

publicly or under an administrative protective order (APO), without the written consent of the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

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 UGW paper from Canada 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, Commerce will issue an antidumping duty order directing CBP to assess, upon further instruction by Commerce, antidumping duties on all imports of the subject merchandise, other than those produced and exported by Resolute, and those produced and exported by White Birch, because their rates are zero, entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the effective date of the suspension of liquidation.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 sanctionable violation.

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

Dated: August 1, 2018.

Gary Taverman,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations, Performing the non-exclusive functions and duties of the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

Appendix I—Scope of the Investigation

The merchandise covered by this investigation includes certain paper that has not been coated on either side and with 50 percent or more of the cellulose fiber content consisting of groundwood pulp, including groundwood pulp made from recycled paper, weighing not more than 90 grams per square meter. Groundwood pulp includes all forms of pulp produced from a mechanical pulping process, such as thermo-mechanical process

(TMP), chemi-thermo mechanical process (CTMP), bleached chemi-thermo mechanical process (BCTMP) or any other mechanical pulping process. The scope includes paper shipped in any form, including but not limited to both rolls and sheets.

Certain uncoated groundwood paper includes but is not limited to standard newsprint, high bright newsprint, book publishing, and printing and writing papers. The scope includes paper that is white, off-white, cream, or colored.

Specifically excluded from the scope are imports of certain uncoated groundwood paper printed with final content of printed text or graphic. Also excluded are papers that otherwise meet this definition, but which have undergone a supercalendering process.⁶ Additionally, excluded are papers that otherwise meet this definition, but which have undergone a creping process over the entire surface area of the paper.

Also excluded are uncoated groundwood construction paper and uncoated groundwood manila drawing paper in sheet or roll format. Excluded uncoated groundwood construction paper and uncoated groundwood manila drawing paper: (a) Have a weight greater than 61 grams per square meter; (b) have a thickness greater than 6.1 caliper, *i.e.*, greater than .0061" or 155 microns; (c) are produced using at least 50 percent thermomechanical pulp; and (d) have a shade, as measured by CIELAB, as follows: L* less than or 75.0 or b* greater than or equal to 25.0.

Also excluded is uncoated groundwood directory paper that: (a) Has a basis weight of 34 grams per square meter or less; and (b) has a thickness of 2.6 caliper mils or 66 microns or less.

Certain uncoated groundwood paper is classifiable in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) in several subheadings, including 4801.00.0120, 4801.00.0140, 4802.61.1000, 4802.61.2000, 4802.61.3110, 4802.61.3191, 4802.61.6040, 4802.62.1000, 4802.62.2000, 4802.62.3000, 4802.62.6140, 4802.69.1000, 4802.69.2000, and 4802.69.3000. Subject merchandise may also be imported under several additional subheadings including 4805.91.5000, 4805.91.7000, and 4805.91.9000.⁷ Although the HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the merchandise is dispositive.

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

I. Summary

⁶ Supercalendering imparts a glossy finish produced by the movement of the paper web through a supercalender which is a stack of alternating rollers of metal and cotton (or other softer material). The supercalender runs at high speed and applies pressure, heat, and friction which glazes the surface of the paper, imparting gloss to the surface and increasing the paper's smoothness and density.

⁷ The following HTSUS numbers are no longer active as of January 1, 2017: 4801.00.0020, 4801.00.0040, 4802.61.3010, 4802.61.3091, and 4802.62.6040.

II. Background

III. Scope of the Investigation

IV. Changes Since the Preliminary Determination

V. Discussion of the Issues

General

Comment 1: Whether There was Sufficient Industry Support to Initiate this Investigation

Comment 2: Respondent Selection and Calculation of the "All Others" Rate

Comment 3: Differential Pricing Methodology

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Comment 4: Fixed Asset Impairment for Catalyst

Comment 5: Treatment of Catalyst's Home Market Barter Sales

Comment 6: Treatment of Catalyst's Sales Which May Have Been Destined for Mexico

Comment 7: Insurance Recovery Costs for Catalyst

Comment 8: Catalyst's Home Market Bank Charges

Comment 9: Errors in Catalyst's Preliminary Determination Margin Program

Comment 10: Verification Corrections for Catalyst

Resolute

Comment 11: Resolute's Short-Term U.S. Dollar Borrowing Rate

Comment 12: Treatment of Resolute's Corporate Level Costs

VI. Recommendation

[FR Doc. 2018-17020 Filed 8-8-18; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[C-122-862]

