

*For High-Quality Print Graphics Using Sheet-Fed Presses from the People's Republic of China: Preliminary Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination and Alignment of Final Countervailing Duty Determination with Final Antidumping Duty Determination*, 75 FR 10774 (March 9, 2010); *Certain Coated Paper Suitable For High-Quality Print Graphics Using Sheet-Fed Presses from the People's Republic of China: Amended Affirmative Preliminary Countervailing Duty Determination*, 75 FR 30370 (June 1, 2010); and *Certain Coated Paper Suitable for High-Quality Print Graphics Using Sheet-Fed Presses from the People's Republic of China: Final Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination*, 75 FR 59212 (September 27, 2010).

The scope of the order should read as follows:

The merchandise covered by this order includes certain coated paper and paperboard<sup>1</sup> in sheets suitable for high quality print graphics using sheet-fed presses; coated on one or both sides with kaolin (China or other clay), calcium carbonate, titanium dioxide, and/or other inorganic substances; with or without a binder; having a GE brightness level of 80 or higher;<sup>2</sup> weighing not more than 340 grams per square meter; whether gloss grade, satin grade, matte grade, dull grade, or any other grade of finish; whether or not surface-colored, surface-decorated, printed (except as described below), embossed, or perforated; and irrespective of dimensions ("Certain Coated Paper").

Certain Coated Paper includes: (a) Coated free sheet paper and paperboard that meets this scope definition; (b) coated groundwood paper and paperboard produced from bleached chemi-thermo-mechanical pulp ("BCTMP") that meets this scope definition; and (c) any other coated paper and paperboard that meets this scope definition.

Certain Coated Paper is typically (but not exclusively) used for printing multi-colored graphics for catalogues, books, magazines, envelopes, labels and wraps, greeting cards, and other commercial

<sup>1</sup> 'Paperboard' refers to Certain Coated Paper that is heavier, thicker and more rigid than coated paper which otherwise meets the product description. In the context of Certain Coated Paper, paperboard typically is referred to as 'cover,' to distinguish it from 'text.'

<sup>2</sup> One of the key measurements of any grade of paper is brightness. Generally speaking, the brighter the paper the better the contrast between the paper and the ink. Brightness is measured using a GE Reflectance Scale, which measures the reflection of light off of a grade of paper. One is the lowest reflection, or what would be given to a totally black grade, and 100 is the brightest measured grade.

printing applications requiring high quality print graphics.

Specifically excluded from the scope are imports of paper and paperboard printed with final content printed text or graphics.

As of 2009, imports of the subject merchandise are provided for under the following categories of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States ("HTSUS"): 4810.14.11, 4810.14.1900, 4810.14.2010, 4810.14.2090, 4810.14.5000, 4810.14.6000, 4810.14.70, 4810.19.1100, 4810.19.1900, 4810.19.2010, 4810.19.2090, 4810.22.1000, 4810.22.50, 4810.22.6000, 4810.22.70, 4810.29.1000, 4810.29.5000, 4810.29.6000, 4810.29.70, 4810.32, 4810.39 and 4810.92. While HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the scope of this order is dispositive.

This notice serves to correct the shortened name used to refer to certain coated paper suitable for high-quality print graphics using sheet-fed presses listed in the Amended Final and CVD Order.

We are issuing and publishing this notice in accordance with sections 705(c)(2), 705(d), 705(e), and 777(i)(1) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended.

Dated: November 30, 2010.

**Ronald K. Lorentzen,**

*Deputy Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.*

[FR Doc. 2010-30505 Filed 12-3-10; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 3510-DS-P**

## COMMITTEE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TEXTILE AGREEMENTS

### Determination Under the Textile and Apparel Commercial Availability Provision of the Dominican Republic-Central America-United States Free Trade Agreement ("CAFTA-DR Agreement")

**AGENCY:** The Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements.

**ACTION:** Determination to add a product in unrestricted quantities to Annex 3.25 of the CAFTA-DR Agreement.

**DATES:** *Effective Date:* December 6, 2010.

**SUMMARY:** The Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements ("CITA") has determined that certain woven flannel fabric of polyester, rayon, and spandex, as specified below, is not available in commercial quantities in a timely manner in the CAFTA-DR countries. The product will be added to the list in Annex 3.25 of the CAFTA-

