

on the petitioner and each exporter or producer specified in the request.

The Department will publish in the **Federal Register** a notice of “Initiation of Administrative Review of Antidumping or Countervailing Duty Order, Finding, or Suspended Investigation” for requests received by the last day of June 2016. If the Department does not receive, by the last day of June 2016, a request for review of entries covered by an order, finding, or suspended investigation listed in this notice and for the period identified above, the Department will instruct CBP to assess antidumping or countervailing duties on those entries at a rate equal to the cash deposit of (or bond for) estimated antidumping or countervailing duties required on those entries at the time of entry, or withdrawal from warehouse, for consumption and to continue to collect the cash deposit previously ordered.

For the first administrative review of any order, there will be no assessment of antidumping or countervailing duties on entries of subject merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption during the relevant provisional-measures “gap” period of the order, if such a gap period is applicable to the period of review.

This notice is not required by statute but is published as a service to the international trading community.

Dated: May 24, 2016.

Christian Marsh,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations.

[FR Doc. 2016-12953 Filed 6-1-16; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DS-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-580-878]

Certain Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products From the Republic of Korea: Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Final Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances

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

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce (“the Department”) determines that certain corrosion-resistant steel products (“corrosion-resistant steel”) from the Republic of Korea (Korea) are being, or are likely to be, sold in the United States at less than fair value (“LTFV”), as provided in section 735(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended

(“the Act”). The period of investigation (“POI”) is April 1, 2014, through March 31, 2015. The final estimated weighted-average dumping margins are listed below in the “Final Determination” section of this notice.

DATES: *Effective Date:* June 2, 2016.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Elfi Blum or Lingjun Wang, AD/CVD Operations, Office VII, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-0197 or (202) 482-2316, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The Department published the preliminary determination on January 4, 2016.¹ A summary of the events that occurred since the Department published the *Preliminary Determination*, as well as a full discussion of the issues raised by parties for this final determination, may be found in the Final Issues and Decision Memorandum.²

Also, as explained in the memorandum from the Acting Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance, the Department exercised its authority to toll all administrative deadlines due to the recent closure of the Federal Government.³ As a consequence, all deadlines in this segment of the proceeding have been extended by four business days. The revised deadline for the final determination is now May 24, 2016.

Scope of the Investigation

The product covered by this investigation is corrosion-resistant steel from the Republic of Korea. For a complete description of the scope of this investigation, see the “Scope of the

¹ See *Certain Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products From the Republic of Korea: Affirmative Preliminary Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Postponement of Final Determination*, 81 FR 78 (January 4, 2016) (*Preliminary Determination*) and accompanying Preliminary Decision Memorandum.

² See Memorandum from Christian Marsh, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations, to Paul Piquado, Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance, “Issues and Decision Memorandum for the Final Affirmative Determination in the Antidumping Duty Investigation of Certain Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products from the People’s Republic of China,” (Final Issues and Decision Memorandum), dated concurrently with this determination and hereby adopted by this notice.

³ See Memorandum to the File from Ron Lorentzen, Acting A/S for Enforcement & Compliance, “Tolling of Administrative Deadlines As a Result of the Government Closure During Snowstorm Jonas” dated January 27, 2016.

Investigation,” in Appendix II of this notice.

Scope Comments

In accordance with the Preliminary Scope Determination,⁴ the Department set aside a period of time for parties to address scope issues in case briefs or other written comments on scope issues.

For a summary of the product coverage comments and rebuttal responses submitted on the record of this final determination, and accompanying discussion and analysis of all comments timely received, see the Final Scope Decision Memorandum.⁵ The Final Scope Decision Memorandum is incorporated by, and hereby adopted by, this notice.

Analysis of Comments Received

All issues raised in the case and rebuttal briefs by parties in this investigation are addressed in the Final Issues and Decision Memorandum, which is hereby adopted by this notice.⁶ A list of the issues raised is attached to this notice as Appendix I. The Final 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> and it is available to all parties in the Central Records Unit, Room B-8024 of the main Department of Commerce building. In addition, a complete version of the Final Issues and Decision Memorandum can be accessed directly at <http://enforcement.trade.gov/frn/index.html>. The signed and electronic versions of the Final Issues and Decision Memorandum are identical in content.

Verification

As provided in section 782(i) of the Act, in January, February, and April 2016, the Department verified the sales

⁴ See Memorandum to Gary Taverman, Associate Deputy Assistant Secretary for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations, “Certain Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products From the People’s Republic of China, India, Italy, the Republic of Korea, and Taiwan: Scope Comments Decision Memorandum for the Preliminary Determinations,” dated December 21, 2015 (“Preliminary Scope Decision Memorandum”). See also Memorandum to the File, “Certain Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products From the People’s Republic of China, India, Italy, the Republic of Korea, and Taiwan: Correction to Preliminary Determination Scope Memorandum,” dated January 29, 2016.

⁵ See Memorandum to Christian Marsh, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations, “Scope Comments Decision Memorandum for the Final Determinations,” dated concurrently with this notice.

⁶ See Final Issues and Decision Memorandum.

and cost data reported by the mandatory respondents Hyundai Steel Company (Hyundai) and Dongkuk Steel Mill Co., Ltd./Union Steel Manufacturing Co., Ltd. (Dongkuk/Union Steel), pursuant to section 782(i) of the Act. We used standard verification procedures, including an examination of relevant accounting and production records, and original source documents provided by respondents.

Changes to the Margin Calculations Since the Preliminary Determination

Based on our analysis of the comments received and our findings at verification, we made certain changes to the margin calculations for Hyundai and Dongkuk/Union Steel. For a discussion of these changes, see the Final Issues and Decision Memorandum. We have also revised the all-others rate.

Final Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances, in Part

Prior to the *Preliminary Determination*, the Department found

that critical circumstances exist with respect to imports of corrosion-resistant steel from Korea produced or exported by Hyundai and “all-others.”⁷ As discussed in the Final Issues and Decision Memorandum, we no longer find critical circumstances with respect to Hyundai. We continue to find that critical circumstances exist with respect to “all-others” companies.⁸ Thus, in accordance with section 735(a)(3) of the Act, we find that critical circumstances exist with respect to imports produced or exported by all other producers/exporters, but do not exist for Hyundai and Dongkuk/Union Steel.

All-Others Rate

Consistent with sections 735(c)(1)(B)(i)(II) and 735(c)(5) of the Act, the Department also calculated an estimated all-others rate. Section 735(c)(5)(A) of the Act provides that the estimated all-others rate shall be an amount equal to the weighted average of the estimated weighted-average

dumping margins established for exporters and producers individually investigated, excluding any zero and *de minimis* margins, and any margins determined entirely under section 776 of the Act. Where the rates for investigated companies are zero or *de minimis*, or based entirely on facts otherwise available, section 735(c)(5)(B) of the Act instructs the Department to establish an “all others” rate using “any reasonable method.”

In this investigation, we calculated weighted-average dumping margins for Hyundai and Dongkuk/Union, that are above *de minimis* and which are not based on total facts available. We calculated the all-others rate using a simple average of the dumping margins calculated for the mandatory respondents.⁹

Final Determination Margins

The Department determines that the following estimated weighted-average dumping margins exist:

Exporter/manufacturer	Weighted-average dumping margins (percent)	Cash deposit rate (percent)
Dongkuk Steel Mill Co., Ltd./Union Steel Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	8.75	8.75
Hyundai Steel Company	47.80	47.79
All Others ¹⁰	28.28	28.27

Disclosure

We intend to disclose to parties in this proceeding the calculations performed for this final determination within five days of the date of public announcement of our final determination, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.224(b).

Continuation of Suspension of Liquidation

Pursuant to section 735(c)(1)(B) of the Act, the Department will instruct U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to continue to suspend liquidation of all entries of corrosion-resistant steel from Korea, which were entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after October 6, 2015 (for those entities for which we found critical circumstances exist) or on or

after January 4, 2016, the date of publication in the **Federal Register** of the affirmative *Preliminary Determination* (for all entities for which we did not find critical circumstances exist). Because we find in this final determination that critical circumstances do not exist for Hyundai, we will terminate the retroactive suspension of liquidation ordered at the *Preliminary Determination* and release any cash deposits that were required during that period, consistent with section 735(c)(3) of the Act.

As noted above, where the product under investigation is also subject to a concurrent countervailing duty investigation, we instruct CBP to require a cash deposit less the amount of the countervailing duty determined to constitute any export subsidies.

Therefore, in the event that a countervailing duty order is issued and suspension of liquidation is resumed in the companion countervailing duty investigation on corrosion-resistant steel from the Korea, the Department will instruct CBP to require cash deposits adjusted by the amount of export subsidies, as appropriate. These adjustments are reflected in the final column of the rate chart, above. Until such suspension of liquidation is resumed in the companion countervailing duty investigation, and so long as suspension of liquidation continues under this antidumping duty investigation, the cash deposit rates for this antidumping duty investigation will be the rates identified in the weighted-average margin column in the rate chart, above.

⁷ See *Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Investigations of Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products From India, Italy, the People’s Republic of China, the Republic of Korea, and Taiwan: Preliminary Determinations of Critical Circumstances*, 80 FR 68504 (November 5, 2015).

⁸ For a full description of the methodology and results of our analysis, see the Final Issues and Decision Memorandum.

⁹ With two respondents, we would normally calculate (A) a weighted-average of the dumping margins calculated for the mandatory respondents; (B) a simple average of the dumping margins calculated for the mandatory respondents; and (C) a weighted-average of the dumping margins calculated for the mandatory respondents using each company’s publicly-ranged values for the merchandise under consideration. We would compare (B) and (C) to (A) and select the rate closest to (A) as the most appropriate rate for all other

companies. See *Ball Bearings and Parts Thereof From France, Germany, Italy, Japan, and the United Kingdom: Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Reviews, Final Results of Changed-Circumstances Review, and Revocation of an Order in Part*, 75 FR 53661, 53663 (September 1, 2010). As complete publicly ranged sales data was unavailable, we based the all-others rate on a simple average of the two calculated margins.

¹⁰ See Footnote 9.

International Trade Commission Notification

In accordance with section 735(d) of the Act, we will notify the ITC of the final affirmative determination of sales at LTFV. 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 corrosion-resistant steel from Korea 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, the Department will issue an antidumping duty order directing CBP to assess, upon further instruction by the Department, antidumping duties on all imports of the subject merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the effective date of the suspension of liquidation.

Notification Regarding Administrative Protective Orders (“APO”)

This notice serves as a reminder to parties subject to APO of their responsibility concerning the disposition of proprietary information disclosed under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305(a)(3). Timely notification of the return or destruction of APO materials, or conversion to judicial protective order, is hereby requested. Failure to comply with the regulations and the terms of an APO is a violation subject to sanction.

This determination and this notice are issued and published pursuant to sections 735(d) and 777(i)(1) of the Act.

Dated: May 24, 2016.

Paul Piquado,

Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

Appendix I—List of Topics Discussed in the Final Issues and Decision Memorandum

- I. Summary
- II. Background
- III. Period of Investigation
- IV. Scope of the Investigation
- V. Changes Since the Preliminary Determination
- VI. Use of Adverse Facts Available
- VII. Discussion of the Issues

Comment 1: Whether Critical Circumstances Exist for Hyundai and for POSCO, as Part of “all other producers/exporters”

Comment 2: Whether the Department Should Exclude Hyundai’s Sales of

TWBs and Auto Parts Pursuant to Section 772(e) of the Act

Comment 3: Whether the Department Erred in Applying Facts Otherwise Available and Surreptitiously Used an Adverse Inference With Respect to its Sales of TWBs and Auto Parts in the Preliminary Determination

Comment 4: Whether the FMG Data Submitted by Hyundai for its Sales of TWBs, Auto Parts, Sheet, Skelp and Blanks Should Be Used in the Final Determination

Comment 5: Whether the Department Should Apply Adverse Facts Available to Calculate the Final Dumping Margin for Hyundai

Comment 6: Whether the Department Should Adjust Hyundai’s G&A Expenses for Subject Merchandise

Comment 7: Whether the Department Should Adjust Hyundai’s Costs to Account for Non-Prime Merchandise

Comment 8: Whether the Department Should Adjust Ocean Freight Expenses to Reflect Arm’s Length

Comment 9: The Department Should Disallow Certain Billing Adjustments for Home Market and U.S. Sales

Comment 10: Whether the Department’s Adjustment to Marine Insurance is Unwarranted

Comment 11: Whether the Department Should Adjust HSA’s Indirect Spelling Expense Ratio

Comment 12: Whether the Department Failed to Deduct Further Manufacturing Resulting in Overstating CEP Profit

Comment 13: Use of the Average-to-Transaction Method With Zeroing

Comment 14: Whether the Major Input Rule Analysis Should Be Conducted

Comment 15: Whether Application of AFA Is Warranted With Regard to Home Market Sales and Production Cost of Processed CORE

Comment 16: Whether to Recalculate Home Market Credit Expense

Comment 17: Whether to Adjust Inland Freight in Korea for U.S. Sales

Comment 18: Whether to Adjust Inland Freight in Korea for Home Market Sales

Comment 19: Whether Application of AFA Is Warranted With Regard to U.S. Warranty Expenses

Comment 20: Whether the Application of AFA Is Warranted for Dongkuk’s Failure to Report Home Market Sales by an Affiliate

Comment 21: Application of the Average-to-Transaction Method to all U.S. Sales
VIII. Recommendation

Appendix II—Scope of the Investigation

The products covered by this investigation are certain flat-rolled steel products, either clad, plated, or coated with corrosion-resistant metals such as zinc, aluminum, or zinc-, aluminum-, nickel- or iron-based alloys, whether or not corrugated or painted, varnished, laminated, or coated with plastics or other non-metallic substances in addition to the metallic coating. The products covered include coils that have a width of 12.7 mm or greater, regardless of form of coil (*e.g.*, in successively superimposed layers, spirally

oscillating, etc.). The products covered also include products not in coils (*e.g.*, in straight lengths) of a thickness less than 4.75 mm and a width that is 12.7 mm or greater and that measures at least 10 times the thickness. The products covered also include products not in coils (*e.g.*, in straight lengths) of a thickness of 4.75 mm or more and a width exceeding 150 mm and measuring at least twice the thickness. The products described above may be rectangular, square, circular, or other shape and include products of either rectangular or non-rectangular cross-section where such cross-section is achieved subsequent to the rolling process, *i.e.*, products which have been “worked after rolling” (*e.g.*, products which have been beveled or rounded at the edges). For purposes of the width and thickness requirements referenced above:

(1) Where the nominal and actual measurements vary, a product is within the scope if application of either the nominal or actual measurement would place it within the scope based on the definitions set forth above, and

(2) where the width and thickness vary for a specific product (*e.g.*, the thickness of certain products with non-rectangular cross-section, the width of certain products with non-rectangular shape, etc.), the measurement at its greatest width or thickness applies.

