

appropriate action to resolve the match, while ensuring timely, accurate, and fair service to SNAP applicants and recipients. The NAC facilitates this process by providing a method for State agencies to share information with each other as they each take the necessary steps to determine and enact the appropriate resolution.

Categories of Individuals

SNAP applicants, new household members, and recertifying participants are matched against the NAC as part of the eligibility determination process to ensure the individual is not currently receiving benefits in another state.

Categories of Records

State agencies are required by regulations at 7 CFR 272.18(b) to provide information about SNAP participants and applicants, SNAP case information, and match action and resolution information. The NAC will also contain information created by the system when a match is found.

Information on Individuals

State agencies are required to put names, Social Security numbers, and dates of birth through a Privacy-Preserving Record Linkage (PPRL) process that converts these data elements to a secure cryptographic hash before sharing the information to the NAC. When two or more hashes match, a positive match is identified by the NAC. State agencies are also required to provide a Participant ID to the NAC to allow the State agency to connect the match in the NAC to an individual in the State agency's system for match resolution. Requirements:

1. Data elements for match: Name, Social Security number, date of birth.
2. Additional information: Participant ID and, when applicable, a vulnerable individual flag.

SNAP Case Information

Other case information provided by State agencies allows insight into the matched individual's situation in that State. These elements should be uploaded to the NAC, if available and applicable:

1. Case number
2. Participant closing date
3. Recent benefit months

Match Resolution Information

This is information provided about actions taken to pursue clarification and verification of the information received from the NAC. This includes the final disposition of the match information on the participant in which a match was found. Information required:

1. Initial action
2. Date of initial action
3. Final disposition
4. Date of final disposition

Information Generated by the System

1. *Match ID*: When a match is found, the NAC will create a match record and generate a unique match ID to identify the record in the NAC. The match ID will be provided to the affected State agencies as part of the match notification to allow them to find the match record in the NAC.

2. *Match record*: The match record will contain information about the match itself, such as the date of the match and the affected States and the SNAP case information previously provided by the State agencies, including the Participant ID. Each State agency will use the Participant ID provided in the match record to identify the matched individual in its own eligibility system. This is needed because the NAC will not contain the names, Social Security numbers, or dates of birth of matched individuals.

System(s) of Records

The system of records for this data exchange comprising the NAC is USDA/FNS-14, National Accuracy Clearinghouse (NAC) System to Prevent Duplicate Participation, 88 FR 11403 (Feb. 23, 2023). This data exchange is authorized under routine uses.

Cynthia Long,

Administrator, Food and Nutrition Service.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-570-832]

Pure Magnesium From the People's Republic of China: Continuation of Antidumping Duty Order

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

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) and the U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC) have determined that revocation of the antidumping duty (AD) order on pure magnesium from the People's Republic of China would likely lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping and material injury to industry in the United States. Therefore, Commerce is publishing a notice of continuation of the AD order on pure magnesium from the People's Republic of China.

DATES: Applicable May 25, 2023.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: John Conniff, AD/CVD Operations, Office III, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-1009.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On May 12, 1995, Commerce published in the **Federal Register** the AD order on pure magnesium from the People's Republic of China.¹ On March 1, 2022, Commerce published the notice of initiation of the sunset review of the *Order*, pursuant to section 751(c) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act).² As a result of its review, Commerce determined that revocation of the *Order* would likely lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping. Therefore, Commerce notified the ITC of the magnitude of the margins likely to prevail should the *Order* be revoked, pursuant to sections 751(c)(1) and 752(c) of the Act.³ On May 19, 2023, the ITC published its determination, pursuant to sections 751(c) and 752(a) of the Act, that revocation of the *Order* would likely lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time.⁴

Scope of the Order

Merchandise covered by the *Order* is pure magnesium regardless of chemistry, form or size, unless expressly excluded from the scope of the *Order*. Pure magnesium is a metal or alloy containing by weight primarily the element magnesium and produced by decomposing raw materials into magnesium metal. Pure primary magnesium is used primarily as a chemical in the aluminum alloying, desulfurization, and chemical reduction industries. In addition, pure magnesium is used as an input in producing magnesium alloy. Pure magnesium encompasses products (including, but not limited to, butt ends, stubs, crowns

¹ See *Notice of Antidumping Duty Orders: Pure Magnesium from the People's Republic of China, the Russian Federation and Ukraine; Notice of Amended Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value: Antidumping Duty Investigation of Pure Magnesium from the Russian Federation*, 60 FR 25691 (May 12, 1995) (*Order*).

² See *Initiation of Five-Year (Sunset) Reviews*, 87 FR 11416 (March 1, 2022).

³ See *Pure Magnesium from the People's Republic of China: Final Results of Expedited Fifth Sunset Review of the Antidumping Duty Order*, 87 FR 35732 (June 13, 2022), and accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum.

