personal identifying information in your protest, you should be aware that your entire protest—including your personal identifying information—may be made publicly available at any time. While you can ask us to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, we cannot guarantee we will be able to do so.

Authority: 43 U.S.C. chap. 3.

Matthew J. Kurchinski,

Chief Cadastral Surveyor for Utah.

[FR Doc. 2022–26313 Filed 12–1–22; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310–25–P

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation Nos. 701–TA–545–546 and 731–TA–1291–1297 (Review), and 731–TA–808 (Fourth Review)]

Hot-Rolled Steel From Australia, Brazil, Japan, Netherlands, Russia, South Korea, Turkey, and the United Kingdom

Determination

On the basis of the record [1] developed in the subject five-year reviews, the United States International Trade Commission (''Commission'') determines, pursuant to the Tariff Act of 1930 (''the Act''), that revocation of the countervailing duty order on hot-rolled steel flat products (''hot-rolled steel'') from South Korea and the antidumping duty orders on hot-rolled steel from Australia, Japan, Netherlands, Russia, South Korea, Turkey, and the United Kingdom would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time. The Commission further determines that revocation of the countervailing duty and antidumping duty orders on hot-rolled steel from Brazil would not be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time.[2]

[1] The record is defined in § 207.2(f) of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (19 CFR 207.2(f)).

[2] Commissioners Rhonda K. Schmidtlein and Randolph J. Stayin determine that revocation of the countervailing duty orders on hot-rolled steel from Brazil and South Korea and the antidumping duty orders on hot-rolled steel from Australia, Brazil, Japan, Netherlands, Russia, South Korea, Turkey, and the United Kingdom would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time.

Background

The Commission instituted these reviews on September 1, 2021 (86 FR 49057) and determined on December 6, 2021 that it would conduct full reviews (87 FR 3123, January 20, 2022). Notice of the scheduling of the Commission's reviews and of a public hearing to be held in connection therewith was given by posting copies of the notice in the Office of the Secretary, U.S. International Trade Commission, Washington, DC, and by publishing the notice in the **Federal Register** on June 16, 2022 (87 FR 36343). The Commission conducted its hearing on September 15, 2022. All persons who requested the opportunity were permitted to participate.

The Commission made these determinations pursuant to section 751(c) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1675(c)). It completed and filed its determinations in these reviews on November 25, 2022. The views of the Commission are contained in USITC Publication 5380 (November 2022), entitled *Hot-Rolled Steel from Australia, Brazil, Japan, Netherlands, Russia, South Korea, Turkey and the United Kingdom: Investigation Nos. 701–TA–545–546 and 731–TA–1291–1297 (Review), and 731–TA–808 (Fourth Review).*

By order of the Commission.

Issued: November 25, 2022.

William Bishop,

Supervisory Hearings and Information Officer.

[FR Doc. 2022–26269 Filed 12–1–22; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020–02–P

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[USITC SE–22–052]

Sunshine Act Meetings

Agency Holding the Meeting: United States International Trade Commission.

TIME AND DATE: December 5, 2022 at 11:00 a.m.

PLACE: Room 101, 500 E Street SW, Washington, DC 20436, Telephone: (202) 205–2000.

STATUS: Open to the public.

MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED:

1. Agendas for future meetings: none.
2. Minutes.
3. Ratification List.
4. Commission vote on Inv. Nos. 731–TA–540 and 541 (Fifth Review) (Certain Welded Stainless Steel Pipe from South Korea and Taiwan). The Commission currently is scheduled to complete and file its determinations and views of the Commission on December 13, 2022.
5. Outstanding action jackets: none.

CONTACT PERSON FOR MORE INFORMATION: Tyrell Burch, Management Analyst, 202–205–2595.

The Commission is holding the meeting under the Government in the Sunshine Act, 5 U.S.C. 552(b). In accordance with Commission policy, subject matter listed above, not disposed of at the scheduled meeting, may be carried over to the agenda of the following meeting. Earlier notification of this meeting was not possible.

By order of the Commission.

Issued: November 29, 2022.

William Bishop,

Supervisory Hearings and Information Officer.

[FR Doc. 2022–26352 Filed 11–30–22; 11:15 am]

BILLING CODE 7020–02–P

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation Nos. 701–TA–683 and 731–TA–1594–1596 (Preliminary)]

Paper File Folders From China, India, and Vietnam

Determinations

On the basis of the record [1] developed in the subject investigations, the United States International Trade Commission (''Commission'') determines, pursuant to the Tariff Act of 1930 (''the Act''), that there is a reasonable indication that an industry in the United States is materially injured by reason of imports of paper file folders from China, India, and Vietnam provided for in subheading 4820.30.00 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States, that are alleged to be sold in the United States at less than fair value (''LTFV'') and to be subsidized by the government of India.[2]

Commencement of Final Phase Investigations

Pursuant to section 207.18 of the Commission's rules, the Commission also gives notice of the commencement of the final phase of its investigations. The Commission will issue a final phase notice of scheduling, which will be published in the **Federal Register** as provided in § 207.21 of the Commission's rules, upon notice from the U.S. Department of Commerce (''Commerce'') of affirmative preliminary determinations in the investigations under §§ 703(b) or 733(b)

[1] The record is defined in § 207.2(f) of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (19 CFR 207.2(f)).

