

Unless specifically excluded, products are included in this scope regardless of levels of boron and titanium.

For example, specifically included in this scope are vacuum degassed, fully stabilized (commonly referred to as interstitial-free (IF)) steels, high strength low alloy (HSLA) steels, motor lamination steels, Advanced High Strength Steels (AHSS), and Ultra High Strength Steels (UHSS). IF steels are recognized as low carbon steels with micro-alloying levels of elements such as titanium and/or niobium added to stabilize carbon and nitrogen elements. HSLA steels are recognized as steels with micro-alloying levels of elements such as chromium, copper, niobium, titanium, vanadium, and molybdenum. Motor lamination steels contain micro-alloying levels of elements such as silicon and aluminum. AHSS and UHSS are considered high tensile strength and high elongation steels, although AHSS and UHSS are covered whether or not they are high tensile strength or high elongation steels.

Subject merchandise includes cold-rolled steel that has been further processed in a third country, including but not limited to annealing, tempering, painting, varnishing, trimming, cutting, punching, and/or slitting, or any other processing that would not otherwise remove the merchandise from the scope of the *Order* if performed in the country of manufacture of the cold-rolled steel.

All products that meet the written physical description, and in which the chemistry quantities do not exceed any one of the noted element levels listed above, are within the scope of the order unless specifically excluded. The following products are outside of and/or specifically excluded from the scope of the *Order*:

- Ball bearing steels;¹⁵
- Tool steels;¹⁶
- Silico-manganese steel;¹⁷

¹⁵ Ball bearing steels are defined as steels which contain, in addition to iron, each of the following elements by weight in the amount specified: (i) not less than 0.95 nor more than 1.13 percent of carbon; (ii) not less than 0.22 nor more than 0.48 percent of manganese; (iii) none, or not more than 0.03 percent of sulfur; (iv) none, or not more than 0.03 percent of phosphorus; (v) not less than 0.18 nor more than 0.37 percent of silicon; (vi) not less than 1.25 nor more than 1.65 percent of chromium; (vii) none, or not more than 0.28 percent of nickel; (viii) none, or not more than 0.38 percent of copper; and (ix) none, or not more than 0.09 percent of molybdenum.

¹⁶ Tool steels are defined as steels which contain the following combinations of elements in the quantity by weight respectively indicated: (i) more than 1.2 percent carbon and more than 10.5 percent chromium; or (ii) not less than 0.3 percent carbon and 1.25 percent or more but less than 10.5 percent chromium; or (iii) not less than 0.85 percent carbon and 1 percent to 1.8 percent, inclusive, manganese; or (iv) 0.9 percent to 1.2 percent, inclusive, chromium and 0.9 percent to 1.4 percent, inclusive, molybdenum; or (v) not less than 0.5 percent carbon and not less than 3.5 percent molybdenum; or (vi) not less than 0.5 percent carbon and not less than 5.5 percent tungsten.

¹⁷ Silico-manganese steel is defined as steels containing by weight: (i) not more than 0.7 percent of carbon; (ii) 0.5 percent or more but not more than 1.9 percent of manganese, and (iii) 0.6 percent or more but not more than 2.3 percent of silicon.

• Grain-oriented electrical steels (GOES) as defined in the final determination of the U.S. Department of Commerce in Grain-Oriented Electrical Steel from Germany, Japan, and Poland.¹⁸

• Non-Oriented Electrical Steels (NOES), as defined in the antidumping orders issued by the U.S. Department of Commerce in Non-Oriented Electrical Steel from the People's Republic of China, Germany, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Sweden, and Taiwan.¹⁹

The products subject to the *Order* are currently classified in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) under item numbers: 7209.15.0000, 7209.16.0030, 7209.16.0040, 7209.16.0045, 7209.16.0060, 7209.16.0070, 7209.16.0091, 7209.17.0030, 7209.17.0040, 7209.17.0045, 7209.17.0060, 7209.17.0070, 7209.17.0091, 7209.18.1530, 7209.18.1560, 7209.18.2510, 7209.18.2520, 7209.18.2580, 7209.18.2585, 7209.18.6020, 7209.18.6090, 7209.25.0000, 7209.26.0000, 7209.27.0000, 7209.28.0000, 7209.90.0000, 7210.70.3000, 7211.23.1500, 7211.23.2000, 7211.23.3000, 7211.23.4500, 7211.23.6030, 7211.23.6060, 7211.23.6090, 7211.29.2030, 7211.29.2090, 7211.29.4500, 7211.29.6030, 7211.29.6080, 7211.90.0000, 7212.40.1000, 7212.40.5000, 7225.50.6000, 7225.50.8080, 7225.99.0090, 7226.92.5000, 7226.92.7050, and 7226.92.8050.