⁴ See *Pure Magnesium from China*, 88 FR 32246 (May 19, 2023).

and crystals) with the following primary magnesium contents:

(1) Products that contain at least 99.95% primary magnesium, by weight (generally referred to as “ultra pure” magnesium);

(2) Products that contain less than 99.95% but not less than 99.8% primary magnesium, by weight (generally referred to as “pure” magnesium); and

(3) Products that contain 50% or greater, but less than 99.8% primary magnesium, by weight, and that do not conform to ASTM specifications for alloy magnesium (generally referred to as “off-specification pure” magnesium).

“Off-specification pure” magnesium is pure primary magnesium containing magnesium scrap, secondary magnesium, oxidized magnesium or impurities (whether or not intentionally added) that cause the primary magnesium content to fall below 99.8% by weight. It generally does not contain, individually or in combination, 1.5% or more, by weight, of the following alloying elements: aluminum, manganese, zinc, silicon, thorium, zirconium and rare earths.

Excluded from the scope of the *Order* are alloy primary magnesium (that meets specifications for alloy magnesium), primary magnesium anodes, granular primary magnesium (including turnings, chips and powder) having a maximum physical dimension (*i.e.*, length or diameter) of one inch or less, secondary magnesium (which has pure primary magnesium content of less than 50% by weight), and remelted magnesium whose pure primary magnesium content is less than 50% by weight.

Pure magnesium products covered by the *Order* are currently classifiable under Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) subheadings 8104.11.00, 8104.19.00, 8104.20.00, 8104.30.00, 8104.90.00, 3824.90.11, 3824.90.19 and 9817.00.90. Although the HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the scope is dispositive.

Continuation of the Order

As a result of the determinations by Commerce and the ITC that revocation of the *Order* would likely lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping and material injury to an industry in the United States, pursuant to section 751(d)(2) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.218(a), Commerce hereby orders the continuation of the *Order*. U.S. Customs and Border Protection will continue to collect AD cash deposits at the rates in effect at the time of entry for all imports of subject merchandise.

The effective date of continuation of the *Order* will be the date of publication in the **Federal Register** of this notice of continuation. Pursuant to section 751(c)(2) of the Act, Commerce intends to initiate the next five-year review of the *Order* not later than 30 days prior to the fifth anniversary of the effective date of continuation.

Administrative Protective Order

This notice also serves as the only reminder to parties subject to an administrative protective order (APO) of their responsibility concerning the return or destruction or conversion to judicial protective order of proprietary information disclosed under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305(a)(3). Failure to comply with the regulations and terms of an APO is a violation which may be subject to sanctions.

Notification to Interested Parties

This five-year (sunset) review 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: May 19, 2023.

Lisa W. Wang,

Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–533–869, C–533–870]

Certain New Pneumatic Off-the-Road Tires From India: Continuation of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Orders

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

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) and the U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC) have determined that revocation of the antidumping duty (AD) and countervailing duty (CVD) orders on certain new pneumatic off-the-road tires (off-road tires) from India would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping, net countervailable subsidies, and material injury to an industry in the United States. Therefore, Commerce is publishing a notice of continuation of these AD and CVD orders.

DATES: Applicable May 25, 2023.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Daniel Alexander, AD/CVD Operations, Office VII, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–4313.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On March 6, 2017, Commerce published the AD and CVD orders on off-road tires from India.¹ On February 1, 2022, Commerce published the notice of initiation of the first sunset reviews of the *Orders*, pursuant to section 751(c) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act).² As a result of its reviews, Commerce determined that revocation of the AD order would likely lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping and that revocation of the CVD order would likely lead to the continuation or recurrence of countervailable subsidies.³ Therefore, Commerce notified the ITC of the magnitude of the dumping margins and net countervailable subsidy rates likely to prevail should the *Orders* be revoked, pursuant to sections 752(b) and (c) of the Act. On May 2, 2023, the ITC published its determinations, 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.⁴

Scope of the Orders

The products covered by the scope of the *Orders* are off-road tires. Certain off-road tires are tires with an off-road tire size designation. The tires included in the scope may be either tube-type⁵ or

¹ See *Certain New Pneumatic Off-the-Road Tires from India: Antidumping Duty Order*, 82 FR 12553 (March 6, 2017); see also *Certain New Pneumatic Off-the-Road Tires from India and Sri Lanka: Amended Final Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination for India and Countervailing Duty Orders*, 82 FR 12556 (March 6, 2017) (*Orders*).

² See *Initiation of Five-Year (Sunset) Reviews*, 87 FR 5467 (February 1, 2022).

³ See *Certain New Pneumatic Off-the-Road Tires from India: Final Results of Expedited Sunset Review of the Antidumping Duty Order*, 87 FR 34654 (June 7, 2022), and accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum (IDM); see also *Certain New Pneumatic Off-the-Road Tires from India: Final Results of Expedited First Sunset Review of the Countervailing Duty Order*, 87 FR 31860 (May 25, 2022), and accompanying IDM.

⁴ See *Pneumatic Off-the-Road Tires from India*, 88 FR 27531 (May 2, 2023).

⁵ While tube-type tires are subject to the scope of this proceeding, tubes and flaps are not subject merchandise and therefore are not covered by the scope of this proceeding, regardless of the manner in which they are sold (*e.g.*, sold with or separately from subject merchandise).