DR Agreement in unrestricted quantities.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Maria Dybczak, Office of Textiles and Apparel, U.S. Department of Commerce, (202) 482-3651.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ON-LINE:** <http://web.ita.doc.gov/tacgi/CaftaReqTrack.nsf> under "Approved Requests," Reference number: 150.2010.10.27.Fabric.Alston&BirdforRothschild

### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

**Authority:** The CAFTA-DR Agreement; Section 203(o)(4) of the Dominican Republic-Central America-United States Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act ("CAFTA-DR Implementation Act"), Public Law 109-53; the Statement of Administrative Action, accompanying the CAFTA-DR Implementation Act; and Presidential Proclamations 7987 (February 28, 2006) and 7996 (March 31, 2006).

### Background

The CAFTA-DR Agreement provides a list in Annex 3.25 for fabrics, yarns, and fibers that the Parties to the CAFTA-DR Agreement have determined are not available in commercial quantities in a timely manner in the territory of any Party. The CAFTA-DR Agreement provides that this list may be modified pursuant to Article 3.25(4)-(5), when the President of the United States determines that a fabric, yarn, or fiber is not available in commercial quantities in a timely manner in the territory of any Party. *See* Annex 3.25 of the CAFTA-DR Agreement; *see also* section 203(o)(4)(C) of the CAFTA-DR Implementation Act.

The CAFTA-DR Implementation Act requires the President to establish procedures governing the submission of a request and providing opportunity for interested entities to submit comments and supporting evidence before a commercial availability determination is made. In Presidential Proclamations 7987 and 7996, the President delegated to CITA the authority under section 203(o)(4) of CAFTA-DR Implementation Act for modifying the Annex 3.25 list. Pursuant to this authority, on September 15, 2008, CITA published modified procedures it would follow in considering requests to modify the Annex 3.25 list of products determined to be not commercially available in the territory of any Party to CAFTA-DR (Modifications to Procedures for Considering Requests Under the Commercial Availability Provision of the Dominican Republic-Central America-United States Free Trade Agreement, 73 FR 53200) ("CITA's procedures").

On October 27, 2010, the Chairman of CITA received a Request for a Commercial Availability Determination (“Request”) from Alston & Bird for Rothschild for certain woven fabric of polyester, rayon, and spandex. On October 29, 2010, in accordance with CITA’s procedures, CITA notified interested parties of the Request, which was posted on the dedicated Web site for CAFTA–DR Commercial Availability proceedings. In its notification, CITA advised that any Response with an Offer to Supply (“Response”) must be submitted by November 10, 2010, and any Rebuttal Comments to a Response (“Rebuttal”) must be submitted by November 17, 2010, in accordance with Sections 6 and 7 of CITA’s procedures. No interested entity submitted a Response to the Request advising CITA of its objection to the Request and its ability to supply the subject product.

In accordance with section 203(o)(4)(C) of the CAFTA–DR Implementation Act, and Section 8(c)(2) of CITA’s procedures, as no interested entity submitted a Response objecting to the Request and demonstrating its ability to supply the subject product, CITA has determined to add the specified fabric to the list in Annex 3.25 of the CAFTA–DR Agreement.

The subject product has been added to the list in Annex 3.25 of the CAFTA–DR Agreement in unrestricted quantities. A revised list has been posted on the dedicated Web site for CAFTA–DR Commercial Availability proceedings.

#### Specifications: Certain Woven Polyester/Rayon/Spandex Fabric

HTS Subheading(s): 5407.52.2060; 5407.53.2060; 5407.61.9935; 5407.61.9955; 5407.69.2060; 5407.69.4060; 5407.72.0060; 5407.73.2060; 5407.92.2010; 5407.92.2050; 5407.93.2010; 5407.93.2050; 5512.19.0005; 5512.19.0045; 5512.99.0005; 5512.99.0040; 5515.11.0005; 5515.11.0040; 5515.12.0040; 5515.19.0005; 5515.19.0040

Fiber Content: 60–90% polyester; 10–40% rayon; 0–3% spandex (yarns of filament and/or staple fiber; textured and/or non-textured).

