Title: Imported Seeds and Screenings.

OMB Control Number: 0579–0124.

Type of Request: Extension of approval of an information collection.

Abstract: Under the authority of the Federal Seed Act (FSA) of 1939, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1551 *et seq.*), the U.S. Department of Agriculture regulates the importation and interstate movement of certain agricultural and vegetable seeds and screenings. Title III of the FSA, ''Foreign Commerce,'' requires shipments of imported agricultural and vegetable seeds to be labeled correctly and to be tested for the presence of the seeds of certain noxious weeds as a condition of entry into the United States. The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service's (APHIS') regulations implementing the provisions of Title III of the FSA are found in 7 CFR part 361.

The regulations in 7 CFR part 361, ''Importation of Seed and Screenings under the Federal Seed Act'' (§§ 361.1 to 361.10, referred to below as the regulations), prohibit or restrict the importation of agricultural seed, vegetable seed, and screenings into the United States. Section 361.7 provides the regulations for special provisions for Canadian-origin seed and screenings, and § 361.8 provides the regulations for the cleaning of imported seed and processing of certain Canadian-origin screenings.

APHIS' Plant Protection and Quarantine program operates a seed analysis program with Canada that allows U.S. companies that import seed for cleaning or processing to enter into compliance agreements with APHIS. This program eliminates the need for sampling shipments of Canadian-origin seed at the U.S.-Canadian border and allows certain seed importers to clean the seed without direct supervision of an APHIS inspector. The program provides a safe and expedited process for the importation of seed and screenings into the United States without posing a plant pest or noxious weed risk.

The seed analysis program involves the use of information collection activities, including a compliance agreement, seed analysis certificate, declaration for importation, container labeling, notification of seed location, a seed return request, seed identity maintenance, documentation for U.S. origin exported seed returned to the United States, written appeal for cancellation of a compliance agreement and request for a hearing, and associated recordkeeping.

We are asking the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to approve our use of these information collection activities for an additional 3 years.

The purpose of this notice is to solicit comments from the public (as well as affected agencies) concerning our information collection. These comments will help us:

(1) Evaluate whether the collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the Agency, including whether the information will have practical utility;

(2) Evaluate the accuracy of our estimate of the burden of the collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;

(3) Enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and

(4) Minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, through use, as appropriate, of automated, electronic, mechanical, and other collection technologies; *e.g.,* permitting electronic submission of responses.

Estimate of burden: The public burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 0.36 hours per response.

Respondents: Commercial importers, seed cleaning/processing facility personnel, seed laboratory personnel, and government food inspection agency officials.

Estimated annual number of respondents: 1,153.

Estimated annual number of responses per respondent: 23.

Estimated annual number of responses: 27,041.

Estimated total annual burden on respondents: 9,632 hours. (Due to averaging, the total annual burden hours may not equal the product of the annual number of responses multiplied by the reporting burden per response.)

All responses to this notice will be summarized and included in the request for OMB approval. All comments will also become a matter of public record.

Done in Washington, DC, this 5th day of April 2023.

Michael Watson,

Acting Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.

[FR Doc. 2023–07571 Filed 4–10–23; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–34–P

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Commodity Credit Corporation

Domestic Sugar Program—2023 Cane Sugar Marketing Allotments and Cane and Beet Processor Allocations

AGENCY: Commodity Credit Corporation, USDA.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) is issuing this notice to increase the fiscal year 2023 (FY23) overall sugar marketing allotment quantity (OAQ); increase beet and State cane sugar allotments; revise company allocations to sugar beet and sugar cane processors; and reassign beet and cane sugar marketing allocations to raw cane sugar imports already anticipated. These actions apply to all domestic beet and cane sugar marketed for human consumption in the United States from October 1, 2022, through September 30, 2023.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kent Lanclos; telephone, (202) 720–0114; or email, *kent.lanclos@usda.gov.* Individuals who require alternative means for communication should contact the USDA Target Center at (202) 720–2600 (voice and text telephone (TTY)) or dial 711 for Telecommunications Relay Service (both voice and text telephone users can initiate this call from any telephone).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On September 30, 2022, USDA announced the initial FY23 OAQ, which was established at 10,646,250 short tons, raw value, (STRV) equal to 85 percent of the estimated quantity of sugar for domestic human consumption for the fiscal year of 12,525,000 STRV as forecast in the September 2022 World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates report (WASDE). The Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (Pub. L. 75–430) requires that 54.35 percent of the OAQ be distributed among beet processors and 45.65 percent be distributed among the sugarcane States and cane processors.

In the March 2023 WASDE release, USDA increased the FY23 estimate of sugar consumption for food use to 12,600,000 STRV. As a result, USDA is increasing the FY23 OAQ to 10,710,000 STRV. The revised beet sector allotment is 5,820,885 STRV (an increase of 34,648) and the revised cane sector allotment is 4,889,115 STRV (an increase of 29,102). The revised beet and cane sector allotments are distributed to individual processors according to statutory formulas as shown in the table below (see the column labeled ''Preliminary Revised Allocation'').

