

preliminary determination or 45 days after the final determination whether these imports of brass rod from Israel are materially injuring, or threaten material injury to, the U.S. industry.

Notification to Interested Parties

This determination is issued and published in accordance with sections 733(f) and 777(i)(1) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.205(c).

Dated: December 7, 2023.

Abdelali Elouaradia,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

Appendix I

Scope of the Investigation

The products covered by this investigation are brass rod and bar (brass rod), which is defined as leaded, low-lead, and no-lead solid brass made from alloys such as, but not limited to the following alloys classified under the Unified Numbering System (UNS) as C27450, C27451, C27460, C34500, C35000, C35300, C35330, C36000, C36300, C37000, C37700, C48500, C67300, C67600, and C69300, and their international equivalents.

The brass rod subject to this investigation has an actual cross-section or outside diameter greater than 0.25 inches but less than or equal to 12 inches. Brass rod cross-sections may be round, hexagonal, square, or octagonal shapes as well as special profiles (e.g., angles, shapes), including hollow profiles.

Standard leaded brass rod covered by the scope contains, by weight, 57.0–65.0 percent copper; 0.5–3.0 percent lead; no more than 1.3 percent iron; and at least 15 percent zinc. No-lead or low-lead brass rod covered by the scope contains by weight 59.0–76.0 percent copper; 0–1.5 percent lead; no more than 0.35 percent iron; and at least 15 percent zinc. Brass rod may also include other chemical elements (e.g., nickel, phosphorous, silicon, tin, etc.).

Brass rod may be in straight lengths or coils. Brass rod covered by this investigation may be finished or unfinished, and may or may not be heated, extruded, pickled, or cold-drawn. Brass rod may be produced in accordance with ASTM B16, ASTM B124, ASTM B981, ASTM B371, ASTM B453, ASTM B21, ASTM B138, and ASTM B927, but such conformity to an ASTM standard is not required for the merchandise to be included within the scope.

Excluded from the scope of this investigation is brass ingot, which is a casting of unwrought metal unsuitable for conversion into brass rod without remelting, that contains, by weight, at least 57.0 percent copper and 15.0 percent zinc.

The merchandise covered by this investigation is currently classifiable under subheadings 7407.21.9000, 7407.21.7000, and 7407.21.1500 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS). Products subject to the scope may also enter under HTSUS subheadings 7403.21.0000, 7407.21.3000, and 7407.21.5000. The HTSUS subheadings and UNS alloy designations are provided for convenience and customs

purposes. The written description of the scope of the investigation is dispositive.

Appendix II

List of Topics Discussed in the Preliminary Decision Memorandum

- I. Summary
- II. Background
- III. Period of Investigation
- IV. Scope of the Investigation
- V. Discussion of the Methodology
- VI. Currency Conversion
- VII. Recommendation

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

Stanford University et al.; Notice of Decision on Application for Duty-Free Entry of Scientific Instruments

This is a decision pursuant to section 6(c) of the Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Materials Importation Act of 1966 (Pub. L. 89–651, as amended by Pub. L. 106–36; 80 Stat. 897; 15 CFR part 301). On November 1, 2023, the Department of Commerce published a notice in the **Federal Register** requesting public comment on whether instruments of equivalent scientific value, for the purposes for which the instruments identified in the docket(s) below are intended to be used, are being manufactured in the United States. See *Application(s) for Duty-Free Entry of Scientific Instruments*, 88FR74977, November 1, 2023. (*Notice*). We received no public comments.

Docket Number: 23–014. Applicant: Stanford University, Department of Neurosurgery, Ivan Soltesz Laboratory, 1201 Welch Road, Stanford, CA 94305. Instrument: 50 mW Fiber-coupled DPSS 473nm blue lasers (x5). Manufacturer: Shanghai Laser & Optics Century Co., Ltd., China. Intended Use: The instrument will be used to control the activity of neuronal populations in the brain of mice in order to study how altering the activity of specific neurons can lead to changes in mouse behavior and/or the emergence of pathological activity in the brain. Specifically, mice will be genetically induced to express particular optogenetic receptors in neuronal populations in the brain. These lasers will be used to deliver light into the brain via implanted fiberoptic cannula. The receptors, when activated by light, cause an increase in the activity of the neurons in which they are expressed. Lasers will be controlled through an external controller in order to only turn on in response to specific behaviors detected in the mouse. The

goal of these studies is to identify specific populations of neurons responsible for the emergence of various behaviors and brain states. These insights will enable the identification of neuronal targets for future therapeutic intervention to treat various neurological disorders.

Docket Number: 23–015. Applicant: University of Connecticut, 3107 Horsebarn Hill Road, Unit 4210, Storrs, CT 06269. Instrument: Swim Tunnel Respirometry Systems and Vertical Resting Respirometry Systems. Manufacturer: Loligo Systems, Denmark. Intended Use: The instrument Respirometry refers to the study of an organism's metabolic rates. For this research, water bath respirometry systems will be used to measure how the metabolic rates of small-bodied fish and bivalves (oysters, mussels, clams, etc.) are influenced by the different environmental conditions including temperature change and the presence of chemical stressors such as contaminants. This scientific equipment order involvestwo complete swim tunnel respirometry systems (1500 mL chamber size for small-bodied fish species) and four vertical respirometry chambers (bivalve species) which allow for the measure of an organism's metabolic rate by measuring oxygen consumption over time. This research falls under the broader scientific area of study known as organismal bioenergetics. The order is broken down into component parts (for example, chambers, pumps, tubing, temperature controls) which together comprise the complete respirometry systems.

Dated: December 11, 2023.

Gregory W. Campbell,

Director, Subsidies and Economic Analysts, Enforcement and Compliance.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–423–812]

Certain Carbon and Alloy Steel Cut-to-Length Plate From Belgium: Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review and Final Determination of No Shipments; 2021–2022

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

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) determines that Industeel Belgium S.A. (Industeel) made