Steel products included in the scope of this investigation are products in which: (1) Iron predominates, by weight, over each of the other contained elements; (2) the carbon content is 2 percent or less, by weight; and (3) none of the elements listed below exceeds the quantity, by weight, respectively indicated:

- 2.50 percent of manganese, or
- 3.30 percent of silicon, or
- 1.50 percent of copper, or
- 1.50 percent of aluminum, or
- 1.25 percent of chromium, or
- 0.30 percent of cobalt, or
- 0.40 percent of lead, or
- 2.00 percent of nickel, or
- 0.30 percent of tungsten (also called wolfram), or
- 0.80 percent of molybdenum, or
- 0.10 percent of niobium (also called columbium), or
- 0.30 percent of vanadium, or
- 0.30 percent of zirconium

Unless specifically excluded, products are included in this scope regardless of levels of boron and titanium.

For example, specifically included in this scope are vacuum degassed, fully stabilized (commonly referred to as interstitial-free (“IF”)) steels and high strength low alloy (“HSLA”) steels. IF steels are recognized as low carbon steels with micro-alloying levels of elements such as titanium and/or niobium added to stabilize carbon and nitrogen elements. HSLA steels are recognized as steels with micro-alloying levels of elements such as chromium, copper, niobium, titanium, vanadium, and molybdenum.

Furthermore, this scope also includes Advanced High Strength Steels (“AHSS”) and Ultra High Strength Steels (“UHSS”), both of which are considered high tensile strength and high elongation steels.

Subject merchandise also includes corrosion-resistant steel that has been further processed in a third country, including but not limited to annealing, tempering painting, varnishing, trimming, cutting, punching and/or slitting or any other processing that would not otherwise remove the merchandise from the scope of the investigation if performed in the country of manufacture of the in-scope corrosion resistant steel.

All products that meet the written physical description, and in which the chemistry quantities do not exceed any one of the noted element levels listed above, are within the scope of this investigation unless specifically excluded. The following products are outside of and/or specifically excluded from the scope of this investigation:

- Flat-rolled steel products either plated or coated with tin, lead, chromium, chromium oxides, both tin and lead (“terne plate”), or both chromium and chromium oxides (“tin free steel”), whether or not painted, varnished or coated with plastics or other non-metallic substances in addition to the metallic coating;

- Clad products in straight lengths of 4.7625 mm or more in composite thickness and of a width which exceeds 150 mm and measures at least twice the thickness; and
- Certain clad stainless flat-rolled products, which are three-layered corrosion-resistant flat-rolled steel products less than 4.75 mm in composite thickness that consist of a flat-rolled steel product clad on both sides with stainless steel in a 20%–60%–20% ratio.

The products subject to the investigation are currently classified in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (“HTSUS”) under item numbers: 7210.30.0030, 7210.30.0060, 7210.41.0000, 7210.49.0030, 7210.49.0091, 7210.49.0095, 7210.61.0000, 7210.69.0000, 7210.70.6030, 7210.70.6060, 7210.70.6090, 7210.90.6000, 7210.90.9000, 7212.20.0000, 7212.30.1030, 7212.30.1090, 7212.30.3000, 7212.30.5000, 7212.40.1000, 7212.40.5000, 7212.50.0000, and 7212.60.0000.

The products subject to the investigation may also enter under the following HTSUS item numbers: 7210.90.1000, 7215.90.1000, 7215.90.3000, 7215.90.5000, 7217.20.1500, 7217.30.1530, 7217.30.1560, 7217.90.1000, 7217.90.5030, 7217.90.5060, 7217.90.5090, 7225.91.0000, 7225.92.0000, 7225.99.0090, 7226.99.0110, 7226.99.0130, 7226.99.0180, 7228.60.6000, 7228.60.8000, and 7229.90.1000.

The HTSUS subheadings above are provided for convenience and customs purposes only. The written description of the scope of the investigation is dispositive.

[FR Doc. 2016–12979 Filed 6–1–16; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–570–970]

Multilayered Wood Flooring From the People’s Republic of China: Preliminary Rescission of 2013–2014 Antidumping Duty New Shipper Review

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

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce (“the Department”) is conducting a new shipper review (“NSR”) of the antidumping duty order on multilayered wood flooring (“MLWF”) from the People’s Republic of China (“PRC”). The NSR covers one exporter and producer of subject merchandise, Qingdao Barry Flooring Co., Ltd (“Qingdao Barry”). The period of review (“POR”) is December 1, 2013 through November 30, 2014. The Department preliminarily determines that Qingdao Barry’s sale to the United States is not *bona fide*, as required by section 751(a)(2)(B)(iv) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (“the Act”).¹ Therefore, we are preliminarily rescinding this NSR. Interested parties are invited to comment on the preliminary results of this review.

DATES: Effective June 2, 2016.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Maisha Cryor, AD/CVD Operations, Office IV, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–5831.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On October 26, 2015, the Department published a notice of initiation of a new shipper review of the antidumping duty order on MLWF from the PRC.² The Department subsequently issued an antidumping duty questionnaire, and supplemental questionnaires, to Qingdao Barry and received timely

¹ On February 24, 2016, the President of the United States signed into law the Trade Facilitation and Trade Enforcement Act of 2015, Public Law 114–125 (Feb. 24, 2016), which made amendments to section 751(a)(2)(B) of the Act. These amendments apply to this determination.

² See *Multilayered Wood Flooring From the People’s Republic of China: Initiation of Antidumping Duty New Shipper Review*, 80 FR 65200 (October 26, 2015) (“*Initiation Notice*”). In that notice, we explained that the review was being initiated in accordance with an order entered by the U.S. Court of International Trade, wherein the Court authorized the Department to initiate and conduct this new shipper review based on Qingdao Barry’s December 19, 2014, review request.

responses thereto. Also, Qingdao Barry submitted comments on surrogate country and surrogate value selection.³ No other party submitted comments. The Department extended the deadline for issuing the preliminary results of this review until May 20, 2016.⁴

Scope of the Order

The merchandise covered by the order is multilayered wood flooring, which is composed of an assembly of two or more layers or plies of wood veneers⁵ in combination with a core.⁶

Merchandise covered by this review is classifiable under subheadings

4412.31.0520; 4412.31.0540; 4412.31.0560; 4412.31.2510; 4412.31.2520; 4412.31.4040; 4412.31.4050; 4412.31.4060; 4412.31.4070; 4412.31.4075; 4412.31.4080; 4412.31.5125; 4412.31.5135; 4412.31.5155; 4412.31.5165; 4412.31.6000; 4412.31.9100; 4412.32.0520; 4412.32.0540; 4412.32.0560; 4412.32.0565; 4412.32.0570; 4412.32.2510; 4412.32.2520; 4412.32.2525; 4412.32.2530; 4412.32.3125; 4412.32.3135; 4412.32.3155; 4412.32.3165; 4412.32.3175; 4412.32.3185; 4412.32.5600; 4412.39.1000; 4412.39.3000; 4412.39.4011; 4412.39.4012; 4412.39.4019; 4412.39.4031; 4412.39.4032; 4412.39.4039; 4412.39.4051; 4412.39.4052; 4412.39.4059; 4412.39.4061; 4412.39.4062; 4412.39.4069; 4412.39.5010; 4412.39.5030; 4412.39.5050; 4412.94.1030; 4412.94.1050; 4412.94.3105; 4412.94.3111;

³ See “Multilayered Wood Flooring from the People’s Republic of China: Submission of Comparable Surrogate Country Comments,” dated February 16, 2016; see also “Multilayered Wood Flooring from the People’s Republic of China: Submission of Surrogate Value Information,” dated February 23, 2016.

⁴ See the memorandum to Christian Marsh, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations, from Maisha Cryor, Office IV, Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations, entitled, “Multilayered Wood Flooring from the People’s Republic of China: Extension of Deadline for Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty New Shipper Review” dated April 14, 2016.

⁵ A “veneer” is a thin slice of wood, rotary cut, sliced or sawed from a log, bolt or flitch. Veneer is referred to as a ply when assembled.

⁶ For a complete description of the scope of the order, see Memorandum from Christian Marsh, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Antidumping and Countervailing Operations, to Paul Piquado, Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance, entitled “Preliminary Rescission of the 2013–2014 Antidumping Duty New Shipper Review: Multilayered Wood Flooring from the People’s Republic of China” issued concurrently with and hereby adopted by this notice (“Preliminary Decision Memorandum”).

• 0.30 percent of zirconium

Unless specifically excluded, products are included in this scope regardless of levels of boron and titanium.

For example, specifically included in this scope are vacuum degassed, fully stabilized (commonly referred to as interstitial-free (“IF”)) steels and high strength low alloy (“HSLA”) steels. IF steels are recognized as low carbon steels with micro-alloying levels of elements such as titanium and/or niobium added to stabilize carbon and nitrogen elements. HSLA steels are recognized as steels with micro-alloying levels of elements such as chromium, copper, niobium, titanium, vanadium, and molybdenum.

Furthermore, this scope also includes Advanced High Strength Steels (“AHSS”) and Ultra High Strength Steels (“UHSS”), both of which are considered high tensile strength and high elongation steels.

Subject merchandise also includes corrosion-resistant steel that has been further processed in a third country, including but not limited to annealing, tempering, painting, varnishing, trimming, cutting, punching and/or slitting or any other processing that would not otherwise remove the merchandise from the scope of the investigation if performed in the country of manufacture of the in-scope corrosion resistant steel.

All products that meet the written physical description, and in which the chemistry quantities do not exceed any one of the noted element levels listed above, are within the scope of this investigation unless specifically excluded. The following products are outside of and/or specifically excluded from the scope of this investigation:

- Flat-rolled steel products either plated or coated with tin, lead, chromium, chromium oxides, both tin and lead (“terne plate”), or both chromium and chromium oxides (“tin free steel”), whether or not painted, varnished or coated with plastics or other non-metallic substances in addition to the metallic coating;
- Clad products in straight lengths of 4.7625 mm or more in composite thickness and of a width which exceeds 150 mm and measures at least twice the thickness; and
- Certain clad stainless flat-rolled products, which are three-layered corrosion-resistant flat-rolled steel products less than 4.75 mm in composite thickness that consist of a flat-rolled steel product clad on both sides with stainless steel in a 20%–60%–20% ratio.

The products subject to the investigation are currently classified in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (“HTSUS”) under item numbers: 7210.30.0030, 7210.30.0060, 7210.41.0000, 7210.49.0030, 7210.49.0091, 7210.49.0095, 7210.61.0000, 7210.69.0000, 7210.70.6030, 7210.70.6060, 7210.70.6090, 7210.90.6000, 7210.90.9000, 7212.20.0000, 7212.30.1030, 7212.30.1090, 7212.30.3000, 7212.30.5000, 7212.40.1000, 7212.40.5000, 7212.50.0000, and 7212.60.0000.

The products subject to the investigation may also enter under the following HTSUS item numbers: 7210.90.1000, 7215.90.1000, 7215.90.3000, 7215.90.5000, 7217.20.1500, 7217.30.1530, 7217.30.1560, 7217.90.1000, 7217.90.5030, 7217.90.5060, 7217.90.5090,

7225.91.0000, 7225.92.0000, 7225.99.0090, 7226.99.0110, 7226.99.0130, 7226.99.0180, 7228.60.6000, 7228.60.8000, and 7229.90.1000.

The HTSUS subheadings above are provided for convenience and customs purposes only. The written description of the scope of the investigation is dispositive.

[FR Doc. 2016–12978 Filed 6–1–16; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–583–856]

Certain Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products From Taiwan: Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Final Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances, in Part

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

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce (“Department”) determines that certain corrosion-resistant steel products (“corrosion-resistant steel”) from Taiwan are being, or are likely to be, sold in the United States at less than fair value (“LTFV”), as provided in section 735(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (“the Act”). The period of investigation (“POI”) is April 1, 2014, through March 31, 2015. The final dumping margins of sales at LTFV are listed below in the “Final Determination” section of this notice.

DATES: *Effective Date:* June 2, 2016.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Shanah Lee or Paul Stolz, AD/CVD Operations, Office III, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–6386 or (202) 482–4474, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On January 4, 2016, the Department published the *Preliminary Determination* of this antidumping duty (“AD”) investigation and invited parties to comment.¹ As provided in section 782(i) of the Act, in January and April

¹ See *Certain Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products from Taiwan: Negative Preliminary Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value*, 81 FR 72 (January 4, 2016) (“*Preliminary Determination*”). See also *Antidumping Duty Investigations of Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products from India, Italy, the People’s Republic of China, the Republic of Korea, and Taiwan: Notice of Correction to Preliminary Antidumping Determinations*, 81 FR 6236 (February 5, 2016) (“*Scope Correction Notice*”).

2016, the Department verified the sales and cost data reported by Prosperity Tieh Enterprise Co., Ltd. (“PT”), Yieh Phui Enterprise Co., Ltd. (“YP”), and Synn Industrial Co., Ltd. (“Synn”). In April 2016, Petitioner,² YP, and PT submitted case briefs and rebuttal briefs. For a complete discussion of the events that occurred since the *Preliminary Determination*, see the Issues and Decision Memorandum.³

Also, as explained in the memorandum from the Acting Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance, the Department exercised its authority to toll all administrative deadlines due to the recent closure of the Federal Government.⁴ As a consequence, all deadlines in this segment of the proceeding have been extended by four business days. The revised deadline for the final determination is now May 24, 2016.

Scope of the Investigation

The product covered by this investigation is corrosion-resistant steel from Taiwan. For a complete description of the scope of this investigation, see the “Scope of the Investigation,” in Appendix II of this notice.

Scope Comments

In accordance with the *Preliminary Scope Determination*,⁵ the Department set aside a period of time for parties to address scope issues in case briefs or other written comments on scope issues. For a summary of the product coverage comments and rebuttal

² Petitioners are United States Steel Corporation, Nucor Corporation, ArcelorMittal USA, AK Steel Corporation, Steel Dynamics, Inc., and California Steel Industries, Inc. AK Steel Corporation was the only Petitioner to file comments in this case.

³ See Memorandum from Christian Marsh, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations, to Paul Piquado, Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance, “Issues and Decision Memorandum for the Final Determination in the Antidumping Duty Investigation of Certain Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products from Taiwan,” dated concurrently with this notice (“*Issues and Decision Memorandum*”).

⁴ See Memorandum to the File from Ron Lorentzen, Acting A/S for Enforcement & Compliance, “Tolling of Administrative Deadlines As a Result of the Government Closure During Snowstorm Jonas” dated January 27, 2016.

⁵ See Memorandum to Gary Taverman, Associate Deputy Assistant Secretary for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations, “Certain Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products From the People’s Republic of China, India, Italy, the Republic of Korea, and Taiwan: Scope Comments Decision Memorandum for the Preliminary Determinations,” dated December 21, 2015 (“*Preliminary Scope Decision Memorandum*”). See also Memorandum to the File, “Certain Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products From the People’s Republic of China, India, Italy, the Republic of Korea, and Taiwan: Correction to Preliminary Determination Scope Memorandum,” dated January 29, 2016.

responses submitted to the record of this final determination, and accompanying discussion and analysis of all comments timely received, see the Final Scope Decision Memorandum.⁶ The Final Scope Decision Memorandum is incorporated by, and hereby adopted by, this notice.

