

- 113. Oxford Performance Materials, South Windsor, CT
- 114. Pacifica Engineering, Inc., Mukilteo, WA
- 115. The Padina Group, Inc.; Lancaster, PA
- 116. Pall Aeropower Corporation, New Port Richey, FL
- 117. Parametric Technology Corporation, Needham, MA
- 118. Parker Aerospace, Irvine, CA
- 119. Pinkerton Government Services, Inc., Springfield, VA
- 120. Plexus Corporation, Neenah, WI
- 121. PPG Aerospace-Sierracin Corporation, Sylmar, CA
- 122. PWC Aerospace & Defense Advisory Services, McLean, VA
- 123. RAF Tabtronics LLC, Deland, FL
- 124. Raytheon Company, Waltham, MA
- 125. Realization Technologies Inc., San Jose, CA
- 126. Rhinestahl Corporation, Mason, OH
- 127. Rix Industries, Benicia, CA
- 128. Rockwell Collins, Inc., Cedar Rapids, IA
- 129. Rolls-Royce North America, Inc., Reston, VA
- 130. RTI International Metals, Inc., Pittsburgh, PA
- 131. Satair USA Inc., Atlanta, GA
- 132. SAP America, Inc., Newtown Square, PA
- 133. SCB Training Inc., Santa Fe Springs, CA
- 134. Science Applications International Corporation, McLean, VA
- 135. Seal Science, Inc., Irvine, CA
- 136. Siemens PLM Software, Plano, TX
- 137. Sierra Nevada Corporation, Littleton, CO
- 138. SIFCO Industries, Inc., Cleveland, OH
- 139. Sila Solutions Group, Tukwila, WA
- 140. SITA, Atlanta, GA
- 141. Space Exploration Technologies Corporation, Hawthorne, CA
- 142. Sparton Corporation, Schaumburg, IL
- 143. Spirit AeroSystems, Inc., Wichita, KS

- 144. SRA International, Inc., Fairfax, VA
 - 145. TASC, Inc., Chantilly, VA
 - 146. Tech Manufacturing, LLC, Wright City, MO
 - 147. Textron Inc., Providence, RI
 - 148. Therm, Incorporated, Ithaca, NY
 - 149. Timken Aerospace Transmissions, LLC, Manchester, CT
 - 150. Triumph Group Inc., Wayne, PA
 - 151. United Technologies Corporation, Hartford, CT
 - 152. Virgin Galactic, LLC, Las Cruces, NM
 - 153. Wesco Aircraft Hardware Corporation, Valencia, CA
 - 154. Woodward, Inc., Fort Collins, CO
- The effective date of the amendment is November 21, 2013, the date on which AIA's application to amend was deemed submitted. A copy of the amended certificate will be kept in the International Trade Administration's Freedom of Information Records Inspection Facility, Room 4001, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20230.

Dated: February 24, 2014.
Joseph Flynn,
Director, Office of Trade and Economic Analysis, International Trade Administration, (202) 482-5131, etca@trade.gov.
 [FR Doc. 2014-04720 Filed 2-28-14; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 3510-DR-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
International Trade Administration
Initiation of Five-Year ("Sunset") Review

AGENCY: Enforcement and Compliance, formerly Import Administration, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.
SUMMARY: In accordance with section 751(c) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended ("the Act"), the Department of Commerce ("the Department") is

automatically initiating five-year reviews ("Sunset Reviews") of the antidumping and countervailing duty ("AD/CVD") orders listed below. The International Trade Commission ("the Commission") is publishing concurrently with this notice its notice of *Institution of Five-Year Review* which covers the same orders.

DATES: *Effective Date:* March 1, 2014.
FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: The Department official identified in the *Initiation of Review* section below at AD/CVD Operations, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230. For information from the Commission contact Mary Messer, Office of Investigations, U.S. International Trade Commission at (202) 205-3193.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:
Background
 The Department's procedures for the conduct of Sunset Reviews are set forth in its *Procedures for Conducting Five-Year ("Sunset") Reviews of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Orders*, 63 FR 13516 (March 20, 1998) and 70 FR 62061 (October 28, 2005). Guidance on methodological or analytical issues relevant to the Department's conduct of Sunset Reviews is set forth in *Antidumping Proceedings: Calculation of the Weighted-Average Dumping Margin and Assessment Rate in Certain Antidumping Duty Proceedings; Final Modification*, 77 FR 8101 (February 14, 2012).

