

new supplemental content will be chosen for each year and an updated instrument will be submitted to OMB for review along with a 30-day **Federal Register** Notice.

The Census Bureau is requesting the addition of a new question to the core set. This question expands on an existing core question that currently asks whether the business experienced any monetary issues due to an extreme weather event. The new question will ask about the type of extreme weather event, offering thirteen different options plus a write-in choice. This new question will only be asked if the response to the previous question indicates that monetary issues were experienced. The addition of this question aims to enhance our understanding of how various weather-related events impact business operations, including identifying specific weather disruptions and associated financial losses. This change was requested by the Small Business Administration.

In 2024, the second supplemental questionnaire will address work-from-home (WFH) from the business perspective. Similar to the 2023 BTOS core questions on artificial intelligence (AI), a core WFH question will be included in all cycles. This core question will be a yes/no format designed to capture potential seasonal variations in WFH at the business level. Establishing this baseline is crucial for understanding seasonal patterns, as preliminary cognitive testing indicated that seasonality could significantly affect certain industries.

The Coronavirus pandemic emphasized the importance of remote work for economic continuity. Post-pandemic, work from home (WFH) remains significant in many workplaces but its extent at businesses and businesses' plans for the future of remote work are not measured in a timely fashion. Currently, WFH data from a worker perspective is available through 2024 via the Current Population Survey (CPS), but business-level data is only available through 2022 from the Business Response Survey (BRS), which is currently on hiatus. Results from the Annual Business Survey through 2022 will be released in fall 2024. Timely measures of WFH from the business perspective will be valuable to policymakers at all levels due to its potential impact on housing markets, commercial real estate, and urban planning.

For sample year 3, we propose changes to the content as detailed in Attachments A and B of the Information Collection Request (ICR) submitted to

OMB for review. Attachment A outlines the core questions for cycles 2 through 4 and includes the core plus supplemental content for cycle 2. Based on cognitive testing results, the burden estimate for the core questions has increased from approximately 9 minutes to 10 minutes. The WFH supplement is estimated to add an additional 10 minutes of burden to the core questions.

Frequency: Bi-weekly.

Respondent's Obligation: Voluntary.

Legal Authority: Title 13 U.S.C. 131 and 182.

This information collection request may be viewed at <https://www.reginfo.gov>. Follow the instructions to view the Department of Commerce collections currently under review by OMB.

Written comments and recommendations for the proposed information collection should be submitted within 30 days of the publication of this notice on the following website <https://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain>. Find this particular information collection by selecting "Currently under 30-day Review—Open for Public Comments" or by using the search function and entering either the title of the collection or the OMB Control Number 0607–1022.

Sheleen Dumas,

Department PRA Clearance Officer, Office of the Under Secretary for Economic Affairs, Commerce Department.

[FR Doc. 2024–19410 Filed 8–28–24; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Foreign-Trade Zones Board

[B–17–2024]

Foreign-Trade Zone (FTZ) 21; Authorization of Production Activity; Patheon API Inc.; (Pharmaceutical Products); Florence, South Carolina

On April 26, 2024, Patheon API Inc. submitted a notification of proposed production activity to the FTZ Board for its facility within Subzone 21J, in Florence, South Carolina.

The notification was processed in accordance with the regulations of the FTZ Board (15 CFR part 400), including notice in the **Federal Register** inviting public comment (87 FR 36753, May 3, 2024). On August 26, 2024, the applicant was notified of the FTZ Board's decision that no further review of the activity is warranted at this time. The production activity described in the notification was authorized, subject to

the FTZ Act and the FTZ Board's regulations, including section 400.14.

Dated: August 26, 2024.

Elizabeth Whiteman,
Executive Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2024–19428 Filed 8–28–24; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Foreign-Trade Zones Board

[B–18–2024]

Foreign-Trade Zone (FTZ) 90; Authorization of Production Activity; PPC Broadband, Inc.; (Fiber Optic Conduit); East Syracuse, New York

On April 26, 2024, PPC Broadband, Inc. submitted a notification of proposed production activity to the FTZ Board for its facility within Subzone 90C, in East Syracuse, New York.

The notification was processed in accordance with the regulations of the FTZ Board (15 CFR part 400), including notice in the **Federal Register** inviting public comment (89 FR 37174, May 6, 2024). On August 26, 2024, the applicant was notified of the FTZ Board's decision that no further review of the proposed activity is warranted at this time. The FTZ Board authorized the production activity described in the notification, subject to the FTZ Act and the Board's regulations, including section 400.14. Polyester pull cord must be admitted in privileged foreign status (19 CFR 146.41).

