

The approach involves measuring the eEDM within a molecular ion, which enhances the eEDM effect for better accuracy. The fiber laser we intend to acquire will provide the necessary 300 mW power output for both transitions. Justification for Duty-Free Entry: According to the applicant, there are no instruments of the same general category manufactured in the United States. Application accepted by Commissioner of Customs: July 2, 2024.

Docket Number: 24–024. Applicant: Columbia University, Department of Physics, Pupin Hall, 538 W 120th Street, New York, NY 10027. Instrument: Fiber Laser. Manufacturer: PreciLasers, China. Intended Use: The instrument is intended to be used for the production of an ultracold and trapped gas of Strontium-88 atoms for a SR₂ molecular clock experiment. This molecular clock will be used to perform precise measurements of molecular vibrational energies, enabling the study of physics beyond the Standard Model. Also, the instrument will be used to make sensitive measurements of the properties of the SR₂ molecule in an optical lattice. In particular, looking for evidence of non-Newtonian gravity at Angstrom range, a possible indication of new physics required to explain the nature of dark matter in the universe.

Justification for Duty-Free Entry: According to the applicant, there are no instruments of the same general category manufactured in the United States. Application accepted by Commissioner of Customs: July 16, 2024.

Docket Number: 24–025. Applicant: Trustees of Boston College, 140 Commonwealth Avenue, Higgins Hall 335, Chestnut Hill, MA 02467. Instrument: Atomic Force Microscope Tip Containing Single Nitrogen Vacancy Centers. Manufacturer: QZabre Limited, Switzerland. Intended Use: The instrument is intended to be used in research projects in quantum information science and quantum materials. The diamond atomic force microscope tip (AFM) tip with single nitrogen vacancy (NV) centers will allow us to obtain the highest spatial resolution imaging of magnetic stray fields and current distributions. The instruments will be conducted by graduate students enrolled in doctoral program at Boston College. This will significantly benefit their training on cutting-edge quantum sensing techniques and allow them to join the US STEM workforce upon graduation. Justification for Duty-Free Entry: According to the applicant, there are no instruments of the same general category manufactured in the United

States. Application accepted by Commissioner of Customs: June 11, 2024.

Dated: August 5, 2024.

Gregory W. Campbell,
Director, Subsidies and Economic Analysis, Enforcement and Compliance.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–469–817, C–469–818]

Ripe Olives From Spain: Continuation of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Orders

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

SUMMARY: As a result of the determinations by the U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) and the U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC) that revocation of the antidumping duty (AD) order and countervailing duty (CVD) order on ripe olives from Spain would likely lead to the continuation or recurrence of dumping and net countervailable subsidies, and material injury to an industry in the United States, Commerce is publishing a notice of continuation of these AD and CVD orders.

DATES: Applicable July 31, 2024.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mary Kolberg, 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) 482–1785.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On August 1, 2018, Commerce published in the **Federal Register** the AD and CVD orders on ripe olives from Spain.¹ On July 3, 2023, the ITC instituted,² and Commerce initiated,³ the first sunset review of the *Orders*, pursuant to section 751(c) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act). As a result of its review, Commerce

¹ See *Ripe Olives from Spain: Notice of Antidumping Order*, 83 FR 37465 (August 1, 2018), as corrected in *Ripe Olives from Spain: Notice of Correction to Antidumping Duty Order*, 83 FR 39291 (August 10, 2018); see also *Ripe Olives from Spain: Amended Final Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination and Countervailing Duty Order*, 83 FR 37469 (August 1, 2018) (collectively, *Orders*).

² See *Ripe Olives from Spain; Institution of Five-Year Reviews*, 88 FR 42751 (July 3, 2023).

³ See *Initiation of Five-Year (Sunset) Reviews*, 88 FR 42688 (July 3, 2023).

determined that revocation of the *Orders* would likely lead to the continuation or recurrence of dumping and net countervailable subsidies, and therefore, notified the ITC of the magnitude of the margins of dumping and subsidy rates likely to prevail should the *Orders* be revoked.⁴

On July 31, 2024, the ITC published its determination, pursuant to sections 751(c) and 752(a) of the Act, that revocation of the *Orders* would likely lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time.⁵

Scope of the Orders

The merchandise covered by the *Orders* is ripe olives from Spain. For a complete description of the scope of the *Orders*, see the appendix to this notice.

Continuation of the Orders

As a result of the determinations by Commerce and the ITC that revocation of the *Orders* would likely lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping and net countervailable subsidy rates, and material injury to an industry in the United States, pursuant to section 751(d)(2) of the Act, Commerce hereby orders the continuation of the *Orders*. U.S. Customs and Border Protection will continue to collect AD and CVD cash deposits at the rates in effect at the time of entry for all imports of subject merchandise.

The effective date of the continuation of the *Orders* is July 31, 2024.⁶ Pursuant to section 751(c)(2) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.218(c)(2), Commerce intends to initiate the next five-year review of the *Orders* not later than 30 days prior to fifth anniversary of the date of the last determination by the ITC.

Administrative Protective Order (APO)

This notice also serves as a final reminder to parties subject to an APO of their responsibility concerning the return or destruction of proprietary information disclosed under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305(a)(3), which continues to govern business proprietary information in this segment of the proceeding. Timely written notification of the return or destruction of APO materials, or conversion to

⁴ See *Ripe Olives from Spain: Final Results of the Expedited First Sunset Review of the Antidumping Duty Order*, 88 FR 75559 (November 3, 2023), and accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum (IDM); see also *Ripe Olives from Spain: Final Results of the Expedited First Sunset Review of the Countervailing Duty Order*, 88 FR 75554 (November 3, 2023).

⁵ See *Ripe Olives from Spain*, 89 FR 61497 (July 31, 2024).

⁶ *Id.*

judicial protective order, is hereby requested. Failure to comply with the regulations and terms of an APO is a violation which is subject to sanction.

Notification to Interested Parties

These five-year (sunset) reviews and this notice are in accordance with sections 751(c) and 751(d)(2) of the Act and published in accordance with section 777(i) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.218(f)(4).

Dated: August 2, 2024.

Ryan Majerus,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Policy and Negotiations, performing the non-exclusive functions and duties of the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

Appendix

Scope of the Orders

The products covered by the *Orders* are certain processed olives, usually referred to as “ripe olives.” The subject merchandise includes all colors of olives; all shapes and sizes of olives, whether pitted or not pitted, and whether whole, sliced, chopped, minced, wedged, broken, or otherwise reduced in size; all types of packaging, whether for consumer (retail) or institutional (food service) sale, and whether canned or packaged in glass, metal, plastic, multilayered airtight containers (including pouches), or otherwise; and all manners of preparation and preservation, whether low acid or acidified, stuffed or not stuffed, with or without flavoring and/or saline solution, and including in ambient, refrigerated, or frozen conditions.

Included are all ripe olives grown, processed in whole or in part, or packaged in Spain. Subject merchandise includes ripe olives that have been further processed in Spain or a third country, including but not limited to curing, fermenting, rinsing, oxidizing, pitting, slicing, chopping, segmenting, wedging, stuffing, packaging, or heat treating, or any other processing that would not otherwise remove the merchandise from the scope of the *Order* if performed in Spain.

Subject merchandise includes ripe olives that otherwise meet the definition above that are packaged together with non-subject products, where the smallest individual packaging unit (*e.g.*, can, pouch, jar, *etc.*) of any such product—regardless of whether the smallest unit of packaging is included in a larger packaging unit (*e.g.*, display case, *etc.*)—contains a majority (*i.e.*, more than 50 percent) of ripe olives by net drained weight. The scope does not include the non-subject components of such product.

Excluded from the scope are: (1) specialty olives⁷ (including “Spanish-style,” “Sicilian-

style,” and other similar olives) that have been processed by fermentation only, or by being cured in an alkaline solution for not longer than 12 hours and subsequently fermented; and (2) provisionally prepared olives unsuitable for immediate consumption (currently classifiable in subheading 0711.20 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS)).