Initiation of Review
 In accordance with 19 CFR 351.218(c), we are initiating Sunset Reviews of the following antidumping and countervailing duty orders:

DOC Case No.	ITC Case No.	Country	Product	Department contact
A-533-847	731-TA-1147	India	1-Hydroxyethylidene-1, 1-Diphosphonic (HEDP) Acid (1st Review).	Charles Riggle (202) 482-0650.
A-570-934	731-TA-1146	China	1-Hydroxyethylidene-1, 1-Diphosphonic (HEDP) Acid (1st Review).	Charles Riggle (202) 482-0650.
A-570-933	731-TA-1148	China	Fronstseating Service Valves (1st Review).	David Goldberger.
A-570-881	731-TA-1021	China	Malleable Cast Iron Pipe Fittings (2nd Review).	David Goldberger (202) 482-4136.
A-570-879	731-TA-1014	China	Polyvinyl Alcohol (2nd Review)	David Goldberger 482-4136.
A-570-932	731-TA-1145	China	Steel Threaded Rod (1st Review)	Charles Riggle (202) 482-0650.
A-588-861	731-TA-1016	Japan	Polyvinyl Alcohol (2nd Review)	David Goldberger (202) 482-4136.
A-580-850	731-TA-1017	Republic of Korea.	Polyvinyl Alcohol (2nd Review)	David Goldberger (202) 482-4136.

Filing Information

As a courtesy, we are making information related to sunset proceedings, including copies of the pertinent statute and Department's regulations, the Department's schedule for Sunset Reviews, a listing of past revocations and continuations, and current service lists, available to the public on the Department's Web site at the following address: "<http://enforcement.trade.gov/sunset/>." All submissions in these Sunset Reviews must be filed in accordance with the Department's regulations regarding format, translation, and service of documents. These rules, including electronic filing requirements via Enforcement and Compliance's Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Centralized Electronic Service System ("IA ACCESS"), can be found at 19 CFR 351.303.¹

This notice serves as a reminder that any party submitting factual information in an AD/CVD proceeding must certify to the accuracy and completeness of that information.² Parties are hereby reminded that revised certification requirements are in effect for company/government officials as well as their representatives in all AD/CVD investigations or proceedings initiated on or after August 16, 2013.³ The formats for the revised certifications are provided at the end of the *Final Rule*. The Department intends to reject factual submissions if the submitting party does not comply with the revised certification requirements.

On April 10, 2013, the Department published *Definition of Factual Information and Time Limits for Submission of Factual Information: Final Rule*, 78 FR 21246 (April 10, 2013), which modified two regulations related to antidumping and countervailing duty proceedings: the definition of factual information (19 CFR 351.102(b)(21)), and the time limits for the submission of factual information (19 CFR 351.301). The final rule identifies five categories of factual information in 19 CFR 351.102(b)(21), which are summarized as follows: (i) Evidence submitted in response to questionnaires; (ii) evidence submitted in support of allegations; (iii) publicly available information to value factors

under 19 CFR 351.408(c) or to measure the adequacy of remuneration under 19 CFR 351.511(a)(2); (iv) evidence placed on the record by the Department; and (v) evidence other than factual information described in (i)–(iv). The final rule requires any party, when submitting factual information, to specify under which subsection of 19 CFR 351.102(b)(21) the information is being submitted and, if the information is submitted to rebut, clarify, or correct factual information already on the record, to provide an explanation identifying the information already on the record that the factual information seeks to rebut, clarify, or correct. The final rule also modified 19 CFR 351.301 so that, rather than providing general time limits, there are specific time limits based on the type of factual information being submitted. These modifications are effective for all segments initiated on or after May 10, 2013. Please review the final rule, available at <http://enforcement.trade.gov/frn/2013/1304frn/2013-08227.txt>, prior to submitting factual information in this segment. To the extent that other regulations govern the submission of factual information in a segment (such as 19 CFR 351.218), these time limits will continue to be applied.