Dated: August 26, 2024.

Elizabeth Whiteman,
Executive Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2024–19429 Filed 8–28–24; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of Industry and Security

[Docket No. 240816–0219]

XRIN: 0694–XC107

Request for Public Comments on the Potential Market Impact of the Proposed Fiscal Year 2026 Annual Materials Plan From the National Defense Stockpile Market Impact Committee

AGENCY: Bureau of Industry and Security, Department of Commerce.

ACTION: Notice of inquiry; request for comments.

SUMMARY: The National Defense Stockpile Market Impact Committee, co-chaired by the Departments of

Commerce and State, is seeking public comments on the potential market impact of proposed changes to the Fiscal Year (FY) 2026 Annual Materials Plan (AMP). Potential changes to the AMP are decided by the National Defense Stockpile Market Impact Committee, which advises the Defense Logistics Agency in its role as the National Defense Stockpile Manager on the projected domestic and foreign economic effects of all acquisitions, conversions, and disposals involving the National Defense Stockpile.

DATES: To be considered, written comments must be received by September 30, 2024.

ADDRESSES: Comments on this rule may be submitted to the Federal rulemaking portal (www.regulations.gov). The www.regulations.gov ID for this rule is: BIS–2024–0030. Please refer to XRIN 0694–XC107 in all comments.

All filers using the portal should use the name of the person or entity submitting the comments as the name of their files, in accordance with the instructions below. Anyone submitting business confidential information should clearly identify the business confidential portion at the time of submission, file a statement justifying nondisclosure and referring to the specific legal authority claimed, and provide a non-confidential version of the submission.

For comments submitted electronically containing business confidential information, the file name of the business confidential version should begin with the characters “BC.” Any page containing business confidential information must be clearly marked “BUSINESS CONFIDENTIAL” on the top of that page. The corresponding non-confidential version of those comments must be clearly marked “PUBLIC.” The file name of the non-confidential version should begin with the character “P.” Any submissions with file names that do not begin with either a “BC” or a “P” will be assumed to be public and will be made publicly available through <https://www.regulations.gov>. Commenters submitting business confidential information are encouraged to scan a hard copy of the non-confidential version to create an image of the file, rather than submitting a digital copy with redactions applied, to avoid inadvertent redaction errors which could enable the public to read business confidential information.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Tosca Fischer, Office of Strategic Industries and Economic Security, Bureau of Industry and Security, U.S.

Department of Commerce, telephone: (202) 482–3528, (Attn: Tosca Fischer), email: MIC@bis.doc.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The federal government operates several different stockpiles that are managed by different federal agencies depending on the stockpile’s purpose. For example, the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) manages the Strategic National Stockpile, which contains medicines and medical equipment. HHS’ stockpile may supplement medical countermeasures needed by states, tribal nations, territories, and the largest metropolitan areas during public health emergencies. Another example is the Department of Energy’s operation of the Strategic Petroleum Reserve for use in the event the international oil market is severely disrupted.

The Department of Defense (DOD) maintains a stockpile of critical and strategic materials known as the National Defense Stockpile (NDS). During a war or national emergency, this stockpile is meant to provide strategic and critical materials to support national defense and essential civilian requirements. The stockpile currently contains 61 materials (primarily minerals) that are deemed strategic and critical to national security.¹

Under the authority of the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Revision Act of 1979, as amended (the Stock Piling Act) (50 U.S.C. 98 *et seq.*), the Department of Defense’s Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) is the National Defense Stockpile Manager. The NDS is a strategic stockpile, not an economic stockpile. It is not intended to influence prices in the market or insulate private industry from supply shocks. Rather, its purpose is to ensure the defense and essential civilian industrial base has consistent access to the materiel it needs—and the private industries making products have the raw materials they need—during a war or national emergency.

Congress authorizes the sale of excess materials from the stockpile, and proceeds from the sales are transferred to the National Defense Stockpile Transaction Fund. The NDS does not receive annual appropriations in the defense budget for operational expenses. Instead, the stockpile has a revolving fund in what the U.S. Treasury termed the National Defense Stockpile

Transaction Fund.² Whenever materials in the stockpile are sold, the proceeds from that sale are added to that fund. The DLA then uses that money to pay for the operational expenses accompanying the maintenance of the stockpile. Information about stockpile disposals—what was sold and at what value it was sold—is publicly available in monthly announcements published by the DLA.³

Section 3314 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1993 (FY 1993 NDAA) (50 U.S.C. 98h–1) formally established a Market Impact Committee (the Committee) to “advise the National Defense Stockpile Manager on the projected domestic and foreign economic effects of all acquisitions and disposals of materials from the stockpile . . .” The Committee must also balance market impact concerns with the statutory requirement to protect the U.S. Government against avoidable loss. See 50 U.S.C. 98e(b)(2).

