

for OMB approval. All comments will become a matter of public record.

Karama Neal,

Administrator, Rural Business-Cooperative Service.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Foreign-Trade Zones Board

[B-44-2023]

Foreign-Trade Zone (FTZ) 49, Notification of Proposed Production Activity; Getinge Group Logistics Americas LLC; (Health Care Products and Kits); Dayton, New Jersey

Getinge Group Logistics Americas LLC submitted a notification of proposed production activity to the FTZ Board (the Board) for its facility in Dayton, New Jersey within Subzone 49W. The notification conforming to the requirements of the Board's regulations (15 CFR 400.22) was received on July 7, 2023.

Pursuant to 15 CFR 400.14(b), FTZ production activity would be limited to the specific foreign-status material(s)/ component(s) and specific finished product(s) described in the submitted notification (summarized below) and subsequently authorized by the Board. The benefits that may stem from conducting production activity under FTZ procedures are explained in the background section of the Board's website—accessible via www.trade.gov/ftz.

The proposed finished products include: maintenance kits (printer; heater; sterilizer); water utility connector kits; caster kits; electrical parts service kits for boilers; sterilizer steam purifiers; steam and water gun sets; printer replacement kits; valve assembly kits; gas, oil, and water pump assemblies; gas, oil, air, and water filters and filter assemblies; liquid applicator attachments; repair kits (check valve; alarm; temperature probe; electronic display); voltage conversion kits; timer accessory packages; shelf add-on kits; and, surgical light assemblies with mounting and positioning hardware (duty rate ranges from duty-free to 5.7%, and from 15¢ each + 4% + 2.5¢/jewel to 45¢ each + 6.4% + 2.5¢/jewel).

The proposed foreign-status materials and components include: plastic components (hose assemblies; gaskets; O-rings; door seals; end caps; cover plates); rubber components (hose assemblies; gaskets; O-rings; door seals); labels (paper; plastic); zip lock bags;

printer paper; preprinted and unprinted paper tags and labels; paper gaskets; technical drawings and manuals; sealing graphite; fiberglass insulation; tubing ferrules; steel and stainless steel components (collars; couplings; studs; spacers; reducers; bushings; chain connectors); stainless steel components (screws; bolts; nuts; washers; screen mesh); steel components (washers; springs); retaining rings; roll pins; hose clamps, collars, and retaining clips; copper components (tubing; pipe; sterilizer fittings); brass components (pipe bushings; nipples; pigtails; unions; elbows; couplings; plugs; caps; tees; nuts; solenoid valves); bronze components (washers; ball valves); brass, bronze, and copper tanks and tank fittings; aluminum clamps and collars; base metal components (keys; hinges; pins; shafts); wheels and casters; door stops, brackets, and supports; steam boilers; steam separators; dosing pumps; axial fan heaters; mechanical spacers and standoffs; bronze water strainers; air and steam filters and filter assemblies; filter gaskets; sterilizer cleaning equipment; thermal printers; printer take-up rolls; brass, bronze, and stainless steel check valves; valves (safety; needle; pneumatic); steam traps; electrical adapters for valves; bearings and bearing assemblies (thrust; eccentric; sleeve); bearing races; polytetrafluoroethylene bearings; Woodruff keys; audible and visual alarms; variable resistors; arc suppressors; relays; electrical conduits; power supplies; switch panels; flash memories; wire harnesses; sensors (flow; level); pressure sensors and gauges; timers; warming shelves; arms for lighting (spring mounting; suspension; extension); ceiling light pendants; light-emitting diode surgical lights; computer screen fixtures; and, installation and operation manuals (duty rate ranges from duty-free to 9.9%, and from 15¢ each + 4% + 2.5¢/jewel to 45¢ each + 6.4% + 2.5¢/jewel). The request indicates that certain materials/ components are subject to duties under section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (section 232) or section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974 (section 301), depending on the country of origin. The applicable section 232 and section 301 decisions require subject merchandise to be admitted to FTZs in privileged foreign status (19 CFR 146.41).

Public comment is invited from interested parties. Submissions shall be addressed to the Board's Executive Secretary and sent to: ftz@trade.gov. The closing period for their receipt is August 22, 2023.

A copy of the notification will be available for public inspection in the

“Online FTZ Information System” section of the Board's website.

For further information, contact Juanita Chen at juanita.chen@trade.gov.