Analysis of Comments Received

All issues raised in the case and rebuttal briefs by parties in this investigation are addressed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum, which is incorporated by reference and hereby adopted by this notice. A list of the issues raised is attached to this notice as Appendix I. 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> and it is available to all parties in the Central Records Unit, room B-8024 of the main Department of Commerce building. In addition, a complete version of the Issues and Decision Memorandum can be accessed directly at <http://enforcement.trade.gov/frn/index.html>. The signed and electronic versions of the Issues and Decision Memorandum are identical in content.

Changes Since the Preliminary Determination

Based on our analysis of the comments received and our findings at verification, we made certain changes to the margin calculations. For a discussion of these changes, see the Issues and Decision Memorandum. We have also revised the all-others rate.

Final Determination of Affiliation and Collapsing

We continue to find that YP and Synn are affiliated pursuant to section 771(33)(E) of the Act and should be collapsed together and treated as a single company, pursuant to the criteria laid out in 19 CFR 351.401(f).⁷ Additionally, for these final results, we have determined that PT is also affiliated with Synn, pursuant to section

⁶ See Memorandum to Christian Marsh, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations, "Scope Comments Decision Memorandum for the Final Determinations," dated concurrently with this notice.

⁷ See *Preliminary Determination*, 81 FR at 73 and Memorandum to Erin Begnal, Director, Office III, "Less Than Fair Value Investigation of Certain Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products from Taiwan: Preliminary Affiliation and Collapsing Memorandum for Yieh Phui Enterprise Co., Ltd.," dated December 21, 2015. See also Issues and Decision Memorandum at Comment 3.

771(33)(E) of the Act⁸ and the three companies should be collapsed together and treated as a single company (collectively, "PT/YP/Synn"), pursuant to the criteria laid out in 19 CFR 351.401(f).⁹

All-Others Rate

Section 735(c)(5)(A) of the Act provides that the estimated all-others rate shall be an amount equal to the weighted-average of the estimated weighted-average dumping margins established for exporters and producers individually investigated excluding any zero or *de minimis* margins, and margins determined entirely under section 776 of the Act. In this case, we found the mandatory respondents to be collapsed as a single company, PT/YP/Synn, whose margin is calculated from its own sales and production data and which is not zero or *de minimis* or based entirely on facts available. Therefore, we are assigning PT/YP/Synn's calculated margin as the all-others rate in accordance with section 735(c)(5)(A) of the Act.

Final Determination

The Department determines that the final weighted-average dumping margins are as follows:

Exporter/producer	Weighted-average margin (percent)
Prosperity Tieh Enterprise Co., Ltd., Yieh Phui Enterprise Co., Ltd., and Synn Industrial Co., Ltd. (collectively, "PT/YP/Synn")	3.77
All-Others	3.77

Disclosure

We intend to disclose the calculations performed within five days of the publication of this notice to interested parties, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.224(b).

Final Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances, in Part

On October 29, 2015, the Department found that critical circumstances do not exist for merchandise exported by PT and YP, but do exist for "all others."¹⁰

⁸ We have also determined that PT and YP are affiliated under section 771(33)(A) of the Act.

⁹ See Memorandum to Eric Greynolds, Acting Director, Office III, "Less Than Fair Value Investigation of Certain Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products from Taiwan: Final Affiliation and Collapsing Memorandum," dated concurrently with this notice. See also Issues and Decision Memorandum at Comment 3.

¹⁰ See *Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Investigations of Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products from India, Italy, the People's Republic of China,*

Based on the final sales data submitted by PT/YP/Synn and further analysis following the *Preliminary Critical Circumstances Determination*, we are not modifying our findings for the final determination.¹¹ We continue to find that critical circumstances do not exist for PT/YP/Synn, but that critical circumstances do exist for the "all others." For a complete discussion of this issue, see the "Final Determination of Critical Circumstances, In Part" section of the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

Suspension of Liquidation

In accordance with section 735(c)(1)(B) and (C) of the Act, the Department will instruct U.S. Customs and Border Protection ("CBP") to suspend liquidation of all entries of corrosion-resistant steel from Taiwan, as described in Appendix II of this notice, which were entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the date of publication of the final determination. Because of our affirmative determination of critical circumstances for "all others," in accordance with section 735(a)(3) and (c)(4)(C) of the Act, suspension of liquidation of corrosion-resistant steel from Taiwan, as described in the "Scope of the Investigation" section, shall apply, for "all others," to unliquidated entries of merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the date which is 90 days before the publication of this notice, the date suspension of liquidation is first ordered for "all others."

Further, CBP shall require a cash deposit equal to the estimated amount by which the normal value exceeds the U.S. price, as follows: (1) For the exporters/producers listed in the table above, the cash deposit rates will be equal to the dumping margin which the Department determined in this final determination;¹² (2) if the exporter is

the Republic of Korea, and Taiwan: Preliminary Determination of Critical Circumstances, 80 FR 68504, (November 5, 2015) ("*Preliminary Critical Circumstances Determination*").

¹¹ As explained in the Issues and Decision Memorandum, however, YP did not report sales for December 2015. We have used the highest total reported export figure for a single month for YP and PT as adverse facts available for December 2015. Even with this adverse facts assumption, we still find that PT/YP/Synn, which are collapsed together, did not have massive imports in the comparison period.

¹² Because the Department is making a negative determination in the companion countervailing duty ("CVD") investigation of corrosion-resistant steel from Taiwan, we are not adjusting the cash deposit rate for export subsidies given that there will be no cash deposit rates collected in the companion CVD investigation. See section 772(c)(1)(C) of the Act.

not a firm identified in this investigation but the producer is, the rate will be the rate established for the producer of the subject merchandise; (3) the rate for all other producers or exporters will be 3.77 percent. These instructions suspending liquidation will remain in effect until further notice.

ITC Notification

In accordance with section 735(d) of the Act, we will notify the ITC of the final affirmative determination of sales at LTFV. 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 corrosion-resistant steel from Taiwan 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, the Department will issue an antidumping duty order directing CBP to assess, upon further instruction by the Department, antidumping duties on all imports of the subject merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the effective date of the suspension of liquidation.

Notification Regarding Administrative Protective Orders (“APO”)

This notice serves as a reminder to parties subject to APO of their responsibility concerning the disposition of proprietary information disclosed under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305(a)(3). Timely notification of the return or destruction of APO materials, or conversion to judicial protective order, is hereby requested. Failure to comply with the regulations and the terms of an APO is a violation subject to sanction.

This determination and this notice are issued and published pursuant to sections 735(d) and 777(i)(1) of the Act.

Dated: May 24, 2016.

Paul Piquado,

Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

Appendix I—List of Topics Discussed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum

- I. Summary
- II. Background
- III. Scope of the Investigation
- IV. Final Determination of Critical Circumstances, in Part
- V. List of Comments
- VI. Discussion of the Issues

Comment 1: Whether To Apply AFA to

PT’s and Synn’s Misclassified Sales

Comment 2: Whether To Disregard YP/ Synn’s Home-Market Rebates

Comment 3: Whether To Continue to Collapse YP and Synn for the Final Determination and Whether to Also Collapse YP/Synn with PT

Comment 4: Whether To Adjust YP’s Coil Costs

Comment 5: Whether To Offset YP’s G&A Expenses for Insurance Proceeds

Comment 6: Whether To Offset PT’s G&A Expense Ratio by Including Additional Non-operating Income Items

VII. Recommendation

Attachment II—Scope of the Investigation

The products covered by this investigation are certain flat-rolled steel products, either clad, plated, or coated with corrosion-resistant metals such as zinc, aluminum, or zinc-, aluminum-, nickel- or iron-based alloys, whether or not corrugated or painted, varnished, laminated, or coated with plastics or other non-metallic substances in addition to the metallic coating. The products covered include coils that have a width of 12.7 mm or greater, regardless of form of coil (*e.g.*, in successively superimposed layers, spirally oscillating, *etc.*). The products covered also include products not in coils (*e.g.*, in straight lengths) of a thickness less than 4.75 mm and a width that is 12.7 mm or greater and that measures at least 10 times the thickness. The products covered also include products not in coils (*e.g.*, in straight lengths) of a thickness of 4.75 mm or more and a width exceeding 150 mm and measuring at least twice the thickness. The products described above may be rectangular, square, circular, or other shape and include products of either rectangular or non-rectangular cross-section where such cross-section is achieved subsequent to the rolling process, *i.e.*, products which have been “worked after rolling” (*e.g.*, products which have been beveled or rounded at the edges). For purposes of the width and thickness requirements referenced above:

(1) Where the nominal and actual measurements vary, a product is within the scope if application of either the nominal or actual measurement would place it within the scope based on the definitions set forth above, and

(2) where the width and thickness vary for a specific product (*e.g.*, the thickness of certain products with non-rectangular cross-section, the width of certain products with non-rectangular shape, *etc.*), the measurement at its greatest width or thickness applies.

Steel products included in the scope of this investigation are products in which: (1) Iron predominates, by weight, over each of the other contained elements; (2) the carbon content is 2 percent or less, by weight; and (3) none of the elements listed below exceeds the quantity, by weight, respectively indicated:

- 2.50 percent of manganese, or
- 3.30 percent of silicon, or
- 1.50 percent of copper, or
- 1.50 percent of aluminum, or

- 1.25 percent of chromium, or
- 0.30 percent of cobalt, or
- 0.40 percent of lead, or
- 2.00 percent of nickel, or
- 0.30 percent of tungsten (also called wolfram), or
- 0.80 percent of molybdenum, or
- 0.10 percent of niobium (also called columbium), or
- 0.30 percent of vanadium, or
- 0.30 percent of zirconium

Unless specifically excluded, products are included in this scope regardless of levels of boron and titanium.

For example, specifically included in this scope are vacuum degassed, fully stabilized (commonly referred to as interstitial-free (“IF”)) steels and high strength low alloy (“HSLA”) steels. IF steels are recognized as low carbon steels with micro-alloying levels of elements such as titanium and/or niobium added to stabilize carbon and nitrogen elements. HSLA steels are recognized as steels with micro-alloying levels of elements such as chromium, copper, niobium, titanium, vanadium, and molybdenum.

Furthermore, this scope also includes Advanced High Strength Steels (“AHSS”) and Ultra High Strength Steels (“UHSS”), both of which are considered high tensile strength and high elongation steels.

Subject merchandise also includes corrosion-resistant steel that has been further processed in a third country, including but not limited to annealing, tempering, painting, varnishing, trimming, cutting, punching and/or slitting or any other processing that would not otherwise remove the merchandise from the scope of the investigation if performed in the country of manufacture of the in-scope corrosion resistant steel.

All products that meet the written physical description, and in which the chemistry quantities do not exceed any one of the noted element levels listed above, are within the scope of this investigation unless specifically excluded. The following products are outside of and/or specifically excluded from the scope of this investigation:

- Flat-rolled steel products either plated or coated with tin, lead, chromium, chromium oxides, both tin and lead (“terne plate”), or both chromium and chromium oxides (“tin free steel”), whether or not painted, varnished or coated with plastics or other non-metallic substances in addition to the metallic coating;
- Clad products in straight lengths of 4.7625 mm or more in composite thickness and of a width which exceeds 150 mm and measures at least twice the thickness; and
- Certain clad stainless flat-rolled products, which are three-layered corrosion-resistant flat-rolled steel products less than 4.75 mm in composite thickness that consist of a flat-rolled steel product clad on both sides with stainless steel in a 20%-60%-20% ratio.

The products subject to the investigation are currently classified in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (“HTSUS”) under item numbers: 7210.30.0030, 7210.30.0060, 7210.41.0000, 7210.49.0030, 7210.49.0091, 7210.49.0095, 7210.61.0000, 7210.69.0000, 7210.70.6030, 7210.70.6060, 7210.70.6090, 7210.90.6000,

7210.90.9000, 7212.20.0000, 7212.30.1030, 7212.30.1090, 7212.30.3000, 7212.30.5000, 7212.40.1000, 7212.40.5000, 7212.50.0000, and 7212.60.0000.

The products subject to the investigation may also enter under the following HTSUS item numbers: 7210.90.1000, 7215.90.1000, 7215.90.3000, 7215.90.5000, 7217.20.1500, 7217.30.1530, 7217.30.1560, 7217.90.1000, 7217.90.5030, 7217.90.5060, 7217.90.5090, 7225.91.0000, 7225.92.0000, 7225.99.0090, 7226.99.0110, 7226.99.0130, 7226.99.0180, 7228.60.6000, 7228.60.8000, and 7229.90.1000.

The HTSUS subheadings above are provided for convenience and customs purposes only. The written description of the scope of the investigation is dispositive.

[FR Doc. 2016-12975 Filed 6-1-16; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DS-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

Antidumping or Countervailing Duty Order, Finding, or Suspended Investigation; Advance Notification of Sunset Reviews

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

Background

Every five years, pursuant to section 751(c) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (“the Act”), the Department of Commerce (“the Department”) and the International Trade Commission

automatically initiate and conduct a review to determine whether revocation of a countervailing or antidumping duty order or termination of an investigation suspended under section 704 or 734 of the Act would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping or a countervailable subsidy (as the case may be) and of material injury.

Upcoming Sunset Reviews for July 2016

The following Sunset Reviews are scheduled for initiation in July 2016 and will appear in that month’s Notice of Initiation of Five-Year Sunset Review (“Sunset Review”).

		Department contact
Antidumping Duty Proceedings		
Stainless Steel Plate in Coils from Belgium (A-423-808) (3rd Review)		Jacqueline Arrowsmith, (202) 482-5255.
Heavy Forged Hand Tools, With or Without Handles from China (A-570-803) (3rd Review)		Matthew Renkey, (202) 482-2312.
Stainless Steel Sheet and Strip in Coils from Japan (A-588-845) (3rd Review)		David Goldberger, (202) 482-4136.
Stainless Steel Sheet and Strip in Coils from the Republic of Korea (A-580-834) (3rd Review)		David Goldberger, (202) 482-4136.
Ammonium Nitrate from Russia (A-821-811) (3rd Review)		David Goldberger, (202) 482-4136.
Stainless Steel Plate in Coils from South Africa (A-791-805) (3rd Review)		Jacqueline Arrowsmith, (202) 482-5255.
Stainless Steel Plate in Coils from Taiwan (A-583-830) (3rd Review)		Jacqueline Arrowsmith, (202) 482-5255.
Stainless Steel Sheet and Strip in Coils from Taiwan (A-583-831) (3rd Review)		David Goldberger, (202) 482-4136.
Countervailing Duty Proceedings		
Stainless Steel Sheet and Strip in Coils from the Republic of Korea (C-580-835) (3rd Review)		David Goldberger, (202) 482-4136.
Stainless Steel Plate in Coils from South Africa (C-791-806) (3rd Review)		David Goldberger, (202) 482-4136.
Suspended Investigations		
No Sunset Review of suspended investigations is scheduled for initiation in July 2016.		