In accordance with section 359e of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U.S.C. 1359ee), after evaluating each sugar beet processor's ability to market its full allocation, USDA is transferring FY23 allocations from sugar beet processors with surplus allocation to those with deficit allocation listed in the table below. USDA has also determined that domestic beet sugar supplies are inadequate to fill the FY23 beet sugar marketing allotment.

In accordance with 7 U.S.C. 1359ee(b)(2), USDA is reassigning 250,000 STRV of the deficit to raw cane sugar imports already anticipated, given the absence of any Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) stocks of sugar. In the table below, each sugar beet processor's allocation following these changes is shown in the column labeled ''Revised FY23 Allocations'' and the amount of change in each processor's allocation in the column labeled ''Reassigned Amount.''

In accordance with section 7 U.S.C. 1359ee(b)(1), after evaluating each sugarcane processor's ability to market its full allocation, USDA is transferring FY23 allocations from sugarcane processors with surplus allocation to those with deficit allocation in the table below. USDA has also determined that domestic cane sugar supplies are inadequate to fill the FY23 cane sugar marketing allotment.

In accordance with 7 U.S.C. 1359ee(b)(1), USDA is reassigning 500,000 STRV of the deficit to raw cane sugar imports already anticipated, given the absence of any CCC stocks of sugar. In the table, each sugarcane processor's allocation following these changes is shown in the column labeled ''Revised FY23 Allocations'' and the amount of change in each processor's allocation in the column labeled ''Reassigned Amount.''

FY23 REVISED BEET AND CANE ALLOTMENTS AND ALLOCATIONS *

[Short tons, raw value]

Distribution	Initial FY23 allocations	Allocation increase	Preliminary revised allocations	Reassigned amount	Revised FY23 allocations
Beet Sugar	5,786,237	34,648	5,820,885	−250,000	5,570,885
Cane Sugar	4,860,013	29,102	4,889,115	−500,000	4,389,115
Total OAQ	10,646,250	63,750	10,710,000	−750,000	9,960,000
Beet Processors Marketing Allocations:					
Amalgamated Sugar	1,238,877	7,418	1,246,296	−52,558	1,193,737
American Crystal Sugar	2,128,113	12,774	2,140,887	−100,973	2,039,915
Michigan Sugar	597,577	3,578	601,155	106,126	707,281
Minn-Dak Farmers Coop	401,848	2,406	404,254	15,500	419,754
So Minn Beet Sugar	780,958	4,676	785,634	−135,040	650,595
Western Sugar	590,415	3,505	593,919	−78,400	515,519
Wyoming Sugar	48,449	290	48,739	−4,655	44,085
Total Beet Sugar	5,786,237	34,648	5,820,885	−250,000	5,570,885
State Cane Sugar Allotments:					
Florida	2,612,146	15,642	2,627,788	−475,313	2,152,475
Louisiana	2,020,789	12,101	2,032,889	102,107	2,134,997
Texas	227,078	1,360	228,438	−126,795	101,643
Total Cane Sugar	4,860,013	29,102	4,889,115	−500,000	4,389,115
Cane Processors Marketing Allocation:					
Florida:					
Florida Crystals	1,075,489	6,440	1,081,929	−309,510	772,420
Growers Coop	469,887	2,814	472,700	−66,443	406,257
U.S. Sugar	1,066,770	6,388	1,073,158	−99,360	973,798
Total Florida	2,612,146	15,642	2,627,788	−475,313	2,152,475
Louisiana:					
LA Sugarcane Products	1,402,896	8,401	1,411,296	52,636	1,463,932
M.A. Patout	617,893	3,700	621,593	49,471	671,065
Total Louisiana	2,020,789	12,101	2,032,889	102,107	2,134,997
Texas:					
Rio Grande Valley	227,078	1,360	228,438	−126,795	101,643

* Numbers may not sum to row or column totals due to rounding.

These FY23 sugar marketing allotment program actions will not prevent any domestic sugarcane or sugar beet processor from marketing all of its FY23 sugar supply. USDA will closely monitor stocks, consumption, imports, and all sugar market and program variables on an ongoing basis and may make further program adjustments during FY23, if needed.

USDA Non-Discrimination Policy

In accordance with Federal civil rights law and USDA civil rights regulations and policies, USDA, its Agencies, offices, and employees, and institutions participating in or administering USDA programs are prohibited from discriminating based on race, color, national origin, religion, sex, gender identity (including gender expression), sexual orientation, disability, age, marital status, family or parental status, income derived from a public assistance program, political beliefs, or reprisal or retaliation for prior civil rights activity, in any program or activity conducted or funded by USDA (not all bases apply to all programs). Remedies and complaint filing deadlines vary by program or incident.

Individuals who require alternative means of communication for program information (for example, braille, large print, audiotape, American Sign Language, etc.) should contact the responsible Agency or USDA TARGET

Center at (202) 720–2600 (voice and text telephone (TTY)) or dial 711 for Telecommunications Relay Service (both voice and text telephone users can initiate this call from any telephone). Additionally, program information may be made available in languages other than English.

To file a program discrimination complaint, complete the USDA Program Discrimination Complaint Form, AD–3027, found online at *https://www.usda.gov/oascr/how-to-file-a-program-discrimination-complaint* and at any USDA office or write a letter addressed to USDA and provide in the letter all the information requested in the form. To request a copy of the complaint form, call (866) 632–9992. Submit your completed form or letter to USDA by mail to: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights, 1400 Independence Avenue SW, Washington, DC 20250–9410 or email: *OAC@usda.gov.*

USDA is an equal opportunity provider, employer, and lender.

Zach Ducheneaux,

Executive Vice President, Commodity Credit Corporation.

[FR Doc. 2023–07509 Filed 4–10–23; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3411–E2–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[C–580–882]

Certain Cold-Rolled Steel Flat Products From the Republic of Korea: Final Results and Partial Rescission of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review; 2020

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

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) determines that Hyundai Steel Co., Ltd., also referred to as Hyundai Steel Company (Hyundai Steel) and POSCO received *de minimis* net countervailable subsidies during the period of review (POR) January 1, 2020, through December 31, 2020, while other producers/exporters of certain cold-rolled steel flat products (cold-rolled steel) from the Republic of Korea (Korea) received countervailable subsidies during the producers/exporters POR.

DATES: Applicable April 11, 2023.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Tyler Weinhold or Harrison Tanchuck, AD/CVD Operations, Office VI, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–1121 or (202) 482–7421, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Commerce published the *Preliminary Results* of this administrative review on October 6, 2022.[1] For a description of the events that occurred since the *Preliminary Results, see* the Issues and Decision Memorandum.[2]

Scope of the Order [3]

The merchandise covered by this *Order* is cold-rolled steel. For a complete description of the scope of this *Order, see* the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

Analysis of Comments Received

All issues raised in interested parties' case briefs are addressed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum accompanying this notice. A list of the issues raised by parties, and to which Commerce responded in the Issues and Decision Memorandum, is provided in appendix I to this notice. The Issues and Decision Memorandum is a public document and is on file electronically via 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, a complete version of the Issues and Decision Memorandum can be accessed directly at *https://access.trade.gov/public/FRNoticesListLayout.aspx.*

Verification

As provided in section 782(i) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), in September 2022, Commerce conducted an on-site verification of the subsidy information reported by Hyundai Steel.[4] We used standard on-site verification procedures, including an examination of relevant accounting records and original source documents provided by the respondent.

Changes Since the *Preliminary Results*

Based on the results of verification, we made certain changes to Hyundai's countervailable subsidy rate calculations from the *Preliminary Results.*

Methodology

Commerce conducted this review in accordance with section 751(a)(1)(A) of the Act. For each of the subsidy programs found countervailable, we find that there is a subsidy, *i.e.,* a government-provided financial contribution that gives rise to a benefit to the recipient, and that the subsidy is specific.[5] For a description of the methodology underlying all of Commerce's conclusions, *see* the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

Companies Not Selected for Individual Review

The statute and Commerce's regulations do not directly address the countervailing duty (CVD) rates to be applied to companies not selected for individual examination where Commerce limits its examination in an administrative review pursuant to section 777A(e)(2) of the Act. However, Commerce normally determines the rates for non-selected companies in reviews in a manner that is consistent with section 705(c)(5) of the Act, which provides instructions for calculating the all-others rate in an investigation. Section 777A(e)(2) of the Act provides that ''the individual countervailable subsidy rates determined under subparagraph (A) shall be used to determine the all-others rate under section 705(c)(5) {of the Act}.'' Section 705(c)(5)(A) of the Act states that for companies not investigated, in general, we will determine an all-others rate by weight-averaging the countervailable subsidy rates established for each of the companies individually investigated, excluding zero and *de minimis* rates or any rates based solely on the facts available.

Accordingly, to determine the rate for companies not selected for individual examination, Commerce's practice is to

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[1] *See Certain Cold-Rolled Steel Flat Products from the Republic of Korea: Preliminary Results and Partial Rescission of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review; 2020,* 87 FR 60653 (October 6, 2022) (*Preliminary Results*), and accompanying Preliminary Decision Memorandum (PDM).

[2] *See* Memorandum, ''Issues and Decision Memorandum for the Final Results and Partial Rescission of the 2020 Administrative Review of the Countervailing Duty Order on Certain Cold-Rolled Steel Products from the Republic of Korea,'' dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (Issues and Decision Memorandum).

[3] *See Certain Cold-Rolled Steel Flat Products from Brazil, India, and the Republic of Korea: Amended Final Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination and Countervailing Duty Order (the Republic of Korea) and Countervailing Duty Orders (Brazil and India),* 81 FR 64436 (September 20, 2016) (*Order*).

[4] *See* Memorandum, ''Verification of the Questionnaire Responses of Hyundai Steel Company,'' dated December 1, 2022.

[5] *See* sections 771(5)(B) and (D) of the Act regarding financial contribution; section 771(5)(E) of the Act regarding benefit; and section 771(5A) of the Act regarding specificity.