Dated: July 10, 2023.

Elizabeth Whiteman,
Executive Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2023-14876 Filed 7-12-23; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-570-073, C-570-074]

Common Alloy Aluminum Sheet From the People's Republic of China: Initiation of Circumvention Inquiry of the Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Orders; Aluminum Sheet Further Processed in the Republic of Korea

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

SUMMARY: In response to a request from the Aluminum Association Common Alloy Aluminum Sheet Trade Enforcement Working Group and its individual members (the domestic industry), the U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) is initiating a company-specific circumvention inquiry to determine whether imports of common alloy aluminum sheet (CAAS) from the Republic of Korea (Korea) produced by Gwangyang Aluminum Industries Co., Ltd. (Gwangyang Aluminum), which is completed or assembled using non-subject flat rolled aluminum having a thickness greater than 6.3 millimeters (mm) produced by Henan Mingtai Aluminum Industry Co., Ltd. (Henan Mingtai) or Zhengzhou Mingtai Industry Co., Ltd. (Zhengzhou Mingtai) in the People's Republic of China (China), is circumventing the antidumping duty (AD) and countervailing duty (CVD) orders on CAAS from China.

DATES: Applicable July 13, 2023.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Frank Schmitt, 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) 482-4880.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On May 23, 2023, the domestic industry¹ filed a circumvention inquiry

¹ The individual members of the Aluminum Association Common Alloy Aluminum Sheet Trade

request alleging that CAAS from Korea produced by Gwangyang Aluminum, assembled or completed using flat rolled aluminum having a thickness greater than 6.3 mm (aluminum plated) produced by Henan Mingtai² in China, is circumventing the AD and CVD orders on CAAS from China³ and, accordingly, should be included in the scope of the *Orders*.⁴ The domestic industry alleges that the further processing in Korea is minor or insignificant and otherwise meets the circumvention criteria set forth in section 781(b) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), and 19 CFR 351.226(i).

Scope of the Orders

The merchandise covered by the *Orders* is aluminum common alloy sheet (common alloy sheet), which is a flat-rolled aluminum product having a thickness of 6.3 mm or less, but greater than 0.2 mm, in coils or cut-to-length, regardless of width. A full description of the scope of the *Orders* is provided in the Initiation Checklist.⁵

Merchandise Subject to the Circumvention Inquiry

The circumvention inquiry covers CAAS from Korea produced by Gwangyang Aluminum, assembled or completed using flat rolled aluminum having a thickness greater than 6.3 mm produced by Mingtai in China, and exported to the United States.

Enforcement Working Group are: Arconic Corporation; Commonwealth Rolled Products, Inc.; Constellium Rolled Products Ravenswood, LLC; Jupiter Aluminum Corporation; JW Aluminum Company; and Novelis Corporation.

² Commerce previously determined that Henan Mingtai and Zhengzhou Mingtai are a single entity. See *Antidumping Duty Investigation of Common Alloy Aluminum Sheet from the People's Republic of China: Affirmative Preliminary Determination of Sales at Less-Than-Fair Value, Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances, and Postponement of Final Determination*, 83 FR 29088 (June 2022, 2018), and accompanying Preliminary Decision Memorandum at 19, unchanged at *Antidumping Duty Investigation of Common Alloy Aluminum Sheet from the People's Republic of China: Affirmative Final Determination of Sales at Less-Than-Fair Value*, 83 FR 57421 (November 15, 2018). Accordingly, for the purposes of this circumvention inquiry, we will consider aluminum plate produced by Henan Mingtai and Zhengzhou Mingtai (collectively, Mingtai).

³ See *Common Alloy Aluminum Sheet from the People's Republic of China: Countervailing Duty Order*, 84 FR 2157 (February 6, 2019); and *Common Alloy Aluminum Sheet from the People's Republic of China: Antidumping Duty Order*, 84 FR 2813 (February 8, 2019) (collectively, *Orders*).

⁴ *Id.*

⁵ See Checklist, "Common Alloy Aluminum Sheet from the People's Republic of China," dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (Initiation Checklist).