The Department’s procedures for the conduct of Sunset Reviews are set forth in 19 CFR 351.218. The Notice of Initiation of Five-Year (“Sunset”) Reviews provides further information regarding what is required of all parties to participate in Sunset Reviews.

Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.103(c), the Department will maintain and make available a service list for these proceedings. To facilitate the timely preparation of the service list(s), it is requested that those seeking recognition as interested parties to a proceeding contact the Department in writing within 10 days of the publication of the Notice of Initiation.

Please note that if the Department receives a Notice of Intent to Participate from a member of the domestic industry within 15 days of the date of initiation, the review will continue. Thereafter, any interested party wishing to participate in the Sunset Review must provide substantive comments in response to the notice of initiation no later than 30 days after the date of initiation.

This notice is not required by statute but is published as a service to the international trading community.

Dated: May 24, 2016.

Christian Marsh,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations.

[FR Doc. 2016-12952 Filed 6-1-16; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DS-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-570-026]

Certain Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products From the People’s Republic of China: Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, and Final Affirmative Critical Circumstances Determination, in Part

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

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce (the Department) determines that imports of certain corrosion-resistant steel products (corrosion-resistant steel)

from the People’s Republic of China (PRC) are being sold in the United States at less than fair value (LTFV), as provided in section 735 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act). The final weighted-average dumping margins of sales at LTFV are listed in the “Final Determination Margins” section of this notice. The period of investigation is October 1, 2014, through March 31, 2015.

DATED: *Effective Date:* June 2, 2016.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Nancy Decker or Andrew Huston, AD/CVD Operations, Office VII, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20230; telephone (202) 482-0196 or (202) 482-4261, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The Department published the *Preliminary Determination* on January 4,

7210.90.9000, 7212.20.0000, 7212.30.1030, 7212.30.1090, 7212.30.3000, 7212.30.5000, 7212.40.1000, 7212.40.5000, 7212.50.0000, and 7212.60.0000.

The products subject to the investigation may also enter under the following HTSUS item numbers: 7210.90.1000, 7215.90.1000, 7215.90.3000, 7215.90.5000, 7217.20.1500, 7217.30.1530, 7217.30.1560, 7217.90.1000, 7217.90.5030, 7217.90.5060, 7217.90.5090, 7225.91.0000, 7225.92.0000, 7225.99.0090, 7226.99.0110, 7226.99.0130, 7226.99.0180, 7228.60.6000, 7228.60.8000, and 7229.90.1000.

The HTSUS subheadings above are provided for convenience and customs purposes only. The written description of the scope of the investigation is dispositive.

[FR Doc. 2016-12975 Filed 6-1-16; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DS-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

Antidumping or Countervailing Duty Order, Finding, or Suspended Investigation; Advance Notification of Sunset Reviews

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

Background

Every five years, pursuant to section 751(c) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (“the Act”), the Department of Commerce (“the Department”) and the International Trade Commission

automatically initiate and conduct a review to determine whether revocation of a countervailing or antidumping duty order or termination of an investigation suspended under section 704 or 734 of the Act would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping or a countervailable subsidy (as the case may be) and of material injury.

Upcoming Sunset Reviews for July 2016

The following Sunset Reviews are scheduled for initiation in July 2016 and will appear in that month’s Notice of Initiation of Five-Year Sunset Review (“Sunset Review”).

	Department contact
Antidumping Duty Proceedings	
Stainless Steel Plate in Coils from Belgium (A-423-808) (3rd Review)	Jacqueline Arrowsmith, (202) 482-5255.
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Ammonium Nitrate from Russia (A-821-811) (3rd Review)	David Goldberger, (202) 482-4136.
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Stainless Steel Plate in Coils from Taiwan (A-583-830) (3rd Review)	Jacqueline Arrowsmith, (202) 482-5255.
Stainless Steel Sheet and Strip in Coils from Taiwan (A-583-831) (3rd Review)	David Goldberger, (202) 482-4136.
Countervailing Duty Proceedings	
Stainless Steel Sheet and Strip in Coils from the Republic of Korea (C-580-835) (3rd Review)	David Goldberger, (202) 482-4136.
Stainless Steel Plate in Coils from South Africa (C-791-806) (3rd Review)	David Goldberger, (202) 482-4136.
Suspended Investigations	
No Sunset Review of suspended investigations is scheduled for initiation in July 2016.	

The Department’s procedures for the conduct of Sunset Reviews are set forth in 19 CFR 351.218. The Notice of Initiation of Five-Year (“Sunset”) Reviews provides further information regarding what is required of all parties to participate in Sunset Reviews.

Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.103(c), the Department will maintain and make available a service list for these proceedings. To facilitate the timely preparation of the service list(s), it is requested that those seeking recognition as interested parties to a proceeding contact the Department in writing within 10 days of the publication of the Notice of Initiation.

Please note that if the Department receives a Notice of Intent to Participate from a member of the domestic industry within 15 days of the date of initiation, the review will continue. Thereafter, any interested party wishing to participate in the Sunset Review must provide substantive comments in response to the notice of initiation no later than 30 days after the date of initiation.

This notice is not required by statute but is published as a service to the international trading community.

Dated: May 24, 2016.

Christian Marsh,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations.

[FR Doc. 2016-12952 Filed 6-1-16; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DS-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-570-026]

Certain Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products From the People’s Republic of China: Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, and Final Affirmative Critical Circumstances Determination, in Part

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

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce (the Department) determines that imports of certain corrosion-resistant steel products (corrosion-resistant steel)

from the People’s Republic of China (PRC) are being sold in the United States at less than fair value (LTFV), as provided in section 735 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act). The final weighted-average dumping margins of sales at LTFV are listed in the “Final Determination Margins” section of this notice. The period of investigation is October 1, 2014, through March 31, 2015.

DATED: *Effective Date:* June 2, 2016.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Nancy Decker or Andrew Huston, AD/CVD Operations, Office VII, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20230; telephone (202) 482-0196 or (202) 482-4261, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The Department published the *Preliminary Determination* on January 4,

2016.¹ A summary of the events that occurred since the Department published the *Preliminary Determination*, as well as a full discussion of the issues raised by parties for this final determination, may be found in the Final Decision Memorandum.² The Final 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 <http://access.trade.gov>, and is available to all parties in the Central Records Unit, Room B8024 of the main Department of Commerce building. In addition, a complete version of the Final Decision Memorandum can be accessed directly at <http://enforcement.trade.gov/frn/>. The signed Final Decision Memorandum and the electronic version are identical in content.

Scope of the Investigation

The product covered by this investigation is corrosion-resistant steel from the PRC. For a complete description of the scope of this investigation, see the "Scope of the Investigation," in Appendix II of this notice.

Scope Comments

In accordance with the Preliminary Scope Determination,³ the Department set aside a period of time for parties to address scope issues in case briefs or other written comments on scope issues.

For a summary of the product coverage comments and rebuttal

¹ See *Certain Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products From the People's Republic of China: Affirmative Preliminary Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Postponement of Final Determination*, 81 FR 75 (January 4, 2016) (*Preliminary Determination*) and accompanying Preliminary Decision Memorandum.

² See Memorandum from Christian Marsh, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations, to Paul Piquado, Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance, "Issues and Decision Memorandum for the Final Determination in the Antidumping Duty Investigation of Certain Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products from the People's Republic of China," (Final Decision Memorandum), dated concurrently with this determination and hereby adopted by this notice.

³ See Memorandum to Gary Taverman, Associate Deputy Assistant Secretary for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations, "Certain Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products From the People's Republic of China, India, Italy, the Republic of Korea, and Taiwan: Scope Comments Decision Memorandum for the Preliminary Determinations," dated December 21, 2015 ("Preliminary Scope Decision Memorandum"). See also Memorandum to the File, "Certain Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products From the People's Republic of China, India, Italy, the Republic of Korea, and Taiwan: Correction to Preliminary Determination Scope Memorandum," dated January 29, 2016.

responses submitted to the record of this final determination, and accompanying discussion and analysis of all comments timely received, see the Final Scope Decision Memorandum.⁴ The Final Scope Decision Memorandum is incorporated by, and hereby adopted by, this notice.

Analysis of Comments Received

All issues raised in the case and rebuttal briefs by parties in this investigation are addressed in the Final Decision Memorandum accompanying this notice. A list of the issues raised and to which the Department responded is attached to this notice as Appendix I.

Verification

As provided in section 782(i) of the Act, in January 2016, the Department verified the sales and cost data reported by the mandatory respondent Yieh Phui (China) Technomaterial Co., Ltd. (Yieh Phui), pursuant to section 782(i) of the Act. We used standard verification procedures, including an examination of relevant accounting and production records, and original source documents provided by respondents.

Changes to the Margin Calculations Since the Preliminary Determination

Based on the Department's analysis of the comments received and our findings at verification, we made certain changes to our margin calculations. For a discussion of these changes, see the Final Decision Memorandum.⁵

Combination Rates

As stated in the *Initiation Notice*,⁶ the Department calculated combination rates for the respondents that are eligible for a separate rate in this investigation. Policy Bulletin 05.1 describes this practice.⁷

Final Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances, in Part

Prior to the *Preliminary Determination*, the Department found

⁴ See Memorandum to Christian Marsh, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations, "Scope Comments Decision Memorandum for the Final Determinations," dated concurrently with this notice.

⁵ See *Final Decision Memorandum*.

⁶ See *Certain Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products From Italy, India, the People's Republic of China, the Republic of Korea, and Taiwan: Initiation of Less-Than-Fair-Value Investigations*, 80 FR 37228 (June 30, 2015) (*Initiation Notice*).

⁷ See Enforcement and Compliance's Policy Bulletin No. 05.1, regarding, "Separate-Rates Practice and Application of Combination Rates in Antidumping Investigations Involving Non-Market Economy Countries," (April 5, 2005) (Policy Bulletin 05.1), available on the Department's Web site at <http://enforcement.trade.gov/policy/bull05-1.pdf>.

that critical circumstances exist with respect to imports of corrosion-resistant steel from the PRC produced or exported by the PRC-wide entity (which, as noted below, includes Hebei Iron & Steel Co., Ltd. (Tangshan Branch) (Tangshan) and Baoshan Iron & Steel Co., Ltd. (Baoshan)).⁸ We are not modifying our findings for this final determination.⁹ Thus, pursuant to section 735(a)(3)(B) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.206(h)(1)-(2), we find that critical circumstances exist with respect to subject merchandise produced or exported by the PRC-wide entity, but do not exist for Yieh Phui and the other producers/exporters entitled to a separate rate.

Separate Rate

Under section 735(c)(5)(A) of the Act, the rate for all other companies that have not been individually examined is normally an amount equal to the weighted average of the estimated weighted-average dumping margins established for exporters and producers individually investigated, excluding any zero and *de minimis* margins, and any margins determined entirely on the basis of facts available. In this final determination, we calculated a weighted-average dumping margin for Yieh Phui (the only cooperating mandatory respondent) which is not zero, *de minimis*, or based entirely on facts available. Accordingly, we determine to use Yieh Phui's weighted-average dumping margin as the margin for the separate rate companies.

PRC-Wide Rate

In our *Preliminary Determination*, we found that the PRC-wide entity, which includes Baoshan, Tangshan, and other PRC exporters and/or producers that did not respond to the Department's requests for information, failed to provide necessary information, withheld information requested by the Department, failed to provide information in a timely manner, and significantly impeded this proceeding by not submitting the requested information. As a result, we preliminarily determined to calculate the PRC-wide rate on the basis of adverse facts available (AFA). We examined whether the highest petition margin was less than or equal to the

⁸ See *Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Investigations of Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products From India, Italy, the People's Republic of China, the Republic of Korea, and Taiwan: Preliminary Determinations of Critical Circumstances*, 80 FR 68504 (November 5, 2015).

⁹ For a full description of the methodology and results of our analysis, see the Final Decision Memorandum.

highest calculated margin, and determined that the highest calculated margin of 255.80 percent was the higher of the two. Thus, for the *Preliminary Determination*, we assigned to the PRC-wide entity a dumping margin of 255.80 percent, the highest calculated margin. This rate was Yieh Phui's preliminary calculated margin. For this final determination, Yieh Phui's calculated margin changed to 209.97 percent, and it is still the highest calculated margin.

Consistent with our practice, the Department selected Yieh Phui's highest calculated margin, as AFA, because this rate is higher than the highest petition rate in this investigation and therefore, sufficiently adverse to serve the purposes of facts available.¹⁰ Therefore, we assigned this rate to the PRC-wide entity for this final determination. Furthermore, there is no need to corroborate the selected margin because it is based on information submitted by

Yieh Phui in the course of this investigation, *i.e.*, it is not secondary information.¹¹

Final Determination Margins

The Department determines that the following weighted-average dumping margins, and cash deposit rates reflecting adjustments to the weighted-average dumping margins to account for export subsidies exist:

Exporter	Producer	Weighted-average dumping margin (percent)	Cash deposit rate (percent) ¹²
Yieh Phui (China) Technomaterial Co., Ltd.	Yieh Phui (China) Technomaterial Co., Ltd.	209.97	199.43
Jiangyin Zongcheng Steel Co. Ltd.	Jiangyin Zongcheng Steel Co. Ltd.	209.97	199.43
Union Steel China	Union Steel China	209.97	199.43
PRC-Wide Entity	209.97	199.43

As detailed in the Preliminary Decision Memorandum, Baoshan and Tangshan, mandatory respondents in this investigation, did not respond to our questionnaire and, thus, did not demonstrate that they were entitled to separate rates. We continue to find these companies to be part of the PRC-Wide Entity. Furthermore, because we did not receive quantity and value questionnaire responses or separate rate applications from numerous companies, the PRC-wide entity also includes these non-responsive companies.¹³

Disclosure

We intend to disclose to parties in this proceeding the calculations performed for this final determination within five days of the date of public announcement of our final determination, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.224(b).

Continuation of Suspension of Liquidation

Pursuant to section 735(c)(1)(B) of the Act, the Department will instruct U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to continue to suspend liquidation of all entries of corrosion-resistant steel from the PRC, which were entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after October 6, 2015 (for those entities for which we found critical circumstances exist) or on or after January 4, 2016, the date of

publication in the **Federal Register** of the affirmative *Preliminary Determination* (for all entities for which we did not find critical circumstances exist). Further, pursuant to section 735(c)(1)(B)(ii) of the Act, the Department will instruct CBP to require a cash deposit¹⁴ equal to the weighted-average amount by which the normal value exceeds U.S. price, adjusted where appropriate for export subsidies,¹⁵ as follows: (1) For the exporter/producer combinations listed in the table above, the cash deposit rate will be equal to the dumping margin which the Department determined in this final determination; (2) for all combinations of PRC exporters/producers of merchandise under consideration which have not received their own separate rate above, the cash deposit rate will be equal to the dumping margin established for the PRC-wide entity; and (3) for all non-PRC exporters of merchandise under consideration which have not received their own separate rate above, the cash deposit rate will be equal to the cash deposit rate applicable to the PRC exporter/producer combination that supplied that non-PRC exporter. The suspension of liquidation instructions will remain in effect until further notice.

As noted above, where the product under investigation is also subject to a concurrent countervailing duty investigation, we instruct CBP to require a cash deposit less the amount of the countervailing duty determined to

constitute any export subsidies.¹⁶ Therefore, in the event that a countervailing duty order is issued and suspension of liquidation is resumed in the companion countervailing duty investigation on corrosion-resistant steel from the PRC, the Department will instruct CBP to require cash deposits adjusted by the amount of export subsidies, as appropriate. These adjustments are reflected in the final column of the rate chart, above. Until such suspension of liquidation is resumed in the companion countervailing duty investigation, and so long as suspension of liquidation continues under this antidumping duty investigation, the cash deposit rates for this antidumping duty investigation will be the rates identified in the weighted-average margin column in the rate chart, above.

International Trade Commission Notification

In accordance with section 735(d) of the Act, we will notify the U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC) of our final determination. As our final determination is affirmative, in accordance with section 735(b)(2) of the

¹⁰ See Final Decision Memorandum for a detailed discussion.

¹¹ See 19 CFR 351.308(c) and (d) and section 776(c) of the Act.

¹² See "Continuation of Suspension of Liquidation" section below.

¹³ See Memorandum to the File, "Quantity and Value Questionnaire Recipients" (July 16, 2015).

¹⁴ See Modification of Regulations Regarding the Practice of Accepting Bonds During the Provisional Measures Period in Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Investigations, 76 FR 61042 (October 3, 2011).

¹⁵ See section 772(c)(1)(C) of the Act.

¹⁶ In the companion countervailing duty (CVD) investigation, the Department preliminarily found that Yieh Phui did not receive export subsidies. As a result, we did not adjust any of the companies' AD cash deposit rates for export subsidies. In the concurrent final CVD investigation, we determined that the Yieh Phui did receive export subsidies. In addition, pursuant to section 777A(f) of the Act, we normally adjust preliminary cash deposit rates for estimated domestic subsidy pass-through, where appropriate. However, in this case in the *Preliminary Determination*, we did not grant a domestic subsidy pass-through adjustment. See Preliminary Decision Memorandum. We received no comments on this issues, and we have not changed this decision for this final determination.

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 or sales (or the likelihood of sales) for importation of the subject merchandise. If the ITC determines that such injury exists, the Department will issue an antidumping duty order directing CBP to assess, upon further instruction by the Department, antidumping duties on all imports of the subject merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the effective date of the suspension of liquidation.

Notification Regarding Administrative Protective Orders

In the event 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 or 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 subject to sanction.

We are issuing and publishing this determination and notice in accordance with sections 735(d) and 777(i) of the Act.

Dated: May 24, 2016.

Paul Piquado,

Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

Appendix I—List of Topics Discussed in the Final Decision Memorandum

- I. Summary
- II. Background
- III. Final Determination of Critical Circumstances, in Part
- IV. Scope Comments
- V. Scope of the Investigation
- VI. Changes Since the Preliminary Determinations
- VII. Use of Adverse Facts Available
- VIII. Discussion of the Issues
 - Comment 1: Ocean Freight Surrogate Value
 - Comment 2: Byproduct Offset
 - Comment 3: Hot-Rolled Steel Surrogate Value
 - Comment 4: Surrogate Financial Ratios
- IX. Recommendation

Appendix II—Scope of the Investigation

The products covered by this investigation are certain flat-rolled steel products, either clad, plated, or coated with corrosion-resistant metals such as zinc, aluminum, or zinc-, aluminum-, nickel- or iron-based alloys, whether or not corrugated or painted, varnished, laminated, or coated with plastics or other non-metallic substances in addition to the metallic coating. The products covered

include coils that have a width of 12.7 mm or greater, regardless of form of coil (*e.g.*, in successively superimposed layers, spirally oscillating, *etc.*). The products covered also include products not in coils (*e.g.*, in straight lengths) of a thickness less than 4.75 mm and a width that is 12.7 mm or greater and that measures at least 10 times the thickness. The products covered also include products not in coils (*e.g.*, in straight lengths) of a thickness of 4.75 mm or more and a width exceeding 150 mm and measuring at least twice the thickness. The products described above may be rectangular, square, circular, or other shape and include products of either rectangular or non-rectangular cross-section where such cross-section is achieved subsequent to the rolling process, *i.e.*, products which have been “worked after rolling” (*e.g.*, products which have been beveled or rounded at the edges). For purposes of the width and thickness requirements referenced above:

(1) Where the nominal and actual measurements vary, a product is within the scope if application of either the nominal or actual measurement would place it within the scope based on the definitions set forth above, and

(2) where the width and thickness vary for a specific product (*e.g.*, the thickness of certain products with non-rectangular cross-section, the width of certain products with non-rectangular shape, *etc.*), the measurement at its greatest width or thickness applies.

Steel products included in the scope of this investigation are products in which: (1) Iron predominates, by weight, over each of the other contained elements; (2) the carbon content is 2 percent or less, by weight; and (3) none of the elements listed below exceeds the quantity, by weight, respectively indicated:

- 2.50 percent of manganese, or
- 3.30 percent of silicon, or
- 1.50 percent of copper, or
- 1.50 percent of aluminum, or
- 1.25 percent of chromium, or
- 0.30 percent of cobalt, or
- 0.40 percent of lead, or
- 2.00 percent of nickel, or
- 0.30 percent of tungsten (also called wolfram), or
- 0.80 percent of molybdenum, or
- 0.10 percent of niobium (also called columbium), or
- 0.30 percent of vanadium, or
- 0.30 percent of zirconium

Unless specifically excluded, products are included in this scope regardless of levels of boron and titanium.

For example, specifically included in this scope are vacuum degassed, fully stabilized (commonly referred to as interstitial-free (IF)) steels and high strength low alloy (HSLA) steels. IF steels are recognized as low carbon steels with micro-alloying levels of elements such as titanium and/or niobium added to stabilize carbon and nitrogen elements. HSLA steels are recognized as steels with micro-alloying levels of elements such as chromium, copper, niobium, titanium, vanadium, and molybdenum.

Furthermore, this scope also includes Advanced High Strength Steels (AHSS) and

Ultra High Strength Steels (UHSS), both of which are considered high tensile strength and high elongation steels.

Subject merchandise also includes corrosion-resistant steel that has been further processed in a third country, including but not limited to annealing, tempering, painting, varnishing, trimming, cutting, punching and/or slitting or any other processing that would not otherwise remove the merchandise from the scope of the investigation if performed in the country of manufacture of the in-scope corrosion resistant steel.

All products that meet the written physical description, and in which the chemistry quantities do not exceed any one of the noted element levels listed above, are within the scope of this investigation unless specifically excluded. The following products are outside of and/or specifically excluded from the scope of this investigation:

- Flat-rolled steel products either plated or coated with tin, lead, chromium, chromium oxides, both tin and lead (terne plate), or both chromium and chromium oxides (tin free steel), whether or not painted, varnished or coated with plastics or other non-metallic substances in addition to the metallic coating;

- Clad products in straight lengths of 4.7625 mm or more in composite thickness and of a width which exceeds 150 mm and measures at least twice the thickness; and

- Certain clad stainless flat-rolled products, which are three-layered corrosion-resistant flat-rolled steel products less than 4.75 mm in composite thickness that consist of a flat-rolled steel product clad on both sides with stainless steel in a 20%-60%-20% ratio.

The products subject to the investigation are currently classified in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) under item numbers: 7210.30.0030, 7210.30.0060, 7210.41.0000, 7210.49.0030, 7210.49.0091, 7210.49.0095, 7210.61.0000, 7210.69.0000, 7210.70.6030, 7210.70.6060, 7210.70.6090, 7210.90.6000, 7210.90.9000, 7212.20.0000, 7212.30.1030, 7212.30.1090, 7212.30.3000, 7212.30.5000, 7212.40.1000, 7212.40.5000, 7212.50.0000, and 7212.60.0000.

The products subject to the investigation may also enter under the following HTSUS item numbers: 7210.90.1000, 7215.90.1000, 7215.90.3000, 7215.90.5000, 7217.20.1500, 7217.30.1530, 7217.30.1560, 7217.90.1000, 7217.90.5030, 7217.90.5060, 7217.90.5090, 7225.91.0000, 7225.92.0000, 7225.99.0090, 7226.99.0110, 7226.99.0130, 7226.99.0180, 7228.60.6000, 7228.60.8000, and 7229.90.1000.

The HTSUS subheadings above are provided for convenience and customs purposes only. The written description of the scope of the investigation is dispositive.

[FR Doc. 2016-12965 Filed 6-1-16; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-475-832]

Certain Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products From Italy: Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Final Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances, in Part

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

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce (“the Department”) determines that certain corrosion-resistant steel products (“corrosion-resistant steel”) from Italy is being, or is likely to be, sold in the United States at less than fair value (“LTFV”), as provided in section 735(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (“the Act”). The period of investigation (“POI”) is April 1, 2014, through March 31, 2015. The final dumping margins of sales at LTFV are listed below in the “Final Determination” section of this notice.

DATES: *Effective Date:* June 2, 2016.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Julia Hancock or Susan Pulongbarit, AD/CVD Operations, Office V, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-1394 or (202) 482-4031, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On January 4, 2016, the Department published the *Preliminary Determination* of this antidumping duty (“AD”) investigation.¹ The following events occurred since the *Preliminary Determination* was issued.

Between January and April 2016, the Department received supplemental questionnaire responses and revised databases from Acciaieria Arvedi SPA (“Arvedi”) and Marcegaglia SpA (“Marcegaglia”), the mandatory respondents in this investigation.

As explained in the memorandum from the Acting Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance, the Department has exercised its discretion to toll all administrative deadlines due to the closure of the Federal Government. All deadlines in this segment of the proceeding have been

¹ See *Certain Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products From Italy: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Postponement of Final Determination*, 81 FR 69 (January 4, 2016) (“*Preliminary Determination*”).

extended by four business days. The revised deadline for the final determination is now May 24, 2016.²

Between April 19, and April 20, 2016, Petitioners³ submitted timely, properly filed case briefs.⁴ Between April 25, and April 28, 2016, Arvedi, and Petitioners submitted timely, properly filed rebuttal briefs.⁵ Additionally, on April 27, 2016, Marcegaglia submitted a timely, properly filed case brief.⁶ Moreover, on May 2, 2016, Marcegaglia submitted a timely, properly filed rebuttal brief.⁷

Additionally, on May 3, 2016, the Department held a public hearing on this antidumping duty investigation.

Scope of the Investigation

The product covered by this investigation is corrosion-resistant steel from Italy. For a complete description of the scope of this investigation, see the “Scope of the Investigation,” in Appendix II of this notice.

² See Memorandum for the Record, from Ron Lorentzen, Acting Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance, “Tolling of Administrative Deadlines as a Result of the Government Closure during Snowstorm Jonas,” dated January 27, 2016.

³ United States Steel Corporation, Nucor Corporation, ArcelorMittal USA, AK Steel Corporation, Steel Dynamics, Inc., and California Steel Industries, Inc., (collectively “Petitioners”).

⁴ See Letter to the Secretary of Commerce from Petitioners “Case Brief Submitted on behalf of Petitioners: Brief on Arvedi,” (April 19, 2016) (“Petitioners’ Case Brief on Arvedi”); Letter to the Secretary of Commerce from Petitioners “Case Brief Submitted on Behalf of Petitioners: Brief on Marcegaglia,” (April 20, 2016) (“Petitioners’ Case Brief on Marcegaglia”).

⁵ See Letter to the Secretary of Commerce from Petitioners “Rebuttal Brief on Marcegaglia Submitted on behalf of Petitioners,” (April 28, 2016) (“Petitioners’ Rebuttal Brief on Marcegaglia”); Letter to the Secretary of Commerce from Arvedi “Arvedi’s Rebuttal Brief,” (April 25, 2016) (“Arvedi’s Rebuttal Brief”); Letter to the Secretary of Commerce from Marcegaglia, “Marcegaglia’s Rebuttal Brief,” (April 28, 2016) (“Marcegaglia’s Rebuttal Brief”).

⁶ See Letter to the Secretary of Commerce from Marcegaglia, “Revised Case Brief of Marcegaglia,” (April 27, 2016) (“Marcegaglia’s Revised Case Brief”). We note that this is a refiled and redacted case brief. See Letter to Marcegaglia from Paul Walker, Program Manager, Office V, Re: Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products from Italy: Rejection of New Factual Information, (April 26, 2016); Letter to the Secretary of Commerce from Marcegaglia, “Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products from Italy: Objection to the Department’s Rejection of Marcegaglia’s Case Brief,” (April 27, 2016).

⁷ See Letter to the Secretary of Commerce from Marcegaglia, “Revised Rebuttal Brief of Marcegaglia,” (May 2, 2016) (“Marcegaglia’s Revised Rebuttal Brief”). We note that this is a refiled and redacted rebuttal brief. See Letter to Marcegaglia from Paul Walker, Program Manager, Office V, Re: Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products from Italy: Rejection of New Factual Information in Rebuttal Brief, (April 29, 2016).

Scope Comments

In accordance with the Preliminary Scope Determination,⁸ the Department set aside a period of time for parties to address scope issues in case briefs or other written comments on scope issues.

For a summary of the product coverage comments and rebuttal responses submitted to the record of this final determination, and accompanying discussion and analysis of all comments timely received, see the Final Scope Decision Memorandum.⁹ The Final Scope Decision Memorandum is incorporated by, and hereby adopted by, this notice.

Analysis of Comments Received

All issues raised in the case and rebuttal briefs by parties in this investigation are addressed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum accompanying this notice, which is hereby adopted by this notice.¹⁰ A list of the issues raised is attached to this notice as Appendix II. 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> and it is available to all parties in the Central Records Unit, Room B-8024 of the main Department of Commerce building. In addition, a complete version of the Issues and Decision Memorandum can be accessed directly at <http://enforcement.trade.gov/frn/index.html>. The signed and electronic versions of the Issues and

⁸ See Memorandum to Gary Taverman, Associate Deputy Assistant Secretary for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations, “Certain Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products From the People’s Republic of China, India, Italy, the Republic of Korea, and Taiwan: Scope Comments Decision Memorandum for the Preliminary Determinations,” dated December 21, 2015 (“Preliminary Scope Decision Memorandum”). See also Memorandum to the File, “Certain Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products From the People’s Republic of China, India, Italy, the Republic of Korea, and Taiwan: Correction to Preliminary Determination Scope Memorandum,” dated January 29, 2016.

⁹ See Memorandum to Christian Marsh, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations, “Scope Comments Decision Memorandum for the Final Determinations,” dated concurrently with this notice.

