

These amended final determinations and antidumping duty orders are published in accordance with sections 735(e) and 736(a) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.224(e) and 351.211(b).

Dated: June 6, 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 Orders

The products covered by these orders are cold-drawn mechanical tubing of carbon and alloy steel (cold-drawn mechanical tubing) of circular cross-section, 304.8 mm or more in length, in actual outside diameters less than 331mm, and regardless of wall thickness, surface finish, end finish or industry specification. The subject cold-drawn mechanical tubing is a tubular product with a circular cross-sectional shape that has been cold-drawn or otherwise cold-finished after the initial tube formation in a manner that involves a change in the diameter or wall thickness of the tubing, or both. The subject cold-drawn mechanical tubing may be produced from either welded (e.g., electric resistance welded, continuous welded, etc.) or seamless (e.g., pierced, pilgered or extruded, etc.) carbon or alloy steel tubular products. It may also be heat treated after cold working. Such heat treatments may include, but are not limited to, annealing, normalizing, quenching and tempering, stress relieving or finish annealing. Typical cold-drawing methods for subject merchandise include, but are not limited to, drawing over mandrel, rod drawing, plug drawing, sink drawing and similar processes that involve reducing the outside diameter of the tubing with a die or similar device, whether or not controlling the inside diameter of the tubing with an internal support device such as a mandrel, rod, plug or similar device. Other cold-finishing operations that may be used to produce subject merchandise include cold-rolling and cold-sizing the tubing.

Subject cold-drawn mechanical tubing is typically certified to meet industry

specifications for cold-drawn tubing including but not limited to:

(1) American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) or American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME) specifications ASTM A-512, ASTM A-513 Type 3 (ASME SA513 Type 3), ASTM A-513 Type 4 (ASME SA513 Type 4), ASTM A-513 Type 5 (ASME SA513 Type 5), ASTM A-513 Type 6 (ASME SA513 Type 6), ASTM A-519 (cold-finished);

(2) SAE International (Society of Automotive Engineers) specifications SAE J524, SAE J525, SAE J2833, SAE J2614, SAE J2467, SAE J2435, SAE J2613;

(3) Aerospace Material Specification (AMS) AMS T-6736 (AMS 6736), AMS 6371, AMS 5050, AMS 5075, AMS 5062, AMS 6360, AMS 6361, AMS 6362, AMS 6371, AMS 6372, AMS 6374, AMS 6381, AMS 6415;

(4) United States Military Standards (MIL) MIL-T-5066 and MIL-T-6736;

(5) foreign standards equivalent to one of the previously listed ASTM, ASME, SAE, AMS or MIL specifications including but not limited to:

(a) German Institute for Standardization (DIN) specifications DIN 2391-2, DIN 2393-2, DIN 2394-2;

(b) European Standards (EN) EN 10305-1, EN 10305-2, EN 10305-4, EN 10305-6 and European national variations on those standards (e.g., British Standard (BS EN), Irish Standard (IS EN) and German Standard (DIN EN) variations, etc.);

(c) Japanese Industrial Standard (JIS) JIS G 3441 and JIS G 3445; and

(6) proprietary standards that are based on one of the above-listed standards.

The subject cold-drawn mechanical tubing may also be dual or multiple certified to more than one standard. Pipe that is multiple certified as cold-drawn mechanical tubing and to other specifications not covered by this scope, is also covered by the scope of these orders when it meets the physical description set forth above.

Steel products included in the scope of these orders are products in which: (1) Iron predominates, by weight, over each of the other contained elements; and (2) the carbon content is 2 percent or less by weight.

For purposes of this scope, the place of cold-drawing determines the country of origin of the subject merchandise. Subject merchandise that is subject to minor working in a third country that occurs after drawing in one of the subject countries including, but not limited to, heat treatment, cutting to length, straightening, nondestruction testing, deburring or chamfering, remains within the scope of these orders.