Statutory and Regulatory Framework

Section 351.226(d) of Commerce's regulations states that if Commerce determines that a request for a circumvention inquiry satisfies the requirements of 19 CFR 351.226(c), then Commerce "will accept the request and initiate a circumvention inquiry." Section 351.226(c)(1) of Commerce's regulations, in turn, requires that each request for a circumvention inquiry allege "that the elements necessary for a circumvention determination under section 781 of the Act exist" and be "accompanied by information reasonably available to the interested party supporting these allegations." The domestic industry alleged circumvention pursuant to section 781(b) of the Act (merchandise completed or assembled in other foreign countries).

Section 781(b)(1) of the Act provides that Commerce may find circumvention of an AD or CVD order when merchandise of the same class or kind subject to the order is completed or assembled in a foreign country other than the country to which the order applies. In conducting circumvention inquiries, under section 781(b)(1) of the Act, Commerce relies on the following criteria: (A) merchandise imported into the United States is of the same class or kind as any merchandise produced in a foreign country that is the subject of an antidumping or countervailing duty order or finding; (B) before importation into the United States, such imported merchandise is completed or assembled in another foreign country from merchandise which is subject to the order or merchandise which is produced in the foreign country that is subject to the order; (C) the process of assembly or completion in the foreign country referred to in section (B) is minor or insignificant; (D) the value of the merchandise produced in the foreign country to which the AD or CVD order applies is a significant portion of the total value of the merchandise exported to the United States; and (E) the administering authority determines that action is appropriate to prevent evasion of such order or finding.

In determining whether or not the process of assembly or completion in a third country is minor or insignificant under section 781(b)(1)(C) of the Act, section 781(b)(2) of the Act directs Commerce to consider: (A) the level of investment in the foreign country; (B) the level of research and development in the foreign country; (C) the nature of the production process in the foreign country; (D) the extent of production facilities in the foreign country and (E)

whether or not the value of processing performed in the foreign country represents a small proportion of the value of the merchandise imported into the United States. However, no single factor, by itself, controls Commerce's determination of whether the process of assembly or completion in a third country is minor or insignificant.⁶ Accordingly, it is Commerce's practice to evaluate each of these five factors as they exist in the third country, depending on the totality of the circumstances of the particular circumvention inquiry.⁷

In addition, section 781(b)(3) of the Act sets forth additional factors to consider in determining whether to include merchandise assembled or completed in a third country within the scope of an AD and/or CVD order. Specifically, Commerce shall take into account such factors as: (A) the pattern of trade, including sourcing patterns; (B) whether the manufacturer or exporter of the merchandise is affiliated with the person who, in the third country, uses the merchandise to complete or assemble the merchandise which is subsequently imported into the United States; and (C) whether imports of the merchandise into the third country have increased after the initiation of the investigation that resulted in the issuance of such order or finding.

Analysis

Based on our analysis of the domestic industry's circumvention request, we determine that the domestic industry satisfied the criteria under 19 CFR 351.226(c); thus, pursuant to 19 CFR 351.226(d)(1)(ii), we have accepted the request and are initiating the requested circumvention inquiry.⁸

The domestic industry requests that Commerce initiate this inquiry on a company-specific basis, with respect to Gwangyang Aluminum only. The information provided by the domestic industry is centered on Gwangyang Aluminum and does not warrant initiating this circumvention inquiry on a country-wide basis. Therefore, Commerce is initiating this circumvention inquiry with respect to Gwangyang Aluminum.

Commerce intends to establish a schedule for questionnaires and

⁶ See Statement of Administrative Action Accompanying the Uruguay Round Agreements Act, H.R. Doc. No. 103-316, Vol. 1 (1994), at 893.

⁷ See *Uncovered Innerspring Units from the People's Republic of China: Final Affirmative Determination of Circumvention of the Antidumping Duty Order*, 83 FR 65626 (December 21, 2018), and accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum at 4.

⁸ See Initiation Checklist.

comments on the issues related to this inquiry. A company's failure to respond completely to Commerce's requests for information may result in the application of partial or total facts available, pursuant to section 776(a) of the Act, which may include adverse inferences, pursuant to section 776(b) of the Act.

Suspension of Liquidation

Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.226(l)(1), Commerce will notify U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) of its initiation of the requested circumvention inquiry and direct CBP to continue the suspension of liquidation of entries of products subject to the circumvention inquiry that were already subject to the suspension of liquidation under the *Orders* and to apply the cash deposit rates that would be applicable if the products were determined to be covered by the scope of the *Orders*. Should Commerce issue a preliminary or final circumvention determination, Commerce will follow the suspension of liquidation rules under 19 CFR 351.226(l)(2)–(4).