¹⁰ See Memorandum to Paul Piquado, Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance, from Christian Marsh, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations “Issues and Decision Memorandum for the Final Determination of the Antidumping Duty Investigation of Certain Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products from Italy” (May 24, 2016) (“Issues and Decision Memorandum”).

Decision Memorandum are identical in content.

Verification

As provided in section 782(i) of the Act, between January and March 2016, the Department verified the sales and cost data reported by Arvedi and Marcegaglia. We used standard verification procedures, including an examination of relevant accounting and production records, and original source documents provided by Arvedi and Marcegaglia.¹¹

Changes Since the Preliminary Determination and Use of Adverse Facts Available

Based on our analysis of the comments received and our findings at verification, we revised the margin for Marcegaglia to reflect the application of facts available with an adverse inference, pursuant to sections 776(a)(2)(A)–(D) and 776(b) of the Act. Additionally, we made certain changes to the margin calculation for Arvedi and applied partial facts available with an adverse inference to

¹¹ See Memorandum to the File, through Paul Walker, Program Manager, Office V, from Julia Hancock and Susan Pulongbarit, Senior International Trade Analysts, and Omar Qureshi, International Trade Analyst, “Verification of Home Market Sales of Arvedi in the Antidumping Duty Investigation of Certain Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products from Italy,” (March 29, 2016); Memorandum to the File, through Paul Walker, Program Manager, Office V, from Susan Pulongbarit and Julia Hancock, Senior International Trade Analysts, and Omar Qureshi, International Trade Analyst, “Verification of Home Market Sales of Marcegaglia in the Antidumping Duty Investigation of Certain Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products from Italy,” (April 8, 2016); Memorandum to the File, through Paul Walker, Program Manager, Office V, from Susan Pulongbarit and Julia Hancock, Senior International Trade Analysts, “Verification of U.S. Sales of Marcegaglia in the Antidumping Duty Investigation of Certain Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products from Italy,” (April 7, 2016); Memorandum to the File, through Neal Halper, Director, Office of Accounting, from Christopher Zimpo and James Balog, Accountants, “Verification of the Cost of Production and Constructed Value Data Submitted by Arvedi in the Antidumping Duty Investigation of Certain Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products from Italy” (April 7, 2016); Memorandum to the File, through Neal Halper, Director, Office of Accounting, from James Balog, Accountant, “Verification of the Cost of Production and Constructed Value Data Submitted by Marcegaglia in the Antidumping Duty Investigation of Certain Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products from Italy” (April 12, 2016); Memorandum to the File, through Neal Halper, Director, Office of Accounting, from James Balog, Accountant, “Verification of the Further Manufacturing Data Submitted by Marcegaglia in the Antidumping Duty Investigation of Certain Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products from Italy” (April 12, 2016); Memorandum to the File, through Neal Halper, Director, Office of Accounting, from James Balog, Accountant, “Verification of the Further Manufacturing Data Submitted by Marcegaglia in the Antidumping Duty Investigation of Certain Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products from Italy” (April 12, 2016).

Arvedi for its non-prime sales in the home market and affiliated prime sales in the home market, pursuant to sections 776(a)(2)(A)–(D) and 776(b) of the Act. We have also revised the all-others rate. For a discussion of these changes, see the “Margin Calculations” section and Comments 1–11 of the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

All-Others Rate

Section 735(c)(5)(A) of the Act provides that the estimated “all-others” rate shall be an amount equal to the weighted average of the estimated weighted-average dumping margins established for exporters and producers individually investigated, excluding any zero or de minimis margins, and any margins determined entirely under section 776 of the Act. Because Arvedi is the only respondent in this investigation for which the Department calculated a company-specific rate which is not zero, *de minimis* or based entirely on facts available, pursuant to section 735(c)(5)(A) of the Act, we are using the weighted-average dumping margin calculated for Arvedi as the estimated weighted-average dumping margin assigned to all other producers and exporters of the merchandise under consideration.¹²

Final Determination

The Department determines that the final weighted-average dumping margins are as follows:

Exporter/producer	Weighted-average margin (percent)
Acciaieria Arvedi S.p.A	12.63
Marcegaglia S.p.A	92.12
All-Others	12.63

Disclosure

We will disclose the calculations performed to interested parties within five days of the public announcement of this final determination in accordance with 19 CFR 351.224(b).

¹² With two respondents, we would normally calculate (A) a weighted-average of the dumping margins calculated for the mandatory respondents; (B) a simple average of the dumping margins calculated for the mandatory respondents; and (C) a weighted-average of the dumping margins calculated for the mandatory respondents using each company’s publicly-ranged values for the merchandise under consideration. We would compare (B) and (C) to (A) and select the rate closest to (A) as the most appropriate rate for all other companies. See *Ball Bearings and Parts Thereof From France, Germany, Italy, Japan, and the United Kingdom: Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Reviews, Final Results of Changed-Circumstances Review, and Revocation of an Order in Part*, 75 FR 53661, 53663 (September 1, 2010).

Final Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances, in Part

On November 5, 2015, the Department issued its preliminary critical circumstances determination. Pursuant to this determination, the Department determined that critical circumstances did not exist for imports of subject merchandise from Arvedi, Marcegaglia, and “all-others.”¹³ Based on Arvedi’s and Marcegaglia’s final dumping margins, and further analysis following the *Preliminary Determinations of Critical Circumstances*, we are modifying our findings for the final determination and finding critical circumstances exist for Marcegaglia. For a complete discussion of this issue, see the “Affirmative Finding of Critical Circumstances, In Part” section of the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

Suspension of Liquidation

In accordance with section 735(c)(1)(B) of the Act, the Department will instruct U.S. Customs and Border Protection (“CBP”) to continue to suspend liquidation of all appropriate entries of corrosion-resistant steel from Italy, as described in Appendix I of this notice, which were entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after January 8, 2016, the date of publication of the *Preliminary Determination* of this investigation in the **Federal Register**. However, because prior to this final determination provisional measures were not in effect for Marcegaglia, the Department reached a negative critical circumstances determination at the *Preliminary Determination*, and has reached an affirmative critical circumstances determination with respect to Marcegaglia for this final determination, pursuant to section 735(c)(4)(C) of the Act, the Department will instruct CBP to suspend liquidation of all entries of corrosion-resistant steel from Italy from Marcegaglia which were entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after 90-days prior to the date of publication of this final determination in the **Federal Register**, and require a cash deposit for such entries as noted above.

Further, CBP shall require a cash deposit equal to the estimated amount by which the normal value exceeds the U.S. price, as follows: (1) The rate for the mandatory respondents listed above will be the respondent-specific

¹³ See *Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Investigations of Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products from India, Italy, the People’s Republic of China, the Republic of Korea, and Taiwan: Preliminary Determinations of Critical Circumstances*, 80 FR 68504 (November 5, 2015) (“*Preliminary Determinations of Critical Circumstances*”).

weighted-average dumping margin determined in this final determination; (2) if the exporter is not a firm identified in this investigation, but the producer is, the rate will be the rate established for the producer of the subject merchandise; and (3) the rate for all other producers or exporters will be 12.63 percent. The instructions suspending liquidation will remain in effect until further notice.

Pursuant to section 735(c)(1)(B)(ii) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.210(d), the Department will instruct CBP to require a cash deposit equal to the weighted-average amount by which the NV exceeds U.S. price as indicated in the chart above,¹⁴ adjusted where appropriate for export subsidies.¹⁵ The Department has determined in its companion countervailing duty investigation of corrosion-resistant steel from Italy that subject merchandise exported by Arvedi and Marcegaglia did not benefit from export subsidies.¹⁶ As a result, the Department will make no adjustment to Arvedi's or Marcegaglia's cash deposit rates. The rate for all other producers or exporters when adjusted for export subsidies is 12.48 percent.

ITC Notification

In accordance with section 735(d) of the Act, we will notify the ITC of the final affirmative determination of sales at LTFV. 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 corrosion-resistant steel from Italy 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, the

¹⁴ See *Modification of Regulations Regarding the Practice of Accepting Bonds During the Provisional Measures Period in Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Investigations*, 76 FR 61042 (October 3, 2011).

¹⁵ See section 772(c)(1)(C) of the Act. Unlike in administrative reviews, the Department calculates the adjustment for export subsidies in investigations not in the margin calculation program, but in the cash deposit instructions issued to CBP. See *Notice of Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, and Negative Determination of Critical Circumstances: Certain Lined Paper Products from India*, 71 FR 45012 (August 8, 2006), and accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum at Comment 1.

¹⁶ See *Countervailing Duty Investigation of Certain Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products from Italy: Final Affirmative Determination*, dated concurrently with this notice.

Department will issue an antidumping duty order directing CBP to assess, upon further instruction by the Department, antidumping duties on all imports of the subject merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the effective date of the suspension of liquidation.

Notification Regarding Administrative Protective Orders ("APO")

This notice serves as a reminder to parties subject to APO of their responsibility concerning the disposition of proprietary information disclosed under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305(a)(3). Timely notification of the return or destruction of APO materials, or conversion to judicial protective order, is hereby requested. Failure to comply with the regulations and the terms of an APO is a violation subject to sanction.

This determination and this notice are issued and published pursuant to sections 735(d) and 777(i)(1) of the Act.

Dated: May 24, 2016.

Paul Piquado,

Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

Appendix I—Scope of the Investigation

The products covered by this investigation are certain flat-rolled steel products, either clad, plated, or coated with corrosion-resistant metals such as zinc, aluminum, or zinc-, aluminum-, nickel- or iron-based alloys, whether or not corrugated or painted, varnished, laminated, or coated with plastics or other non-metallic substances in addition to the metallic coating. The products covered include coils that have a width of 12.7 mm or greater, regardless of form of coil (*e.g.*, in successively superimposed layers, spirally oscillating, *etc.*). The products covered also include products not in coils (*e.g.*, in straight lengths) of a thickness less than 4.75 mm and a width that is 12.7 mm or greater and that measures at least 10 times the thickness. The products covered also include products not in coils (*e.g.*, in straight lengths) of a thickness of 4.75 mm or more and a width exceeding 150 mm and measuring at least twice the thickness. The products described above may be rectangular, square, circular, or other shape and include products of either rectangular or non-rectangular cross-section where such cross-section is achieved subsequent to the rolling process, *i.e.*, products which have been "worked after rolling" (*e.g.*, products which have been beveled or rounded at the edges). For purposes of the width and thickness requirements referenced above:

(1) Where the nominal and actual measurements vary, a product is within the scope if application of either the nominal or actual measurement would place it within the scope based on the definitions set forth above, and

(2) where the width and thickness vary for a specific product (*e.g.*, the thickness of

certain products with non-rectangular cross-section, the width of certain products with non-rectangular shape, *etc.*), the measurement at its greatest width or thickness applies.

Steel products included in the scope of this investigation are products in which: (1) Iron predominates, by weight, over each of the other contained elements; (2) the carbon content is 2 percent or less, by weight; and (3) none of the elements listed below exceeds the quantity, by weight, respectively indicated:

- 2.50 percent of manganese, or
- 3.30 percent of silicon, or
- 1.50 percent of copper, or
- 1.50 percent of aluminum, or
- 1.25 percent of chromium, or
- 0.30 percent of cobalt, or
- 0.40 percent of lead, or
- 2.00 percent of nickel, or
- 0.30 percent of tungsten (also called wolfram), or
- 0.80 percent of molybdenum, or
- 0.10 percent of niobium (also called columbium), or
- 0.30 percent of vanadium, or
- 0.30 percent of zirconium

Unless specifically excluded, products are included in this scope regardless of levels of boron and titanium.

For example, specifically included in this scope are vacuum degassed, fully stabilized (commonly referred to as interstitial-free ("IF")) steels and high strength low alloy ("HSLA") steels. IF steels are recognized as low carbon steels with micro-alloying levels of elements such as titanium and/or niobium added to stabilize carbon and nitrogen elements. HSLA steels are recognized as steels with micro-alloying levels of elements such as chromium, copper, niobium, titanium, vanadium, and molybdenum.

Furthermore, this scope also includes Advanced High Strength Steels ("AHSS") and Ultra High Strength Steels ("UHSS"), both of which are considered high tensile strength and high elongation steels.

Subject merchandise also includes corrosion-resistant steel that has been further processed in a third country, including but not limited to annealing, tempering, painting, varnishing, trimming, cutting, punching and/or slitting or any other processing that would not otherwise remove the merchandise from the scope of the investigation if performed in the country of manufacture of the in-scope corrosion resistant steel.

All products that meet the written physical description, and in which the chemistry quantities do not exceed any one of the noted element levels listed above, are within the scope of this investigation unless specifically excluded. The following products are outside of and/or specifically excluded from the scope of this investigation:

- Flat-rolled steel products either plated or coated with tin, lead, chromium, chromium oxides, both tin and lead ("terne plate"), or both chromium and chromium oxides ("tin free steel"), whether or not painted, varnished or coated with plastics or other non-metallic substances in addition to the metallic coating;
 - Clad products in straight lengths of 4.7625 mm or more in composite thickness

and of a width which exceeds 150 mm and measures at least twice the thickness; and

- Certain clad stainless flat-rolled products, which are three-layered corrosion-resistant flat-rolled steel products less than 4.75 mm in composite thickness that consist of a flat-rolled steel product clad on both sides with stainless steel in a 20%–60%–20% ratio.

The products subject to the investigation are currently classified in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (“HTSUS”) under item numbers: 7210.30.0030, 7210.30.0060, 7210.41.0000, 7210.49.0030, 7210.49.0091, 7210.49.0095, 7210.61.0000, 7210.69.0000, 7210.70.6030, 7210.70.6060, 7210.70.6090, 7210.90.6000, 7210.90.9000, 7212.20.0000, 7212.30.1030, 7212.30.1090, 7212.30.3000, 7212.30.5000, 7212.40.1000, 7212.40.5000, 7212.50.0000, and 7212.60.0000.

The products subject to the investigation may also enter under the following HTSUS item numbers: 7210.90.1000, 7215.90.1000, 7215.90.3000, 7215.90.5000, 7217.20.1500, 7217.30.1530, 7217.30.1560, 7217.90.1000, 7217.90.5030, 7217.90.5060, 7217.90.5090, 7225.91.0000, 7225.92.0000, 7225.99.0090, 7226.99.0110, 7226.99.0130, 7226.99.0180, 7228.60.6000, 7228.60.8000, and 7229.90.1000.

The HTSUS subheadings above are provided for convenience and customs purposes only. The written description of the scope of the investigation is dispositive.

