

States International Trade Commission (“Commission”) determines, pursuant to the Tariff Act of 1930 (“the Act”), that there is no reasonable indication that an industry in the United States is materially injured or threatened with material injury, or that the establishment of an industry in the United States is materially retarded, by reason of imports of titanium sponge from Japan and Kazakhstan, provided for in subheading 8108.20.00 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States, that are alleged to be sold in the United States at less than fair value (“LTFV”) and to be subsidized by the government of Kazakhstan.

### Background

On August 24, 2017, Titanium Metals Corporation, Exton, PA, filed a petition with the Commission and the U.S. Department of Commerce, alleging that an industry in the United States is materially injured and threatened with material injury by reason of LTFV imports of titanium sponge from Japan and Kazakhstan and subsidized imports of titanium sponge from Kazakhstan. Accordingly, effective August 24, 2017, the Commission, pursuant to sections 703(a) and 733(a) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1671b(a) and 1673b(a)), instituted countervailing duty investigation No. 701-TA-587 and antidumping duty investigation Nos. 731-TA-1385-1386 (Preliminary).

Notice of the institution of the Commission’s investigations and of a public conference to be held in connection therewith was given by posting copies of the notice in the Office of the Secretary, U.S. International Trade Commission, Washington, DC, and by publishing the notice in the **Federal Register** of September 1, 2017 (82 FR 41656). The conference was held in Washington, DC, on September 14, 2017, and all persons who requested the opportunity were permitted to appear in person or by counsel.

The Commission made these determinations pursuant to sections 703(a) and 733(a) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1671b(a) and 1673b(a)). It completed and filed its determinations in these investigations on October 10, 2017. The views of the Commission are contained in USITC Publication 4736 (October 2017), entitled *Titanium Sponge from Japan and Kazakhstan: Investigation Nos. 701-TA-587 and 731-TA-1385-1386 (Preliminary)*.

By order of the Commission.

Issued: October 10, 2017.

**Lisa R. Barton,**

*Secretary to the Commission.*

[FR Doc. 2017-22266 Filed 10-13-17; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 7020-02-P**

## INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation Nos. 731-TA-847 and 849 (Third Review)]

### Carbon and Alloy Seamless Standard, Line, and Pressure Pipe From Japan and Romania

#### Determinations

On the basis of the record<sup>1</sup> developed in these subject five-year reviews, the United States International Trade Commission (“Commission”) determines, pursuant to the Tariff Act of 1930 (“the Act”), that revocation of the antidumping duty orders on carbon and alloy seamless standard, line, and pressure pipe from Japan and Romania would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time.<sup>2</sup>

#### Background

The Commission, pursuant to section 751(c) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1675(c)), instituted these reviews on September 1, 2016 (81 FR 60383) and determined on December 5, 2016 that it would conduct full reviews (81 FR 91199, December 16, 2017). Notice of the scheduling of the Commission’s reviews and of a public hearing to be held in connection therewith was given by posting copies of the notice in the Office of the Secretary, U.S. International Trade Commission, Washington, DC, and by publishing the notice in the **Federal Register** on April 5, 2017 (82 FR 16621). The hearing was held in Washington, DC, on August 8, 2017, and all persons who requested the opportunity were permitted to appear in person or by counsel.

The Commission made these determinations pursuant to section 751(c) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1675(c)). It completed and filed its determinations in these reviews on October 10, 2017. The views of the Commission are contained in USITC Publication 4731 (October 2017), entitled *Carbon and Alloy Seamless Standard, Line, and Pressure Pipe from Japan and Romania*:

<sup>1</sup> The record is defined in sec. 207.2(f) of the Commission’s Rules of Practice and Procedure (19 CFR 207.2(f)).

<sup>2</sup> Commissioner Broadbent dissenting with respect to the antidumping duty order on subject imports from Romania.

*Investigation Nos. 731-TA-847 and 849 (Third Review).*

By order of the Commission.

Issued: October 11, 2017.

**Lisa R. Barton,**

*Secretary to the Commission.*

[FR Doc. 2017-22318 Filed 10-13-17; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 7020-02-P**

## INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation No. 337-TA-1074]

### Certain Industrial Automation Systems and Components Thereof Including Control Systems, Controllers, Visualization Hardware, Motion and Motor Control Systems, Networking Equipment, Safety Devices, and Power Supplies; Institution of Investigation

**AGENCY:** U.S. International Trade Commission.

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** Notice is hereby given that a complaint was filed with the U.S. International Trade Commission on September 6, 2017, under section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, on behalf of Rockwell Automation, Inc. of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. A supplement to the complaint was filed on September 29, 2017. The complaint alleges violations of section 337 based upon the importation into the United States, the sale for importation, and the sale within the United States after importation of certain industrial automation systems and components thereof including control systems, controllers, visualization hardware, motion and motor control systems, networking equipment, safety devices, and power supplies, by reason of infringement of U.S. Trademark Reg. No. 1,172,995 (“the ‘995 trademark”); U.S. Trademark Reg. No. 696,401 (“the ‘401 trademark”); U.S. Trademark Reg. No. 693,780 (“the ‘780 trademark”); U.S. Trademark Reg. No. 1,172,994 (“the ‘994 trademark”); U.S. Trademark Reg. No. 712,800 (“the ‘800 trademark”); U.S. Trademark Reg. No. 712,836 (“the ‘836 trademark”); U.S. Trademark Reg. No. 2,510,226 (“the ‘226 trademark”); U.S. Trademark Reg. No. 2,671,196 (“the ‘196 trademark”); U.S. Trademark Reg. No. 2,701,786 (“the ‘786 trademark”); U.S. Trademark Reg. No. 2,412,742 (“the ‘742 trademark”); U.S. Copyright Reg. No. TX0008389890 (“the ‘890 copyright”); U.S. Copyright Reg. No. TX0008389887 (“the ‘887 copyright”); U.S. Copyright Reg. No. TX0008390098 (“the ‘098 copyright”); U.S. Copyright Reg. No. TX0008390094 (“the ‘094 copyright”); U.S. Copyright