Certain Uncoated Groundwood Paper From Canada: Final Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination

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

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce (Commerce) determines that countervailable subsidies are being provided to producers and exporters of certain uncoated groundwood paper (UGW paper) from Canada. The period of investigation (POI) is January 1, 2016, through December 31, 2016. For information on the estimated subsidy rates, see the "Final Determination" section of this notice.

DATES: Applicable August 9, 2018.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: David Crespo or Whitley Herndon, AD/CVD Operations, Office II, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone:

(202) 482-3693 or (202) 482-6274, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

This final determination is made in accordance with section 705 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act). The events that occurred since Commerce published the *Preliminary Determination*¹ on January 16, 2018, are discussed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum, which is hereby adopted by this notice.² The Issues and Decision Memorandum also details the changes we made since the *Preliminary Determination* to the subsidy rates calculated for the mandatory respondents and all other producers/exporters. 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 <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://enforcement.trade.gov/frn/index.html>. The signed Issues and Decision Memorandum and the electronic version of the Issues and Decision Memorandum are identical in content.

Scope of the Investigation

The product covered by this investigation is UGW paper from Canada. For a complete description of the scope of the investigation, see Appendix I.

Analysis of Subsidy Programs and Comments Received

The subsidy programs under investigation and the issues raised in the case and rebuttal briefs by parties in this investigation are discussed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum. A list of the issues that parties raised, and to which we responded in the Issues

¹ See *Certain Uncoated Groundwood Paper from Canada: Preliminary Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination, and Alignment of Final Determination with Final Antidumping Duty Determination*, 83 FR 2133 (January 16, 2018) (*Preliminary Determination*) and accompanying Preliminary Decision Memorandum. See also *Certain Uncoated Groundwood Paper from Canada: Amended Preliminary Countervailing Duty Determination*, 83 FR 16050 (April 13, 2018).

² See Memorandum "Issues and Decision Memorandum for the Final Determination in the Countervailing Duty Investigation of Certain Uncoated Groundwood Paper from Canada" dated concurrently with this notice (Issues and Decision Memorandum).

and Decision Memorandum, is attached to this notice as Appendix II.

Verification

As provided in section 782(i) of the Act, January 2018 through May 2018 Commerce conducted verifications related to the subsidy information reported by the Government of Canada, British Columbia, Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, Ontario, and Québec, as well as Catalyst,³ Kruger,⁴ Resolute,⁵ and White Birch.⁶ We used standard verification procedures, including an examination of relevant accounting records and original source documents provided by the respondents.⁷

³ As discussed in the Preliminary Decision Memorandum, Commerce has found the following companies to be cross-owned with Catalyst Paper Corporation: Catalyst Paper, Catalyst Pulp Operations Limited, and Catalyst Pulp and Paper Sales Inc. (collectively Catalyst). These findings are unchanged for purposes of the Final Determination.

⁴ As discussed in the Preliminary Decision Memorandum, Commerce has found the following companies to be cross-owned with Kruger Trois-Rivières L.P.: Kruger Publication Papers Inc., Corner Brook Pulp and Paper Limited, Kruger Energy Bromptonville LP, Kruger Holdings L.P., Kruger Holdings GP Inc., and Kruger Inc. (collectively Kruger). These findings are unchanged for purposes of the Final Determination.

⁵ As discussed in the Preliminary Decision Memorandum, Commerce has found the following companies to be cross-owned with Resolute FP Canada Inc.: Resolute FP Canada, Fibrek General Partnership (Fibrek), and Resolute Growth (collectively Resolute). These findings are unchanged for purposes of the Final Determination.

⁶ As discussed in the Preliminary Decision Memorandum, Commerce has found the following companies to be cross-owned with White Birch Paper Canada Company NSULC: Papier Masson WB (White Birch) LP, FF Soucy WB LP, and Stadacona WB LP (collectively White Birch). These findings are unchanged for purposes of the Final Determination.