The products subject to the *Order* may also enter under the following HTSUS numbers: 7210.90.9000, 7212.50.0000, 7215.10.0010, 7215.10.0080, 7215.50.0016, 7215.50.0018, 7215.50.0020, 7215.50.0061, 7215.50.0063, 7215.50.0065, 7215.50.0090, 7215.90.5000, 7217.10.1000, 7217.10.2000, 7217.10.3000, 7217.10.7000, 7217.90.1000, 7217.90.5030, 7217.90.5060, 7217.90.5090, 7225.19.0000, 7226.19.1000, 7226.19.9000, 7226.99.0180, 7228.50.5015, 7228.50.5040, 7228.50.5070, 7228.60.8000, and 7229.90.1000.

¹⁸ See *Grain-Oriented Electrical Steel from Germany, Japan, and Poland: Final Determinations of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Certain Final Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances*, 79 FR 42501, 42503 (July 22, 2014). This determination defines grain-oriented electrical steel as “a flat-rolled alloy steel product containing by weight at least 0.6 percent but not more than 6 percent of silicon, not more than 0.08 percent of carbon, not more than 1.0 percent of aluminum, and no other element in an amount that would give the steel the characteristics of another alloy steel, in coils or in straight lengths.”

¹⁹ See *Non-Oriented Electrical Steel from the People's Republic of China, Germany, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Sweden, and Taiwan: Antidumping Duty Orders*, 79 FR 71741, 71741–42 (December 3, 2014). The orders define NOES as “cold-rolled, flat-rolled, alloy steel products, whether or not in coils, regardless of width, having an actual thickness of 0.20 mm or more, in which the core loss is substantially equal in any direction of magnetization in the plane of the material. The term ‘substantially equal’ means that the cross grain direction of core loss is no more than 1.5 times the straight grain direction (*i.e.*, the rolling direction) of core loss. NOES has a magnetic permeability that does not exceed 1.65 Tesla when tested at a field of 800 A/m (equivalent to 10 Oersts) along (*i.e.*, parallel to) the rolling direction of the sheet (*i.e.*, B800 value). NOES contains by weight more than 1.00 percent of silicon but less than 3.5 percent of silicon, not more than 0.08 percent of carbon, and not more than 1.5 percent of aluminum. NOES has a surface oxide coating, to which an insulation coating may be applied.”

The HTSUS subheadings above are provided for convenience and U.S. Customs purposes only. The written description of the scope of the order is dispositive.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[C–357–821, C–560–831]

Biodiesel From Argentina and Indonesia: Final Results of Expedited First Sunset Reviews of the Countervailing Duty Orders

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

SUMMARY: As a result of these expedited sunset reviews, the U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) finds that revocation of the countervailing duty (CVD) orders on biodiesel from Argentina and Indonesia would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of countervailable subsidies at the levels indicated in the “Final Results of Sunset Review” section of this notice.

DATES: Applicable April 5, 2023.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mark Hoadley, AD/CVD Operations, Office VII, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–3148.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On January 4, 2018, Commerce published the CVD orders on biodiesel from Argentina and Indonesia.¹ On March 1, 2022, Commerce published the notice of initiation of the first sunset reviews of the *Orders*, pursuant to section 751(c) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act).² Commerce received a timely notice of intent to participate from Clean Fuels Alliance Fair Trade Coalition³ (Coalition) (the

¹ See *Biodiesel from the Republic of Argentina and the Republic of Indonesia: Countervailing Duty Orders*, 83 FR 522 (January 4, 2018) (*Orders*).

² See *Initiation of Five-Year (Sunset) Reviews*, 87 FR 11416 (March 1, 2022).

³ The Coalition members are: Clean Fuels Alliance America; Ag Processing Inc. a cooperative; Kolmar Americas, Inc.; Archer Daniels Midland Company; Cape Cod Biofuels; Crimson Renewable Energy LP; Minnesota Soybean Processors; Seaboard Energy, Inc.; Iowa Renewable Energy, LLC; Lake Erie Biofuels dba HERO BX; Renewable Biofuels, LLC; Renewable Energy Group, Inc.; Western Dubuque Biodiesel, LLC; Western Iowa Energy, LLC; World Energy, LLC; and Thumb BioEnergy LLC.

domestic interested party) within the deadline specified in 19 CFR 351.218(d)(1)(i).⁴ The domestic interested party claimed interested party status under section 771(9)(F) of the Act, as an association, a majority of whose members are manufacturers, producers, or wholesalers of a domestic like product in the United States.

Commerce received a substantive response from the domestic interested party within the 30-day deadline specified in 19 CFR 351.218(d)(3)(i).⁵ Commerce received no substantive response from any other interested parties in these proceedings. On January 25, 2023, Commerce notified the U.S. International Trade Commission that it did not receive adequate substantive responses from any respondent interested party in these proceedings.⁶ As a result, pursuant to section 751(c)(3)(B) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.218(e)(1)(ii)(C)(2), Commerce determined that the respondent interested party did not provide an adequate response to the notice of initiation and, therefore, Commerce conducted an expedited (120-day) sunset review of the *Orders*.

