

Commerce has continued to adjust the cash deposit rate for export subsidies found in the companion CVD investigation by the appropriate export subsidy rate as indicated in the above chart. However, the imposition of provisional measures in the companion CVD case has been discontinued;⁴ therefore, we are instructing CBP to collect cash deposits based on the unadjusted estimated weighted-average dumping margin. If the U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC) makes a final affirmative determination of injury due to both dumping and subsidies, then the cash deposit rate will be revised effective on the date of the imposition of final measures, *i.e.*, the date of publication of the ITC's final affirmative determination in the **Federal Register**, to be the estimated weighted-average dumping margin adjusted for export subsidies and domestic subsidy pass-through, as appropriate.

U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC) Notification

In accordance with section 735(d) of the Act, we will notify the ITC of our final affirmative determination of sales at LTFV. We will allow the ITC access to all privileged and business proprietary information in our files, provided the ITC confirms that it will not disclose such information, either publicly or under an administrative protective order (APO), without the written consent of the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

Because the final determination in this proceeding is affirmative, in accordance with section 735(b)(2) of the Act, the ITC will make its final determination as to whether the domestic industry in the United States is materially injured, or threatened with material injury, by reason of imports of hexamine from China no later than 45 days after our final determination. If the ITC determines that material injury or threat of material injury does not exist, the proceeding will be terminated and all cash deposits will be refunded. If the ITC determines that such injury does exist, Commerce intends to issue an antidumping duty order, in accordance with section 736(a) of the Act, directing CBP to assess, upon further instruction

by Commerce, antidumping duties on all imports of the subject merchandise that are entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the effective date of the suspension of liquidation, as discussed above in the "Continuation of Suspension of Liquidation" section.

Administrative Protective Order

In the event that the ITC issues a final negative injury determination, this notice will serve as the only reminder to parties subject to an APO of their responsibility concerning the disposition of proprietary information disclosed under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305(a)(3). Timely written notification of the return/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

This determination is issued and published in accordance with sections 735(d) and 777(i) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.210(c).

Dated: July 14, 2025.

Christopher Abbott,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Policy and Negotiations, performing the non-exclusive functions and duties of the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

Appendix

Scope of the Investigation

The scope of the investigation covers hexamine in granular form, with a particle size of 5 millimeters or less, whether stabilized or unstabilized, whether or not blended, mixed, pulverized, or grounded with other products, containing 50 percent or more hexamine by weight.

Hexamine is the common name for hexamethylene tetramine (Chemical Abstract Service # 100-97-0), and is also referred to as 1,3,5,7-tetraazaadamantanemethenamine; HMT; HMTA; 1,3,5,7-tetraazatricyclo {3.3.1.1^{3,7}} decane; 1,3,5,7-tetraazaadamantane; hexamethylenamine. Hexamine has the chemical formula C₆H₁₂N₄.

Granular hexamine that has been blended with other product(s) is included in this scope when the resulting mix contains 50 percent or more of hexamine by weight, regardless of whether it is blended with inert additives, co-reactants, or any additives that undergo self-condensation.

Subject merchandise includes merchandise matching the above description that has been processed in a third country, including by commingling, diluting, adding or removing additives, or performing any other processing that would not otherwise remove the merchandise from the scope of the investigations if performed in the subject country.

Merchandise covered by the scope of the investigation can be classified in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule (HTSUS) of the United States under the subheading 2933.69.5000. The HTSUS subheading and Chemical Abstracts Service registry number are provided for convenience and customs purposes only; however, the written description of the scope is dispositive.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[C-570-181]

Hexamethylenetetramine From the People's Republic of China: Final Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination

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

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) determines that countervailable subsidies are being provided to producers and exporters of hexamethylenetetramine (hexamine) from the People's Republic of China (China). The period of investigation is January 1, 2023, through December 31, 2023.

DATES: Applicable July 18, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Eliza DeLong, AD/CVD Operations, Office V, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-3878.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On March 7, 2025, Commerce published in the **Federal Register** its *Preliminary Determination* in the countervailing duty (CVD) investigation hexamine from China and invited interested parties to comment.¹ In the *Preliminary Determination*, and in accordance with section 705(a)(1) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), and 19 CFR 351.210(b)(4), Commerce aligned the final CVD determination with the final determination in the less-than-fair-value investigation of hexamine from China.²

For a complete description of the events that followed the *Preliminary*

⁴ See *Hexamethylenetetramine from the People's Republic of China: Preliminary Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination and Alignment of Final Determination With Final Antidumping Duty Determination*, 90 FR 11508 (March 7, 2025); see also section 703(d) of the Act, which states that the provisional measures may not be in effect for more than four months, which in the companion CVD case is 120 days after the publication of the preliminary determination, or July 4, 2025. (*i.e.*, last day provisional measures are in effect).

¹ See *Hexamethylenetetramine from the People's Republic of China: Preliminary Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination and Alignment of Final Determination With Final Antidumping Duty Determination*, 90 FR 11508 (March 7, 2025) (*Preliminary Determination*), and accompanying Preliminary Decision Memorandum (PDM).

² See *Preliminary Determination*, 90 FR at 11509.

Determination, see the Issues and Decision Memorandum.³ 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>.

Scope of the Investigation

The product covered by this investigation is hexamine from China. For a complete description of the scope of this investigation, see Appendix I.

Scope Comments

We received no comments from interested parties on the scope of the investigation as it appeared in the *Preliminary Determination*. Therefore, we made no changes to the scope of the investigation.

Verification

Because the non-responsive companies did not participate in this investigation and because the Government of China (GOC) did not provide information Commerce requested, Commerce did not conduct a verification in this investigation.

Analysis of Subsidy Programs and Comments Received

The subsidy programs under investigation, and the issues raised in the case brief by the GOC are discussed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum. For a list of the issues raised by interested parties and addressed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum, see Appendix II to this notice.

Methodology

Commerce conducted this investigation in accordance with section 701 the Act. For each of the subsidy programs found to be countervailable, Commerce determines that there is a subsidy, *i.e.*, a financial contribution by an "authority" that gives rise to a benefit to the recipient, and that the subsidy is specific.⁴ For a full

description of the methodology underlying our final determination, see the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

In making this final determination, Commerce relied on facts otherwise available and, because it finds that certain respondents and the Government of China did not act to the best of their ability to respond to Commerce's requests for information, Commerce drew an adverse inference, where appropriate, in selecting among the facts otherwise available.⁵ For a full discussion of our application of adverse facts available (AFA), see the *Preliminary Determination*,⁶ and the Issues and Decision Memorandum section entitled "Use of Facts Otherwise Available and Application of Adverse Inferences."

Changes Since the Preliminary Determination

Based on our review and analysis of the comments submitted in case briefs, we made no methodological changes to our determination.⁷

All-Others Rate

As discussed in the *Preliminary Determination*, Commerce based the selection of the all-others rate on the countervailable subsidy rate established for the mandatory respondents in accordance with section 705(c)(5)(A)(ii) of the Act.⁸ We made no changes to the selection of this rate for this final determination.

Final Determination

Commerce determines that the following estimated countervailable subsidy rates exist for the period January 1, 2023, through December 31, 2023:

Company	Subsidy rate (percent <i>ad valorem</i>)
Changzhou Highassay Chemical Co	* 420.73
China Bluestar International Chemical Co., Ltd	* 420.73
Fengchen Group Co., Ltd	* 420.73
Hutubi Ruiyuantong Chemicals Co., Ltd	* 420.73

771(5)(E) of the Act regarding benefit; and section 771(5A) of the Act regarding specificity.

⁵ See sections 776(a) and (b) of the Act.

⁶ See *Preliminary Determination* PDM at 3–5.

⁷ Although we made no methodological changes to our *Preliminary Determination*, we updated our selection of the AFA rate for grant programs to reflect a more recent rate for the "Equipment Grant" from *Cabinets from China*. See *Wooden Cabinets and Vanities and Components Thereof from the People's Republic of China: Final Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination*, 85 FR 11962 (February 28, 2020) (*Cabinets from China*), and accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum.

⁸ See *Preliminary Determination*.

Company	Subsidy rate (percent <i>ad valorem</i>)
Jiangsu Guotai Guomian Trading	* 420.73
Jiaozuo Runhua Chemical Industry Co	* 420.73
Qingdao Sun Chemical Corp. Ltd	* 420.73
Runhua Chemical Industry ...	* 420.73
Shandong Aojin Chemical Technology Co., Ltd	* 420.73
All Others	420.73

* Rate based on facts available with adverse inferences.

Disclosure

Normally, Commerce discloses its calculations performed in connection with the final determination to interested parties within five days of its public announcement, or if there is no public announcement, within five days of the date of publication of this notice, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.224(b). However, because Commerce applied facts available with adverse inferences in the calculation of the benefit for the non-responsive companies, and the applied AFA rates are based on rates calculated in prior proceedings, there are no calculations to disclose.

Suspension of Liquidation

As a result of our *Preliminary Determination*, and pursuant to sections 703(d)(1)(B) and (d)(2) of the Act, Commerce instructed U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to collect cash deposits and suspend liquidation of entries of subject merchandise from China that were entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after March 7, 2025, the date of publication of the *Preliminary Determination* in the **Federal Register**.⁹ In accordance with section 703(d) of the Act, we instructed CBP to discontinue the suspension of liquidation of all entries of subject merchandise entered or withdrawn from warehouse, on or after July 5, 2025, but to continue the suspension of liquidation of all entries of subject merchandise from March 7, 2025, through July 4, 2025.

If the U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC) issues a final affirmative injury determination, we will issue a CVD order, reinstate the suspension of liquidation under section 706(a) of the Act, and require a cash deposit of estimated countervailing duties for entries of subject merchandise in the amounts indicated above. If the ITC determines that material injury, or threat of material injury, does not exist, this proceeding will be terminated, and

⁹ See *Preliminary Determination*, 90 FR at 11509.

³ See Memorandum, "Decision Memorandum for the Final Affirmative Determination in the Countervailing Duty Investigation of Hexamethylenetetramine from the People's Republic of China," dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (Issues and Decision Memorandum).

⁴ See sections 771(5)(B) and (D) of the Act regarding financial contribution; see also section

all estimated duties deposited, or securities posted as a result of the suspension of liquidation will be refunded or canceled.

ITC Notification

In accordance with section 705(d) of the Act, we will notify the ITC of our final affirmative determination that countervailable subsidies are being provided to producers and exporters of hexamine from China. As Commerce's final determination is affirmative, in accordance with section 705(b) of the Act, the ITC will determine, within 45 days, whether the domestic industry in the United States is materially injured, or threatened with material injury, by reason of imports of hexamine from China. In addition, we are making available to the ITC all non-privileged and non-proprietary information in our files, provided the ITC confirms that it will not disclose such information, either publicly or under administrative protective order (APO), without the written consent of the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

If the ITC determines that material injury or threat of material injury does not exist, this proceeding will be terminated, and all cash deposits will be refunded. If the ITC determines that such injury does exist, Commerce will issue a CVD order directing CBP to assess, upon further instruction by Commerce, countervailing duties on all imports of the subject merchandise that are entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the effective date of the suspension of liquidation, as discussed above in the "Suspension of Liquidation" section.

Administrative Protective Order

In the event that the ITC issues a final negative injury determination, this notice will serve as the only reminder to parties subject to the APO of their responsibility concerning the destruction of proprietary information disclosed under APO, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305(a)(3). Timely written notification of the return/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

We are issuing and publishing these results in accordance with sections 705(d) and 777(i) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.210(c).

Dated: July 14, 2025.

Christopher Abbott,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Policy and Negotiations, performing the non-exclusive functions and duties of the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

Appendix I

Scope of the Investigation

The scope of this investigation covers hexamine in granular form, with a particle size of 5 millimeters or less, whether stabilized or unstabilized, whether or not blended, mixed, pulverized, or grounded with other products, containing 50 percent or more hexamine by weight.

Hexamine is the common name for hexamethylene tetramine (Chemical Abstract Service #100–97–0), and is also referred to as 1,3,5,7-tetraazaadamantanemethenamine; HMT; HMTA; 1,3,5,7-tetraazatricyclo {3.3.1.1^{3,7}} decane; 1,3,5,7-tetraazaadamantane; hexamethylenamine. Hexamine has the chemical formula C₆ H₁₂ N₄.

Granular hexamine that has been blended with other product(s) is included in this scope when the resulting mix contains 50 percent or more of hexamine by weight, regardless of whether it is blended with inert additives, co-reactants, or any additives that undergo self-condensation.

Subject merchandise includes merchandise matching the above description that has been processed in a third country, including by commingling, diluting, adding or removing additives, or performing any other processing that would not otherwise remove the merchandise from the scope of the investigation if performed in the subject country.

Merchandise covered by the scope of this investigation can be classified in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule (HTSUS) of the United States under the subheading 2933.69.5000. The HTSUS subheading and Chemical Abstracts Service registry number are provided for convenience and customs purposes only; however, the written description of the scope is dispositive.

Appendix II

List of Topics Discussed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum

- I. Summary
- II. Background
- III. Use of Facts Otherwise Available and Adverse Inferences
- IV. Analysis of Programs
- V. Discussion of the Issues
 - Comment 1: Whether Commerce Should Find Non-Use or Provision of Labor for Less than Adequate Remuneration (LTAR)
 - Comment 2: Countervailability of Labor for LTAR
- VI. Recommendation

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

Agency Information Collection Activities; Submission to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for Review and Approval; Comment Request; Southeast Region Logbook Family of Forms

The Department of Commerce will submit the following information collection request to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and clearance in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, on or after the date of publication of this notice. We invite the general public and other Federal agencies to comment on proposed and continuing information collections, which helps us assess the impact of our information collection requirements and minimize the public's reporting burden. Public comments were previously requested via the **Federal Register** on August 16th, 2024, during a 60-day comment period. This notice allows for an additional 30 days for public comments.

Agency: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Commerce.

Title: Southeast Region Logbook Family of Forms.

OMB Control Number: 0648–0016.

Form Number(s): None.

Type of Request: Regular submission [extension of a currently approved collection].

Number of Respondents: 14,083.

Average Hours per Response: 2 minutes: Trip Declaration, 5 minutes: Power-Down Exemption, Landing Location Request, and South Atlantic for Hire Electronic Reporting Program. 6 minutes: Wreck fish Logbook, Gold Crab Logbook, and Costal Logbook. 9 minutes: Head boat Logbook. 10 minutes: Economic Trip Cost Logbook for SE Costal Fisheries and Fishing Report. 15 minutes: Discard report for permit holders and Intercept Survey. 45 minutes: Annual Cost Survey for Permit Holders. 5 hours: Gulf for hire reporting program.

Total Annual Burden Hours: 49,407 hours.

Needs and Uses: The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA's) National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) is seeking to extend the information collections currently approved under OMB Control No. 0648–0016. The NMFS Southeast Region manages commercial and recreational fisheries in Federal waters of the Gulf of America