Yarn Size(s): Various.

Thread Count (warp): 43 to 56 ends per cm.

Thread Count (weft): 29 to 38 filling pics per cm.

Weave Type: Woven twill.

Fabric Weight: 356 to 407 grams per sq. m.

Fabric Width: Greater than 30 centimeters.

Coloration: Piece dyed or yarn-dyed.

Finishing Processes: Napped on both sides.

**Janet E. Heinzen,**

*Acting Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements.*

[FR Doc. 2010–30504 Filed 12–3–10; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P**

## COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION

### Agency Information Collection Activities Under OMB Review: Notice of Intent To Renew Collection 3038–0054, Establishing Procedures for Entities Operating as Exempt Markets

**AGENCY:** Commodity Futures Trading Commission.

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** In compliance with the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*), this notice announces that the Information Collection Request (ICR) abstracted below has been forwarded to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and comment. The ICR describes the nature of the information collection and the expected costs and burden.

**DATES:** Comments must be submitted on or before January 5, 2011.

#### FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

David Van Wagner, Chief Counsel, Division Of Market Oversight, U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission, 1155 21st Street, NW., Washington, DC 20581, (202) 418–5481; FAX: (202) 418–5527; e-mail: [dvanwagner@cftc.gov](mailto:dvanwagner@cftc.gov) and refer to OMB Control No. 3038–0054.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

**Title:** Establishing Procedures for Entities Operating as Exempt Markets, OMB Control No. 3038–0054. This is a request for extension of a currently approved information collection.

**Abstract:** Sections 2(h)(3) through (5) of the Commodity Exchange Act (Act) provides that exempt commercial markets (ECMs) are markets excluded from the Act’s other requirements. The rules implement the qualifying conditions of the exemption. Rule 36.3(a) implements the notification requirements, and rule 36.3(b)(1) establishes information requirements for ECMs consistent with section 2(h)(5)(B) of the Act. An ECM may provide the Commission with access to transactions conducted on the facility or it can satisfy its reporting requirements by complying with the Commission’s reporting requirements. The Act affirmatively vests the Commission with comprehensive anti-manipulation enforcement authority over these trading facilities. The Commission is charged with monitoring these markets for manipulation and enforcing the anti-manipulation provisions of the Act. The informational requirements imposed by proposed rules are designed to ensure that the Commission can effectively perform these functions. Section 5d of the Act establishes a category of market

exempt from Commission oversight referred to as “exempt boards of trade” (EBOTs). Rule 36.2 implements regulations that define those commodities that are eligible to trade on an EBOT. Rule 36.2(b) implements the notification requirements of section 5d of the Act. Rule 36.2(b)(1) requires EBOTs relying on this exemption to disclose to traders that the facility and trading on the facility is not regulated by the Commission. This requirement is necessary to make manifest the nature of the market and to avoid misleading the public.

An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. The OMB control numbers for the CFTC’s regulations were published on December 30, 1981. See 46 FR 63035 (Dec. 30, 1981). The **Federal Register** notice with a 60-day comment period soliciting comments on this collection of information was published on August 27, 2010 (75 FR 52731).

**Burden statement:** The respondent burden for this collection is estimated to average 20 hours per response. These estimates include the time needed to review instructions; develop, acquire, install, and utilize technology and systems for the purposes of collecting, validating, and verifying information, processing and maintaining information and disclosing and providing information; adjust the existing ways to comply with any previously applicable instructions and requirements; train personnel to be able to respond to a collection of information; and transmit or otherwise disclose the information.

**Respondents/Affected Entities:** 23.

**Estimated number of responses:** 23.

**Estimated total annual burden on respondents:** 230 hours.

**Frequency of collection:** Annually.

Send comments regarding the burden estimated or any other aspect of the information collection, including suggestions for reducing the burden, to the addresses listed below. Please refer to OMB Control No. 3038–0054 in any correspondence.

David P. Van Wagner, Chief Counsel, Division Of Market Oversight, U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission, 1155 21st Street, NW., Washington, DC 20581, and Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget,