

Dated: October 1, 2018.

**Andrew McGilvray,**  
Executive Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2018–21724 Filed 10–4–18; 8:45 am]

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## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### Bureau of Industry and Security

#### Proposed Information Collection; Comment Request; Procedures for Submitting Rebuttals and Surrebuttals Requests for Exclusions From and Objections to the Section 232 National Security Adjustments of Imports of Steel and Aluminum

**AGENCY:** Bureau of Industry and Security, U.S. Department of 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:** To ensure consideration, written comments must be submitted on or before December 4, 2018.

**ADDRESSES:** Direct all written comments to Jennifer Jessup, Departmental Paperwork Clearance Officer, Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Room 6616, Washington, DC 20230 (or via the internet at [docpra@doc.gov](mailto:docpra@doc.gov)).

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Requests for additional information or copies of the information collection instrument and instructions should be directed to Mark Crace, BIS ICB Liaison, (202) 482–8093 or at [mark.crace@bis.doc.gov](mailto:mark.crace@bis.doc.gov).

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

##### I. Abstract

On September 11, 2018, Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS) published a second interim final rule, *Revisions to the Requirements for Submissions Requesting Exclusions from the Remedies Instituted in Presidential Proclamations Adjusting Imports of Steel into the United States and Adjusting Imports of Aluminum into the United States; and the filing of Objections to Submitted Exclusion Requests for Steel and Aluminum*. This second interim final rule that was published by BIS, on behalf of the Secretary, made changes to the two supplements added in the March 19 rule: Supplement No. 1 to Part 705—

Requirements for Submissions Requesting Exclusions from the Remedies Instituted in Presidential Proclamation 9705 of March 8, 2018 Adjusting Imports of Steel Articles into the United States; and to Supplement No. 2 to Part 705—Requirements for Submissions Requesting Exclusions from the Remedies Instituted in Presidential Proclamation 9704 of March 8, 2018 to Adjusting Imports of Aluminum into the United States.

This collection of information gives U.S. Companies the opportunity to submit rebuttals to objections received on posted exclusion requests and also allows U.S. companies the opportunity to submit surrebuttals for objections they submitted that receive rebuttals under the Section 232 exclusion process.

Adding a rebuttal and surrebuttal process is an important step in further improving the exclusion request and objection process for requesting exclusions from the remedies instituted by the President. These voluntary rebuttals and surrebuttals will allow the U.S. Government to better evaluate whether an exclusion request should be granted based on the information provided in an exclusion request and taking into account any objections to a submitted exclusion request, rebuttals, and surrebuttals. Many commenters on the March 19 rule, referenced above, requested the Department make this type of a change to ensure that the process was fair and the Department had all of the relevant information when an objection to an exclusion request received a rebuttal or a surrebuttal was received.

##### II. Method of Collection

Submitted Electronically.

##### III. Data

*OMB Control Number:* 0694–0141.

*Form Number(s):* 0694–0141.

*Type of Review:* Regular Submission.

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

*Estimated Number of Respondents:* 62,823.

*Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours:* 62,823.

*Estimated Time per Response:* 1 hour.

*Estimated Total Annual Cost to Public:* \$0. (This is not the cost of respondents' time, but the indirect costs respondents may incur for such things as purchases of specialized software or hardware needed to report, or expenditures for accounting or records maintenance services required specifically by the collection.)

*Respondent's Obligation:* Voluntary.

*Legal Authority:* Section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962,

Presidential Proclamations 9704 and 9705.

This information collection request may be viewed on the U.S. Department of Commerce website and the Department's responses to clause to exclusion requests at [reginfo.gov](http://www.reginfo.gov/public/) <http://www.reginfo.gov/public/>. Follow the instructions to view Department of Commerce collections currently under review by OMB.

#### 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; they also will become a matter of public record.

**Sheleen Dumas,**

*Departmental Lead PRA Officer, Office of the Chief Information Officer.*

[FR Doc. 2018–21695 Filed 10–4–18; 8:45 am]

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## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### International Trade Administration

[C–533–878]

#### Stainless Steel Flanges From India: Countervailing Duty Order

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

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

**DATES:** Applicable October 5, 2018.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Ryan Mullen or Chelsey Simonovich, AD/CVD Operations, Office V, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401

Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-5260 or (202) 482-1979, respectively.

#### 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 August 16, 2018, Commerce published its affirmative final determination that countervailable subsidies are being provided to producers and exporters of stainless steel flanges from India.<sup>1</sup>

On September 28, 2018, the ITC notified Commerce of its final affirmative determination, pursuant to 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 subject merchandise from India.<sup>2</sup> Further, the ITC determined that critical circumstances do not exist with respect to imports of stainless steel flanges from India.

##### Scope of the Order

The product covered by this order is stainless steel flanges from India. For a complete description of the scope of this order, see the Appendix to this notice.