⁷ See Memorandum "Verification of the Questionnaire Responses of Catalyst Paper Corporation," dated February 13, 2018; Memorandum "Verification of the Questionnaire Responses of the Government of British Columbia and, in Part, the Government of Canada," dated February 13, 2018; Memorandum "Verification of the Questionnaire Responses of White Birch Paper Canada Company," dated March 28, 2018; Memorandum "Verification of the Questionnaire Responses of the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador," dated April 17, 2018; Memorandum "Verification of the Questionnaire Responses of the Government of Canada," dated April 18, 2018; Memorandum "Verification of the Questionnaire Responses of the Government of Nova Scotia," dated May 18, 2018; Memorandum "Verification of the Questionnaire Responses of Resolute FP Canada Inc.," dated June 6, 2018; Memorandum "Verification of the Questionnaire Responses of the Government of Québec," dated June 6, 2018; Memorandum "Verification of the Questionnaire Responses of the Government of Ontario," dated June 7, 2018; Memorandum "Verification of Kruger's Questionnaire Responses," dated June 7, 2018; and Memorandum "Verification of the Questionnaire Responses of the Government of Québec," dated June 18, 2018.

Methodology

Commerce conducted this investigation in accordance with section 701 of the Act. For each of the subsidy programs found countervailable, Commerce determines that there is a subsidy, *i.e.*, a financial contribution by an "authority" that confers a benefit to the recipient, and that the subsidy is specific.⁸ For a full description of the methodology underlying our final determination, see the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

Changes Since the Preliminary Determination

Based on our review and analysis of the comments received from parties, and minor corrections presented at verification, we made certain changes to the respondents' subsidy rate calculations since the *Preliminary Determination* and the *Post-Preliminary Analysis Memorandum*.⁹ As a result of these changes, we have also revised the "all-others" rate. For a discussion of these changes, see the Issues and Decision Memorandum and accompanying memoranda.¹⁰ Although there was a substantial change to the scope of the investigation after the *Preliminary Determination*, we did not, nor did any party suggest, that we collect revised sales or export information from the respondents. Therefore, we have not reconsidered our respondent selection and we continue to treat all respondents as "individually investigated."

"All-Others" Rate

In accordance with section 705(c)(1)(B)(i)(I) of the Act, Commerce must determine an estimated "all-others" rate for all exporters and producers not individually examined.

⁸ See sections 771(5)(B) and (D) of the Act regarding financial contribution; see section 771(5)(E) of the Act regarding benefit; see section 771(5A) of the Act regarding specificity.

⁹ See Memorandum "Post-Preliminary Analysis of Countervailing Duty Investigation: Certain Uncoated Groundwood Paper from Canada," dated June 18, 2018 (Post-Preliminary Analysis Memorandum).

¹⁰ See Memoranda "Countervailing Duty Investigation of Certain Uncoated Groundwood Paper from Canada: Final Determination Calculation Memorandum for Catalyst," "Countervailing Duty Investigation of Certain Uncoated Groundwood Paper from Canada: Final Determination Calculation Memorandum for Resolute FP Canada and its cross-owned affiliates (Resolute)," "Countervailing Duty Investigation of Certain Uncoated Groundwood Paper from Canada: Final Determination Calculation Memorandum for White Birch Paper Canada Company (White Birch)," and "Countervailing Duty Investigation of Certain Uncoated Groundwood Paper from Canada: All Others Rate Calculation for Final Determination," each dated concurrently with this notice.

Section 705(c)(5)(A)(i) of the Act states that, for companies not individually investigated, Commerce will determine an “all-others” rate equal to the weighted-average countervailable subsidy rates established for exporters and producers individually investigated, excluding any zero and *de minimis* countervailable subsidy rates, and any rates determined entirely under section 776 of the Act. Where all of the rates for investigated companies are zero or *de minimis*, or based entirely on facts otherwise available, section 705(c)(5)(A)(ii) of the Act instructs Commerce to establish an “all-others” rate using “any reasonable method.”

In this investigation, Commerce calculated individual estimated countervailable subsidy rates for Catalyst, Kruger, and Resolute that are not zero, *de minimis*, or based entirely on facts otherwise available. Therefore, pursuant to section 705(c)(5)(A) of the Act, Commerce calculated the “all-others” rate using a weighted-average of the individual estimated subsidy rates calculated for these examined respondents (excluding the *de minimis* rate determined for White Birch) using each company’s business proprietary data for the merchandise under consideration.¹¹

Final Determination

We determine the total estimated net countervailable subsidy rates to be:

Company	Ad valorem subsidy rate (percent)
Catalyst Paper Corporation ¹²	3.38
Kruger Trois-Rivieres L.P. ¹³	9.53
Resolute FP Canada Inc ¹⁴	9.81
White Birch Paper Canada Company NSULC ¹⁵	* 0.82
All-Others	8.54

*(*de minimis*)

Disclosure

Commerce intends to disclose the calculations performed within five days of the date of publication of this notice

¹¹ See Memorandum “Countervailing Duty Investigation of Certain Uncoated Groundwood Paper from Canada: All Others Rate Calculation for Final Determination,” date concurrently with this notice.

¹² As discussed in the Preliminary Decision Memorandum, Commerce has found the following companies to be cross-owned with Catalyst Paper Corporation: Catalyst Paper, Catalyst Pulp Operations Limited, and Catalyst Pulp and Paper Sales Inc. These findings are unchanged for purposes of the Final Determination.

¹³ As discussed in the Preliminary Decision Memorandum, Commerce has found the following companies to be cross-owned with Kruger Trois-Rivieres L.P.: Kruger Publication Papers Inc., Corner Brook Pulp and Paper Limited, Kruger Energy

to parties in this proceeding in accordance with 19 CFR 351.224(b).

Suspension of Liquidation

As a result of our *Preliminary Determination* and pursuant to section 703(d)(1)(B) and (2) of the Act, we instructed U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to suspend liquidation of all entries of subject merchandise from Canada (other than those produced and exported by White Birch because its preliminary rate was *de minimis*), that were entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after January 16, 2018, the date of publication of the *Preliminary Determination*. In accordance with section 703(d) of the Act, we subsequently instructed CBP to discontinue the suspension of liquidation for CVD purposes for subject merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, on or after May 16, 2018, but to continue the suspension of liquidation of all entries from January 16, 2018, through May 15, 2018 (with the exception entries produced and exported by White Birch).

If the U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC) issues a final affirmative injury determination, we will issue a CVD order and reinstate the suspension of liquidation under section 706(a) of the Act, requiring a cash deposit of estimated CVDs for such entries of subject merchandise, other than those produced and exported by White Birch because its rate is *de minimis*, in the amounts indicated above. If the ITC determines that material injury, or threat of material injury, does not exist, this proceeding will be terminated and all estimated duties deposited or securities posted as a result of the suspension of liquidation will be refunded or canceled.

International Trade Commission (ITC) Notification

In accordance with section 705(d) of the Act, we will notify the ITC of our determination. In addition, we are making available to the ITC all non-privileged and non-proprietary information related to this investigation.

Bromptonville LP, Kruger Holdings L.P., Kruger Holdings GP Inc., and Kruger Inc.

¹⁴ As discussed in the Preliminary Decision Memorandum, Commerce has found the following companies to be cross-owned with Resolute FP Canada Inc.: Resolute FP Canada, Fibrek General Partnership (Fibrek), and Resolute Growth. These findings are unchanged for purposes of the Final Determination.

¹⁵ As discussed in the Preliminary Decision Memorandum, Commerce has found the following companies to be cross-owned with White Birch Paper Canada Company NSULC: Papier Masson WB (White Birch) LP, FF Soucy WB LP, and Stadacona WB LP. These findings are unchanged for purposes of the Final Determination.

We will allow the ITC access to all privileged and business proprietary information in our files, provided the ITC confirms that it will not disclose such information, either publicly or under an administrative protective order (APO), without the written consent of the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

Because the final determination in this proceeding is affirmative, in accordance with section 705(b) 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 UGW paper from Canada no later than 45 days after our final determination.