The Committee is comprised of representatives from the Departments of Commerce, State, Agriculture, Defense, Energy, Interior, the Treasury, and Homeland Security. The FY 1993 NDAA directs the Committee to consult with industry representatives that produce, process, or consume the types of materials stored in the stockpile as the National Defense Stockpile Manager. The DLA must produce an Annual Materials Plan (AMP) proposing the maximum quantity of each listed material that may be acquired, disposed of, upgraded, converted, recovered, or sold by the DLA in a particular fiscal year. With this notice, Commerce, on behalf of the DLA, lists the quantities and types of activity—potential disposals, potential acquisitions, potential conversions (upgrade, rotation, reprocessing, etc.) or potential recovery (from government sources)—associated with each material in its proposed FY 2026 AMP.

The quantities listed in Attachment 1 are not acquisition, disposal, upgrade, conversion, recovery, reprocessing, or sales target quantities, but rather a statement of the proposed maximum quantity of each listed material that may be acquired, disposed of, upgraded, converted, recovered, or sold in a particular fiscal year by the DLA. The quantity of each material that will actually be acquired or offered for sale will depend on the market for the material at the time of the acquisition or offering, as well as on the quantity of

¹ Defense Logistics Agency, “Strategic Materials: Office,” U.S. Department of Defense, <https://www.dla.mil/Strategic-Materials/About>.

² Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Revision Act of 1979, Public Law 96–41, p. 5.

³ <https://www.dla.mil/Strategic-Materials/Announcements/>.

each material approved by Congress for acquisition, disposal, conversion, or recovery.

Additional Instructions for Comments

The Committee is interested in any supporting data and documentation on the potential market impact of the quantities associated with the proposed FY 2026 AMP.

While *regulations.gov* allows users to provide comments by filling in a “Type Comment” field or by attaching a document using an “Upload File” field, BIS prefers comments be provided in an attached document—preferably in Microsoft Word (.doc) or Adobe Acrobat (.pdf). If the submission is in an application format other than Microsoft Word or Adobe Acrobat, please indicate the name of the application in the “Type Comment” field. Please do not attach separate cover letters to electronic submissions; rather, include any information that might appear in a cover letter within the comments. Please include any exhibits, annexes, or other attachments in the same file, so the

submission consists of one instead of multiple files. All filers should name their files using the name of the person or entity submitting the comments.

Submitted materials properly marked as business confidential information with a valid statutory basis for confidentiality, and which is accepted as such by BIS, will not be publicly disclosed. Commenters submitting business confidential information should clearly identify the business confidential portion at the time of submission, include a statement justifying nondisclosure and referring to the specific legal authority claimed with the submission, and provide a non-confidential version of the submission which will be placed in the public file on <https://www.regulations.gov>. For comments containing business confidential information, the file name of the business confidential version should begin with the characters “BC”. Any page containing business confidential information must be clearly marked “BUSINESS CONFIDENTIAL” at the top of that page. The file name of

the non-confidential version should begin with the character “P”. The non-confidential version must be clearly marked “PUBLIC” at the top of the first page. The “BC” and “P” should be followed by the name of the person or entity submitting the comments. Commenters submitting business confidential information are encouraged to scan a hard copy of the non-confidential version to create an image of the file, rather than submitting a digital copy with redactions applied, to avoid inadvertent redaction errors which could enable the public to read business confidential information.

Public comments will be available on [regulations.gov](https://www.regulations.gov), and the BIS Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) website at <https://efoia.bis.doc.gov/>. This office does not maintain a separate public inspection facility. If you have technical difficulties accessing this website, please call BIS’s Office of Administration at (202) 482–1900 for assistance.

