

Exporter/producer	Estimated weighted-average dumping margin (percent)	Cash deposit rate (adjusted for subsidy offsets) (percent)
R. N. Gupta & Co., Ltd .....	12.58	9.27. <sup>10</sup>
All-Others .....	11.95	8.91. <sup>11</sup>
<b>Italy</b>		
Metalfer Prodotti Industriali S.p.A .....	204.53	Not Applicable.
Officine Ambrogio Melesi & C. S.r.l. <sup>12</sup> .....	204.53	Not Applicable.
All-Others .....	79.17	Not Applicable.

**Notification to Interested Parties**

This notice constitutes the antidumping duty orders with respect to finished carbon steel flanges from India and Italy pursuant to section 736(a) of the Act. Interested parties can find a list of antidumping duty orders currently in effect at <http://enforcement.trade.gov/stats/iastats1.html>.

These orders are published in accordance with section and 736(a) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.211(b).

Dated: August 21, 2017.

**Gary Taverman,**

*Deputy Assistant Secretary for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations performing the non-exclusive functions and duties of the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.*

**Appendix**

**Scope of the Orders**

The scope of these orders covers finished carbon steel flanges. Finished carbon steel flanges differ from unfinished carbon steel flanges (also known as carbon steel flange forgings) in that they have undergone further processing after forging, including, but not limited to, beveling, bore threading, center or step boring, face machining, taper boring, machining ends or surfaces, drilling bolt holes, and/or de-burring or shot blasting. Any one of these post-forging processes suffices to render the forging into a finished carbon steel flange for purposes of these orders. However, mere heat treatment of a carbon steel flange

forging (without any other further processing after forging) does not render the forging into a finished carbon steel flange for purposes of this order.

While these finished carbon steel flanges are generally manufactured to specification ASME B16.5 or ASME B16.47 series A or series B, the scope is not limited to flanges produced under those specifications. All types of finished carbon steel flanges are included in the scope regardless of pipe size (which may or may not be expressed in inches of nominal pipe size), pressure class (usually, but not necessarily, expressed in pounds of pressure, e.g., 150, 300, 400, 600, 900, 1,500, 2,500, etc.), type of face (e.g., flat face, full face, raised face, etc.), configuration (e.g., weld neck, slip on, socket weld, lap joint, threaded, etc.), wall thickness (usually, but not necessarily, expressed in inches), normalization, or whether or not heat treated. These carbon steel flanges either meet or exceed the requirements of the ASTM A105, ASTM A694, ASTM A181, ASTM A350 and ASTM A707 standards (or comparable foreign specifications). The scope includes any flanges produced to the above-referenced ASTM standards as currently stated or as may be amended. The term “carbon steel” under this scope is steel in which:

- (a) Iron predominates, by weight, over each of the other contained elements;
- (b) The carbon content is 2 percent or less, by weight; and
- (c) none of the elements listed below exceeds the quantity, by weight, as indicated:
  - (i) 0.87 percent of aluminum;
  - (ii) 0.0105 percent of boron;
  - (iii) 10.10 percent of chromium;
  - (iv) 1.55 percent of columbium;
  - (v) 3.10 percent of copper;
  - (vi) 0.38 percent of lead;
  - (vii) 3.04 percent of manganese;
  - (viii) 2.05 percent of molybdenum;
  - (ix) 20.15 percent of nickel;
  - (x) 1.55 percent of niobium;
  - (xi) 0.20 percent of nitrogen;
  - (xii) 0.21 percent of phosphorus;
  - (xiii) 3.10 percent of silicon;
  - (xiv) 0.21 percent of sulfur;
  - (xv) 1.05 percent of titanium;
  - (xvi) 4.06 percent of tungsten;
  - (xvii) 0.53 percent of vanadium; or
  - (xviii) 0.015 percent of zirconium.

Finished carbon steel flanges are currently classified under subheadings 7307.91.5010 and 7307.91.5050 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS). They may also be entered under HTSUS

subheadings 7307.91.5030 and 7307.91.5070. The HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes; the written description of the scope is dispositive.