Notification to Interested Parties

In accordance with 19 CFR 351.226(d) and section 781(b) of the Act, Commerce determines that the domestic industry's request for a circumvention inquiry satisfies the requirements of 19 CFR 351.226(c). Accordingly, Commerce is notifying all interested parties of the initiation of this circumvention inquiry to determine whether CAAS from Korea produced by Gwangyang Aluminum, assembled or completed using aluminum plate produced by Mingtai in China, and exported to the United States, is circumventing the *Orders*. We included a description of the products that are subject to the circumvention inquiry, and an explanation of the reasons for Commerce's decision to initiate this inquiry, in the accompanying Initiation Checklist.⁹ In accordance with 19 CFR 351.226(e)(1), Commerce intends to issue its preliminary determination in this circumvention proceeding no later than 150 days from the date of publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**.

This notice is published in accordance with section 781(b) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.226(d)(1)(ii).

Dated: July 7, 2023.

Lisa W. Wang,

Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

[FR Doc. 2023–14875 Filed 7–12–23; 8:45 am]

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COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION

Agency Information Collection Activities: Proposed Collection, Comment Request: Governance Requirements for Derivatives Clearing Organizations

AGENCY: Commodity Futures Trading Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Commodity Futures Trading Commission (“CFTC” or “Commission”) is announcing an opportunity for public comment on the proposed collection of certain information by the agency. Under the Paperwork Reduction Act (“PRA”), Federal agencies are required to publish notice in the **Federal Register** concerning each proposed collection of information, including proposed extension of an existing collection of information, and to allow 60 days for public comment. This notice is being published concurrently with the publication and adoption of the final rule titled “Governance Requirements for Derivatives Clearing Organizations” (“Final Rule”).

DATES: Comments must be submitted on or before September 11, 2023.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments, identified by “Requirements for Derivatives Clearing Organizations OMB Control No. 3038–0076” by any of the following methods:

- **CFTC Website:** <https://comments.cftc.gov/>. Follow the instructions for submitting comments through the website.

- **Mail:** Christopher Kirkpatrick, Secretary of the Commission, Commodity Futures Trading Commission, Three Lafayette Centre, 1155 21st Street NW, Washington, DC 20581.

- **Hand Delivery/Courier:** Same as Mail, above.

Please submit your comments using only one method.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Joseph Opron, Special Counsel, Division of Clearing and Risk, Commodity Futures Trading Commission, (312) 596–0653; email: jopron@cftc.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Under the PRA, 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*, Federal agencies must obtain approval from the Office of Management and Budget (“OMB”) for each collection of information they conduct or sponsor. “Collection of Information” is defined in 44 U.S.C. 3502(3) and 5 CFR 1320.3 and includes agency requests or requirements that members of the public

submit reports, keep records, or provide information to a third party. Section 3506(c)(2)(A) of the PRA, 44 U.S.C. 3506(c)(2)(A), requires Federal agencies to provide a 60-day notice in the **Federal Register** concerning each proposed collection of information, including each proposed extension of an existing collection of information, before submitting the collection to OMB for approval. To comply with this requirement, the CFTC is publishing notice of the proposed collection of information listed below. An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

Title: Requirements for Derivatives Clearing Organizations, OMB Control No. 3038–0076. This is a request for a revision of a currently approved information collection.

Abstract: Concurrently with this notice, the Commission published the Final Rule adopting amendments that included new information collection requirements. The revised rules require a DCO to create and maintain minutes of each Risk Management Committee Meeting and to maintain written policies and procedures to make certain that its RMC includes at least two clearing member representatives and, if applicable, at least two representatives of customers of clearing members. The revised rules also require a DCO to adopt written policies and procedures related to the formation and role of each RWG, and to include in those policies and procedures requirements for the DCO to document and provide to the RMC, at a minimum, a summary of the topics discussed and the main points raised during each meeting of the RWG.

With respect to each new collection of information, the CFTC invites comments on:

- Whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the Commission, including whether the information will have a practical use;

- The accuracy of the Commission's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;

- Ways to enhance the quality, usefulness, and clarity of the information to be collected; and

- Ways to minimize the burden of collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of

⁹ *Id.*