##### Countervailing Duty Order

As stated above, on September 28, 2018, in accordance with sections 705(b)(1)A(i) and 705(d) of the Act, the ITC notified Commerce of its final determination in this investigation, in which it found that an industry in the United States is materially injured by reason of imports of stainless steel flanges from India.<sup>3</sup> Therefore, in accordance with section 705(c)(2) of the Act, Commerce is issuing this countervailing duty order. Because the ITC determined that imports of stainless 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 assessment of countervailing duties.

Therefore, in accordance with section 706(a) of the Act, Commerce will direct U.S. Customs and Border Protection

(CBP) to assess, upon further instruction by Commerce, countervailing duties for all relevant entries of stainless steel flanges from India. Countervailing duties will be assessed on unliquidated entries of stainless steel flanges from India entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption on or after January 23, 2018, the date of publication of the *Preliminary Determination*.<sup>4</sup>

##### Continuation of Suspension of Liquidation

In accordance with section 706 of the Act, Commerce will instruct CBP to suspend liquidation on all relevant entries of stainless steel flanges from India, as further described below. These instructions suspending liquidation will remain in effect until further notice. Commerce will also instruct CBP to require cash deposits equal to the amounts as indicated below. Accordingly, effective on the date of publication of the ITC's final affirmative injury determination, CBP will require, at the same time as importers would normally deposit estimated duties on this subject merchandise, a cash deposit equal to the subsidy rates listed below.<sup>5</sup> The all-others rate applies to all producers or exporters not specifically listed below, as appropriate.

Company	Subsidy rate (percent)
Bebitz Flanges Works Private Limited ..	256.16
Echjay Forgings Private Limited .....	4.92
All Others .....	4.92

##### Provisional Measures

Section 703(d) of the Act states that instructions issued pursuant to an affirmative preliminary determination may not remain in effect for more than four months. In the underlying investigations, Commerce published the *Preliminary Determination* on January 23, 2018. As such, the four-month period beginning on the date of publication of the *Preliminary Determination* ended on May 22, 2018. Furthermore, section 707(b) of the Act states that definitive duties are to begin

<sup>4</sup> See *Countervailing Duty Investigation of Stainless Steel Flanges from India: Preliminary Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination, Preliminary Affirmative and Alignment of Final Determination with Final Antidumping Duty Determination*, 83 CFR 3118 (January 23, 2018) (*Preliminary Determination*) and the accompanying Preliminary Decision Memorandum. However, as described further below, countervailing duties will not be assessed on merchandise entered, or withdrawn for consumption, during the period of time between the expiration of provisional measures and the publication of the ITC's final injury determination in the **Federal Register**.

<sup>5</sup> See section 706(a)(3) of the Act.

on the date of the 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 countervailing duties, unliquidated entries of stainless steel flanges from India entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption, on or after May 22, 2018, the date the provisional measures expired, until and through the day preceding the date of publication of the ITC's final injury determination in the **Federal Register**. Suspension of liquidation will resume on the date of publication of the ITC's final determination in the **Federal Register**.

##### Critical Circumstances

With regard to the ITC's negative critical circumstances determination on imports of stainless steel flanges from India, we will instruct CBP to lift suspension and to refund any cash deposits made to secure the payment of estimated countervailing duties with respect to entries of the subject merchandise ordered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after October 25, 2017 (*i.e.*, 90 days prior to the date of the publication of the *Preliminary Determination*), but before January 23, 2018 (*i.e.*, the date of publication of the *Preliminary Determination*).

##### Notification to Interested Parties

This notice constitutes the countervailing duty order with respect to stainless steel flanges from India 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 issued and published in accordance with section 706(a) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.211(b).

Dated: October 1, 2018.

**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 Order

The products covered by this order are certain forged stainless steel flanges, whether unfinished, semi-finished, or finished (certain forged stainless steel flanges). Certain forged stainless steel flanges are generally manufactured to, but not limited to, the material specification of ASTM/ASME A/SA182 or comparable domestic or foreign specifications. Certain forged stainless steel

<sup>1</sup> See *Stainless Steel Flanges from India: Final Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination and Final Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances*, 83 FR 40748 (August 16, 2018) (*Final Determination*) and the accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum.

<sup>2</sup> See Letter to Gary Taverman, Acting Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Enforcement and Compliance, from David S. Johanson, Chairman of the U.S. International Trade Commission, regarding *Stainless Steel Flanges from India* (September 28, 2018) (ITC Letter).

<sup>3</sup> See ITC Letter.

flanges are made in various grades such as, but not limited to, 304, 304L, 316, and 316L (or combinations thereof). The term “stainless steel” used in this scope refers to an alloy steel containing, by actual weight, 1.2 percent or less of carbon and 10.5 percent or more of chromium, with or without other elements. Unfinished stainless steel flanges possess the approximate shape of finished stainless steel flanges and have not yet been machined to final specification after the initial forging or like operations. These machining processes may include, but are not limited to, boring, facing, spot facing, drilling, tapering, threading, beveling, heating, or compressing. Semi-finished stainless steel flanges are unfinished stainless steel flanges that have undergone some machining processes. The scope includes six general types of flanges. They are: (1) Weld neck, generally used in butt-weld line connection; (2) threaded, generally used for threaded line connections; (3) slip-on, generally used to slide over pipe; (4) lap joint, generally used with stub-ends/butt-weld line connections; (5) socket weld, generally used to fit pipe into a machine recession; and (6) blind, generally used to seal off a line. The sizes and descriptions of the flanges within the scope include all pressure classes of ASME B16.5 and range from one-half inch to twenty-four inches nominal pipe size. Specifically excluded from the scope of this order are cast stainless steel flanges. Cast stainless steel flanges generally are manufactured to specification ASTM A351.

