

The NSS identifies the need for the United States to maintain leadership and freedom of action in space, including advancing space as a priority domain, promoting space commerce, and maintaining the lead in exploration. In addition to the NSS, Space Policy Directive—1 (December 11, 2017) calls for the Nation to lead an innovative and sustainable program of exploration with commercial and international partners to enable human expansion across the solar system and to bring back to Earth new knowledge and opportunities. Robust space weather observing and forecasting capabilities are key to the safety and viability of human and robotic space activities.

NSTC has begun the process to update the Strategy, and is soliciting public input through this RFI to obtain recommendations from a wide range of stakeholders, including representatives from diverse industries, academia, and other relevant organizations and institutions. The public input provided in response to this RFI will inform the NSTC as it works with Federal agencies and other stakeholders to update the Strategy.

Questions To Inform Development of the Strategy

Through this RFI, NSTC seeks responses to the following questions to improve government coordination and provide long-term guidance for Federal programs and activities in support of national preparedness for space weather events, on Earth and in space; and, to promote American leadership in space weather research, technology, and innovation. Responses should clearly indicate which question is being addressed.

1. How can the Federal Government improve internal and external coordination and better inform the long-term guidance and direction for Federal programs and activities that support national preparedness for space weather events?

2. In priority order, how, where, and why should the Federal Government invest limited resources to enhance research, technology, and innovation to improve observations and understanding of space weather events? Please include near-term and long-term objectives for each investment.

3. In priority order, what activities should the Federal Government undertake to enhance national capabilities to prepare for, recover from, adapt to, or otherwise mitigate the effects of space weather events? Please include near-term and long-term objectives for each activity.

4. What innovative tools, platforms, or technologies are needed by the Federal Government and space weather research and development communities to advance the transition of research to operations for models and observations of space weather phenomena? Please include any barriers to implement the identified tools, platforms, or technologies.

5. In priority order, what opportunities exist to enhance U.S. operational space weather predictions, alerts, and services, for Earth, near-Earth, and deep space applications? Please include any barriers for implementation and utilization of these capabilities.

6. Are there regulatory or other barriers to commercial activities associated with space weather prediction, observation, or the transitioning of research to operations? Please list any, in priority order, and describe how the barrier(s) impedes activity.

7. Beyond regulation and grant programs, what can the federal government do to enable and advance the private sector role for capabilities, forecasting, modeling, mitigation, research, development, and observation in the space weather domain?

8. What opportunities exist for the United States to marshal the collective resources of like-minded nations and organizations to address the global hazard of space weather?

9. Is there any additional information related to enhancing national capabilities to address space weather events, not requested above, that you believe NSTC should consider?

Dated: April 17, 2018.

Louis W. Uccellini,

Director, National Weather Service.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-570-900]

Diamond Sawblades and Parts Thereof From the People's Republic of China: Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2015–2016

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

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce (Commerce) continues to find that certain companies covered by this administrative review made sales of subject merchandise at less than normal value.

DATES: Applicable April 20, 2018.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Yang Jin Chun or Bryan Hansen, AD/CVD Operations, Office I, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-5760 and (202) 482-3683, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On December 6, 2017, Commerce published the preliminary results of the administrative review of the antidumping duty order on diamond sawblades from China covering the period of review (POR) November 1, 2015, through October 31, 2016.¹ We received case and rebuttal briefs with respect to the *Preliminary Results*. The deadline for the final results of this review is April 16, 2018.² We conducted this administrative review in accordance with section 751 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act).

Scope of the Order

The merchandise subject to the order is diamond sawblades. The diamond sawblades subject to the order are currently classifiable under subheadings 8202 to 8206 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS), and may also enter under subheading 6804.21.00. The HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes. A full description of the scope of the order is contained in the Issues and Decision Memorandum.³ The written description is dispositive.

Analysis of Comments Received

All issues raised in the case and rebuttal briefs by parties to this administrative review are addressed in

¹ See *Diamond Sawblades and Parts Thereof from the People's Republic of China: Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2015–2016*, 82 FR 57585 (December 6, 2017) (*Preliminary Results*), and accompanying Preliminary Decision Memorandum.

² See the Memorandum, “Issues and Decision Memorandum for the Administrative Review of the Antidumping Duty Order on Diamond Sawblades and Parts Thereof from the People's Republic of China,” (Issues and Decision Memorandum) dated concurrently with and hereby adopted by this notice, at 2, for tolling the due date for the final results of this administrative review as a result of the shutdown of the Federal Government from January 20 through 22, 2018, and a subsequent extension of the deadline for the final results. See also Memoranda, “Deadlines Affected by the Shutdown of the Federal Government,” dated January 23, 2018, and “Diamond Sawblades and Parts Thereof from the People's Republic of China: Extension of Deadline for Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review,” dated April 9, 2018.

³ See Issues and Decision Memorandum at 2–3.

the Issues and Decision Memorandum. A list of the issues raised is attached to this notice as an appendix. 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 <http://access.trade.gov> and to all parties in the Central Records Unit, room B8024 of the main Department of Commerce building. In addition, a complete version of the Issues and Decision Memorandum can be accessed directly on the Enforcement and Compliance website at <http://enforcement.trade.gov/frn/index.html>.

Final Determination of No Shipments

We preliminarily found that Danyang City Ou Di Ma Tools Co., Ltd., Danyang

Hantronic Import & Export Co., Ltd., Danyang Like Tools Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Danyang Tsunda Diamond Tools Co., Ltd., Jiangsu Huachang Tools Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Jiangsu Inter-China Group Corporation, Orient Gain International Limited, Qingdao Shinhan Diamond Industrial Co., Ltd., and Sino Tools Co., Ltd., which have been eligible for separate rates in previous segments of the proceeding and are subject to this review, did not have any reviewable entries of subject merchandise during the POR.⁴ After the *Preliminary Results*, we received no comments or additional information with respect to these nine companies. Therefore, for the final results, we continue to find that these nine companies did not have any reviewable entries of subject merchandise during the POR. Consistent with our practice,

we will issue appropriate instructions to U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) based on our final results.

Separate Rates

Commerce preliminarily determined that 20 respondents are eligible to receive separate rates in this review.⁵ We made no changes to these determinations for the final results.

Changes Since the Preliminary Results

We made no revisions to the *Preliminary Results*.

Final Results of the Review

As a result of this administrative review, we determine that the following weighted-average dumping margins exist for the period November 1, 2015, through October 31, 2016:

Company	Margin (percent)
Bosun Tools Co., Ltd	82.05
Chengdu Huifeng New Material Technology Co., Ltd ⁶	82.05
Danyang Huachang Diamond Tools Manufacturing Co., Ltd	82.05
Danyang NYCL Tools Manufacturing Co., Ltd	82.05
Danyang Weiwang Tools Manufacturing Co., Ltd	82.05
Guilin Tebon Superhard Material Co., Ltd	82.05
Hangzhou Deer King Industrial and Trading Co., Ltd	82.05
Huzhou Gu's Import & Export Co., Ltd	82.05
Jiangsu Fengtai Single Entity ⁷	82.05
Jiangsu Youhe Tool Manufacturer Co., Ltd	82.05
Qingyuan Shangtai Diamond Tools Co., Ltd	82.05
Quanzhou Zhongzhi Diamond Tool Co., Ltd	82.05
Rizhao Hein Saw Co., Ltd	82.05
Saint-Gobain Abrasives (Shanghai) Co., Ltd	82.05
Shanghai Jingquan Industrial Trade Co., Ltd	82.05
Shanghai Starcraft Tools Company Limited	82.05
Weihai Xiangguang Mechanical Industrial Co., Ltd	82.05
Wuhan Wanbang Laser Diamond Tools Co., Ltd ⁸	82.05
Xiamen ZL Diamond Technology Co., Ltd	82.05
Zhejiang Wanli Tools Group Co., Ltd	82.05

Assessment

Pursuant to section 751(a)(2)(A) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.212(b), Commerce shall determine, and CBP shall assess, antidumping duties on all appropriate entries covered by this review.⁹ For all respondents eligible for a separate rate, we will instruct CBP to apply an antidumping duty assessment rate of

82.05 percent to all entries of subject merchandise that entered the United States during the POR.¹⁰ For all other companies, we will instruct CBP to apply the antidumping duty assessment rate of the China-wide entity, 82.05 percent, to all entries of subject merchandise exported by these companies.¹¹ For the nine companies that we determined had no reviewable

entries of the subject merchandise in this review period, any suspended entries that entered under that exporter's case number (*i.e.*, at that exporter's rate) will be liquidated at the China-wide rate.

We intend to issue assessment instructions to CBP 15 days after the date of publication of the final results of review.

⁴ See *Preliminary Results*, 82 FR at 57585, n.2, and accompanying Preliminary Decision Memorandum at 3.

⁵ *Id.* at 57585, n.6, and accompanying Preliminary Decision Memorandum at 4–8.

⁶ See *Diamond Sawblades and Parts Thereof from the People's Republic of China: Final Results of Antidumping Duty Changed Circumstances Review*, 82 FR 60177 (December 19, 2017). In this changed circumstances review, Commerce determined that Chengdu Huifeng New Material Technology Co., Ltd. is the successor-in-interest to Chengdu Huifeng

Diamond Tools Co., Ltd., for which we initiated this administrative review.

⁷ Jiangsu Fengtai Diamond Tool Manufacture Co., Ltd., Jiangsu Fengtai Tools Co., Ltd., and Jiangsu Fengtai Sawing Industry Co., Ltd., comprise the Jiangsu Fengtai Single Entity. See *Preliminary Results*, 82 FR at 57585, n.9, and accompanying Preliminary Decision Memorandum at 2, n.5.

⁸ Wuhan Wanbang Laser Diamond Tools Co., Ltd., is the successor-in-interest to Wuhan Wanbang Laser Diamond Tools Co. See *Diamond Sawblades and Parts Thereof from the People's Republic of*

China: Final Results of Antidumping Duty Changed Circumstances Review, 81 FR 20618 (April 8, 2016).

⁹ See 19 CFR 351.212(b)(1).

¹⁰ See Issues and Decision Memorandum at Comments 3 and 4.

¹¹ See *Initiation of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Administrative Reviews*, 82 FR 4294, 4295 (January 13, 2017) ("All firms listed below that wish to qualify for separate rate status in the administrative reviews involving NME countries must complete, as appropriate, either a separate rate application or certification, as described below.").

Cash Deposit Requirements

The following cash deposit requirements will be effective upon publication of the final results of this administrative review for all shipments of the subject merchandise from China entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the publication date as provided by section 751(a)(2)(C) of the Act: (1) For subject merchandise exported by the companies listed above that have separate rates, the cash deposit rate will be the rate established in these final results of review for each exporter as listed above; (2) for previously investigated or reviewed Chinese and non-Chinese exporters not listed above that received a separate rate in a prior segment of this proceeding, the cash deposit rate will continue to be the exporter-specific rate; (3) for all Chinese exporters of subject merchandise that have not been found to be entitled to a separate rate, the cash deposit rate will be that for the China-wide entity; (4) for all non-Chinese exporters of subject merchandise which have not received their own rate, the cash deposit rate will be the rate applicable to the Chinese exporter that supplied that non-Chinese exporter. These deposit requirements shall remain in effect until further notice.

Notification to Importers

This notice serves as a final reminder to importers of their responsibility under 19 CFR 351.402(f)(2) to file a certificate regarding the reimbursement of antidumping duties prior to liquidation of the relevant entries during this POR. Failure to comply with this requirement could result in Commerce's presumption that reimbursement of the antidumping duties occurred and the subsequent assessment of doubled antidumping duties.

Administrative Protective Orders

This notice also serves as the only reminder to parties subject to administrative protective order (APO) of their responsibility concerning the return or destruction of proprietary information disclosed under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305(a)(3). Timely written notification of the return or 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 subject to sanction.

These final results of review are issued and published in accordance with sections 751(a)(1) and 777(i) of the Act.

Dated: April 16, 2018.

Gary Taverman,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations, performing the non-exclusive functions and duties of the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

Appendix

- I. Summary
- II. Background
- III. Scope of the Order
- IV. Discussion of the Issues
 - Comment 1: Application of AFA to Chengdu Huifeng New Material Technology Co., Ltd.
 - Comment 2: Application of AFA to the Jiangsu Fengtai Single Entity
 - Comment 3: Selection of the AFA Rate
 - Comment 4: Selection of the Separate Rate for Non-Selected Respondents
- V. Recommendation

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-533-810]

Stainless Steel Bar From India: Final Results of Changed Circumstances Review and Reinstatement of Certain Companies in the Antidumping Duty Order

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

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce (Commerce) has determined that certain producers/exporters of stainless steel bar (SS Bar) from India made sales of subject merchandise at less than normal value (NV) during the period of review (POR) July 1, 2015, through June 30, 2016. Accordingly, they are hereby reinstated in the antidumping order on SS Bar from India.

DATES: Applicable April 20, 2018.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Thomas Schauer, AD/CVD Operations, Office I, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone (202) 482-0410.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On October 18, 2017, Commerce published the preliminary results of this changed circumstances review and intent to reinstate Venus Wire Industries Pvt. Ltd. and its affiliates Precision Metals, Sieves Manufacturers (India) Pvt. Ltd., and Hindustan Inox Ltd. (collectively, the Venus Group), and

Viraj Profiles Ltd. (Viraj) in the antidumping duty order on SS Bar from India.¹ This review covers SS Bar from India produced and/or exported by the Venus Group and Viraj.

On January 9, 2018, we received case briefs from the Venus Group and Viraj.² On January 9, 2018, we received a rebuttal brief from the petitioners.³ On March 8, 2018, Commerce held a public hearing at the request of Viraj.

Commerce conducted this changed circumstances review in accordance with section 751(b)(1) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act) and 19 CFR 351.216(d). For a full description of the methodology underlying our conclusions, see the Issues and Decision Memorandum.⁴ 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>, and it is available to all parties in the Central Records Unit, room B8024 of the main Department of Commerce building. In addition, a complete version of the Issues and Decision Memo can be accessed directly at <http://enforcement.trade.gov/frn/>.

Scope of the Order

The merchandise subject to the order is SS bar. SS bar means articles of stainless steel in straight lengths that have been either hot-rolled, forged, turned, cold-drawn, cold-rolled or otherwise cold-finished, or ground, having a uniform solid cross section along their whole length in the shape of circles, segments of circles, ovals, rectangles (including squares), triangles, hexagons, octagons, or other convex polygons. SS bar includes cold-finished

¹ See *Stainless Steel Bar from India: Preliminary Results of Changed Circumstances Review and Intent To Reinstate Certain Companies in the Antidumping Duty Order*, 82 FR 48483, October 18, 2017 (*CCR Preliminary Results*).

² See Letter from the Venus Group, "Stainless Steel Bar from India: Administrative Case Brief of Venus Wire Industries Pvt. Ltd.," dated January 9, 2018, and Letter from Viraj, "Stainless Steel Bar from India: Case Brief," dated January 9, 2018.

³ See Letters from the petitioners, "Petitioners' Rebuttal Brief Regarding Venus," dated January 19, 2018, and "Petitioners' Rebuttal Brief Regarding Viraj," dated January 19, 2018. The petitioners are Carpenter Technology Corporation, Crucible Industries LLC, Electralloy, a Division of G.O. Carlson, Inc., North-American Stainless, Outokumpu Stainless Bar, LLC, Universal Stainless & Alloy Products, Inc., and Valbruna Slater Stainless, Inc.

⁴ See Memorandum, "Issues and Decision Memorandum for the Antidumping Duty Changed Circumstances Review of Stainless Steel Bar from India," dated concurrently with and hereby adopted by this notice (Issues and Decision Memorandum).