Scope of the Orders

The product covered by the *Orders* is biodiesel from Argentina and Indonesia. For a complete description of the scope of the *Orders*, see the Issues and Decision Memoranda.⁷

⁴ See Domestic Interested Party’s Letter, “Five-Year (“Sunset”) Review of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Orders on Biodiesel from Argentina: Notice of Intent to Participate,” dated December 16, 2022; see also Domestic Interested Party’s Letter, “Five-Year (“Sunset”) Review of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Orders on Biodiesel from Indonesia: Notice of Intent to Participate,” dated December 16, 2022.

⁵ See Domestic Interested Party’s Letters, “Biodiesel from Argentina: Substantive Response of the Clean Fuels Alliance Fair Trade Coalition to Commerce’s Notice of Initiation of the First Five Year (“Sunset”) Review of the Countervailing Duty Order,” dated January 3, 2023 (Domestic Interested Party’s Argentina Substantive Response); and “Biodiesel from Indonesia: Substantive Response of the Clean Fuels Alliance Fair Trade Coalition to Commerce’s Notice of Initiation of the First Five Year (“Sunset”) Review of the Countervailing Duty Order,” dated January 3, 2023 (Domestic Interested Party’s Indonesia Substantive Response).

⁶ See Commerce’s Letter, “Sunset Reviews Initiated December 1, 2022,” dated January 25, 2023.

⁷ See Memorandum, “Issues and Decision Memorandum for the Expedited First Sunset Review of the Countervailing Duty Order on Biodiesel from Argentina,” dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice; see also Issues and Decision Memorandum for the Expedited First Sunset Review of the Countervailing Duty Order on Biodiesel from Indonesia,” dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (collectively, Issues and Decision Memoranda).

Analysis of Comments Received

All issues raised in these sunset reviews are addressed in the Issues and Decision Memoranda. A list of topics discussed in each Issues and Decision Memoranda is included as the appendix to this notice. The Issues and Decision Memoranda are public documents and are on file electronically via the Enforcement and Compliance’s Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Centralized Electronic Service System (ACCESS). ACCESS is available to registered users at <https://access.trade.gov>. In addition, complete versions of the Issues and Decision Memoranda can be accessed directly at <https://access.trade.gov/public/FRNoticesListLayout.aspx>.

Final Results of Sunset Reviews

Pursuant to sections 751(c)(1) and 752(b) of the Act, Commerce determines that revocation of the CVD order on biodiesel from Argentina would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of countervailable subsidies at the following rates:

Company	Subsidy rate (percent <i>ad valorem</i>)
LDC Argentina S.A. ⁸	72.28
Vicentin S.A.I.C. ⁹	71.45
All Others	71.87

Pursuant to sections 751(c)(1) and 752(b) of the Act, Commerce determines that revocation of the CVD order on biodiesel from Indonesia would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of countervailable subsidies at the following rates:

Company	Subsidy rate (percent <i>ad valorem</i>)
Wilmar Trading Co., Ltd	34.45
PT Musim Mas	64.73
All Others	38.95

Administrative Protective Order (APO)

This notice also serves as the only reminder to parties subject to an APO of their responsibility concerning the return or destruction of proprietary information disclosed under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305. Timely notification of the return or

⁸ In the final determination of the CVD investigation, Commerce found the following companies to be cross-owned with LDC Argentina S.A.: LDC Semillas S.A. and Semillas del Rosario S.A. See *Orders*, 83 FR at 522.

⁹ In the final determination of the CVD investigation, Commerce found the following companies to be cross-owned with Vicentin S.A.I.C.: Oleaginosa San Lorenzo S.A. and Los Amores S.A. See *Orders*, 83 FR at 522.

destruction of APO materials or conversion to judicial protective order is hereby requested. Failure to comply with the regulations and terms of an APO is a violation which is subject to sanction.

Notification to Interested Parties

Commerce is issuing and publishing the final results and this notice in accordance with sections 751(c), 752(b), and 777(i)(1) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.218(e)(1)(ii)(C)(2).

Dated: March 29, 2023.

Abdelali Elouaradia,
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

Appendix

List of Topics Discussed in the Issues and Decision Memoranda

- I. Summary
- II. Background
- III. Scope of the *Order*
- IV. History of the *Order*
- V. Legal Framework
- VI. Discussion of the Issues
 - 1. Likelihood of Continuation or Recurrence of Countervailable Subsidies
 - 2. Net Countervailable Subsidy Rates Likely to Prevail
 - 3. Nature of the Subsidies
- VII. Final Results of Sunset Review
- VIII. Recommendation

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

Notice of Intent To Conduct Scoping and To Prepare a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Proposed Atchafalaya National Estuarine Research Reserve

AGENCY: Office for Coastal Management, National Ocean Service (NOS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), U.S. Department of Commerce.

ACTION: Notice of Intent to prepare a draft environmental impact statement and hold public scoping meetings; request for comments.

SUMMARY: In accordance with Section 315 of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, as amended, and the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended, NOAA and the State of Louisiana (the State) intend to prepare a Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) and Draft Management Plan (DMP) for the proposed Atchafalaya National Estuarine Research Reserve (NERR). NOAA and the State