

request will be considered untimely if it is filed after the expiration of the time limit established under 19 CFR 351.301. For submissions that are due from multiple parties simultaneously, an extension request will be considered untimely if it is filed after 10:00 a.m. ET on the due date. Under certain circumstances, Commerce 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, Commerce will inform parties in a letter or memorandum of the deadline (including a specified time) by which extension requests must be filed to be considered timely. An extension request must be made in a separate, standalone submission; under limited circumstances Commerce will grant untimely-filed requests for the extension of time limits. Parties should review *Extension of Time Limits; Final Rule*, 78 FR 57790 (September 20, 2013), available at <http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2013-09-20/html/2013-22853.htm>, prior to submitting extension requests or factual information in this investigation.

Certification Requirements

Any party submitting factual information in an AD or CVD proceeding must certify to the accuracy and completeness of that information.⁴⁶ Parties must use the certification formats provided in 19 CFR 351.303(g).⁴⁷ Commerce intends to reject factual submissions if the submitting party does not comply with the applicable certification requirements.

Notification to Interested Parties

Interested parties must submit applications for disclosure under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305. Instructions for filing such applications may be found on the Commerce website at <http://enforcement.trade.gov/apo>.

On January 22, 2008, Commerce published *Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings: Documents Submission Procedures; APO Procedures*, 73 FR 3634 (January 22, 2008). Parties wishing to participate in this investigation should ensure that they meet the requirements of these procedures (e.g., the filing of letters of

appearance as discussed in 19 CFR 351.103(d)).

This notice is issued and published pursuant to sections 732(c)(2) and 777(i) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.203(c).

Dated: October 15, 2019.

Jeffrey I. Kessler,

Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

Appendix

Scope of the Investigation

The merchandise covered by this investigation is certain glass containers with a nominal capacity of 0.059 liters (2.0 fluid ounces) up to and including 4.0 liters (135.256 fluid ounces) and an opening or mouth with a nominal outer diameter of 14 millimeters up to and including 120 millimeters. The scope includes glass jars, bottles, flasks and similar containers; with or without their closures; whether clear or colored; and with or without design or functional enhancements (including, but not limited to, handles, embossing, labeling, or etching).

Excluded from the scope of the investigation are: (1) Glass containers made of borosilicate glass, meeting United States Pharmacopeia requirements for Type 1 pharmaceutical containers; (2) glass containers without “mold seams,” “joint marks,” or “parting lines;” and (3) glass containers without a “finish” (i.e., the section of a container at the opening including the lip and ring or collar, threaded or otherwise compatible with a type of closure to seal the container’s contents, including but not limited to a lid, cap, or cork).

Glass containers subject to this investigation are specified within the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) under subheadings 7010.90.5005, 7010.90.5009, 7010.90.5015, 7010.90.5019, 7010.90.5025, 7010.90.5029, 7010.90.5035, 7010.90.5039, 7010.90.5045, 7010.90.5049, and 7010.90.5055. The HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes only. The written description of the scope of the investigation is dispositive.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–533–810]

Stainless Steel Bar From India: Final Results of Administrative Review of the Antidumping Duty Order; 2017–2018.

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

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce (Commerce) has determined that certain producers/exporters of stainless steel

bar (SS Bar) from India made sales of subject merchandise at less than normal value (NV) during the period of review (POR) February 1, 2017 through January 31, 2018.

DATES: Applicable October 21, 2019.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Hermes Pinilla, AD/CVD Operations, Office I, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone (202) 482–3477.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On April 16, 2019, Commerce published the preliminary results of this administrative review.¹ This review covers four producers/exporters of the subject merchandise, Venus Wire Industries Pvt. Ltd. and its affiliates Precision Metals, Sieves Manufacturers (India) Pvt. Ltd., and Hindustan Inox Ltd. (collectively, the Venus Group), Jindal Stainless Hisar Ltd. (JSHL), Jindal Stainless Limited, and Laxcon Steels Limited (Laxcon). We invited parties to comment on the *Preliminary Results*.

On May 31, 2019, we received case briefs from the Venus Group, JSHL and Laxcon.² On June 14, 2019, we received rebuttal briefs from the petitioners,³ and from Laxcon.⁴ On July 15, 2019, Commerce held a public hearing at the request of JSHL and the Venus Group.⁵

Commerce conducted this administrative review in accordance with section 751(a)(1)(B) and (2) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act).

¹ See *Stainless Steel Bar from India: Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2017–2018*, 84 FR 15582 (April 16, 2019) (*Preliminary Results*).

² See Venus Group’s Letter, “Antidumping Duty Investigation of Stainless Steel Bar from India: Venus Group Case Brief,” dated May 31, 2019; see also JSHL’s Letter, “Stainless Steel Bar from India: Jindal Stainless (Hisar) Limited’s Case Brief,” dated May 31, 2019; and “Stainless Steel Bar from India: Laxcon Case Brief,” dated May 31, 2019.

³ The petitioners are: Carpenter Technology Corporation, Crucible Industries LLC, Electralloy, a Division of G.O. Carlson, Inc., North American Stainless, Outokumpu Stainless Bar, LLC, Universal Stainless & Alloy Products, Inc., and Valbruna Slater Stainless.

⁴ See Petitioners’ Letters, “Petitioners’ Rebuttal Brief Concerning the Venus Group,” dated June 14, 2019; “Petitioners’ Rebuttal Brief Concerning Jindal Stainless (Hisar) Limited,” dated June 14, 2019; and “Petitioners’ Rebuttal Brief Concerning Laxcon Steels Limited,” dated June 14, 2019; see also Laxcon’s Letter, “Stainless Steel Bar from India: Laxcon Rebuttal Brief,” dated June 14, 2019 (Laxcon’s Rebuttal Brief).

⁵ See JSHL’s Letter, “Stainless Steel Bar From India: Jindal Stainless (Hisar) Limited’s Request for a Hearing,” dated May 15, 2019; and Venus Group’s Letter, “Stainless Steel Bar from India: Request for Hearing,” dated May 16, 2019; see also Hearing Transcript, dated July 15, 2019, Bar Code 386674–01.

⁴⁶ See section 782(b) of the Act.

⁴⁷ See *Certification of Factual Information to Import Administration During Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings*, 78 FR 42678 (July 17, 2013) (*Final Rule*). Answers to frequently asked questions regarding the *Final Rule* are available at http://enforcement.trade.gov/tlei/notices/factual_info_final_rule_FAQ_07172013.pdf.

Scope of the Order

The merchandise subject to the order is SS bar. SS bar means articles of stainless steel in straight lengths that have been either hot-rolled, forged, turned, cold-drawn, cold-rolled or otherwise cold-finished, or ground, having a uniform solid cross section along their whole length in the shape of circles, segments of circles, ovals, rectangles (including squares), triangles, hexagons, octagons, or other convex polygons. SS bar includes cold-finished SS bars that are turned or ground in straight lengths, whether produced from hot-rolled bar or from straightened and cut rod or wire, and reinforcing bars that have indentations, ribs, grooves, or other deformations produced during the rolling process.

Except as specified above, the term does not include stainless steel semi-finished products, cut-to-length flat-rolled products (*i.e.*, cut-to-length rolled products which if less than 4.75 mm in thickness have a width measuring at least 10 times the thickness, or if 4.75 mm or more in thickness having a width which exceeds 150 mm and measures at least twice the thickness), wire (*i.e.*, cold-formed products in coils, of any uniform solid cross section along their whole length, which do not conform to the definition of flat-rolled products), and angles, shapes, and sections.

Imports of these products are currently classifiable under subheadings 7222.10.00, 7222.11.00, 7222.19.00, 7222.20.00, 7222.30.00 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule (HTS). Although the HTS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, our written description of the scope of the order is dispositive.

Analysis of Comments Received

The issues raised by interested parties in their case and rebuttal briefs have been addressed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum. The Issues and Decision Memorandum is a public document and is made available to the public 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 is available to all parties in the Central Records Unit, Room B8024 of the main Commerce building. In addition, a complete version of the Issues and Decision Memorandum can be accessed directly on the Enforcement and Compliance website 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. A list of the topics discussed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum is attached as an Appendix to this notice.

Changes Since the Preliminary Results

Based on our analysis of the comments received, we made certain changes to the margin calculations with regard to the Venus Group. These changes affect the margins assigned to the mandatory respondent and to the non-selected respondent. For a discussion of these changes, *see* the Issues and Decision Memorandum.⁶

Final Results of Review

Commerce determines that the following weighted-average dumping margins exist for the period February 1, 2017 through January 31, 2018:

Producer/exporter	Weighted-average dumping margin (percent)
The Venus Group	5.35
Jindal Stainless (Hisar) Limited ..	52.84
Laxcon Steels Limited	5.35

Disclosure

With respect to the Venus Group, we intend to disclose the calculations performed for these final results to the parties within five days after public announcement of the final results in accordance with 19 CFR 351.224(b). Because we determined an antidumping duty margin for Jindal in these final results based on the application of adverse facts available, in accordance with section 776 of the Act, there are no calculations to disclose.

Assessment Rates

Upon issuance of the final results in this administrative review, Commerce shall determine, and U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) shall assess, antidumping duties on all appropriate entries covered by this POR. If the preliminary results are unchanged for the final results, we will instruct CBP to apply the *ad valorem* assessment rates listed above to all entries of subject merchandise during the POR which were exported by the companies named above.

For entries of subject merchandise during the POR produced by the Venus

Group for which it did not know its merchandise was destined for the United States, we will instruct CBP to liquidate unreviewed entries at the all-others rate if there is no rate for the intermediate company(ies) involved in the transaction.

Consistent with Commerce practice, for Jindal Stainless Limited, which had no reviewable entries of subject merchandise to the United States, we will instruct CBP to liquidate any applicable entries of subject merchandise at the all-others rate.⁷

We intend to issue liquidation instructions to CBP 15 days after publication of the final results of this review.

Cash Deposit Requirements

The following deposit requirements will be effective upon publication of the notice of final results of this review for all shipments of SS Bar from India entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the date of publication as provided by section 751(a)(2) of the Act: (1) The cash deposit rate for companies subject to this review will be the rates established in the final results of the review; (2) for merchandise exported by producers or exporters not covered in this review but covered in a prior segment of the proceeding, the cash deposit rate will continue to be the company-specific rate published for the most recent period; (3) if the exporter is not a firm covered in this review, a prior review, or the original investigation, but the producer is, then the cash deposit rate will be the rate established for the most recent period for the producer of the merchandise; (4) the cash deposit rate for all other producers or exporters will continue to be 12.45 percent, the all-others rate established in the less-than-fair-value investigation.⁸ These cash deposit requirements, when imposed, shall remain in effect until further notice.

Notification to Importers

This notice serves as a final reminder to importers of their responsibility under 19 CFR 351.402(f)(2) to file a certificate regarding the reimbursement of antidumping and/or countervailing duties prior to liquidation of the relevant entries during this review period. Failure to comply with this requirement could result in the

⁶ See Memorandum, "Issues and Decision Memorandum for the Final Results of the Administrative Review of the Antidumping Duty Stainless Steel Bar from India," dated concurrently with this notice; *see also* Memorandum, "Administrative Review of the Antidumping Duty Order on Stainless Steel Bar from India: Final Analysis Memorandum for the Venus Group," dated concurrently with this notice.

⁷ For a full discussion, *see Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings: Assessment of Antidumping Duties*, 68 FR 23954 (May 6, 2003) (*May 2003 Clarification*).

⁸ *See Notice of Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value: Stainless Steel Bar from India*, 59 FR 66915, 66921 (December 28, 1994).

Secretary's presumption that reimbursement of the antidumping and/or countervailing duties occurred and the subsequent assessment of double antidumping duties.

Notifications to Interested Parties

This notice serves as the only reminder to parties subject to administrative protective order (APO) of their responsibility concerning the disposition of proprietary information disclosed under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305(a)(3). Timely written notification of return or destruction of APO materials, or conversion to judicial protective order, is hereby requested. Failure to comply with the regulations and the terms of an APO is a sanctionable violation.

We are issuing and publishing these results of review in accordance with sections 751(a)(1) and 777(i) of the Act.

Dated: October 15, 2019.

Jeffrey I. Kessler,

Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

Appendix

List of Topics Discussed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum

- I. Summary
- II. Background
- III. Scope of the Order
- IV. Changes Since the Preliminary Results
- V. Use of AFA
- VI. Discussion of the Issues
- VII. Recommendation

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

[RTID 0648-XX017]

Magnuson-Stevens Act Provisions; General Provisions for Domestic Fisheries; Application for Exempted Fishing Permits

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

ACTION: Notice; request for comments.

SUMMARY: The Assistant Regional Administrator for Sustainable Fisheries, Greater Atlantic Region, NMFS, has made a preliminary determination that an application submitted by the Cape Cod Commercial Fishermen's Alliance for an exempted fishing permit contains all of the required information and warrants further consideration. This exempted fishing permit would allow

two commercial fishing vessels participating in an electronic monitoring program to fish in the Southern New England Regulated Mesh Area with a 6-inch (15.24 cm) diamond mesh codend. Regulations under the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act require publication of this notification to provide interested parties the opportunity to comment on applications for proposed exempted fishing permits.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before November 5, 2019.

ADDRESSES: You may submit written comments by either of the following methods:

- *Email:* nmfs.gar.efp@noaa.gov.

Include in the subject line "6-INCH MESH CODEND EM EFP."

- *Mail:* Michael Pentony, Regional Administrator, NMFS, Greater Atlantic Regional Fisheries Office, 55 Great Republic Drive, Gloucester, MA 01930. Mark the outside of the envelope "6-INCH MESH CODEND EM EFP."

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Spencer Talmage, Fishery Management Specialist, 978-281-9232.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On May 1, 2019, NMFS granted an exempted fishing permit (EFP) to the Cape Cod Commercial Fishermen's Alliance, in partnership with The Nature Conservancy, the Maine Coast Fishermen's Association, the Gulf of Maine Research Institute, and fishermen to participate in an audit-model EM program for the groundfish fishery. Fifteen vessels using a variety of gear types (e.g., hook, benthic longline, sink gillnet, bottom trawl) are participating in the project.

Vessels participating in this EFP are required to use EM on 100 percent of groundfish trips. Camera systems are used in lieu of human at-sea monitors, and in addition to Northeast Fishery Observer Program (NEFOP) observers. Vessels must adhere to a vessel-specific monitoring plan detailing at-sea catch handling protocols. Vessels also submit haul-level electronic vessel trip reports (eVTR) with count and weight estimates for all groundfish discards.

The Alliance subsequently requested an exemption from the 6.5-inch (15.24 cm) minimum mesh size. This exemption request was treated as a separate EFP application, rather than an amendment to the audit model EM EFP. The requested EFP would allow two trawl vessels participating in the EM program to outfit their commercial otter trawl nets with 6-inch diamond mesh codends, in order to facilitate catch of haddock, reduce bycatch of flatfish species, and test the feasibility of EM

programs as a data collection tool for research. There would be no other modifications to the trawl gear. This EFP would exempt vessels from the codend minimum mesh size restriction in the Southern New England Regulated Mesh Area found at 50 CFR 648.80(b)(2)(i). While fishing on this EFP the participating vessels would also be participating in the audit-model EM EFP. They would continue to be required to use EM systems on 100 percent of groundfish trips and adhere to vessel-specific monitoring plans. Existing catch accounting, video review, and other EM protocols would remain in effect for these operations.

Participating vessels would conduct commercial fishing with the small mesh codend in Southern New England (SNE), specifically statistical areas 537, 539, 611, and 613. The application estimates that each of the two vessels participating with the exemption from minimum codend mesh size would take 35 day-trips during the project. The EFP would be active from January to April 2019. Of the 35 trips that each vessel plans to take during that time period, the number of trips taken with a 6-inch mesh codend under the proposed EFP would vary, based on the presence of haddock, the target species for the project. On EFP trips, four to five hauls would be made per day, with each tow length averaging 2 to 3 hours. While on these trips, vessels may switch back to a standard 6.5-inch mesh codend to retain operational flexibility.

The applicant states that a switch from a 6.5-inch square mesh codend to the 6-inch diamond mesh codend would improve catch of haddock, a healthy stock, while reducing catch of several flounder species. Based on a codend mesh selectivity study which compared retention length and size selection range for 6.5- and 6-inch square and diamond mesh, the applicant additionally states that 6-inch diamond mesh is unlikely to retain undersized haddock.

Additionally, the Alliance would compare the discard data collected from trips taken by vessels fishing with a 6-inch diamond mesh codend to trips with the standard 6.5-inch mesh codend. The Alliance states that this comparison would also demonstrate the usefulness of EM systems as tools for research.

If approved, the applicant may request minor modifications and extensions to the EFP throughout the year. EFP modifications and extensions may be granted without further notice if they are deemed essential to facilitate completion of the proposed research and have minimal impacts that do not change the scope or impact of the