The merchandise subject to the *Orders* is currently classifiable under subheadings 2005.70.0230, 2005.70.0260, 2005.70.0430, 2005.70.0460, 2005.70.5030, 2005.70.5060, 2005.70.6020, 2005.70.6030, 2005.70.6050, 2005.70.6060, 2005.70.6070, 2005.70.7000, 2005.70.7510, 2005.70.7515, 2005.70.7520, and 2005.70.7525 HTSUS. Subject merchandise may also be imported under subheadings 2005.70.0600, 2005.70.0800, 2005.70.1200, 2005.70.1600, 2005.70.1800, 2005.70.2300, 2005.70.2510, 2005.70.2520, 2005.70.2530, 2005.70.2540, 2005.70.2550, 2005.70.2560, 2005.70.9100, 2005.70.9300, and 2005.70.9700. Although HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and U.S. Customs purposes, they do not define the scope of the *Orders*; rather, the written description of the subject merchandise is dispositive.

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• “Spanish-style” green olives: Spanish-style green olives have a mildly salty, slightly bitter taste, and are usually pitted and stuffed. This style of olive is primarily produced in Spain and can be made from various olive varieties. Most are stuffed with pimento; other popular stuffings are jalapeno, garlic, and cheese. The raw olives that are used to produce Spanish-style green olives are picked while they are unripe, after which they are submerged in an alkaline solution for typically less than a day to partially remove their bitterness, rinsed, and fermented in a strong salt brine, giving them their characteristic flavor.

• “Sicilian-style” green olives: Sicilian-style olives are large, firm green olives with a natural bitter and savory flavor. This style of olive is produced in small quantities in the United States using a Sevillano variety of olive and harvested green with a firm texture. Sicilian-style olives are processed using a brine-cured method, and undergo a full fermentation in a salt and lactic acid brine for four to nine months. These olives may be sold whole unpitted, pitted, or stuffed.

• “Kalamata” olives: Kalamata olives are slightly curved in shape, tender in texture, and purple in color, and have a rich natural tangy and savory flavor. This style of olives is produced in Greece using a Kalamata variety olive. The olives are harvested after they are fully ripened on the tree, and typically use a brine-cured fermentation method over four to nine months in a salt brine.

• Other specialty olives in a full range of colors, sizes, and origins, typically fermented in a salt brine for three months or more.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–337–808]

Certain Glass Wine Bottles From Chile: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, Postponement of Final Determination, and Extension of Provisional Measures

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

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) preliminarily determines that certain glass wine bottles (wine bottles) from Chile are being, or are likely to be, sold in the United States at less than fair value (LTFV). The period of investigation (POI) is October 1, 2022, through September 30, 2023. Interested parties are invited to comment on this preliminary determination.

DATES: Applicable August 9, 2024.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dusten Hom or Joshua Weiner, 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) 482–5075 or (202) 482–3902, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

This preliminary determination is made in accordance with section 733(b) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act). Commerce published the notice of initiation of this investigation in the *Federal Register* on January 25, 2024.¹ On May 15, 2024, Commerce postponed the preliminary determination of this investigation to July 26, 2024.² On July 22, 2024, Commerce tolled certain deadlines in this administrative proceeding by seven days.³ The deadline for this preliminary determination is now August 2, 2024.

¹ See *Certain Glass Wine Bottles from Chile, the People's Republic of China, and Mexico: Initiation of Less-Than-Fair-Value Investigations*, 89 FR 4911 (January 25, 2024) (*Initiation Notice*).

² See *Certain Glass Wine Bottles from Chile, the People's Republic of China, and Mexico: Postponement of Preliminary Determinations in the Less-Than-Fair-Value Investigations*, 89 FR 42426 (May 15, 2024).

³ See Memorandum, “Tolling of Deadlines for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings,” dated July 22, 2024.

⁷ Some of the major types of specialty olives and their curing methods are: