

Contractors may request Special Priorities Assistance (SPA) when placing rated orders with suppliers, to obtain timely delivery of products, materials, or services from suppliers, or for any other reason under the DPAS, in support of approved national programs. The Form BIS-999 is used to apply for such assistance.

## II. Method of Collection

Paper or Electronic.

## III. Data

OMB Control Number: 0694-0057.

Form Number(s): BIS-999.

Type of Review: Regular submission, extension of a current information collection.

Affected Public: Business or other for-profit organizations.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 1,200.

Estimated Time per Response: 30 minutes.

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 600.

Estimated Total Annual Cost to Public: 0.

Respondent's Obligation: Voluntary.

Legal Authority: Title I of the Defense Production Act.

## IV. Request for Comments

We are soliciting public comments to permit the Department/Bureau to: (a) Evaluate whether the proposed information collection is necessary for the proper functions of the Department, including whether the information will have practical utility; (b) Evaluate the accuracy of our estimate of the time and cost burden for this proposed collection, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used; (c) Evaluate ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (d) Minimize the reporting burden on those who are to respond, including the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

Comments that you submit in response to this notice are a matter of public record. We will include or summarize each comment in our request to OMB to approve this ICR. Before including your address, phone number, email address, or other personal identifying information in your comment, you should be aware that your entire comment—including your personal identifying information—may be made publicly available at any time. While you may ask us in your comment to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, we

cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

**Sheleen Dumas,**

Department PRA Clearance Officer, Office of the Chief Information Officer, Commerce Department.

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## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### International Trade Administration

[A-570-815, A-533-806, C-533-807]

### Antidumping Duty Orders on Sulfanilic Acid From India and the People's Republic of China and Countervailing Duty Order on Sulfanilic Acid From India: Final Results of Sunset Reviews and Revocation of Orders

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

**SUMMARY:** On April 1, 2022, the U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) initiated the fifth sunset reviews of the antidumping duty (AD) orders on sulfanilic acid from India and the People's Republic of China (China) and the countervailing duty (CVD) order on sulfanilic acid from India. Because no domestic interested party filed a timely notice of intent to participate in these sunset reviews, Commerce is revoking the AD orders on sulfanilic acid from India and China and the CVD order on sulfanilic acid from India.

**DATES:** Applicable May 9, 2022.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Brendan Quinn, 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) 482-5848.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

#### Background

On August 19, 1992, Commerce issued the AD order on sulfanilic acid from China<sup>1</sup> and on March 2, 1993, Commerce issued the AD and CVD orders on sulfanilic acid from India<sup>2</sup> (collectively, the *Orders*). On May 9, 2017, Commerce published the most recent continuation of the *Orders*.<sup>3</sup> On

<sup>1</sup> See *Antidumping Duty Order: Sulfanilic Acid from the People's Republic of China*, 57 FR 37524 (August 19, 1992).

<sup>2</sup> See *Antidumping Duty Order: Sulfanilic Acid from India*, 58 FR 12025 (March 2, 1993); see also *Countervailing Duty Order: Sulfanilic Acid from India*, 58 FR 12026 (March 2, 1993).

<sup>3</sup> See *Sulfanilic Acid from India and the People's Republic of China: Continuation of Antidumping Duty and Countervailing Duty Orders*, 82 FR 21520 (May 9, 2017) (2017 Continuation Notice).

April 1, 2022, Commerce initiated the current sunset reviews of the *Orders* pursuant to section 751(c) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act) and 19 CFR 351.218(c).<sup>4</sup>

We did not receive a timely notice of intent to participate in these sunset reviews from any domestic interested party within fifteen days<sup>5</sup> of the publication of the *Initiation Notice* in the **Federal Register**, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.218(d)(1)(i).<sup>6</sup> Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.218(d)(1)(iii)(A), a domestic interested party that does not file a notice of intent to participate in the sunset review will be considered not willing to participate in the review. As a result, pursuant to 19 CFR 351.218(d)(1)(iii)(B)(1), Commerce concludes that no domestic interested party responded to the notice of initiation under section 751(c)(3)(A) of the Act. On April 22, 2022, Commerce notified the U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC) in writing that we intended to revoke the *Orders*, consistent with 19 CFR 351.218(d)(1)(iii)(B).<sup>7</sup>

#### Scope of the Orders

Imports covered by the *Orders* are all grades of sulfanilic acid, which include technical (or crude) sulfanilic acid, refined (or purified) sulfanilic acid and sodium salt of sulfanilic acid.

Sulfanilic acid is a synthetic organic chemical produced from the direct sulfonation of aniline with sulfuric acid. Sulfanilic acid is used as a raw material in the production of optical brighteners, food colors, specialty dyes, and concrete additives. The principal differences between the grades are the undesirable quantities of residual aniline and alkali insoluble materials present in the sulfanilic acid. All grades are available as dry, free flowing powders.

Technical sulfanilic acid, classifiable under the subheading 2921.42.22 of the

<sup>4</sup> See *Initiation of Five-Year (Sunset) Reviews*, 87 FR 19069 (April 1, 2022) (*Initiation Notice*).

<sup>5</sup> The fifteen-day deadline fell on Saturday, April 16, 2022. Commerce's practice dictates that where a deadline falls on a weekend or federal holiday, the appropriate deadline is the next business day, in this case Monday, April 18, 2022. See *Notice of Clarification: Application of "Next Business Day" Rule for Administrative Determination Deadlines Pursuant to the Tariff Act of 1930, As Amended*, 70 FR 24533 (May 10, 2005).

<sup>6</sup> On April 22, 2022, the domestic interested party attempted to file an untimely notice of intent to participate in these sunset reviews, which Commerce rejected as untimely. See Commerce's Letter, "Five-Year ('Sunset') Review of the Antidumping Duty Orders on Sulfanilic Acid from India and the People's Republic of China and Countervailing Duty Order on Sulfanilic Acid from India: Rejection of Notice of Intent to Participate," dated April 29, 2022.

<sup>7</sup> See Commerce's Letter, "Sunset Reviews for April 1, 2022," dated April 22, 2022.

Harmonized Tariff Schedule (HTS), contains 96 percent minimum sulfanilic acid, 1.0 percent maximum aniline, and 1.0 percent maximum alkali insoluble materials. Refined sulfanilic acid, also classifiable under the subheading 2921.42.22 of the HTS, contains 98 percent minimum sulfanilic acid, 0.5 percent maximum aniline and 0.25 percent maximum alkali insoluble materials.

Sodium salt (sodium sulfanilate), classifiable under the HTS subheading 2921.42.90, is a powder, granular or crystalline material which contains 75 percent minimum equivalent sulfanilic acid, 0.5 percent maximum aniline based on the equivalent sulfanilic acid content, and 0.25 percent maximum alkali insoluble materials based on the equivalent sulfanilic acid content.

Although the HTS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, our written description of the scope of these proceedings is dispositive.

#### Revocation

Pursuant to section 751(c)(3)(A) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.218(d)(1)(iii)(B)(3), if no domestic interested party responds to a notice of initiation, Commerce shall, within 90 days after the initiation of review, revoke the order. Because no domestic interested party timely filed a notice of intent to participate in these sunset reviews, we determine that no domestic interested party is participating in these sunset reviews. Therefore, consistent with the section 751(c)(3)(A) of the Act, 19 CFR 351.218(d)(1)(iii)(B)(3), and 19 CFR 351.222(i)(1)(i), we are revoking the *Orders*.

#### Effective Date of Revocation

Pursuant to section 751(c)(3)(A) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.222(i)(2)(i), Commerce intends to instruct CBP to terminate the suspension of liquidation of the merchandise subject to the *Orders* entered, or withdrawn from the warehouse, on or after May 9, 2022, the fifth anniversary of the date of publication of the last continuation notice of the *Orders*.<sup>8</sup> Entries of subject merchandise prior to the effective date of revocation will continue to be subject to suspension of liquidation and AD and CVD deposit requirements. Commerce will conduct administrative reviews of subject merchandise entered prior to the effective date of revocation in response to appropriately filed requests for reviews.

#### Notification to Interested Parties

We are issuing and publishing these final results in accordance with sections 751(c) and 777(i)(1) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.218(d)(1)(iii)(B)(3) and 19 CFR 351.222(i)(1)(1).

Dated: June 7, 2022.

**Lisa W. Wang,**

*Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.*

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**BILLING CODE 3510-DS-P**

#### DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

#### National Institute of Standards and Technology

#### Low Carbon Cements and Concretes Consortium

**AGENCY:** National Institute of Standards and Technology, Department of Commerce.

**ACTION:** Notice of research consortium.

**SUMMARY:** The National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), an agency of the United States Department of Commerce, in support of efforts to develop standards for low carbon construction materials, is establishing the Low Carbon Cements and Concretes Consortium (“Consortium”). The Consortium will bring together stakeholders to identify and address measurement and standards needs related to low carbon cements and concretes used to reduce the overall greenhouse gas emissions from cement and concrete products. The Consortium efforts are intended to develop measurement solutions and standards to improve measurement confidence, establish measurement traceability, and enable comparability in the measurements to quantify carbon and carbonate in low carbon cements and concretes. Participants will be required to sign a Cooperative Research and Development Agreement (CRADA).

**DATES:** The Consortium’s activities will commence on June 1, 2022 (“Commencement Date”). NIST will accept letters of interest to participate in this Consortium on an ongoing basis.

**ADDRESSES:** Completed letters of interest or requests for additional information about the Consortium can be directed via mail to the Consortium Manager, Dr. Pamela Chu, Chemical Sciences Division of NIST’s Material Measurement Laboratory, 100 Bureau Drive, Mail Stop 8320, Gaithersburg, Maryland 20899, or via electronic mail to [lowcarbonconcrete@nist.gov](mailto:lowcarbonconcrete@nist.gov), or by telephone at (301) 975-2988.

#### FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

J’aimé Maynard, CRADA Administrator, National Institute of Standards and Technology’s Technology Partnerships Office, by mail to 100 Bureau Drive, Mail Stop 2200, Gaithersburg, Maryland 20899, by electronic mail to [Jaime.maynard@nist.gov](mailto:Jaime.maynard@nist.gov), or by telephone at (301) 975-8408.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** Cement is one of the most widely used materials and a critical component of roads, bridges, and buildings. Cement manufacturing is also a major contributor to carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions through both energy use and calcination reactions. To help meet net zero climate goals, industry is developing a variety of techniques to reduce the net amount of CO<sub>2</sub> emitted from cement and concrete manufacturing. For example, one approach is to change the composition of the cement to reduce the total manufacturing process emissions. Another approach is to take advantage of carbonation, the uptake of CO<sub>2</sub>, by curing concrete under a CO<sub>2</sub> atmosphere or injecting CO<sub>2</sub> during the mixing process.

The initial focus of this consortium is to evaluate, develop, and standardize methods to characterize and quantify the carbon and carbonates in new low carbon cements and concretes. Test methods to specifically measure carbon in these materials will be explored. A later focus of the consortium will be to evaluate the suitability of current measurement standards to measure the material, mechanical, structural, and durability properties and, where appropriate, develop new test methods needed to help enable acceptance of new low carbon cements and concretes in the marketplace. NIST and industrial partners will perform research together with the following four goals:

- Evaluate the suitability of current ASTM standards to measure carbon, including specifically measuring carbon in cements, concretes, and the associated starting materials such as aggregates.
- Accurately measure the amount of carbon uptake by a material during CO<sub>2</sub>-curing processes. Validate the robustness and repeatability of the measurement method.
- Use these measurements as a foundation to propose tests(s) that can be standardized through the ASTM consensus process.
- Evaluate the applicability of current material, mechanical, structural, and durability tests used for cements and concretes to new low carbon cements and concretes. If needed, develop new

<sup>8</sup> See 2017 Continuation Notice.