

information under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act.

Agency: U.S. Census Bureau.

Title: Annual Survey of School System Finances.

OMB Control Number: 0607–0700.

Form Number(s): F–33, F–33–L1, F–33–L2, F–33–L3.

Type of Request: Extension of a currently approved collection.

Number of Respondents: 3,681.

Average Hours per Response: 1 hour and 4 minutes.

Burden Hours: 3,951.

Needs and Uses: The U.S. Census Bureau, on behalf of the U.S. Department of Education's National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), requests an extension of approval for the Annual Survey of School System Finances, the source of the most comprehensive national data set on school district finances.

The Census Bureau collects these data from the universe of school districts using uniform definitions and concepts of revenue, expenditure, debt, and assets as defined by the NCES handbook *Financial Accounting for Local and State School Systems*. This survey and the Annual Surveys of State and Local Government Finances (OMB No. 0607–0585) are conducted as part of the Census Bureau's State and Local Government Finance program. Through this program, the Census Bureau collects data from cities, counties, states, and special district governments as well as local school systems in order to produce state and national totals of government spending. Local school system spending comprises a significant portion of total government spending. In 2015, public elementary-secondary expenditures accounted for 34 percent of local government spending.

This comprehensive and ongoing time series collection of local education agency finances, dating back to 1957, provides historical continuity in the state and local government statistics community. Education finance statistics provided by the Census Bureau allow for analyses of how public elementary-secondary school systems receive and spend funds and is vital for policy making. Increased focus on education has led to a demand for data reflecting student performance, graduation rates, and school finance policy—all of which are related to the collection of this local education finance data. State legislatures, local leaders, university researchers, and parents increasingly rely on data to make substantive decisions about education.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) uses data from the survey to develop figures for the Gross Domestic

Product (GDP). Elementary-secondary education finance data items specifically contribute to the estimates for National Income and Product Accounts (NIPA), Input-Output accounts (I–O), and gross domestic investments. BEA also uses the data to assess other public fiscal spending trends and events.

The NCES use these annual data as part of the Common Core of Data (CCD) program. The education finance data collected by the Census Bureau are the sole source of school district fiscal information for the CCD as well as for the publication of annual reports on the fiscal state of education.

Form (F–33) covers elementary-secondary education finance items. In practice, this form serves more as a data processing guide rather than as a data collection instrument because the Census Bureau relies heavily on collecting this public school system finance data centrally from state education agencies centrally via the internet using File Transfer Protocol (FTP). Supplemental forms are sent to school systems in states where the state education agency cannot provide information on assets (F–33–L1), indebtedness (F–33–L2), or both (F–33–L3).

The Census Bureau makes available detailed files for all school systems from its internet website, <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/school-finances.html>. That website currently contains data files and statistical tables for the 1992 through 2015 fiscal year surveys. Historical files and publications prior to 1992 are also available upon request for data users engaged in longitudinal studies. In addition to numerous academic researchers who use F–33 products, staff receive inquiries from state government officials, legislatures, public policy analysts, local school officials, non-profit organizations, and various Federal agencies.

Affected Public: State, local or tribal government.

Frequency: Annually.

Respondent's Obligation: Voluntary.

Legal Authority: Title 13 U.S.C., Sections 8(b), 161, and 182 (Census authority); Title 20 U.S.C., Sections 9543–44 (NCES authority).

This information collection request may be viewed at www.reginfo.gov. Follow the instructions to view Department of Commerce collections currently under review by OMB.

Written comments and recommendations for the proposed information collection should be sent within 30 days of publication of this

notice to OIRA_Submission@omb.eop.gov or fax to (202)395–5806.

Sheleen Dumas,

Departmental Lead PRA Officer, Office of the Chief Information Officer.

[FR Doc. 2018–09766 Filed 5–7–18; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Foreign-Trade Zones Board

[S–44–2018]

Approval of Subzone Status; Brose Tuscaloosa, Inc. Vance, Alabama

On March 6, 2018, the Executive Secretary of the Foreign-Trade Zones (FTZ) Board docketed an application submitted by the City of Birmingham, grantee of FTZ 98, requesting subzone status subject to the existing activation limit of FTZ 98, on behalf of Brose Tuscaloosa, Inc., in Vance, Alabama.

The application was processed in accordance with the FTZ Act and Regulations, including notice in the **Federal Register** inviting public comment (83 FR 10657, March 12, 2018). The FTZ staff examiner reviewed the application and determined that it meets the criteria for approval. Pursuant to the authority delegated to the FTZ Board Executive Secretary (15 CFR Sec. 400.36(f)), the application to establish Subzone 98E was approved on May 1, 2018, subject to the FTZ Act and the Board's regulations, including Section 400.13, and further subject to FTZ 98's 611.80-acre activation limit.

Dated: May 3, 2018.

Andrew McGilvray,

Executive Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2018–09758 Filed 5–7–18; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Foreign-Trade Zones Board

[S–39–2018]

Approval of Subzone Status; CEVA Freight LLC; Mount Juliet and Lebanon, Tennessee

On February 26, 2018, the Executive Secretary of the Foreign-Trade Zones (FTZ) Board docketed an application submitted by the Metropolitan Government of Nashville and Davidson County, grantee of FTZ 78, requesting subzone status subject to the existing activation limit of FTZ 78, on behalf of CEVA Freight LLC in Mount Juliet and Lebanon, Tennessee.

The application was processed in accordance with the FTZ Act and Regulations, including notice in the **Federal Register** inviting public comment (83 FR 8966, March 2, 2018). The FTZ staff examiner reviewed the application and determined that it meets the criteria for approval. Pursuant to the authority delegated to the FTZ Board Executive Secretary (15 CFR Sec. 400.36(f)), the application to establish Subzone 78K was approved on May 2, 2018, subject to the FTZ Act and the Board's regulations, including Section 400.13, and further subject to FTZ 78's 2,000-acre activation limit.

Dated: May 2, 2018.

Andrew McGilvray,

Executive Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2018-09753 Filed 5-7-18; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Foreign-Trade Zones Board [S-6-2018]

Approval of Expansion of Subzone 98D; Hyster-Yale Group, Inc.; Sulligent, Alabama

On January 10, 2018, the Executive Secretary of the Foreign-Trade Zones (FTZ) Board docketed an application submitted by the City of Birmingham, grantee of FTZ 98, requesting an expansion of Subzone 98D on behalf of Hyster-Yale Group, Inc., to include an additional site in Sulligent, Alabama. The existing subzone and the proposed site would be subject to the existing activation limit of FTZ 98.

The application was processed in accordance with the FTZ Act and Regulations, including notice in the **Federal Register** inviting public comment (83 FR 2424, January 17, 2018). The FTZ staff examiner reviewed the application and determined that it meets the criteria for approval. Pursuant to the authority delegated to the FTZ Board Executive Secretary (15 CFR Sec. 400.36(f)), the application to expand Subzone 98D was approved on May 1, 2018, subject to the FTZ Act and the Board's regulations, including Section 400.13, and further subject to FTZ 98's 611.80-acre activation limit.

Dated: May 3, 2018.

Andrew McGilvray,

Executive Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2018-09759 Filed 5-7-18; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-570-055]

Carton-Closing Staples From the People's Republic of China: Antidumping Duty Order

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

SUMMARY: Based on affirmative final determinations by the Department of Commerce (Commerce) and the International Trade Commission (ITC), Commerce is issuing an antidumping duty order on carton-closing staples from the People's Republic of China (China).

DATES: Applicable May 8, 2018.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Irene Gorelik, AD/CVD Operations, Office VIII, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-6905.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

In accordance with section 735(d) and 777(i)(1) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), and 19 CFR 351.210(c), on March 28, 2018, Commerce published its affirmative final determination in the less than fair value (LTFV) investigation of carton-closing staples from China.¹ On April 30, 2018, the ITC notified Commerce of its final determination pursuant to section 735(b)(1)(A)(i) of the Act, that an industry in the United States is materially injured or threatened with material injury by reason of imports of carton-closing staples from China.²

Scope of the Order

The scope of the order is carton-closing staples. Carton-closing staples may be manufactured from carbon, alloy, or stainless steel wire, and are included in the scope of the investigation regardless of whether they are uncoated or coated, regardless of the type of coating.

¹ See *Carton-Closing Staples from the People's Republic of China: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value*, 83 FR 13236 (March 28, 2018).

² See Letter to Gary Taverman, Acting Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Enforcement and Compliance, from Rhonda K. Schmidlein, Chairman of the U.S. International Trade Commission, regarding carton-closing staples from China, dated April 30, 2018 (ITC Notification). See also *Carton-Closing Staples from China*, Inv. No. 731-TA-1359, USITC Pub. 4778, (April 2018) (Final).

Carton-closing staples are generally made to American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) specification ASTM D1974/D1974M-16, but can also be made to other specifications. Regardless of specification, however, all carton-closing staples meeting the scope description are included in the scope. Carton-closing staples include stick staple products, often referred to as staple strips, and roll staple products, often referred to as coils. Stick staples are lightly cemented or lacquered together to facilitate handling and loading into stapling machines. Roll staples are taped together along their crowns. Carton-closing staples are covered regardless of whether they are imported in stick form or roll form.

Carton-closing staples vary by the size of the wire, the width of the crown, and the length of the leg. The nominal leg length ranges from 0.4095 inch to 1.375 inches and the nominal crown width ranges from 1.125 inches to 1.375 inches. The size of the wire used in the production of carton-closing staples varies from 0.029 to 0.064 inch (nominal thickness) by 0.064 to 0.100 inch (nominal width).

Carton-closing staples subject to this order are currently classifiable under subheadings 8305.20.00.00 and 7317.00.65.60 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS). While the HTSUS subheadings and ASTM specification are provided for convenience and for customs purposes, the written description of the subject merchandise is dispositive.

Antidumping Duty Order

In accordance with sections 735(b)(1)(A) and 735(d) of the Act, the ITC has notified Commerce of its final determination in this investigation, in which it found that imports of carton-closing staples from China are materially injuring or threatening material injury to a U.S. industry.³ Therefore, in accordance with sections 735(c)(2) and 736(a) of the Act, we are publishing this antidumping duty order.

As a result of the ITC's final determination, in accordance with section 736(a)(1) of the Act, Commerce will direct U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to assess, upon further instruction by Commerce, antidumping duties equal to the amount by which the normal value of the merchandise exceeds the export price (or constructed export price) of the merchandise, for all relevant entries of carton-closing staples from China. These antidumping duties will be assessed on unliquidated entries from China entered, or withdrawn from

³ See ITC Notification.