[FR Doc. 2017–18056 Filed 8–23–17; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P**

**DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**

**International Trade Administration**

[C–533–872]

**Finished Carbon Steel Flanges From India: Countervailing Duty Order**

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

**SUMMARY:** Based on affirmative final determinations by the Department of Commerce (the Department) and the International Trade Commission (the ITC), the Department is issuing a countervailing duty order on finished carbon steel flanges from India.

**DATES:** Applicable August 24, 2017.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Davina Friedmann at (202) 482–0698 or Erin Kearney at (202) 482–0167, AD/CVD Operations, Office VI, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20230.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

**Background**

In accordance with section 705(d) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), and 19 CFR 351.210(c), on June 29, 2017, the Department published its affirmative final determination in the countervailing duty investigation of finished carbon steel flanges from India.<sup>1</sup> On August 14, 2017, the ITC notified the Department of its final affirmative determination, pursuant to

<sup>1</sup> See *Finished Carbon Steel Flanges from India: Final Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination*, 82 FR 29479 (June 29, 2017) (*Final Determination*).

<sup>8</sup> The Department has determined that Norma (India) Limited and USK Exports Private Limited and Uma Shanker Khandelwal & Co. and Bansidhar Chiranjilal are a single entity. See Memorandum, “Less-Than-Fair-Value Investigation of Finished Carbon Steel Flanges from India: Preliminary Affiliation and Collapsing Memorandum for Norma (India) Limited,” dated January 26, 2017, at 8–9, unchanged in *India Final Determination*.

<sup>9</sup> See *India Final Determination*, 82 FR at 29484.

<sup>10</sup> *Id.*

<sup>11</sup> *Id.*

<sup>12</sup> The Department has determined that Officine Ambrogio Melesi & C. S.r.l and ASFO S.p.A. are a single entity. See Memorandum, “Less-Than-Fair-Value Investigation of Finished Carbon Steel Flanges from Italy: Affiliation and Collapsing Memorandum for Officine Ambrogio Melesi & C. S.r.l.,” dated January 26, 2017, at 7, unchanged in *Italy Final Determination*.

section 705(d) of the Act, that an industry in the United States is materially injured within the meaning of section 705(b)(1)(A)(i) of the Act, by reason of subsidized imports of finished carbon steel flanges from India.<sup>2</sup> On August 17, 2017, the ITC published its final determination in the **Federal Register**.<sup>3</sup>

### Scope of the Order

The merchandise covered by this order is finished carbon steel flanges from India. For a complete description of the scope of this order, see Appendix of this notice.

### Countervailing Duty Order

As stated above, on August 14, 2017, in accordance with section 705(d) of the Act, the ITC notified the Department of its final determination that an industry in the United States is materially injured by reason of subsidized imports of finished carbon steel flanges from India.<sup>4</sup> Therefore, in accordance with section 705(c)(2) of the Act, we are issuing this countervailing duty order. Because the ITC determined that imports of finished carbon steel flanges from India are materially injuring a U.S. industry, unliquidated entries of such merchandise from India, entered or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, are subject to the assessment of countervailing duties.

As a result of the ITC's final determination, in accordance with section 706(a) of the Act, the Department will direct U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to assess, upon further instruction by the Department, countervailing duties on unliquidated entries of finished carbon steel flanges from India. Countervailing duties will be assessed on unliquidated entries of finished carbon steel flanges entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after November 29, 2016, the date of publication of the *Preliminary Determination*,<sup>5</sup> but will not include entries occurring after the expiration of the provisional measures period and before publication in the **Federal Register** of the ITC's final injury determination.

<sup>2</sup> See ITC Letter dated August 14, 2017 (ITC Letter); see also *Finished Carbon Steel Flanges from India and Italy, Investigation No. 701-TA-563 and 731-TA-1331-1332 (Final)* USITC Publication 4714 (August 2017) (ITC Report).