Appendix II—List of Topics Discussed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum

- I. Summary
 - II. Background
 - III. Period of Investigation
 - IV. Changes Since the Preliminary Determination
 - V. Application of Total Adverse Facts Available With Regard to Marcegaglia
 - VI. Selection of AFA Rate and Corroboration
 - VII. Affirmative Finding of Critical Circumstances, In Part
 - VIII. List of Comments
 - IX. Discussion of Comments
- Comment 1: Application of Total Adverse Facts Available (“AFA”) to Marcegaglia
- A. Misclassified Export Price (“EP”) Sales
- Comment 2: Corporate Name Change of Marcegaglia
- Comment 3: Application of Adverse Facts Available (“AFA”) to Arvedi’s Non-Prime Sales
- Comment 4: Application of AFA to Arvedi’s Packing Revenue
- Comment 5: Treatment of Arvedi’s Cost of Manufacturing (“COM”)
- A. Other Operating Costs
 - B. Net Extraordinary Charges
 - C. Bad Debt Expenses
 - D. Offset of Electricity Sales to COM
 - E. Adjust Variable Manufacturing Cost Based on Sales Quantities
 - F. Disallow Insurance Claim as “Indirect Damages” As An Offset to Fixed Overhead Costs
- Comment 6: Programming Errors in Arvedi’s Margin Program
- A. Net U.S. Price Variable
 - B. Marine Insurance

Comment 7: Revised U.S. Sales Data for Arvedi

Comment 8: Adjustments to Arvedi’s Cost Data Based on Verification

[FR Doc. 2016–12969 Filed 6–1–16; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[C–533–864]

Countervailing Duty Investigation of Certain Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products From India: Final Affirmative Determination

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

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce (the “Department”) determines that countervailable subsidies are being provided to producers and exporters of certain corrosion-resistant steel products (“corrosion-resistant steel”) from India as provided in section 705 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the “Act”). For information on the subsidy rates, see the “Final Determination” section of this notice. The period of investigation is January 1, 2014, through December 31, 2014.

DATES: *Effective Date:* June 2, 2016.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Andrew Devine, Paul Walker, or Matthew Renkey, AD/CVD Operations, Office V, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20230; telephone 202–482–0238, 202–482–0413, or 202–482–2312, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The Department published the *Preliminary Determination* on November 6, 2015,¹ and placed the Post-Preliminary Memorandum on the record of this investigation on March 9, 2016.² A summary of the events that occurred since the post-preliminary analysis, as well verification and a full discussion of the issues raised by parties for this final determination, may be found in the

¹ See *Countervailing Duty Investigation of Certain Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products from India: Preliminary Affirmative Determination*, 80 FR 68854 (November 6, 2015) (“*Preliminary Determination*”).

² See Memorandum to Paul Piquado, Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance, re: “Post-Preliminary Analysis for the Countervailing Duty Investigation of Certain Corrosion Resistant Steel from India,” dated March 9, 2016 (“*Post-Preliminary Memorandum*”).

Issues and Decision Memo.³ The Issues and Decision Memo 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 <http://access.trade.gov>, and is available to all parties in the Central Records Unit, room B8024 of the main Department of Commerce building. In addition, a complete version of the Issues and Decision Memorandum can be accessed directly at <http://trade.gov/enforcement>. The signed Issues and Decision Memo and the electronic versions of the Issues and Decision Memo are identical in content.

As explained in the memorandum from the Acting Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance, the Department has exercised its discretion to toll all administrative deadlines due to the closure of the Federal Government. All deadlines in this segment of the proceeding have been extended by four business days. The revised deadline for the final determination is now May 24, 2016.⁴

Scope of the Investigation

The products covered by this investigation are corrosion-resistant steel products from India. For a complete description of the scope of this investigation, see Appendix II. The Department did not receive comments regarding the scope of this investigation.

Scope Comments

In accordance with the Preliminary Scope Determination,⁵ the Department

³ See Memorandum from Christian Marsh, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations, to Paul Piquado, Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance, “Issues and Decision Memorandum for the Final Affirmative Determination in the Countervailing Duty Investigation of Certain Corrosion Resistant Steel from India,” dated concurrently with this notice (“*Issues and Decision Memo*”).

⁴ See Memorandum to the Record from Ron Lorentzen, Acting Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance, regarding “Tolling of Administrative Deadlines As a Result of the Government Closure During Snowstorm Jonas,” dated January 27, 2016.

⁵ See Memorandum to Gary Taverman, Associate Deputy Assistant Secretary for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations, “Certain Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products From the People’s Republic of China, India, Italy, the Republic of Korea, and Taiwan: Scope Comments Decision Memorandum for the Preliminary Determinations,” dated December 21, 2015 (“*Preliminary Scope Decision Memorandum*”). See also Memorandum to the File, “Certain Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products From the People’s Republic of China, India, Italy, the Republic of Korea, and Taiwan: Correction to Preliminary Determination Scope Memorandum,” dated January 29, 2016.

- 0.80 percent of molybdenum, or
- 0.10 percent of niobium (also called columbium), or
- 0.30 percent of vanadium, or
- 0.30 percent of zirconium

Unless specifically excluded, products are included in this scope regardless of levels of boron and titanium.

For example, specifically included in this scope are vacuum degassed, fully stabilized (commonly referred to as interstitial-free (“IF”)) steels and high strength low alloy (“HSLA”) steels. IF steels are recognized as low carbon steels with micro-alloying levels of elements such as titanium and/or niobium added to stabilize carbon and nitrogen elements. HSLA steels are recognized as steels with micro-alloying levels of elements such as chromium, copper, niobium, titanium, vanadium, and molybdenum.

Furthermore, this scope also includes Advanced High Strength Steels (“AHSS”) and Ultra High Strength Steels (“UHSS”), both of which are considered high tensile strength and high elongation steels.

Subject merchandise also includes corrosion-resistant steel that has been further processed in a third country, including but not limited to annealing, tempering, painting, varnishing, trimming, cutting, punching and/or slitting or any other processing that would not otherwise remove the merchandise from the scope of the investigation if performed in the country of manufacture of the in-scope corrosion resistant steel.

All products that meet the written physical description, and in which the chemistry quantities do not exceed any one of the noted element levels listed above, are within the scope of this investigation unless specifically excluded. The following products are outside of and/or specifically excluded from the scope of this investigation:

- Flat-rolled steel products either plated or coated with tin, lead, chromium, chromium oxides, both tin and lead (“terne plate”), or both chromium and chromium oxides (“tin free steel”), whether or not painted, varnished or coated with plastics or other non-metallic substances in addition to the metallic coating;
- Clad products in straight lengths of 4.7625 mm or more in composite thickness and of a width which exceeds 150 mm and measures at least twice the thickness; and
- Certain clad stainless flat-rolled products, which are three-layered corrosion-resistant flat-rolled steel products less than 4.75 mm in composite thickness that consist of a flat-rolled steel product clad on both sides with stainless steel in a 20%-60%-20% ratio.

The products subject to the investigation are currently classified in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (“HTSUS”) under item numbers:

7210.30.0030, 7210.30.0060, 7210.41.0000, 7210.49.0030, 7210.49.0091, 7210.49.0095, 7210.61.0000, 7210.69.0000, 7210.70.6030, 7210.70.6060, 7210.70.6090, 7210.90.6000, 7210.90.9000, 7212.20.0000, 7212.30.1030, 7212.30.1090, 7212.30.3000, 7212.30.5000, 7212.40.1000, 7212.40.5000, 7212.50.0000, and 7212.60.0000.

The products subject to the investigation may also enter under the following HTSUS

item numbers: 7210.90.1000, 7215.90.1000, 7215.90.3000, 7215.90.5000, 7217.20.1500, 7217.30.1530, 7217.30.1560, 7217.90.1000, 7217.90.5030, 7217.90.5060, 7217.90.5090, 7225.91.0000, 7225.92.0000, 7225.99.0090, 7226.99.0110, 7226.99.0130, 7226.99.0180, 7228.60.6000, 7228.60.8000, and 7229.90.1000.

The HTSUS subheadings above are provided for convenience and customs purposes only. The written description of the scope of the investigation is dispositive.

[FR Doc. 2016–12971 Filed 6–1–16; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DS-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–533–863]

Certain Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products From India: Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Final Negative Determination of Critical Circumstances

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

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce (“the Department”) determines that certain corrosion-resistant steel products (“corrosion-resistant steel”) from India is being, or is likely to be, sold in the United States at less than fair value (“LTFV”), as provided in section 735(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (“the Act”). The period of investigation (“POI”) is April 1, 2014, through March 31, 2015. The final dumping margins of sales at LTFV are listed below in the “Final Determination” section of this notice.

DATES: *Effective Date:* June 2, 2016.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kabir Archuleta or Ryan Mullen, AD/CVD Operations, Office V, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–2593 or (202) 482–5260, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On January 4, 2016, the Department published the *Preliminary Determination* of this antidumping duty (“AD”) investigation.¹ The following

¹ See *Certain Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products from India: Affirmative Preliminary Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Postponement of Final Determination*, 81 FR 63 (January 4, 2016) (“*Preliminary Determination*”).

events occurred since the *Preliminary Determination* was issued.

In April 2016, the Department received revised databases from JSW² and Uttam Galva Steels Ltd. (“Uttam Galva”), the mandatory respondents in this investigation.

Additionally, in April 2016, Petitioners,³ JSW, and Uttam Galva submitted case briefs⁴ and rebuttal briefs.⁵ A hearing was held on May 4, 2016.

Also, as explained in the memorandum from the Acting Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance, the Department exercised its authority to toll all administrative deadlines due to the recent closure of the Federal Government.⁶ As a consequence, all deadlines in this segment of the proceeding have been extended by four business days. The revised deadline for the final results is now May 24, 2016.

Scope of the Investigation

The product covered by this investigation is corrosion-resistant steel from the India. For a complete description of the scope of this investigation, see the “Scope of the Investigation,” in Appendix I of this notice.

Scope Comments

In accordance with the *Preliminary Scope Determination*,⁷ the Department

² We refer to JSW Steel Ltd. (“JSW”) and its wholly-owned affiliate JSW Steel Coated Products Limited (“JSCPL”) collectively as “JSW.”

³ Petitioners are United States Steel Corporation, Nucor Corporation, ArcelorMittal USA, AK Steel Corporation, Steel Dynamics, Inc., and California Steel Industries, Inc.

⁴ See Letter to the Secretary of Commerce from Petitioners, “Case Brief of Petitioners” (April 18, 2016); Letter to the Secretary of Commerce from JSW, “JSW’s Resubmitted Case Brief” (April 21, 2016); and Letter to the Secretary of Commerce from Uttam Galva, “Uttam Galva Steels Limited’s Case Brief” (April 19, 2016).

⁵ See Letter to the Secretary of Commerce from Petitioners, “Petitioners’ Rebuttal Brief” (April 25, 2016); Letter to the Secretary of Commerce from JSW, “JSW’s Rebuttal Brief” (April 25, 2016); and Letter to the Secretary of Commerce from Uttam Galva, “Uttam Galva Steels Limited’s Rebuttal Brief” (April 25, 2016).

⁶ See Memorandum to the File from Ron Lorentzen, Acting A/S for Enforcement & Compliance, “Tolling of Administrative Deadlines As a Result of the Government Closure During Snowstorm Jonas” dated January 27, 2016.

⁷ See Memorandum to Gary Taverman, Associate Deputy Assistant Secretary for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations, “Certain Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products From the People’s Republic of China, India, Italy, the Republic of Korea, and Taiwan: Scope Comments Decision Memorandum for the Preliminary Determinations,” dated December 21, 2015 (“*Preliminary Scope Decision Memorandum*”). See also Memorandum to the File, “Certain Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products From the People’s Republic

set aside a period of time for parties to address scope issues in case briefs or other written comments on scope issues.

For a summary of the product coverage comments and rebuttal responses submitted to the record of this final determination, and accompanying discussion and analysis of all comments timely received, see the Final Scope Decision Memorandum.⁸ The Final Scope Decision Memorandum is incorporated by, and hereby adopted by, this notice.

Analysis of Comments Received

All issues raised in the case and rebuttal briefs by parties in this investigation are addressed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum, which is hereby adopted by this notice.⁹ A list of the issues raised is attached to this notice as Appendix II. 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> and it is available to all parties in the Central Records Unit, Room B-8024 of the main Department of Commerce building. In addition, a complete version of the Issues and Decision Memorandum can be accessed directly at <http://enforcement.trade.gov/frn/index.html>. The signed and electronic versions of the Issues and Decision Memorandum are identical in content.

Verification

As provided in section 782(i) of the Act, in January, February, and March 2016, the Department verified the sales and cost data reported by the mandatory respondents, pursuant to section 782(i) of the Act. We used standard verification procedures, including an examination of relevant accounting and production records, and original source documents provided by Respondents.¹⁰

of China, India, Italy, the Republic of Korea, and Taiwan: Correction to Preliminary Determination Scope Memorandum," dated January 29, 2016.

⁸ See Memorandum to Christian Marsh, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations, "Scope Comments Decision Memorandum for the Final Determinations," dated concurrently with this notice.

⁹ See Memorandum to Paul Piquado, Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance, from Christian Marsh, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations "Issues and Decision Memorandum for the Final Determination of the Antidumping Duty Investigation of Certain Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products from India" (May 24, 2016) ("Issues and Decision Memorandum").

¹⁰ See Memorandum to the File, through Neal Halper, Office Director, and Peter Scholl, Lead

Changes Since the Preliminary Determination

Based on our analysis of the comments received and our findings at verification, we made certain changes to the margin calculations for JSW and Uttam Galva. For a discussion of these changes, see the "Margin Calculations" and "Comparisons to Fair Value" sections of the Issues and Decision Memorandum. We have also revised the all-others rate.

All-Others Rate

Section 735(c)(5)(A) of the Act provides that the estimated all-others rate shall be an amount equal to the weighted-average of the estimated weighted-average dumping margins established for exporters and producers individually investigated excluding any zero or *de minimis* margins, and margins determined entirely under section 776 of the Act. Therefore, we calculated the all-others rate based on a weighted average of the dumping margins calculated for the mandatory respondents using each company's publicly-ranged values for the merchandise under consideration.¹¹

Accountant, from Ji Young Oh, Senior Accountant, "Verification of the Cost Response of JSW Steel Limited and JSW Steel Coated Products Limited in the Antidumping Duty Investigation of Certain Corrosion-Resistant Steel Flat Products from India" (April 7, 2016); Memorandum to the File, through Neal Halper, Office Director, and Peter Scholl, Lead Accountant, from Alma Sepulveda, Senior Accountant, and Laurens van Houten, Senior Accountant, "Verification of the Cost Response of Uttam Galva Steels Limited in the Antidumping Duty Investigation of Certain Corrosion-Resistant Steel Flat Products from India" (March 23, 2016); Memorandum to the File, through Catherine Bertrand, Program Manager, Office V, from Kabir Archuletta, Senior International Trade Analyst, Ryan Mullen, International Trade Analyst, and Jessica Weeks, International Trade Analyst, "Verification of JSW Steel Ltd. and JSW Coated Steel Products in the Antidumping Duty Investigation of Certain Corrosion-Resistant Steel from India" (April 7, 2016); Memorandum to the File, through Catherine Bertrand, Program Manager, Office V, from Ryan Mullen, International Trade Analyst, "Verification of Home Market and U.S. Sales of Uttam Galva Steels Limited in the Antidumping Duty Investigation of Certain Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products from India" (April 7, 2016); and Memorandum to the File, through Catherine Bertrand, Program Manager, Office V, from Ryan Mullen, International Trade Analyst, "Verification of U.S. Sales of Uttam Galva North America in the Antidumping Duty Investigation of Certain Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products from India" (April 7, 2016).