The country of origin for certain forged stainless steel flanges, whether unfinished, semi-finished, or finished is the country where the flange was forged. Subject merchandise includes stainless steel flanges as defined above that have been further processed in a third country. The processing includes, but is not limited to, boring, facing, spot facing, drilling, tapering, threading, beveling, heating, or compressing, and/or any other processing that would not otherwise remove the merchandise from the scope of the order if performed in the country of manufacture of the stainless steel flanges.

Merchandise subject to the order is typically imported under headings 7307.21.1000 and 7307.21.5000 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTS). While HTS subheadings and ASTM specifications 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

[A–570–908]

#### Sodium Hexametaphosphate From the People’s Republic of China: Final Results of the Expedited Second Sunset Review of the Antidumping Duty Order

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

**SUMMARY:** As a result of this sunset review, the Department of Commerce (Commerce) finds that revocation of the antidumping duty order on sodium hexametaphosphate (SHMP) from the People’s Republic of China (China) would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping at the level indicated in the “Final Results of Sunset Review” section of this notice.

**DATES:** Applicable October 5, 2018.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Christian Llinas, AD/CVD Operations, Office V, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–4877.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

##### Background

On March 19, 2008, Commerce published the antidumping duty order on SHMP from China.<sup>1</sup> On June 1, 2018, Commerce published the notice of initiation of the second sunset review of the antidumping duty order on SHMP from China, pursuant to section 751(c) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act).<sup>2</sup> On June 8, 2018, Commerce received a notice of intent to participate from ICL Specialty Products, Inc. and Innophos, Inc. (collectively, the Petitioners) as domestic interested parties, within the deadline specified in 19 CFR 351.218(d)(1)(i).<sup>3</sup>

On July 2, 2018, we received a complete substantive response for the review from the domestic interested parties within the 30-day deadline specified in 19 CFR 351.218(d)(3)(i).<sup>4</sup> We received no substantive responses

<sup>1</sup> See *Notice of Antidumping Duty Order: Sodium Hexametaphosphate from the People’s Republic of China*, 73 FR 14772 (March 19, 2008) (*Order*).

<sup>2</sup> See *Initiation of Five-Year (Sunset) Reviews*, 83 FR 25436 (June 1, 2018).

<sup>3</sup> See Petitioners’ Letter, “Sodium Hexametaphosphate from China: Notice of Intent to Participate,” dated June 8, 2018.

<sup>4</sup> See Petitioners’ Letter, “Sodium Hexametaphosphate (SHMP) from China: Substantive Response to Notice of Initiation of Five-Year (Sunset) Review of the Antidumping Order,” dated July 2, 2018.

from respondent interested parties with respect to the order covered by this sunset review, nor was a hearing requested. Pursuant to section 751(c)(3)(B) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.218(e)(1)(ii)(C)(2), Commerce is conducting an expedited (120-day) sunset review of this order.

#### Scope of the Order

The merchandise subject to the order is SHMP. For a complete description of the scope of this order, see the accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum.<sup>5</sup>

#### Analysis of Comments Received

All issues raised in this review, including the likelihood of continuation or recurrence of dumping in the event of revocation and the magnitude of the margin likely to prevail if the order was revoked, are addressed in the accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum. The Issues and Decision Memorandum is a public document and is on file electronically via Enforcement and Compliance’s Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Centralized Electronic Service System (ACCESS). ACCESS is available to registered users at <http://access.trade.gov>, and to all parties in the Central Records Unit, room B8024 of the main Department of Commerce building. In addition, a complete version of the Issues and Decision Memorandum can be accessed directly on the internet at <http://enforcement.trade.gov/frn/>. The signed Issues and Decision Memorandum and the electronic version of the Issues and Decision Memorandum are identical in content.

#### Final Results of Sunset Review

Pursuant to sections 751(c)(1) and 752(c)(1) and (3) of the Act, we determine that revocation of the antidumping duty order on SHMP from China would likely lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping and that the magnitude of the dumping margins likely to prevail would be the weighted-average dumping margins up to the following weighted-average dumping margin: 188.05.

#### Notification to Interested Parties

This notice serves as the only reminder to parties subject to administrative protective order (APO) of their responsibility concerning the return or destruction of proprietary

<sup>5</sup> See Memorandum, “Second Expedited Sunset Review of the Antidumping Duty Order on Sodium Hexametaphosphate from the People’s Republic of China,” dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (Issues and Decision Memorandum).