<sup>3</sup> See *Finished Carbon Steel Flanges from India and Italy; Determinations*, 82 FR 39133 (August 17, 2017).

<sup>4</sup> See ITC Letter and ITC Report.

<sup>5</sup> See *Finished Carbon Steel Flanges From India: Preliminary Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination*, 81 FR 85928 (November 29, 2016) (*Preliminary Determination*).

Section 703(d) of the Act states that the suspension of liquidation pursuant to an affirmative preliminary determination may not remain in effect for more than four months. In the underlying investigation, the Department published the *Preliminary Determination* on November 29, 2016. Therefore, the four-month period beginning on the date of the publication of the *Preliminary Determination* ended on March 28, 2017. Furthermore, section 737(b) of the Act states that the collection of final cash deposits will begin on the date of publication of the ITC's final injury determination.

Therefore, in accordance with section 703(d) of the Act and our practice, we instructed CBP to terminate the suspension of liquidation and to liquidate, without regard to duties, unliquidated entries of finished carbon steel flanges from India made on or after March 29, 2017. Suspension of liquidation will resume on the date of publication of the ITC's final determination in the **Federal Register**.

### Suspension of Liquidation

In accordance with section 706 of the Act, the Department will instruct CBP to reinstitute the suspension of liquidation on all entries of subject merchandise from India, applicable the date of publication of the ITC's notice of final affirmative injury determination in the **Federal Register**, and to assess, upon further instruction by the Department pursuant to 706(a)(1) of the Act, countervailing duties for each entry of the subject merchandise in an amount based on the net countervailable subsidy rates for the subject merchandise. We will also instruct CBP to require cash deposits for each entry of subject merchandise equal to the amounts as indicated below. These instructions suspending liquidation will remain in effect until further notice. The all-others rate applies to all producers or exporters not specifically listed, as appropriate.

Exporter/manufacturer	Subsidy rate (percent)
Norma (India) Limited <sup>6</sup> .....	5.66
R.N. Gupta & Co., Ltd .....	9.11
All Others .....	7.39

### Notifications to Interested Parties

This notice constitutes the countervailing duty order with respect to finished carbon steel flanges from India

<sup>6</sup> As discussed in the *Final Determination*, the Department found the following companies to be cross-owned with Norma (India) Limited: Uma Shanker Khandelwal & Co., USK Exports Private Limited, and Bansidhar Chiranjilal.

pursuant to section 706(a) of the Act. Interested parties can find a list of countervailing duty orders currently in effect at <http://enforcement.trade.gov/stats/iastats1.html>.

This order is published in accordance with section and 706(a) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.211(b).

Dated: August 21, 2017.

**Gary Taverman,**

*Deputy Assistant Secretary for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations performing the non-exclusive functions and duties of the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.*

### Appendix

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- (ii) 0.0105 percent of boron;
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- (iv) 1.55 percent of columbium;
- (v) 3.10 percent of copper;
- (vi) 0.38 percent of lead;

- (vii) 3.04 percent of manganese;
- (viii) 2.05 percent of molybdenum;
- (ix) 20.15 percent of nickel;
- (x) 1.55 percent of niobium;
- (xi) 0.20 percent of nitrogen;
- (xii) 0.21 percent of phosphorus;
- (xiii) 3.10 percent of silicon;
- (xiv) 0.21 percent of sulfur;
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- (xvi) 4.06 percent of tungsten;
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- (xviii) 0.015 percent of zirconium.

Finished carbon steel flanges are currently classified under subheadings 7307.91.5010 and 7307.91.5050 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS). They may also be entered under HTSUS subheadings 7307.91.5030 and 7307.91.5070. The HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes; the written description of the scope is dispositive.

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## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### International Trade Administration

#### Proposed Information Collection; Comment Request; Participant Application, Participant Exit Questionnaire, Alumni Success Story Report

**AGENCY:** International Trade Administration, Commerce.

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** The Department of Commerce, as part of its continuing effort to reduce paperwork and respondent burden, invites the general public and other Federal agencies to take this opportunity to comment on proposed and/or continuing information collections, as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995.

