hour'' cost burden associated with the collection of information.

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 PRA (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*).

April Lockler,

Director of the Office of Natural Resources Revenue.

[FR Doc. 2026–18526 Filed 9–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4335–30–P

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation Nos. 731–TA–1014 and 1016 (Fourth Review)]

Polyvinyl Alcohol From China and Japan; 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 antidumping duty orders on polyvinyl alcohol from China and Japan 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 March 2, 2026 (91 FR 10155) and determined on June 5, 2026, that it would conduct expedited reviews (91 FR 40590, July 2, 2026).[3]

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 September 8, 2026. The views of the Commission are contained in USITC Publication 5787 (September 2026), entitled *Polyvinyl Alcohol from China and Japan: Investigation Nos.* 731–TA–1014 and 1016 *(Fourth Review).*

By order of the Commission.

Issued: September 8, 2026.

Lisa Barton,

Secretary to the Commission.

[FR Doc. 2026–18525 Filed 9–10–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020–02–P

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

[2] Chairman Brett W. Doyle and Commissioners Jason E. Kearns, Peter-Anthony Pappas, Bart Thanhauser, and David Foley Jr. voted in the affirmative.

[3] Commissioners David S. Johanson, Jason E. Kearns, and Amy A. Karpel concluded that the domestic interested party group responses were adequate, the respondent interested party group responses were inadequate, and there were no other circumstances that would warrant conducting full reviews. Chairman Brett W. Doyle and Commissioners Peter-Anthony Pappas, Bart Thanhauser, and David Foley Jr., who were not yet members of the Commission, did not participate in the adequacy votes.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation Nos. 701–TA–783–784 and 731–TA–1771–1772 (Final)]

Citric Acid and Certain Citrate Salts From Canada and India; Scheduling of the Final Phase of Countervailing Duty and Antidumping Duty Investigations

AGENCY: United States International Trade Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Commission hereby gives notice of the scheduling of the final phase of antidumping and countervailing duty investigation Nos. 701–TA–783–784 and 731–TA–1771–1772 (Final) pursuant to the Tariff Act of 1930 to determine whether an industry in the United States is materially injured or threatened with material injury, or the establishment of an industry in the United States is materially retarded, by reason of imports of citric acid and certain citrate salts, provided for in subheadings 2918.14.00, 2918.15.10, 2918.15.50, and 3824.99.93 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States, from China that have been preliminarily determined by the Department of Commerce (''Commerce'') to be subsidized by the government of China and sold at less-than-fair-value, and by reason of imports of citric acid and certain citrate salts from Canada that have been preliminarily determined by Commerce to be subsidized by the government of Canada but preliminarily determined by Commerce not to be, or not likely to be, sold at less-than-fair-value.

DATES: August 26, 2026.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Gregory Gutierrez (205–1999), 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 investigations may be viewed on the Commission's electronic docket (EDIS) at *https://edis.usitc.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Scope.—For purposes of these investigations, Commerce has defined the subject merchandise as ''all grades and granulation sizes of citric acid, sodium citrate, and potassium citrate in their unblended forms, whether dry or in solution, and regardless of packaging type. The scope also includes blends of citric acid, sodium citrate, and potassium citrate, as well as blends with other ingredients, such as sugar, where the unblended form(s) of citric acid, sodium citrate, and potassium citrate constitute 40 percent or more, by weight, of the blend. The scope also includes all forms of crude calcium citrate, including dicalcium citrate monohydrate, and tricalcium citrate tetrahydrate, which are intermediate products in the production of citric acid, sodium citrate, and potassium citrate. The scope includes the hydrous and anhydrous forms of citric acid, the dihydrate and anhydrous forms of sodium citrate, otherwise known as citric acid sodium salt, and the monohydrate and monopotassium forms of potassium citrate. Sodium citrate also includes both trisodium citrate and monosodium citrate which are also known as citric acid trisodium salt and citric acid monosodium salt, respectively. The scope includes merchandise matching the above description that has been processed in a third country, including by commingling, diluting, introducing 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. The scope also includes merchandise matching the above description that is commingled or blended with citric acid, sodium citrate, and potassium citrate from sources not subject to these investigations. Only the subject component of such commingled products is covered by the scope of these investigations. The scope does not include calcium citrate that satisfies the standards set forth in the United States Pharmacopeia and has been mixed with a functional excipient, such as dextrose or starch, where the excipient constitutes at least two percent, by weight, of the product.''

Background.—The final phase of these investigations is being scheduled