Attachment 1

PROPOSED FISCAL YEAR 2026 ANNUAL MATERIALS PLAN

Material	Unit	Quantity	Footnote
Potential Disposals			
Beryllium Metal	ST	8	.....
Carbon Fibers	Lbs	92,000	(1)
Chromium, Ferro	ST	24,000	.....
Chromium, Metal	ST	500	.....
Germanium	kg	5,000	.....
Manganese, Ferro	ST	20,000	.....
Manganese, Metallurgical Grade	SDT	320,300	(1)
Aerospace Alloys	Lbs	1,500,000	.....
Platinum	Tr Oz	8,380	(1)
Iridium	Tr Oz	489	(1)
Quartz Crystals	Lbs	15,712	(1)
Tantalum	Lbs	190	(1)
Tin	MT	640	.....
Titanium Based Alloys	Lbs	300,000	.....
Tungsten Ores & Concentrates	Lbs W	1,100,000	.....
Zinc	ST	2,500	.....
Potential Acquisitions			
Aluminum (High Purity)	MT	1,700	.....
Aluminum Alloys	MT	1,500	.....
Antimony	MT	700	.....
Cadmium Zinc Tellurium	CM ²	2,800	.....
Electrolytic Manganese Metal	MT	5,000	.....
Energetics	Lbs	20,000,000	.....
Ferroniobium	Lbs Nb	300,000	.....
Grain Oriented Electric Steel	MT	3,200	.....
Iso-Molded Graphite	MT	1,700	.....
Lanthanum	MT	1,100	.....
Magnesium	MT	3,500	.....
Neodymium-Praseodymium Oxide	MT	300	.....
NdFeB Magnet Block	MT	450	.....
Samarium-Cobalt Alloy	MT	60	.....
Tantalum	Lbs Ta	64,500	.....
Tire Cord Steel	MT	130	.....
Titanium	MT	13,608	.....
Tungsten	Lbs W	587,000	.....

PROPOSED FISCAL YEAR 2026 ANNUAL MATERIALS PLAN—Continued

Material	Unit	Quantity	Footnote
Zirconium-Hafnium	MT	2,300	.....
Potential Conversions (Upgrade, rotation, reprocessing, etc.)			
Aerospace Alloys	Lbs	50,000	.....
Antimony	Lbs	198,000	.....
Beryllium Metal	ST	8	.....
Boron Carbide	MT	600	.....
Cadmium Zinc Tellurium	CM ²	1,000	.....
Carbon Fibers	Lbs	5,000	.....
Europium	MT	35	.....
Germanium	kg	5,000	.....
Iridium Catalyst	Lbs	200	.....
Iso-Molded Graphite	MT	1,700	.....
Lithium Ion Materials	MT	50	.....
Rare Earths Elements	MT	12	.....
Silicon Carbide Fibers	Lbs	875	.....
SEG Concentrate	MT	13	.....
Triamino Trinitrobenzene (TATB)	Lbs	48,000	.....
Tungsten-Rhenium	kg	5,000	.....
Potential Recovery from Government sources			
Aerospace Alloys	Lbs	1,500,000	.....
Battery Materials	MT	1,500	.....
Boron Carbide	MT	300	.....
Cobalt	MT	500	.....
E-Waste	MT	100	(²)
Germanium	kg	5,000	.....
Iridium Catalyst	Lbs	200	.....
Magnesium Metal	MT	25	.....
Rare Earths	Lbs	51,000	.....
Tantalum	MT	10	.....
Yttrium Aluminum Garnet Rods	kg	250	.....

Footnote Key:

¹ Actual quantity will be limited to remaining excess inventory.

² Strategic and Critical Materials collected from E-Waste (Strategic Materials collected from electronics waste).

Thea D. Rozman Kendler,
Assistant Secretary for Export
Administration.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-570-040, C-570-041]

Truck and Bus Tires From People’s Republic of China: 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) and countervailing duty (CVD) orders on truck and bus tires from the People’s Republic of China (China) 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 August 21, 2024.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mary Kolberg or Suresh Maniam, 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 or (202) 482-1603, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On February 15, 2019, Commerce published in the **Federal Register** the AD and CVD orders on truck and bus tires from China.¹ On January 2, 2024,

¹ See *Truck and Bus Tires from the People’s Republic of China: Amended Final Determination and Countervailing Duty Order*, 84 FR 4434 (February 15, 2019); and *Truck and Bus Tires from the People’s Republic of China: Amended Final*

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 reviews, Commerce 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 August 21, 2024, the ITC published its determination, pursuant to sections 751(c) and 752(a) of the Act, that revocation of the *Orders* would

Determination and Countervailing Duty Order, 84 FR 4434 (February 15, 2019) (collectively, *Orders*).

² See *Truck and Bus Tires from China; Institution of Five-Year Reviews*, 89 FR 93 (January 2, 2024).

³ See *Initiation of Five-Year (Sunset) Reviews*, 89 FR 66 (January 2, 2024).

⁴ See *Truck and Bus Tires from the People’s Republic of China: Final Results of the Expedited First Sunset Review of the Antidumping Duty Order*, 89 FR 31728 (April 25, 2024); and *Truck and Bus Tires from People’s Republic of China: Final Results of the Expedited First Sunset Review of the Countervailing Duty Order*, 89 FR 31727 (April 25, 2024).