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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.

The authority for this action is the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*).

Karen Thundiyl,

Chief, Office of Regulations, Bureau of Ocean Energy Management.

[FR Doc. 2023–23414 Filed 10–23–23; 8:45 am]

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INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation Nos. 701–TA–585–586 and 731–TA–1383–1384 (Review)]

Stainless Steel Flanges From China and India; Determinations

On the basis of the record ¹ developed in the subject five-year reviews, the United States International Trade Commission (“Commission”) determines, pursuant to the Tariff Act of 1930 (“the Act”), that revocation of the countervailing and antidumping duty orders on stainless steel flanges from China and India would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time.²

Background

The Commission instituted these reviews on May 1, 2023 (88 FR 26592) and determined on August 4, 2023 that it would conduct expedited reviews (88 FR 63124, September 14, 2023).

The Commission made these determinations pursuant to section 751(c) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1675(c)). It completed and filed its determinations in these reviews on October 19, 2023. The views of the Commission are contained in USITC Publication 5467

¹ The record is defined in § 207.2(f) of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (19 CFR 207.2(f)).

² Commissioner Randolph J. Stayin not participating.

(October 2023), entitled *Stainless Steel Flanges from China and India: Investigation Nos. 701–TA–585–586 and 731–TA–1383–1384 (Review)*.

By order of the Commission.

Issued: October 19, 2023.

Lisa Barton,

Secretary to the Commission.

[FR Doc. 2023–23486 Filed 10–23–23; 8:45 am]

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INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation Nos. 701–TA–582 and 731–TA–1377 (Review)]

Ripe Olives From Spain; Notice of Commission Determinations To Conduct Full Five-Year Reviews

AGENCY: United States International Trade Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Commission hereby gives notice that it will proceed with full reviews pursuant to the Tariff Act of 1930 to determine whether revocation of the countervailing duty order and the antidumping duty order on ripe olives from Spain would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury within a reasonably foreseeable time. A schedule for the reviews will be established and announced at a later date.

DATES: October 6, 2023.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Caitlyn Hendricks (202–205–2058), Office of Investigations, U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street SW, Washington, DC 20436. Hearing-impaired persons can obtain information on this matter by contacting the Commission's TDD terminal on 202–205–1810. Persons with mobility impairments who will need special assistance in gaining access to the Commission should contact the Office of the Secretary at 202–205–2000. General information concerning the Commission may also be obtained by accessing its internet server (<https://www.usitc.gov>). The public record for these reviews may be viewed on the Commission's electronic docket (EDIS) at <https://edis.usitc.gov>. For further information concerning the conduct of these reviews and rules of general application, consult the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure, part 201, subparts A through E (19 CFR part 201), and part 207, subparts A, D, E, and F (19 CFR part 207).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On October 6, 2023, the Commission

determined that it should proceed to full reviews in the subject five-year reviews pursuant to section 751(c) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1675(c)).¹ The Commission found that both the domestic and respondent interested party group responses to its notice of institution (88 FR 42751, July 3, 2023) were adequate, and determined to conduct full reviews of the orders on imports from Spain. A record of the Commissioners' votes will be available from the Office of the Secretary and at the Commission's website.

Authority: These reviews are being conducted under authority of title VII of the Tariff Act of 1930; this notice is published pursuant to § 207.62 of the Commission's rules.

By order of the Commission.

Issued: October 19, 2023.

Lisa Barton,

Secretary to the Commission.

[FR Doc. 2023–23431 Filed 10–23–23; 8:45 am]

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INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation Nos. 701–TA–382 and 731–TA–800, 801, and 803 (Fourth Review)]

Stainless Steel Sheet and Strip From Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan Determinations

On the basis of the record ¹ developed in the subject five-year reviews, the United States International Trade Commission (“Commission”) determines, pursuant to the Tariff Act of 1930 (“the Act”), that revocation of the countervailing duty order on stainless steel sheet and strip from South Korea and the antidumping duty orders on stainless steel sheet and strip from Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time.²

Background

The Commission instituted these reviews on September 1, 2022 (87 FR 53780) and determined on December 5, 2022, that it would conduct full reviews (87 FR 78994, December 5, 2022). Notice of the scheduling of the Commission's reviews and of a public hearing to be held in connection therewith was given

¹ Commissioner Randolph J. Stayin did not participate.

¹ The record is defined in § 207.2(f) of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (19 CFR 207.2(f)).

² Commissioners Jason E. Kearns and Randolph J. Stayin not participating.

by posting copies of the notice in the Office of the Secretary, U.S. International Trade Commission, Washington, DC, and by publishing the notice in the **Federal Register** on March 7, 2023 (88 FR 15456). The Commission conducted its hearing on August 17, 2023. All persons who requested the opportunity were permitted to participate.

The Commission made these determinations pursuant to section 751(c) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1675(c)). It completed and filed its determinations in these reviews on October 18, 2023. The views of the Commission are contained in USITC Publication 5466 (October 2023), entitled *Stainless Steel Sheet and Strip from Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan: Investigation Nos. 701-TA-382 and 731-TA-800, 801, and 803 (Fourth Review)*.

By order of the Commission.

Issued: October 18, 2023.

Lisa Barton,

Secretary to the Commission.

[FR Doc. 2023-23401 Filed 10-23-23; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Drug Enforcement Administration

[Docket No. DEA-1086]

Special Surveillance List of Chemicals, Products, Materials and Equipment Used in the Manufacture of Controlled Substances and Listed Chemicals

AGENCY: Drug Enforcement Administration, Department of Justice.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Controlled Substances Act provides for civil penalties for the distribution of a laboratory supply to a person who uses, or attempts to use, that laboratory supply to manufacture a controlled substance or a listed chemical, if that distribution was made with reckless disregard for the illegal uses to which such laboratory supply will be put. The term *laboratory supply* is defined as a listed chemical or any chemical, substance, or item on a special surveillance list published by the Attorney General which contains chemicals, products, materials, or equipment used in the manufacture of controlled substances and listed chemicals. The Drug Enforcement Administration is hereby publishing a final notice to update the Special Surveillance List.

DATES: This Special Surveillance List is effective October 24, 2023.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Terrence L. Boos, Drug and Chemical Evaluation Section, Diversion Control Division, Drug Enforcement Administration; Telephone: (571) 362-3249.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Controlled Substances Act (CSA), as amended by the Comprehensive Methamphetamine Control Act of 1996 (MCA), provides for the publication of a Special Surveillance List by the Attorney General.¹ The Special Surveillance List identifies laboratory supplies which are used in the manufacture of controlled substances and listed chemicals. The CSA defines “laboratory supply” as “a listed chemical or any chemical, substance, or item on a special surveillance list published by the Attorney General which contains chemicals, products, materials, or equipment used in the manufacture of controlled substances and listed chemicals.”² The CSA provides for a civil penalty of not more than \$250,000 for the distribution of a laboratory supply to a person who uses, or attempts to use, that laboratory supply to manufacture a controlled substance or a listed chemical, if that distribution was made with “reckless disregard” for the illegal uses to which such a laboratory supply will be put.³ The CSA further states that, for purposes of 21 U.S.C. 842(a)(11), “there is a rebuttable presumption of reckless disregard at trial if the Attorney General notifies a firm in writing that a laboratory supply sold by the firm, or any other person or firm, has been used by a customer of the notified firm, or distributed further by that customer, for the unlawful production of controlled substances or listed chemicals a firm distributes and 2 weeks or more after the notification the notified firm distributes a laboratory supply to the customer.”⁴

The publication of the Special Surveillance List serves two purposes. First, it informs individuals and firms of the potential use of the items on the list in the manufacture of controlled substances and listed chemicals. Second, it reminds individuals and firms that civil penalties may be imposed on them if they distribute a laboratory supply to a person who uses, or attempts to use, that laboratory

supply to manufacture a controlled substance or a listed chemical, in violation of the CSA, with reckless disregard for the illegal uses to which such a laboratory supply will be put.⁵ The publication of the updated Special Surveillance List provides an increased level of public awareness and law enforcement control to prevent the diversion of laboratory supplies used for the manufacture of listed chemicals and controlled substances.

The first Special Surveillance List was published in 1999 and has not been updated since.⁶ Although the CSA does not require notice and comment for changes to the Special Surveillance List, DEA provided notice of proposed changes and an opportunity for the public to comment because the list has not been updated in over 23 years.⁷

Comments Received

DEA received 29 comments in response to the notice of proposed updates to the Special Surveillance List, all of which were in opposition to the proposed changes. According to the commenters, the update to the Special Surveillance List will further regulate the chemical industry, which would impose additional regulatory burdens on small businesses. Several commenters also objected to the addition of three chemicals to the Special Surveillance List: sodium borohydride, propiophenone, and propionyl chloride.

DEA Response: As explained in the notice of proposed updates to the Special Surveillance List, the updates do not impose any new regulatory burden on the public, and they do not impose any recordkeeping or reporting requirements for any of the laboratory supplies. The chemicals that are being added to the Special Surveillance List are not themselves being regulated as listed chemicals or controlled substances under the CSA. The Special Surveillance List is being updated to reflect changes in the chemicals, products, materials, or equipment used in the manufacture of controlled substances and listed chemicals, to include additional laboratory supplies that are used in the illicit manufacture of controlled substances and listed chemicals.

Several commenters objected to the addition of three chemicals to the Special Surveillance List: sodium borohydride, propiophenone, and propionyl chloride. These objections were devoid of acknowledgement that

¹ 21 U.S.C. 842(a).

² Id.

³ 21 U.S.C. 842(c)(2)(C). This civil monetary penalty has been adjusted for inflation. For penalties assessed after January 30, 2023, with respect to violations occurring after November 2, 2015, the maximum penalty is \$470,640. 88 FR 5776, 5780 (Jan. 30, 2023).

⁴ 21 U.S.C. 842(a).

⁵ 21 U.S.C. 842(a)(11).

⁶ 64 FR 25910 (May 13, 1999).

⁷ 88 FR 39479 (June 16, 2023).