

determining factor, definition, factor limits, and visual reference image for contrasting chickpeas.

*Under Terms Defined:*

Section 102, Classes, would be amended to include Chickpeas (Garbanzo Beans). A new Section 122, Contrasting Chickpeas would be added.

*Under Principles Governing Application of the Standards:*

Current Sections 122, 123, and 124 would be renumbered to 123, 124, and 125 with no change to the text.

*Under Grades, Grade Requirements, Grade Designations, Special Grades, and Special Grade Requirements:*

Current Sections 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, and 133 would be renumbered to 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, with no change to the text.

A new Section 135, Grade and grade requirements for the class Chickpeas (Garbanzo Beans) would be added.

Current Sections 134 and 135 would be renumbered to 136 and 137, respectively, with no change to the text.

GIPSA will solicit comments for 30 days. All comments received within the comment period will be made part of the public record maintained by GIPSA, will be available to the public for review, and will be considered by GIPSA before a final action is taken on this proposal.

The Bean Handbook would be revised to incorporate any revision to the standards.

**Authority:** 7 U.S.C. 1621–1627.

**Randall D. Jones,**

*Acting Administrator, Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration.*

[FR Doc. 2017–09721 Filed 5–12–17; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 3410-KD-P**

**CHEMICAL SAFETY AND HAZARD INVESTIGATION BOARD**

**Sunshine Act Meeting**

**TIME AND DATE:** June 8, 2017, 1:00 p.m. EDT

**PLACE:** U.S. Chemical Safety Board, 1750 Pennsylvania Ave. NW., Suite 910, Washington, DC 20006.

**STATUS:** Open to the public.

**MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED:** The Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board (CSB) will convene a public meeting on June 8, 2017, starting at 1:00 p.m. EDT in Washington, DC, at the CSB offices located at 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Suite 910. The Board will vote to change the status of three recommendations that were

calendared for public consideration. The recommendations are related to the 2012 Chevron Richmond Refinery investigation (2012–03–I–CA–R28) and the 2013 Williams Olefins investigation (2013–03–I–LA–R1 and R3). The Board will also provide an overview of its participation in Safe and Sound Week. An opportunity for public comment will be provided.

**Additional Information**

The meeting is free and open to the public. If you require a translator or interpreter, please notify the individual listed below as the “Contact Person for Further Information,” at least three business days prior to the meeting.

A conference call line will be provided for those who cannot attend in person. Please use the following dial-in number to join the conference: (888) 862–6557 Confirmation Number 44851150#.

The CSB is an independent, non-regulatory federal agency charged with investigating accidents and hazards that result, or may result, in the catastrophic release of extremely hazardous substances. The agency’s Board Members are appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. CSB investigations look into all aspects of chemical accidents and hazards, including physical causes such as equipment failure as well as inadequacies in regulations, industry standards, and safety management systems.

**Public Comment**

The time provided for public statements will depend upon the number of people who wish to speak. Speakers should assume that their presentations will be limited to three minutes or less, but commenters may submit written statements for the record.

**Contact Person for Further Information**

Hillary Cohen, Communication Manager, at [public@csb.gov](mailto:public@csb.gov) or (202) 446–8094. Further information about this public meeting can be found on the CSB Web site at: [www.csb.gov](http://www.csb.gov).

Dated: May 10, 2017.

**Kara A. Wenzel,**

*Acting General Counsel, Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board.*

[FR Doc. 2017–09836 Filed 5–11–17; 11:15 am]

**BILLING CODE 6350–01–P**

**DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**

**Census Bureau**

**Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request**

The Department of Commerce will submit to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for clearance the following proposal for collection of information under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. chapter 35).

*Agency:* U.S. Census Bureau.

*Title:* American Community Survey Methods Panel Tests, 2017 Adaptive Strategy Test.

*OMB Control Number:* 0607–0936.

*Form Number(s):* ACS–1, ACS CATI, ACS CAPI, ACS Internet.

*Type of Request:* Non-substantive Change Request.

*Number of Respondents:* 288,000.

*Average Hours per Response:* 40 minutes.

*Burden Hours:* No additional burden hours are requested under this non-substantive change request.

*Needs and Uses:* The American Community Survey (ACS) collects detailed socioeconomic data from about 3.5 million households in the United States and 36,000 in Puerto Rico each year. The ACS also collects detailed socioeconomic data from about 195,000 residents living in Group Quarter (GQ) facilities. An ongoing data collection effort with an annual sample of this magnitude requires that the ACS continue research, testing, and evaluations aimed at reducing respondent burden, improving data quality, achieving survey cost efficiencies, and improving ACS questionnaire content and related data collection materials. The ACS Methods Panel is a research program that is designed to address and respond to issues and survey needs.

Residents of sampled housing units are initially invited to self-respond to the survey through a series of mailings. Mail materials are sent to sampled housing units using an internet push strategy. This method encourages households to respond via Internet in the first two mailings and then provides a paper questionnaire in the third (sent about two weeks after the first mailing), followed by additional reminders. The internet was added as a mode of data collection to the ACS in 2013. The addition of this mode helped lower the data collection costs for the ACS and provided a convenient way for respondents to complete the survey. However, this frustrates some respondents who do not have Internet

access or prefer to respond by paper. In fact, the addition of the internet mode resulted in self-response rates decreasing in certain areas (Baumgardner, S., Griffin, D., & Raglin, D. 2014. "The Effects of Adding an Internet Response Option to the American Community Survey", 2014 American Community Survey Research and Evaluation Report Memorandum Series, ACS14-RER-21. Retrieved March 6, 2017 from [https://www.census.gov/library/working-papers/2014/acs/2014\\_Baumgardner\\_04.html](https://www.census.gov/library/working-papers/2014/acs/2014_Baumgardner_04.html)). Those less likely to respond by internet include those 65 and older, adults with less than a high school education, and those living in households with a total income of less than \$20,000 (Pew Research Center, September 22, 2015). "Coverage Error in Internet Surveys." Retrieved on March 15, 2017 from <http://www.pewresearch.org/2015/09/22/coverage-error-in-internet-surveys>).

The Census Bureau seeks to test an additional mailing strategy in areas with a low likelihood to respond via the internet. The new strategy would involve mailing a paper questionnaire to these areas earlier in the mailing process, giving households the option to respond by paper or via the internet. This strategy is called the Choice method. The purpose of this test is to study the impact of offering a choice in response modes on self-response, cost, and the precision of the estimates. The Census Bureau proposes to test this strategy as part of the October 2017 ACS production panel (clearance number: 0607-0810, expires 6/30/2018). Thus, there is no increase in burden from this test since it will result in the same burden estimate per interview (40 minutes).

Census tracts will be identified as Choice census tracts based on a method similar to that being developed for the 2020 Census that looks at varying combinations of low availability of high-speed internet connections, historically low ACS survey response via the internet, and a large proportion of the population aged 65 and older, for example. Based on current analysis and estimates, of the over 70,000 tracts in the United States, approximately 33 percent would be identified as Choice tracts. Of the approximately 288,000 housing units in a given month of ACS sample, approximately 100,000 would be in the Choice tracts. For testing purposes, approximately half of the housing units in Choice tracts will be sent the choice mailing materials, while the other half will receive production mailing materials. All households in tracts not selected to receive the Choice

method will receive the current production materials following the Push mailing strategy.

The Census Bureau proposes to evaluate mailing strategies by comparing self-response rates and by comparing the final response rates, which include responses obtained via interviewer modes. This will help determine the impact of offering a paper questionnaire earlier in the mailout process. For this comparison, a two-tailed test (at the  $\alpha = 0.1$  level) will be used so that the Census Bureau can measure the impact on the evaluation measure in either direction with 80 percent power. The sample size will be able to detect differences of approximately 1 percentage point between the self-response return rates of the identified tracts receiving the Push materials versus those receiving the Choice materials. Additional metrics of interest include response rates by sub-groups, overall costs, and the impact on reliability of the ACS estimates.

*Affected Public:* Individuals or households.

*Frequency:* One-time test as part of the monthly American Community Survey.

*Respondent's Obligation:* Mandatory.  
*Legal Authority:* Title 13, United States Code, Sections 141, 193, and 221.

*This information collection request may be viewed at [www.reginfo.gov](http://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](mailto:OIRA_Submission@omb.eop.gov) or fax to (202) 395-5806.

**Sheleen Dumas,**

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

[FR Doc. 2017-09727 Filed 5-12-17; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 3510-07-P**

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### International Trade Administration

[A-580-886]

#### Ferrovandium From the Republic of Korea: Antidumping Duty Order

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

**SUMMARY:** Based on an affirmative final determination by the Department of Commerce (the Department) and an affirmative final determination by the International Trade Commission (the

ITC), the Department is issuing an antidumping duty order on ferrovandium from the Republic of Korea (Korea).

**DATES:** Effective May 15, 2017.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Karine Gziryan or Eli Lovely, AD/CVD Operations, Office IV, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-4081 or (202) 482-1593, respectively.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

##### Background

In accordance with sections 735(d) and 777(i)(1) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), and 19 CFR 351.210(c), on March 23, 2017, the Department published its final affirmative determination of sales at less-than-fair-value (LTFV) with respect to ferrovandium from Korea.<sup>1</sup> On May 8, 2017, the ITC notified the Department of its final affirmative determination that an industry in the United States is materially injured within the meaning of section 735(b)(1)(A)(i) of the Act, by reason of the LTFV imports of ferrovandium from Korea.<sup>2</sup>

##### Scope of the Order

The product covered by this order is all ferrovandium regardless of grade (*i.e.*, percentage of contained vanadium), chemistry, form, shape, or size. Ferrovandium is an alloy of iron and vanadium. Ferrovandium is classified under Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States ("HTSUS") item number 7202.92.0000. Although this HTSUS item number is provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the scope of the order is dispositive.

##### Antidumping Duty Order

As stated above, on May 8, 2017, in accordance with section 735(d) of the Act, the ITC notified the Department of its final determination that the industry in the United States producing ferrovandium is materially injured by reason of the LTFV imports of ferrovandium from Korea.<sup>3</sup> Therefore, in accordance with section 735(c)(2) of the Act, the Department is issuing this

<sup>1</sup> See *Ferrovandium From the Republic of Korea: Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value*, 82 FR 14874 (March 23, 2017).

<sup>2</sup> See Letter to Ronald Lorentzen, Acting Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Enforcement and Compliance, from Rhonda K. Schmittlein, Chairman of the U.S. International Trade Commission, regarding ferrovandium from the Republic of Korea (April 08, 2017).

<sup>3</sup> *Id.*