TDO was published in the **Federal Register** on June 15, 2022 (87 FR 36104).

³ The June 7, 2022 TDO also detailed the export of technical specifications to China controlled under United States Munitions List Category XX

defined in the EAR as an "actual shipment or transmission out of the United States, including the sending or taking of an item out of the United States, in any manner." 15 CFR 734.13(a)(1).⁴

In its November 10, 2022, request for renewal of the TDO, BIS has submitted evidence that Respondents' export compliance failures are broader in scope than the initial investigation revealed along with new concerns raised by actions taken after the issuance of the June 7, 2022 TDO. Specifically, BIS's evidence and further investigation has identified additional U.S. companies that engaged in business with Respondents involving the unlicensed export of technical specifications to China related to firearm components (ECCN 0E501.a) and space-rated items (ECCN 9E515.a), both of which are controlled on national security and regional stability grounds, as well as numerous additional suspected export control-related violations between 2017 and 2022. BIS's evidence also indicates that Respondents' apparent attempts at compliance since the issuance of the June 7, 2022 TDO at best continue to fall short by providing inaccurate information to customers about the scope of items subject to the Regulations.

Moreover, BIS has submitted evidence that a China-based individual who is known to operate an @rapidcut.com email address to facilitate Rapid Cut's business operations, may have violated the TDO shortly after its issuance by providing customers information on how to complete and fulfill pending orders, despite the issuance of the TDO. Such information includes instructions to cancel existing Rapid Cut orders and reissue purchase orders to China Company No. 1, in an apparent attempt to avoid the restrictions of the TDO.⁵

III. Findings

Under the applicable standard set forth in section 766.24 of the

(Submersible Vessels and Related Articles), section (d), without the required U.S. Department of State authorization.

⁴ "Item" means "commodities, software, and technology." 15 CFR 772.1. Further, "technology" may be in any tangible or intangible form, such as written or oral communications, blueprints, drawings, photographs, plans, diagrams, models, formulae, tables, engineering designs and specifications, computer-aided design files, manuals or documentation, electronic media or information revealed through visual inspection. *Id.*

⁵ Respondents' November 29, 2022 submission asserts that the individual who sent the above-described emails was not an employee of Rapid Cut but rather an employee of China Company No. 1, a separate legal entity. Rapid Cut markets and sells China Company No. 1's manufacturing capabilities in North America, and China Company No. 1 pays Rapid Cut commissions on these sales.

Regulations and my review of the entire record, including Respondents' November 29, 2022 submission, I find that the evidence presented by BIS convincingly demonstrates that Respondents have acted in violation of the Regulations; that such violations have been significant, deliberate and covert; and that given the foregoing and the nature of the matters under investigation, there is a likelihood of imminent violations. Therefore, renewal of the TDO is necessary in the public interest to prevent imminent violation of the Regulations and to give notice to companies and individuals in the United States and abroad that they should avoid dealing with Respondents, in connection with export and reexport transactions involving items subject to the Regulations and in connection with any other activity subject to the Regulations.

IV. Order

It is therefore ordered:

First, that Quicksilver Manufacturing, Inc., with an address at 8209 Market St. #A173, Wilmington, NC 28411; Rapid Cut LLC, with an address at 8209 Market St. #A173, Wilmington, NC 28411; and US Prototype, Inc., with an address at 8209 Market St. #A173, Wilmington, NC 28411 (collectively Respondents), when acting for or on their behalf, any successors or assigns, agents, or employees may not, directly or indirectly, participate in any way in any transaction involving any commodity, software or technology (hereinafter collectively referred to as "item") exported or to be exported from the United States that is subject to the EAR, or in any other activity subject to the EAR including, but not limited to:

A. Applying for, obtaining, or using any license, license exception, or export control document;

B. Carrying on negotiations concerning, or ordering, buying, receiving, using, selling, delivering, storing, disposing of, forwarding, transporting, financing, or otherwise servicing in any way, any transaction involving any item exported or to be exported from the United States that is subject to the EAR, or engaging in any other activity subject to the EAR;

C. Benefitting in any way from any transaction involving any item exported or to be exported from the United States that is subject to the EAR, or from any other activity subject to the EAR.

Second, that no person may, directly or indirectly, do any of the following:

A. Export, reexport, or transfer (in-country) to or on behalf of Respondents any item subject to the EAR;

B. Take any action that facilitates the acquisition or attempted acquisition by Respondents of the ownership, possession, or control of any item subject to the EAR that has been or will be exported from the United States, including financing or other support activities related to a transaction whereby Respondents acquires or attempts to acquire such ownership, possession or control;

C. Take any action to acquire from or to facilitate the acquisition or attempted acquisition from Respondents of any item subject to the EAR that has been exported from the United States;

D. Obtain from Respondents in the United States any item subject to the EAR with knowledge or reason to know that the item will be, or is intended to be, exported from the United States; or

E. Engage in any transaction to service any item subject to the EAR that has been or will be exported from the United States and which is owned, possessed or controlled by Respondents or service any item, of whatever origin, that is owned, possessed or controlled by Respondents if such service involves the use of any item subject to the EAR that has been or will be exported from the United States. For purposes of this paragraph, servicing means installation, maintenance, repair, modification, or testing.