On September 20, 2013, the Department modified its regulation concerning the extension of time limits for submissions in antidumping and countervailing duty proceedings: *Extension of Time Limits*, 78 FR 57790 (September 20, 2013). The modification clarifies that parties may request an extension of time limits before a time limit established under part 351 of the Department's regulations expires, or as otherwise specified by the Secretary. In general, an extension request will be considered untimely if it is filed after the time limit established under part 351 expires. For submissions which are due from multiple parties simultaneously, an extension request will be considered untimely if it is filed after 10:00 a.m. on the due date. Under certain circumstances, the Department may elect to specify a different time limit by which extension requests will be considered untimely for submissions which are due from multiple parties simultaneously. In such a case, the Department will inform parties in the letter or memorandum setting forth the deadline (including a specified time) by which extension requests must be filed to be considered timely. This modification also requires that an extension request must be made in a separate, stand-alone submission, and clarifies the circumstances under which

the Department will grant untimely-filed requests for the extension of time limits. These modifications are effective for all segments initiated on or after October 21, 2013. Please review the final rule, available at <http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2013-09-20/html/2013-22853.htm>, prior to submitting factual information in these segments.

Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.103(d), the Department will maintain and make available a service list for these proceedings. To facilitate the timely preparation of the service list(s), it is requested that those seeking recognition as interested parties to a proceeding contact the Department in writing within 10 days of the publication of the Notice of Initiation.

Because deadlines in Sunset Reviews can be very short, we urge interested parties to apply for access to proprietary information under administrative protective order ("APO") immediately following publication in the **Federal Register** of this notice of initiation by filing a notice of intent to participate. The Department's regulations on submission of proprietary information and eligibility to receive access to business proprietary information under APO can be found at 19 CFR 351.304–306.

Information Required from Interested Parties

Domestic interested parties, as defined in section 771(9)(C), (D), (E), (F), and (G) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.102(b), wishing to participate in a Sunset Review must respond not later than 15 days after the date of publication in the **Federal Register** of this notice of initiation by filing a notice of intent to participate. The required contents of the notice of intent to participate are set forth at 19 CFR 351.218(d)(1)(ii). In accordance with the Department's regulations, if we do not receive a notice of intent to participate from at least one domestic interested party by the 15-day deadline, the Department will automatically revoke the order without further review.⁴

If we receive an order-specific notice of intent to participate from a domestic interested party, the Department's regulations provide that *all parties* wishing to participate in a Sunset Review must file complete substantive responses not later than 30 days after the date of publication in the **Federal Register** of this notice of initiation. The required contents of a substantive response, on an order-specific basis, are set forth at 19 CFR 351.218(d)(3). Note

¹ See also *Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings: Electronic Filing Procedures; Administrative Protective Order Procedures*, 76 FR 39263 (July 6, 2011).

² See section 782(b) of the Act.

³ See *Certification of Factual Information To Import Administration During Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings*, 78 FR 42678 (July 17, 2013) ("*Final Rule*") (amending 19 CFR 351.303(g)).

⁴ See 19 CFR 351.218(d)(1)(iii).

that certain information requirements differ for respondent and domestic parties. Also, note that the Department's information requirements are distinct from the Commission's information requirements. Please consult the Department's regulations for information regarding the Department's conduct of Sunset Reviews. Please consult the Department's regulations at 19 CFR part 351 for definitions of terms and for other general information concerning antidumping and countervailing duty proceedings at the Department.

This notice of initiation is being published in accordance with section 751(c) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.218(c).

Dated: February 24, 2014.

Christian Marsh,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

Travel and Tourism Trade Mission to Russia September 15—19, 2014

AGENCY: International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.

ACTION: Notice.

Mission Description

The United States Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration, including the National Travel and Tourism Office (<http://travel.trade.gov/>), with support from Brand USA (<http://www.thebrandusa.com/>) is organizing an Executive-led trade mission to Moscow and St. Petersburg, Russia with an optional stop in Yekaterinburg, Russia, September 15–19, 2014. The purpose of this mission is to help U.S. firms in the travel and tourism industry find business partners and sell services in Russia. The targeted sector for participation in this mission is travel and tourism, including U.S.-based travel and tourism suppliers, destination marketing organizations (i.e., convention and visitors bureaus), travel promotion organizations and other travel and tourism entities promoting and selling travel to the United States including trade associations.