All products that meet the written physical description are within the scope of these orders unless specifically excluded or covered by the scope of an existing order. Merchandise that meets the physical description of cold-drawn mechanical tubing above is within the scope of these orders even if it is also dual or multiple certified to an otherwise excluded specification listed below. The following products are outside of, and/or specifically excluded from, the scope of these orders:

(1) Cold-drawn stainless steel tubing, containing 10.5 percent or more of chromium by weight and not more than 1.2 percent of carbon by weight;

(2) products certified to one or more of the ASTM, ASME or American Petroleum Institute (API) specifications listed below:

- ASTM A-53;
- ASTM A-106;
- ASTM A-179 (ASME SA 179);
- ASTM A-192 (ASME SA 192);
- ASTM A-209 (ASME SA 209);
- ASTM A-210 (ASME SA 210);
- ASTM A-213 (ASME SA 213);
- ASTM A-334 (ASME SA 334);
- ASTM A-423 (ASME SA 423);
- ASTM A-498;
- ASTM A-496 (ASME SA 496);
- ASTM A-199;
- ASTM A-500;
- ASTM A-556;
- ASTM A-565;
- API 5L; and
- API 5CT

except that any cold-drawn tubing product certified to one of the above excluded specifications will not be excluded from the scope if it is also dual- or multiple-certified to any other specification that otherwise would fall within the scope of these orders.

The products subject to these orders are currently classified in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) under item numbers: 7304.31.3000, 7304.31.6050, 7304.51.1000, 7304.51.5005, 7304.51.5060, 7306.30.5015, 7306.30.5020, 7306.50.5030. Subject merchandise may also enter under numbers 7306.30.1000 and 7306.50.1000. The HTSUS subheadings above are provided for convenience and customs purposes only. The written description of the scope of these orders are dispositive.

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## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

**RIN 0648-XG230**

### Fisheries of the Caribbean, Gulf of Mexico, and South Atlantic; Reef Fish Fishery of Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands; Exempted Fishing Permit

**AGENCY:** National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.

**ACTION:** Notice of receipt of an application for an exempted fishing permit; request for comments.

**SUMMARY:** NMFS announces the receipt of an application for an exempted fishing permit (EFP) from Puerto Rico's Department of Natural and Environmental Resources (DNER). If granted, the EFP would authorize persons aboard DNER research vessels and commercial fishing vessels contracted through DNER to collect selected reef fish species in waters of the U.S. Caribbean exclusive economic

respect to those countries include only a column for the weighted-average margin determined in those investigations.

<sup>33</sup> In the *China Prelim*, Commerce found that Zhangjiagang Huacheng Import & Export Co., Ltd., Jiangsu Huacheng Industry Pipe Making Corporation, and Zhangjiagang Salem Fine Tubing Co., Ltd. are a single entity and, because there were no changes to the facts which supported that decision since that determination was made, we continue to find that these companies are part of a single entity for this order; see *China Final*.

<sup>34</sup> Commerce notes that Hongyi Steel Pipe Co., Ltd. is a part of the China-wide entity.

<sup>35</sup> In the *Germany Prelim*, Commerce found that BENTELER Steel/Tube GmbH and BENTELER Distribution International GmbH are a single entity and, because there were no changes to the facts which supported that decision since that determination was made, we continue to find that these companies are part of a single entity for this order; see *Germany Final*.

zone (EEZ) off Puerto Rico without complying with certain seasonal and gear closures, and size and bag limits. Reef fish would be harvested by hook-and-line and bottom longline gear and monitored by underwater camera gear. The operations would take place in the U.S. Caribbean EEZ off both the west and east coasts of Puerto Rico. All reef fish, including undersized and seasonally prohibited reef fish species, would be retained, except for goliath grouper, Nassau grouper, and all species of parrotfish. The purpose of the EFP is to determine spatial and temporal variations in stock abundance of Caribbean reef fish resources off Puerto Rico.

**DATES:** Comments must be received no later than June 26, 2018.

**ADDRESSES:** You may submit comments on the application by any of the following methods:

- **Email:** *Sarah.Stephenson@noaa.gov*. Include in the subject line of the email comment the following document identifier: "PR DNER\_EFP 2018".

- **Mail:** Sarah Stephenson, Southeast Regional Office, NMFS, 263 13th Avenue South, St. Petersburg, FL 33701.

The EFP application and related documents are available for review upon written request to any of the above addresses.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Sarah Stephenson, 727-824-5305; email: *Sarah.Stephenson@noaa.gov*.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The EFP is requested under the authority of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (16 U.S.C. 1801 *et seq.*), and regulations at 50 CFR 600.745(b) concerning exempted fishing.

The proposed collection for scientific research involves activities that would otherwise be prohibited by regulations at 50 CFR part 622, as they pertain to Caribbean reef fish managed by the Caribbean Fishery Management Council. This action involves activities covered by regulations implementing the Fishery Management Plan for the Reef Fish Fishery of Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands. If granted, the EFP would exempt this research activity from certain Federal regulations at § 622.435 (Seasonal and area closures), § 622.436 (Size limits), and § 622.437 (Bag limits). The EFP would be effective from the date of issuance through March 31, 2021.

The applicant requests authorization to collect reef fish species in the U.S. Caribbean EEZ off the east and west coasts of Puerto Rico. Specimens would be collected by persons aboard DNER

research vessels and commercial fishing vessels contracted through the DNER, including DNER staff and commercial fishermen. Each vessel's home port is located in Puerto Rico. This permit would exempt project participants, including DNER staff, that do not have a valid commercial fishing license issued by Puerto Rico or the U.S. Virgin Islands from regulations limiting the number of reef fish collected per person per day, or per vessel per day (50 CFR 622.437(b)). The EFP would also exempt the applicant from certain seasonal and area closure regulations at 50 CFR 622.435 and size limits regulations at 50 CFR 622.436, as identified and described below.

The project would continue the collection of information on reef fish abundance and distribution in waters off eastern and western Puerto Rico as part of the ongoing Southeast Area Monitoring and Assessment Program—Caribbean Reef Fish Monitoring Project. Research in EEZ waters of the U.S. Caribbean would consist of harvesting reef fish at approximately 20 stations in the EEZ off the west coast of Puerto Rico, west of 67°00'00" W long., and at approximately 10 stations in the EEZ off the east coast of Puerto Rico, from the Fajardo coast east to Culebra Island and Vieques Island. The stations will be randomly located at three depth strata: 0–10, 11–20, and 21–50 fathoms. Stations and sampling dates would be randomly selected each year over the duration of the EFP but may be subject to change according to weather and sampling logistics. All fishing activities would occur between the hours of 5:30 a.m. and 5:30 p.m., local time.

Sampling would be conducted by (1) bottom longline fishing, (2) hook-and-line fishing, and (3) underwater camera deployment to identify and quantify reef fish species. Sampling at each site would consist of one longline, three hook-and-line, and one camera deployment in tandem. Species expected to be caught and landed during the proposed activities include all federally managed reef fish in the U.S. Caribbean EEZ. All reef fish, including undersized and seasonally prohibited species, would be retained except for goliath grouper, Nassau grouper, and all species of parrotfish.

The EFP would allow the following amounts of seasonally prohibited reef fish to be harvested each year for the duration of the EFP: A total of 100 lb (45 kg) of any combination of red, black, tiger, yellowfin, and yellowedge groupers during the February 1 through April 30 seasonal closure (50 CFR 622.435(a)(1)(i)); a total of 240 lb (108 kg) of red hind grouper during the

December 1 through the last day of February seasonal closure (50 CFR 622.435(a)(1)(ii)); a total of 100 lb (45 kg) of any combination of vermilion, black, silk, and blackfin snappers during the October 1 through December 31 seasonal closure (50 CFR 622.435(a)(1)(iii)); and a total of 600 lb (272 kg) of any combination of lane and mutton snappers during the April 1 through June 30 seasonal closure (50 CFR 622.435(a)(1)(iv)). In addition, the EFP would allow for the annual harvest of a total of 500 lb (227 kg) of yellowtail snapper, including harvest of individuals that are smaller than the Federal minimum size limit of 12 inches (30.5 cm), total length (50 CFR 622.436(a)), for the duration of the EFP. Each year, when the number of fish authorized by the permit is collected, activities allowed under the permit must stop. Collection may begin again the following year.

This permit would authorize fishing activities during the December 1 through February 28 seasonal closure in the Tourmaline and Abir La Sierra Bank red hind spawning aggregation areas (50 CFR 622.435(a)(2)(ii)(B)(2) and (3)), located west of Puerto Rico. The permit would also exempt the applicant from the year-round prohibition against using bottom longlines in Tourmaline and Abir La Sierra Bank areas (50 CFR 622.435(b)(2)).

At each station, one 300-foot (91.4-m) bottom longline would be deployed, with anchor and surface buoys attached at each end to allow for gear retrieval and identification. Circle hooks would be attached to the longline every 72 inches (183 cm), for a total of 50 hooks, and the gear would soak for 30 minutes, after which it would be retrieved and any reef fish would be collected, except for parrotfish and Nassau and goliath groupers, which would be immediately returned to the water. The bottom longline would be set to minimize any impacts to bottom habitat by avoiding coral reefs and by fastening small buoys at intervals between hooks to ensure the line remains suspended above the bottom to avoid entanglement. For each bottom longline set, the following data would be recorded: Date; time of first and last hook deployment and recovery; station code and latitude and longitude; fishing time to the nearest minute; weather conditions; depth; total number of hooked fish per vessel; number, weight, length, reproductive condition, and species level identification of fish per hook; and substrate and/or habitat type. Visual inspection of reef fish gonads would occur when the samples are processed and they would then be

preserved for subsequent histological analysis.

The hook-and-line sampling would take place for 30 minutes at the same randomly-selected, stratified stations as the bottom longline, while anchored. At each station, hook-and-line gear would be fished using three lines, with each line having two circular hooks baited with squid. For each fishing trip, fishers will randomly space their hooks on the line and will retain all reef fish collected, except for parrotfish and Nassau and goliath groupers, which would be immediately returned to the water. For each hook-and-line set, the following data would be recorded: Date; time of EFP vessel trips (*i.e.*, time of departure and return to dock); station location (latitude and longitude); fishing time to the nearest 10 minutes; weather conditions; depth; total number of hooked fish per vessel; number, weight, length, reproductive condition, and identification of reef fish per hook-and-line; and stratified habitat type or substrate type. Each fish will be identified by hook-and-line position and by fisher. If the habitat or substrate type is unknown, it will be characterized whenever possible using drop cameras.

Also at each station, a camera array would be deployed near the bottom longline for 30 minutes. The use of high-resolution digital video allows for accurate and precise reef fish species identification, counts, and size measurements.

NMFS finds this application warrants further consideration based on a preliminary review. Possible conditions the agency may impose on this permit, if it is indeed granted, include but are not limited to, a prohibition on conducting research within marine protected areas, marine sanctuaries, or special management zones, without additional authorization, and requiring compliance with best practices in the event of interactions with any protected species. NMFS may also require DNER complete and submit periodic catch report forms summarizing the amount of reef fish species harvested during the seasonal closures and within the exempted closed areas, as well as during the period of effectiveness of any issued EFP. Additionally, NMFS would require any sea turtles taken incidentally during the course of fishing or scientific research activities to be handled with due care to prevent injury to live specimens, observed for activity, and returned to the water.

A final decision on issuance of the EFP will depend on NMFS' review of public comments received on the application, consultations with the affected state(s), the Council, and the

U.S. Coast Guard, and a determination that it is consistent with all applicable laws.

**Authority:** 16 U.S.C. 1801 *et seq.*

Dated: June 5, 2018.

**Jennifer M. Wallace,**  
*Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service.*

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## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

**RIN 0648-XG108**

#### **Takes of Marine Mammals Incidental to Specified Activities; Taking Marine Mammals Incidental to Unexploded Ordnance Investigation Survey off the Coast of Virginia**

**AGENCY:** National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.

**ACTION:** Notice; proposed incidental harassment authorization; request for comments.

**SUMMARY:** NMFS has received a request from Virginia Electric and Power Company d/b/a Dominion Energy Virginia (Dominion) for authorization to take marine mammals incidental to unexploded ordnance (UXO) investigation surveys off the coast of Virginia as part of site characterization surveys in the area of the Research Lease of Submerged Lands for Renewable Energy Development on the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS-A 0497) (Lease Area) and coastal waters where a cable route corridor will be established. Pursuant to the Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA), NMFS is requesting comments on its proposal to issue an incidental harassment authorization (IHA) to incidentally take marine mammals during the specified activities. NMFS will consider public comments prior to making any final decision on the issuance of the requested MMPA authorizations and agency responses will be summarized in the final notice of our decision.

**DATES:** Comments and information must be received no later than July 11, 2018.

**ADDRESSES:** Comments should be addressed to Jolie Harrison, Chief, Permits and Conservation Division, Office of Protected Resources, National Marine Fisheries Service. Physical comments should be sent to 1315 East-West Highway, Silver Spring, MD 20910

and electronic comments should be sent to [ITP.Youngkin@noaa.gov](mailto:ITP.Youngkin@noaa.gov).

**Instructions:** NMFS is not responsible for comments sent by any other method, to any other address or individual, or received after the end of the comment period. Comments received electronically, including all attachments, must not exceed a 25-megabyte file size. Attachments to electronic comments will be accepted in Microsoft Word or Excel or Adobe PDF file formats only. All comments received are a part of the public record and will generally be posted online at [www.fisheries.noaa.gov/national/marine-mammal-protection/incidental-take-authorizations-other-energy-activities-renewable](http://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/national/marine-mammal-protection/incidental-take-authorizations-other-energy-activities-renewable) without change. All personal identifying information (*e.g.*, name, address) voluntarily submitted by the commenter may be publicly accessible. Do not submit confidential business information or otherwise sensitive or protected information.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Dale Youngkin, Office of Protected Resources, NMFS, (301) 427-8401. Electronic copies of the applications and supporting documents, as well as a list of the references cited in this document, may be obtained by visiting the internet at: [www.fisheries.noaa.gov/national/marine-mammal-protection/incidental-take-authorizations-other-energy-activities-renewable](http://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/national/marine-mammal-protection/incidental-take-authorizations-other-energy-activities-renewable). In case of problems accessing these documents, please call the contact listed above.

#### **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

##### **Background**

Sections 101(a)(5)(A) and (D) of the MMPA (16 U.S.C. 1361 *et seq.*) direct the Secretary of Commerce (as delegated to NMFS) to allow, upon request, the incidental, but not intentional, taking of small numbers of marine mammals by U.S. citizens who engage in a specified activity (other than commercial fishing) within a specified geographical region if certain findings are made and either regulations are issued or, if the taking is limited to harassment, a notice of a proposed authorization is provided to the public for review.

An authorization for incidental takings shall be granted if NMFS finds that the taking will have a negligible impact on the species or stock(s), will not have an unmitigable adverse impact on the availability of the species or stock(s) for subsistence uses (where relevant), and if the permissible methods of taking and requirements pertaining to the mitigation, monitoring and reporting of such takings are set forth.

NMFS has defined "negligible impact" in 50 CFR 216.103 as an impact