Third, that, after notice and opportunity for comment as provided in section 766.23 of the EAR, any other person, firm, corporation, or business organization related to Respondents by ownership, control, position of responsibility, affiliation, or other connection in the conduct of trade or business may also be made subject to the provisions of this Order.

In accordance with the provisions of sections 766.24(e) of the EAR, Respondents may, at any time, appeal this Order by filing a full written statement in support of the appeal with the Office of the Administrative Law Judge, U.S. Coast Guard ALJ Docketing Center, 40 South Gay Street, Baltimore, Maryland 21202-4022.

In accordance with the provisions of section 766.24(d) of the EAR, BIS may seek renewal of this Order by filing a written request not later than 20 days before the expiration date. A renewal request may be opposed by Respondents as provided in section 766.24(d), by filing a written submission with the Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Export Enforcement, which must be received not later than seven days before the expiration date of the Order.

A copy of this Order shall be provided to Respondents and shall be published in the **Federal Register**.

This Order is effective immediately and shall remain in effect for 180 days.

Dated: December 5, 2022.

Kevin J. Kurland,

Deputy Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Export Enforcement.

[FR Doc. 2022-26737 Filed 12-8-22; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DT-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-469-817]

Ripe Olives From Spain: Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review and Final Determination of No Shipments; 2020-2021

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

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) determines that producers or exporters subject to this administrative review made sales of subject merchandise at less than normal value during the period of review (POR), August 1, 2020, through July 31, 2021. We further determine that Alimentary Group Dcoop S. Coop. And. (Dcoop) had no shipments during the POR.

DATES: Applicable December 9, 2022.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Bryan Hansen or Claudia Cott, AD/CVD Operations, Office I, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-3683 or (202) 482-4270, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On June 8, 2022, Commerce published the preliminary results of the 2020-2021 administrative review of the antidumping duty order on ripe olives from Spain.¹ This administrative review covers five producers or exporters of the subject merchandise, including the two mandatory respondents, Agro Sevilla Aceitunas, S. Coop. And. (Agro Sevilla), and Angel Camacho Alimentacion, S.L. (Camacho). We invited interested parties to comment on the *Preliminary Results*.² On July 8, 2022, we received case briefs from the domestic interested party, Musco Family Olive Company

¹ See *Ripe Olives from Spain: Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review and Preliminary Determination of No Shipments; 2020-2021*, 87 FR 34841 (June 8, 2022) (*Preliminary Results*), and accompanying Preliminary Decision Memorandum.

² See *Preliminary Results*, 87 FR at 34842.

(Musco), and from the mandatory respondents, Agro Sevilla and Camacho.³ On July 15, 2022, Agro Sevilla and Camacho submitted rebuttal briefs.⁴ On September 12, 2022, Commerce extended the deadline for the final results by 60 days to December 5, 2022.⁵ Commerce conducted this review in accordance with section 751(a)(1)(B) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act).

Scope of the Order⁶

The products covered by the *Order* are ripe olives from Spain. For a full description of the scope of the *Order*, see the Issues and Decision Memorandum.⁷

Analysis of Comments Received

All issues raised in the case and rebuttal briefs that were submitted by parties in this administrative review are addressed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum and are listed 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>. In addition, a complete version of the Issues and Decision Memorandum can be accessed at <https://access.trade.gov/public/FRNoticesListLayout.aspx>.

³ See Musco's Letters, "Ripe Olives from Spain; 3rd Administrative Review Musco Case Brief Concerning Agro Sevilla," dated July 8, 2022; and "Ripe Olives from Spain; 3rd Administrative Review Musco Case Brief Concerning Camacho," dated July 8, 2022; see also Agro Sevilla's Letter, "Case Brief of Agro Sevilla Aceitunas S.Coop Andalusia and its Affiliated Importer, Agro Sevilla USA Ripe Olives From Spain (POR3: 08/01/2020-07/31/2021)," dated July 8, 2022; Camacho's Letter, "Camacho's Letter in Lieu of Case Brief Ripe Olives From Spain (08/01/2020-07/31/2021)," dated July 8, 2022.

⁴ See Agro Sevilla's Letter, "Rebuttal Brief of Agro Sevilla Aceitunas S.Coop Andalusia and its Affiliated Importer, Agro Sevilla USA Ripe Olives From Spain (POR3: 08/01/2020-07/31/2021)," dated July 15, 2022; see also Camacho's Letter, "Camacho's Rebuttal Brief Ripe Olives From Spain (POR3: 08/01/2020-07/31/2021)," dated July 15, 2022.

⁵ See Memorandum, "Ripe Olives from Spain: Extension of Deadline for Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2020-2021," dated September 12, 2022.

⁶ See *Ripe Olives from Spain: Antidumping Duty Order*, 83 FR 37465 (August 1, 2018) (*Order*); see also *Ripe Olives from Spain: Notice of Correction to Antidumping Duty Order*, 83 FR 39691 (August 10, 2018) (*Order*).

⁷ See Memorandum, "Issues and Decision Memorandum for the Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review: Ripe Olives from Spain; 2020-2021," dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (Issues and Decision Memorandum).