

3. Similar to the review of census blocks located on the edge of initial urban cores in Section V, subsection B.1, Census Bureau subject matter experts conduct a review of zero housing unit census blocks for removal. An identified census block is considered for removal from an urban area if the census block does not clearly contain land cover associated with an urban built environment and is not associated with a potential hop or jump connection. If the census block does have the potential to contribute to a hop or jump connection, then the census block still is eligible for removal if removal would not extend a hop connection beyond 0.5 miles or a jump connection beyond 1.5 miles.

#### L. Final Urban Area Review

1. The Census Bureau modifies the criteria to add that Census Bureau subject matter experts conduct a final review of the census blocks associated with any enclaves (Section V, subsection B.6) or indentations (Section V, subsection B.7) created by edits during all preceding reviews of urban areas throughout the delineation process. During this final review, Census Bureau subject matter experts assess enclaves created solely through the addition of census blocks during previous reviews if the area of the enclave is less than 2.5 square miles. Similarly, in the final review, Census Bureau subject matter experts assess indentations created solely through the addition of census blocks during previous reviews if the area of the indentation is less than 1.5 square miles.

2. During this final review, census blocks with a housing density of at least 150 HPSM located near the edge of an urban area are investigated by Census Bureau subject matter experts to determine if inclusion in an urban area is appropriate based on its size, shape, adjacency, and disposition relative to an urban area or areas, degree of association (accessibility) with an urban area with regard to housing, and presence of new construction.

3. The Census Bureau adds further review by Census Bureau subject matter experts to determine the final urban classification of nonresidential census blocks with a high degree of urban land cover proximate to an urban area. The Census Bureau investigates census blocks that meet the impervious surface criteria described in Section V, subsections B.1.b, B.1.c, are within 0.5 miles of an urban area, are accessible via a road distance no greater than 1.5 miles, and have an area of at least 0.15 square miles. These census blocks are

reviewed to determine their final classification as belonging to an urban area based on site and situation characteristics with respect to urban land cover.

4. The Census Bureau adds a final review of census blocks associated with airports by Census Bureau subject matter experts. Census blocks proximate to airports partially qualifying as urban via the criteria described in Section V, subsection B.5 are examined for inclusion in the urban area to which the airport is most closely associated. Additional census blocks containing airports (partially or in whole) not previously identified using the criteria described in Section V, subsection B.5 are also examined by Census Bureau subject matter experts for final urban status determination with respect to proximity and association to an urban area. In all cases, the Census Bureau strives to minimize the partial qualification of airports as urban.

5. The Census Bureau adds a final review of census blocks representing water shorelines and which do not qualify as urban and create gaps in urban areas along bodies of water similar to the water enclaves described by the criteria presented in Section V, subsections B.6.d and B.6.e. Census Bureau subject matter experts investigate these census blocks not previously classified as urban but surrounded partially by water and partially by land classified as urban and whose length of adjacency with water is less than the length of the line of adjacency with land. Once identified, the Census Bureau subject matter experts determine their inclusion in an urban area based on the size of the gap, land cover within the gap, and the amount of shoreline already classified as belonging to the urban area.

6. The Census Bureau clarifies that the final review of urban area shorelines by Census Bureau subject matter experts also includes the targeted examination of census blocks proximate to an urban area within which shoreline facilities are located, but not previously qualified as urban. Determining whether these census blocks are ultimately included in an urban area is based on adjacency and connectivity to surrounding urban territory.

7. The Census Bureau adds in response to instances where a census block on the outer boundary of an urban area is included in the urban area because of high housing unit density, Census Bureau subject matter experts may change its urban designation if the evidence, in comparison to adjacent blocks, is significant enough to merit reclassification.

Robert L. Santos, Director, Census Bureau, approved the publication of this notification in the **Federal Register**.

Dated: December 20, 2022.

**Shannon Wink,**

*Program Analyst, Policy Coordination Office,  
U.S. Census Bureau.*

[FR Doc. 2022–28286 Filed 12–28–22; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 3510–07–P**

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## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### Foreign-Trade Zones Board

[B–39–2022]

#### Foreign-Trade Zone (FTZ) 207— Richmond, Virginia; Authorization of Production Activity; voestalpine High Performance Metals LLC (Tool Steel and Specialty Metals); South Boston, Virginia

On August 25, 2022, voestalpine High Performance Metals LLC submitted a notification of proposed production activity to the FTZ Board for its facility within FTZ 207, in South Boston, Virginia.

The notification was processed in accordance with the regulations of the FTZ Board (15 CFR part 400), including notice in the **Federal Register** inviting public comment (87 FR 54190, September 2, 2022). On December 23, 2022, the applicant was notified of the FTZ Board's decision that no further review of the activity is warranted at this time. The production activity described in the notification was authorized, subject to the FTZ Act and the FTZ Board's regulations, including Section 400.14.

Dated: December 23, 2022.

**Andrew McGilvray,**

*Executive Secretary.*

[FR Doc. 2022–28329 Filed 12–28–22; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P**

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## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### International Trade Administration

[A–580–810, A–583–815]

#### Welded ASTM A–312 Stainless Steel Pipe From the Republic of Korea and Taiwan: Continuation of Antidumping Duty Orders

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

**SUMMARY:** As a result of the determinations by the U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) and the U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC) that revocation of the antidumping duty

(AD) orders on welded ASTM A–312 stainless steel pipe (WSSP) from the Republic of Korea (Korea) and Taiwan would likely lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping, and material injury to an industry in the United States, Commerce is publishing a notice of continuation of these AD orders.

**DATES:** Applicable December 29, 2022.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Jacqueline Arrowsmith, AD/CVD Operations, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–5255.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

**Background**

On December 30, 1992, Commerce published in the **Federal Register** the AD order and clarification of final determination for WSSP from Korea, as well as the amended final determination and AD order for WSSP from Taiwan.<sup>1</sup>

On May 2, 2022, the ITC instituted,<sup>2</sup> and Commerce initiated,<sup>3</sup> the five-year sunset reviews of the *Orders*, pursuant to section 751(c) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act). As a result of its reviews, Commerce determined that revocation of the *Orders* would likely lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping and, therefore, notified the ITC of the magnitude of the margins of dumping likely to prevail should the *Orders* be revoked.<sup>4</sup> On December 19, 2022, the ITC published its determinations, pursuant to sections 751(c) and 752(a) of the Act, that revocation of the *Orders* would likely lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> See *Antidumping Duty Order and Clarification of Final Determination: Certain Welded Stainless Steel Pipes from Korea*, 57 FR 62301 (December 30, 1992); see also *Amended Final Determination and Antidumping Duty Order: Certain Welded Stainless Steel Pipes from Taiwan*, 57 FR 62300 (December 30, 1992); *Notice of Amended Final Determination and Antidumping Duty Order: Certain Welded Stainless Steel Pipes from Taiwan*, 59 FR 6619; and *Notice of Amended Final Determination and Antidumping Duty Order: Certain Welded Stainless Steel Pipe from the Republic of Korea*, 60 FR 10064 (February 23, 1995) (collectively, *Orders*).

<sup>2</sup> See *Certain Welded Stainless Steel Pipe from South Korea and Taiwan: Institution of Five-Year Reviews*, 87 FR 25668 (May 2, 2022).

<sup>3</sup> See *Initiation of Five-Year Sunset Reviews*, 87 FR 25617.

<sup>4</sup> See *Welded ASTM A–312 Stainless Steel Pipe from the Republic of Korea and Taiwan: Final Results of Expedited Fifth Sunset Reviews of the Antidumping Duty Orders*, 87 FR 65572 (October 31, 2022).

<sup>5</sup> See *Certain Welded Stainless Steel Pipe from South Korea and Taiwan*, 87 FR 77636 (December 19, 2022).

**Scope of the Orders**

The products covered by the *Orders* are shipments of welded stainless steel pipe (WSSP) from Korea and Taiwan that meet the standards and specifications set forth by the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) for the welded form of chromium-nickel pipe designated ASTM A–312. WSSP is produced by forming stainless steel flat rolled products into a tubular configuration and welding along the seam. WSSP is a commodity product generally used as a conduit to transmit liquids or gases. Major applications for WSSP include, but are not limited to, digester lines, blow lines, pharmaceutical lines, petrochemical stock lines, brewery process and transport lines, general food processing lines, automotive paint lines and paper process machines. Imports of these products are currently classifiable under the following Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) subheadings: 7306.40.5005, 7306.40.5015, 7306.40.5040, 7306.40.5065 and 7306.40.5085. Although the HTSUS subheadings include both pipes and tubes, the scope of the *Orders* is limited to welded austenitic stainless steel pipes. Although the HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the scope of the *Orders* is dispositive.

**Continuation of the Orders**

As a result of the determinations by Commerce and the ITC that revocation of the *Orders* would likely lead to a continuation or a recurrence of dumping and of material injury to an industry in the United States, pursuant to section 751(d)(2) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.218, Commerce hereby orders the continuation of the *Orders*. U.S. Customs and Border Protection will continue to collect AD cash deposits at the rates in effect at the time of entry for all imports of subject merchandise. The effective date of the continuation of the *Orders* will be the date of publication in the **Federal Register** of this notice of continuation. Pursuant to section 751(c)(2) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.218(c)(2), Commerce intends to initiate the next five-year review of the *Orders* not later than 30 days prior to the fifth anniversary of the effective date of continuation.

**Administrative Protective Order**

This notice also serves as the only reminder to parties subject to an administrative protective order (APO) of their responsibility concerning the return/destruction or conversion to

judicial protective order of proprietary information disclosed under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305(a)(3). Timely notification of the return or destruction of APO materials or conversion to judicial protective order is hereby requested. Failure to comply is a violation of the APO which may be subject to sanctions.

**Notification to Interested Parties**

These five-year (sunset) reviews and this notice are in accordance with sections 751(c) and 751(d)(2) of the Act and published in accordance with section 777(i) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.218(f)(4).

Dated: December 22, 2022.

**Lisa W. Wang,**

*Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.*

[FR Doc. 2022–28381 Filed 12–28–22; 8:45 am]

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**DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**

**International Trade Administration**

[C–533–872]

**Finished Carbon Steel Flanges From India: Final Results of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review; 2020; Correction**

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

**ACTION:** Notice; correction.

**SUMMARY:** The U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) published a notice in the **Federal Register** on December 15, 2022, in which Commerce announced the final results of the administrative review of the countervailing duty (CVD) order on finished carbon steel flanges (flanges) from India covering the period January 1, 2020, through December 31, 2020. This notice corrects the names of three companies not selected for individual examination listed in Appendix II.

**DATES:** Applicable December 15, 2022.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** James Hepburn or Preston Cox, 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) 482–1882 or (202) 482–5041, respectively.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

**Corrections**

In the **Federal Register** of December 15, 2022, in FR Doc 2022–27223, on