[2] 87 FR 67441 and 87 FR 67447, November 8, 2022.

of the Act, or, if the preliminary determinations are negative, upon notice of affirmative final determinations in those investigations under §§ 705(a) or 735(a) of the Act. Parties that filed entries of appearance in the preliminary phase of the investigations need not enter a separate appearance for the final phase of the investigations. Industrial users, and, if the merchandise under investigation is sold at the retail level, representative consumer organizations have the right to appear as parties in Commission antidumping and countervailing duty investigations. The Secretary will prepare a public service list containing the names and addresses of all persons, or their representatives, who are parties to the investigations.

Background

On October 12, 2022, the Coalition of Domestic Folder Manufacturers, Hastings, Minnesota and Naperville, Illinois filed petitions with the Commission and Commerce, alleging that an industry in the United States is materially injured or threatened with material injury by reason of subsidized imports of paper file folders from India and LTFV imports of paper file folders from China, India, and Vietnam. Accordingly, effective October 12, 2022, the Commission instituted countervailing duty investigation No. 701–TA–683 and antidumping duty investigation Nos. 731–TA–1594–1596 (Preliminary).

Notice of the institution of the Commission's investigations and of a public conference to be held in connection therewith was given by posting copies of the notice in the Office of the Secretary, U.S. International Trade Commission, Washington, DC, and by publishing the notice in the **Federal Register** of October 19, 2022 (87 FR 63526). The Commission conducted its conference on November 2, 2022. All persons who requested the opportunity were permitted to participate.

The Commission made these determinations pursuant to §§ 703(a) and 733(a) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1671b(a) and 1673b(a)). It completed and filed its determinations in these investigations on November 28, 2022. The views of the Commission are contained in USITC Publication 5389 (December 2022), entitled *Paper File Folders from China, India, and Vietnam: Investigation Nos. 701–TA–683 and 731–TA–1594–1596 (Preliminary).*

By order of the Commission.

Issued: November 28, 2022.

William Bishop,

Supervisory Hearings and Information Officer.

[FR Doc. 2022–26218 Filed 12–1–22; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020–02–P

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Drug Enforcement Administration

[Docket No. DEA–1051E]

Established Aggregate Production Quotas for Schedule I and II Controlled Substances and Assessment of Annual Needs for the List I Chemicals Ephedrine, Pseudoephedrine, and Phenylpropanolamine for 2023

AGENCY: Drug Enforcement Administration, Department of Justice.

ACTION: Final order.

SUMMARY: This final order establishes the initial 2023 aggregate production quotas for controlled substances in schedules I and II of the Controlled Substances Act and the assessment of annual needs for the list I chemicals ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, and phenylpropanolamine.

DATES: The order is effective December 2, 2022.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Scott A. Brinks, Regulatory Drafting and Policy Support Section, Diversion Control Division, Drug Enforcement Administration; Mailing Address: 8701 Morrissette Drive, Springfield, VA 22152, Telephone: (571) 776–3882.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Legal Authority

Section 306 of the Controlled Substances Act (CSA) (21 U.S.C. 826) requires the Attorney General to establish aggregate production quotas for each basic class of controlled substance listed in schedule I and II and for the list I chemicals ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, and phenylpropanolamine. The Attorney General has delegated this function to the Administrator of the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) pursuant to 28 CFR 0.100.

II. Background

The 2023 aggregate production quotas (APQ) and assessment of annual needs (AAN) represent those quantities of schedule I and II controlled substances and the list I chemicals ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, and phenylpropanolamine that may be manufactured in the United States in 2023, in order to provide for the estimated medical, scientific, research, and industrial needs of the U.S., lawful export requirements, and the establishment and maintenance of reserve stocks. These quotas include imports of ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, and phenylpropanolamine, but do not include imports of controlled substances for use in industrial processes.

On October 18, 2022, a notice titled ''Proposed Aggregate Production Quotas for Schedule I and II Controlled Substances and Assessment of Annual Needs for the List I Chemicals Ephedrine, Pseudoephedrine, and Phenylpropanolamine for 2023'' was published in the **Federal Register**. 87 FR 63091. This notice proposed the 2023 APQ for each basic class of controlled substance listed in schedules I and II and the 2023 AAN for the list I chemicals ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, and phenylpropanolamine. All interested persons were invited to comment on or object to the proposed APQ and the proposed AAN on or before November 17, 2022.

III. Comments Received

Within the public comment period, DEA received 357 comments from DEA registrants, chronic pain patients, patients with attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder, pain advocacy associations, professional associations, nurses, and others. The comments included concerns about potential opioid and stimulant drug shortages due to further quota reductions; concerns that medical professionals might be impeded from exercising their medical expertise regarding opioid prescriptions; one request for a public hearing; and comments not pertaining to DEA regulated activities. DEA restricted eight comments from public view due to confidential business information and/or confidential personal identifying information.

DEA's Regulatory Authority

Issue: DEA received comments that raised the question of whether DEA has the authority to regulate activities related to controlled substances, including the manufacture of Food and Drug Administration (FDA)-approved pharmaceutical products containing controlled substances.

DEA Response: The CSA, which was initially enacted in 1970 and has been amended several times, requires DEA to establish production quotas for certain controlled substances. 21 U.S.C. 826(a). In the CSA, Congress granted DEA (as delegated by the Attorney General under 21 U.S.C. 871(a)) the authority to promulgate ''rules and regulations''