The mission will include stops in Moscow and St. Petersburg, where participants will receive market briefings and participate in customized meetings with key officials and

prospective partners. There will be an optional stop in Yekaterinburg, Russia.

The mission supports President Obama's National Export Initiative (NEI) to strengthen the U.S. economy and U.S. competitiveness through meaningful job creation and furthers the National Travel and Tourism Strategy. The mission will help U.S. companies already doing business in Russia to increase their footprint and deepen their business interests.

The mission will help participating firms and associations/organizations gain market insights, make industry contacts, solidify business strategies, and advance specific projects, with the goal of increasing U.S. exports of services to Russia. The mission will include one-on-one business appointments with pre-screened potential buyers, agents, distributors and joint venture partners; meetings with state and local government officials and industry leaders; and networking events. Participating in an official U.S. industry delegation, rather than traveling to Russia on their own, will enhance the companies' ability to secure meetings in Russia.

The mission will be supported by the Brand USA (<http://www.thebrandusa.com/>). The mission of Brand USA is to encourage increased international visitation to the United States and to grow America's share of the global travel and tourism market. In doing so, Brand USA aims to bring millions of new international visitors who will spend billions of dollars to the United States, creating tens of thousands of new American jobs.

All travel and tourism companies, including U.S.-based travel and tourism suppliers, destination marketing organizations (i.e., convention and visitors bureaus), travel promotion organizations and other travel and tourism entities promoting and selling travel to the United States including trade associations are encouraged to apply.

Commercial Setting

In 2012, about 260,000 visitors from Russia traveled to the United States. If current trends continue, more than 300,000 visitors from Russia will have traveled to the U.S. in 2013, representing an increase of 30%. Since 2010, the number of visitors from Russia to the United States has increased by an average of more than 20% each year. The forecast is for the number of Russian visitors to the United States to reach nearly 500,000 per year by 2018.

With a population of over 140 million, Russia is the ninth most populous country in the world and is a

huge market for outbound travel. Sustained economic growth, low unemployment and rising personal income levels mean that more Russians are able to travel more often and to long-haul destinations, such as the United States. According to the United Nation's World Tourism Organization, Russians are among the top tourism spenders in the world, ranking number five and spending an estimated \$42 billion in 2012. The vast majority of Russians visit the United States for holidays and to see family and friends. Russians enjoy shopping, dining out, sightseeing in cities, experiencing amusement and theme parks, and visiting historical places. It is noteworthy that nearly 40% of Russians who visited the United States in 2012 were first-time visitors. The average income of Russians visiting the United States is approximately \$60,000, which means they have disposable income to spend on shopping, dining and leisure activities. Also, the continued strength of the Euro and British Pound against the U.S. dollar has helped make travel to the United States more attractive and affordable for Russian travelers.

For Russians, outbound travel is both a vital part of doing business and a trendy form of leisure holidays. Russians experience a very cold winter each year, and they are always searching for sunny and dry destinations for their holiday adventure. A significant development is that more airlines, both U.S. and international, have launched non-stop service connecting Moscow with U.S. destinations. Delta Airlines, Aeroflot Russian Airlines, Transaero, and Singapore Airlines all offer direct flights to U.S. cities. Aeroflot flies to New York City, Washington, DC, and Los Angeles; Delta flies to New York; Transaero to New York and Miami, and Singapore Airlines flies to Houston. Many more international airlines transport Russian travelers to the U.S. via hubs such as Frankfurt, Copenhagen, Amsterdam, Madrid, London, and others.

Overall growth in demand for the United States as a tourism destination has also been driven by an increase in disposable income in a discrete segment of Russian society. Those travelers have generally already traveled to Europe and Asia, and the United States is now an affordable destination. A supporting factor behind the steady growth in the number of Russian tourism to the United States is the publicity surrounding the improvements in the visa application process that has taken place in recent years. The U.S. Embassy has made great progress in improving the process in the face of a rapidly