**DATES:** Written comments must be submitted on or before October 23, 2017.

**ADDRESSES:** Direct all written comments to Jennifer Jessup, Departmental Paperwork Clearance Officer, Department of Commerce, Room 6616, 14th and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20230 (or via the Internet at [PRACOMMENTS@DOC.GOV](mailto:PRACOMMENTS@DOC.GOV)).

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Requests for additional information or copies of the information collection instrument and instructions should be directed to Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration, SABIT, Attn: Tracey Rollins, 1401 Constitution Ave. NW., 20230, (202) 482-0073, [tracy.rollins@trade.gov](mailto:tracy.rollins@trade.gov).

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

## I. Abstract

The Special American Business Internship Training (SABIT) Program of the Department of Commerce's International Trade Administration (ITA), is a key element in the U.S. Government's efforts to support the economic transition of Eurasia (the former Soviet Union) and to support economic growth in other regions of the world, including Pakistan, South Asia, and the Middle East, et al. SABIT develops and implements two- to three-week training programs for groups of up to 20 business and government professionals from Eurasia and other regions. These professionals meet with U.S. government agencies, non-governmental organizations and private sector companies in order to learn about various business practices and principles. This unique private sector-U.S. Government partnership was created in order to tap into the U.S. private sector's expertise and to assist developing regions in their transition to market-based economies while simultaneously boosting trade between the United States and other countries. Participant applications are needed to enable SABIT to find the most qualified participants for the training programs. Participant exit questionnaires provide insight as to what the participants have learned, and they are used to improve the content and administration of future programs. Alumni success story reports track the success of the program as regards to business ties between the U.S. and the countries SABIT covers.

The closing date for participant applications is based upon the starting date of the program and is published with the application, on the program's English-language Web site at [www.trade.gov/sabit](http://www.trade.gov/sabit), and also on the Russian-language Web site at [www.sabitprogram.org](http://www.sabitprogram.org), if applicable. Pursuant to section 632(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, funding for the programs will be provided by the Agency for International Development (AID).

The SABIT Program has revised the collection instruments. The instruments are very similar to those used by SABIT in past years. However, some wording has been changed to reflect the changing needs of SABIT over time. The changes are relatively minor and most of them are rephrasing of wording. Instructions for filling out the form, methods of submission, and the order of questions have been revised on the Participant Application. These revisions are not expected to increase the response time to complete the instruments.

## II. Method of Collection

Participant applications are available for download from the SABIT English and Russian language Web sites at [www.trade.gov/sabit](http://www.trade.gov/sabit) and [www.sabitprogram.org](http://www.sabitprogram.org). Applications may be sent to program candidates via email or fax upon request. Applications are collected via email. Participant exit questionnaires are given to program participants at the completion of programs in by email and are collected by email, although in rare situations, a paper questionnaire may be completed and submitted. Alumni success story reports are used internally by SABIT staff to record success information, but at times they may be sent to alumni to fill out and submit via email or fax.

## III. Data

*OMB Control Number:* 0625-0225.

*Form Number(s):* ITA-4143P-3.

*Type of Review:* Regular submission (revision of a currently approved information collection).

*Affected Public:* Individuals or households; Business or other for-profit organizations.

*Estimated Number of Respondents:* 3,500.

*Estimated Time per Response:* Participant application, 3 hours; participant exit questionnaire, 1 hour; alumni success story report, 1 hour.

*Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours:* 7,000.

*Estimated Total Annual Cost to Public:* \$0.

## IV. Request for Comments

Comments are invited on: (a) Whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information shall have practical utility; (b) the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden (including hours and cost) of the proposed collection of information; (c) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (d) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on respondents, including through the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

Comments submitted in response to this notice will be summarized and/or included in the request for OMB approval of this information collection;