¹¹ With two respondents, we would normally calculate (A) a weighted-average of the dumping margins calculated for the mandatory respondents; (B) a simple average of the dumping margins calculated for the mandatory respondents; and (C) a weighted-average of the dumping margins calculated for the mandatory respondents using each company's publicly-ranged values for the merchandise under consideration. We would compare (B) and (C) to (A) and select the rate closest to (A) as the most appropriate rate for all other

Final Determination

The Department determines that the final weighted-average dumping margins are as follows:

Exporter/producer	Weighted-average margin (percent)
JSW: ¹²	4.44
JSW Steel Ltd	
JSW Coated Products Limited	
Uttam Galva: ¹³	3.05
Uttam Galva Steels Limited	
Uttam Value Steels Limited	
Atlantis International Services Company Ltd	
Uttam Galva Steels, Netherlands, B.V	
Uttam Galva Steels (BVI) Limited	
All-Others	3.86

Disclosure

We will disclose the calculations performed to interested parties within five days of the public announcement of this final determination in accordance with 19 CFR 351.224(b).

Final Negative Determination of Critical Circumstances

On October 29, 2015, the Department found that critical circumstances do not exist for imports exported by JSW, Uttam Galva, and "all others."¹⁴ Based

companies. See *Ball Bearings and Parts Thereof From France, Germany, Italy, Japan, and the United Kingdom: Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Reviews, Final Results of Changed-Circumstances Review, and Revocation of an Order in Part*, 75 FR 53661, 53663 (September 1, 2010).

¹² We find JSWSL and its wholly-owned affiliated JSCL, (collectively "JSW") are affiliated and have met the criteria to be collapsed. See Memorandum to the File, through Catherine Bertrand, Program Manager, Enforcement and Compliance, Office V, from Kabir Archuletta, Senior International Trade Analyst, Enforcement and Compliance, Office V, "Antidumping Duty Investigation of Certain Corrosion Resistant Steel Products from India: JSW Affiliation and Collapsing Memorandum," dated concurrently with this determination. Therefore, we will assign one rate to these companies.

¹³ We find Uttam Galva to be affiliated with these companies and that they have met the criteria to be treated as a single entity. For further discussion of this issue, which includes business proprietary information, see Memorandum to James C. Doyle, Director, Office V, through Catherine Bertrand, Program Manager, Office V, from Ryan Mullen, International Trade Analyst, Office V, "Antidumping Duty Investigation of Certain Corrosion Resistant Steel Products from India: Uttam Galva Affiliation and Single Entity Memorandum," dated concurrently with this determination. Therefore, we will assign one rate to these companies.

¹⁴ See *Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Investigations of Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products from India, Italy, the People's Republic of China, the Republic of Korea, and Taiwan: Preliminary Determination of Critical Circumstances*, 80 FR 68504, (November 5, 2015).

on the final dumping margins of JSW and Uttam Galva and further analysis following the *Preliminary Critical Circumstances Determination*, we are not modifying our findings for the final determination. For a complete discussion of this issue, see the “Negative Finding of Critical Circumstances” section of the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

Continuation of Suspension of Liquidation

In accordance with section 735(c)(1)(B) of the Act, the Department will instruct U.S. Customs and Border Protection (“CBP”) to continue to suspend liquidation of all appropriate entries of corrosion-resistant steel from India, as described in Appendix I of this notice, which were entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after January 4, 2016, the date of publication of the *Preliminary Determination* of this investigation in the **Federal Register**.

Further, CBP shall require a cash deposit equal to the estimated amount by which the normal value exceeds the U.S. price, as follows: (1) For the exporters/producers listed in the table above, the cash deposit rates will be equal to the dumping margin which the Department determined in this final determination; (2) if the exporter is not a firm identified in this investigation but the producer is, the rate will be the rate established for the producer of the subject merchandise; (3) the rate for all other producers or exporters will be 4.03 percent. These instructions suspending liquidation will remain in effect until further notice.

Pursuant to section 733 (d)(1)(B) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.205(d), the Department will instruct CBP to require a cash deposit equal to the weighted-average amount by which the NV exceeds U.S. price as indicated in the chart above,¹⁵ adjusted where appropriate for export subsidies,¹⁶ as follows: (1) The rate for JSW, when adjusted for export subsidies, is 0.49 percent; (2) the rate for Uttam Galva, when adjusted for export subsidies, is

0.00 percent; (3) the rate for all other producers or exporters, when adjusted for export subsidies, is 0.00 percent.

The instructions suspending liquidation will remain in effect until further notice.

ITC Notification

In accordance with section 735(d) of the Act, we will notify the ITC of the final affirmative determination of sales at LTFV. 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 corrosion-resistant steel from India 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, the Department will issue an antidumping duty order directing CBP to assess, upon further instruction by the Department, antidumping duties on all imports of the subject merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the effective date of the suspension of liquidation.

Notification Regarding Administrative Protective Orders (“APO”)

This notice serves as a reminder to parties subject to APO of their responsibility concerning the disposition of proprietary information disclosed under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305(a)(3). Timely notification of the return or destruction of APO materials, or conversion to judicial protective order, is hereby requested. Failure to comply with the regulations and the terms of an APO is a violation subject to sanction.

This determination and this notice are issued and published pursuant to sections 735(d) and 777(i)(1) of the Act.

Dated: May 24, 2016.

Paul Piquado,

Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

Appendix I—Scope of the Investigation

The products covered by this investigation are certain flat-rolled steel products, either clad, plated, or coated with corrosion-resistant metals such as zinc, aluminum, or zinc-, aluminum-, nickel- or iron-based alloys, whether or not corrugated or painted, varnished, laminated, or coated with plastics or other non-metallic substances in addition to the metallic coating. The products covered include coils that have a width of 12.7 mm

or greater, regardless of form of coil (*e.g.*, in successively superimposed layers, spirally oscillating, *etc.*). The products covered also include products not in coils (*e.g.*, in straight lengths) of a thickness less than 4.75 mm and a width that is 12.7 mm or greater and that measures at least 10 times the thickness. The products covered also include products not in coils (*e.g.*, in straight lengths) of a thickness of 4.75 mm or more and a width exceeding 150 mm and measuring at least twice the thickness. The products described above may be rectangular, square, circular, or other shape and include products of either rectangular or non-rectangular cross-section where such cross-section is achieved subsequent to the rolling process, *i.e.*, products which have been “worked after rolling” (*e.g.*, products which have been beveled or rounded at the edges). For purposes of the width and thickness requirements referenced above:

(1) Where the nominal and actual measurements vary, a product is within the scope if application of either the nominal or actual measurement would place it within the scope based on the definitions set forth above, and

(2) where the width and thickness vary for a specific product (*e.g.*, the thickness of certain products with non-rectangular cross-section, the width of certain products with non-rectangular shape, *etc.*), the measurement at its greatest width or thickness applies.

Steel products included in the scope of this investigation are products in which: (1) Iron predominates, by weight, over each of the other contained elements; (2) the carbon content is 2 percent or less, by weight; and (3) none of the elements listed below exceeds the quantity, by weight, respectively indicated:

- 2.50 percent of manganese, or
- 3.30 percent of silicon, or
- 1.50 percent of copper, or
- 1.50 percent of aluminum, or
- 1.25 percent of chromium, or
- 0.30 percent of cobalt, or
- 0.40 percent of lead, or
- 2.00 percent of nickel, or
- 0.30 percent of tungsten (also called wolfram), or
- 0.80 percent of molybdenum, or
- 0.10 percent of niobium (also called columbium), or
- 0.30 percent of vanadium, or
- 0.30 percent of zirconium

Unless specifically excluded, products are included in this scope regardless of levels of boron and titanium.

For example, specifically included in this scope are vacuum degassed, fully stabilized (commonly referred to as interstitial-free (“IF”)) steels and high strength low alloy (“HSLA”) steels. IF steels are recognized as low carbon steels with micro-alloying levels of elements such as titanium and/or niobium added to stabilize carbon and nitrogen elements. HSLA steels are recognized as steels with micro-alloying levels of elements such as chromium, copper, niobium, titanium, vanadium, and molybdenum.

Furthermore, this scope also includes Advanced High Strength Steels (“AHSS”) and Ultra High Strength Steels (“UHSS”),

¹⁵ See *Modification of Regulations Regarding the Practice of Accepting Bonds During the Provisional Measures Period in Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Investigations*, 76 FR 61042 (October 3, 2011).

¹⁶ See section 772(c)(1)(C) of the Act. Unlike in administrative reviews, the Department calculates the adjustment for export subsidies in investigations not in the margin calculation program, but in the cash deposit instructions issued to CBP. See *Notice of Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, and Negative Determination of Critical Circumstances: Certain Lined Paper Products from India*, 71 FR 45012 (August 8, 2006), and accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum at Comment 1.

both of which are considered high tensile strength and high elongation steels.

Subject merchandise also includes corrosion-resistant steel that has been further processed in a third country, including but not limited to annealing, tempering, painting, varnishing, trimming, cutting, punching and/or slitting or any other processing that would not otherwise remove the merchandise from the scope of the investigation if performed in the country of manufacture of the in-scope corrosion resistant steel.

All products that meet the written physical description, and in which the chemistry quantities do not exceed any one of the noted element levels listed above, are within the scope of this investigation unless specifically excluded. The following products are outside of and/or specifically excluded from the scope of this investigation:

- Flat-rolled steel products either plated or coated with tin, lead, chromium, chromium oxides, both tin and lead (“terne plate”), or both chromium and chromium oxides (“tin free steel”), whether or not painted, varnished or coated with plastics or other non-metallic substances in addition to the metallic coating;

- Clad products in straight lengths of 4.7625 mm or more in composite thickness and of a width which exceeds 150 mm and measures at least twice the thickness; and

- Certain clad stainless flat-rolled products, which are three-layered corrosion-resistant flat-rolled steel products less than 4.75 mm in composite thickness that consist of a flat-rolled steel product clad on both sides with stainless steel in a 20%–60%–20% ratio.

The products subject to the investigation are currently classified in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (“HTSUS”) under item numbers:

7210.30.0030, 7210.30.0060, 7210.41.0000, 7210.49.0030, 7210.49.0091, 7210.49.0095, 7210.61.0000, 7210.69.0000, 7210.70.6030, 7210.70.6060, 7210.70.6090, 7210.90.6000, 7210.90.9000, 7212.20.0000, 7212.30.1030, 7212.30.1090, 7212.30.3000, 7212.30.5000, 7212.40.1000, 7212.40.5000, 7212.50.0000, and 7212.60.0000.

The products subject to the investigation may also enter under the following HTSUS item numbers: 7210.90.1000, 7215.90.1000, 7215.90.3000, 7215.90.5000, 7217.20.1500, 7217.30.1530, 7217.30.1560, 7217.90.1000, 7217.90.5030, 7217.90.5060, 7217.90.5090, 7225.91.0000, 7225.92.0000, 7225.99.0090, 7226.99.0110, 7226.99.0130, 7226.99.0180, 7228.60.6000, 7228.60.8000, and 7229.90.1000.

The HTSUS subheadings above are provided for convenience and customs purposes only. The written description of the scope of the investigation is dispositive.

Appendix II—List of Topics Discussed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum

1. Summary
2. Background
3. Period of Investigation
4. Margin Calculations
5. Comparisons to Fair Value
6. List of Comments
7. Discussion of Comments

- Comment 1: Duty Drawback
 Comment 2: Date of Sale
 Comment 3: Revision of Uttam Galva’s Yield Strength Product Characteristics
 Comment 4: JSW’s Sales Below Cost
 Comment 5: Export Subsidy Offset Deduction for Duty Drawback Subsidy Rates
 Comment 6: JSW’s Forward Exchange Rate Contracts
 Comment 7: Treatment of JSW’s Domestic Brokerage and Handling
 Comment 8: Adjustments for JSW Verification Findings
 Comment 9: JSW’s POI Material Costs
 Comment 10: Uttam Galva’s Cost of Production Minor Corrections
 Comment 11: JSW Royalty Expense
 Comment 12: Ministerial Errors
 Comment 13: Uttam Galva’s Differential Pricing Analysis
 8. Negative Finding of Critical Circumstances
 9. Conclusion

[FR Doc. 2016–12986 Filed 6–1–16; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–570–040]

Truck and Bus Tires From the People’s Republic of China: Postponement of Preliminary Determination of Antidumping Duty Investigation

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

DATES: *Effective Date:* June 2, 2016.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Yang Jin Chun or Andre Gziryan, AD/CVD Operations Office I, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–5760 and (202) 482–2201, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On February 18, 2016, the Department of Commerce (the Department) initiated the antidumping duty investigation of truck and bus tires from the People’s Republic of China.¹ The *Initiation Notice* stated that the Department would issue its preliminary determination for this investigation no later than 140 days after the date of the initiation in accordance with section 733(b)(1)(A) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), and 19 CFR 351.205(b)(1), unless postponed.²

¹ See *Truck and Bus Tires From the People’s Republic of China: Initiation of Antidumping Duty Investigation*, 81 FR 9434 (February 25, 2016) (*Initiation Notice*).

² *Id.*, 81 FR at 9438.

Period of Investigation

The period of investigation is July 1, 2015, through December 31, 2015.

Postponement of Preliminary Determination

Section 733(c)(1)(A) of the Act permits the Department to postpone the time limit for the preliminary determination if it receives a timely request from the petitioner for postponement. The Department may postpone the preliminary determination under section 733(c)(1) of the Act no later than 190 days after the date on which the administering authority initiates an investigation.

On May 20, 2016, United Steel, Paper and Forestry, Rubber, Manufacturing, Energy, Allied Industrial and Service Workers International Union, AFL–CIO, CLC (the petitioner) made a timely request under 19 CFR 351.205(e) for a 50-day postponement of the preliminary determination of this investigation.³ The petitioner states that a postponement is necessary given a very large number of separate rate applications and the need for additional time to analyze responses from the two selected respondents.⁴

For the reasons stated above, and because there are no compelling reasons to deny the petitioner’s request, the Department is fully postponing the preliminary determination of this investigation in accordance with section 733(c)(1)(A) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.205(b)(2) and (e) to August 26, 2016. The deadline for the final determination will continue to be 75 days after the date of the preliminary determination, unless extended.

This notice is issued and published pursuant to section 733(c)(2) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.205(f)(1).

Dated: May 26, 2016.

Paul Piquado,

Assistant Secretary For Enforcement and Compliance.

[FR Doc. 2016–13044 Filed 6–1–16; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request

The Department of Commerce will submit to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for clearance the

³ See *Truck and Bus Tires from the People’s Republic of China (A–570–040): Petitioner’s Request to Extend the Preliminary Determination* dated May 20, 2016.

⁴ *Id.*