Notification Regarding Administrative Protective Orders

In the event that the ITC issues a final negative injury determination, this notice will serve as the only reminder to parties subject to the APO of their responsibility concerning the destruction of proprietary information disclosed under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305(a)(3). Timely written notification of the return/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 which is subject to sanction.

This determination is issued and published pursuant to sections 705(d) and 777(i) of the Act.

Dated: August 1, 2018.

Gary Taverman,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations, performing the non-exclusive functions and duties of the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

Appendix I

Scope of the Investigation

The merchandise covered by this investigation includes certain paper that has not been coated on either side and with 50 percent or more of the cellulose fiber content consisting of groundwood pulp, including groundwood pulp made from recycled paper, weighing not more than 90 grams per square meter. Groundwood pulp includes all forms of pulp produced from a mechanical pulping process, such as thermo-mechanical process (TMP), chemi-thermo mechanical process (CTMP), bleached chemi-thermo mechanical process (BCTMP) or any other mechanical pulping process. The scope includes paper shipped in any form, including but not limited to both rolls and sheets.

Certain uncoated groundwood paper includes but is not limited to standard newsprint, high bright newsprint, book publishing, and printing and writing papers.

The scope includes paper that is white, off-white, cream, or colored.

Specifically excluded from the scope are imports of certain uncoated groundwood paper printed with final content of printed text or graphic. Also excluded are papers that otherwise meet this definition, but which have undergone a supercalendering process.¹⁶ Additionally, excluded are papers that otherwise meet this definition, but which have undergone a creping process over the entire surface area of the paper.

Also excluded are uncoated groundwood construction paper and uncoated groundwood manila drawing paper in sheet or roll format. Excluded uncoated groundwood construction paper and uncoated groundwood manila drawing paper: (a) Have a weight greater than 61 grams per square meter; (b) have a thickness greater than 6.1 caliper, *i.e.*, greater than .0061" or 155 microns; (c) are produced using at least 50 percent thermomechanical pulp; and (d) have a shade, as measured by CIELAB, as follows: L* less than or 75.0 or b* greater than or equal to 25.0.

Also excluded is uncoated groundwood directory paper that: (a) Has a basis weight of 34 grams per square meter or less; and (b) has a thickness of 2.6 caliper mils or 66 microns or less.

Certain uncoated groundwood paper is classifiable in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) in several subheadings, including 4801.00.0120, 4801.00.0140, 4802.61.1000, 4802.61.2000, 4802.61.3110, 4802.61.3191, 4802.61.6040, 4802.62.1000, 4802.62.2000, 4802.62.3000, 4802.62.6140, 4802.69.1000, 4802.69.2000, and 4802.69.3000. Subject merchandise may also be imported under several additional subheadings including 4805.91.5000, 4805.91.7000, and 4805.91.9000.¹⁷ Although the HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the merchandise is dispositive.

Appendix II

List of Topics Discussed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum

Summary

Background

Case History

Period of Investigation

Scope of the Investigation

Scope Comments

Subsidies Valuation Information

A. Allocation Period

B. Attribution of Subsidies

C. Denominators

D. Creditworthiness

E. Equityworthiness

¹⁶ Supercalendering imparts a glossy finish produced by the movement of the paper web through a supercalender which is a stack of alternating rollers of metal and cotton (or other softer material). The supercalender runs at high speed and applies pressure, heat, and friction which glazes the surface of the paper, imparting gloss to the surface and increasing the paper's smoothness and density.

¹⁷ The following HTSUS numbers are no longer active as of January 1, 2017: 4801.00.0020, 4801.00.0040, 4802.61.3010, 4802.61.3091, and 4802.62.6040.

F. Loan Benchmarks and Interest Rates

Analysis of Programs

A. Programs Determined To Be Countervailable

B. Programs Determined Not to Provide Measurable Benefits During the POI

C. Programs Determined Not To Be Used During the POI

D. Programs Determined To Be Not Countervailable in this Investigation

E. Programs Not Further Examined

F. Programs Deferred Until a Subsequent Administrative Review

Analysis of Comments

General Issues

Comment 1: Whether Commerce Should Adjust Its Calculation of the All-Others Rate to Exclude Rates Based on AFA

Comment 2: Whether Commerce Established the Requisite Level of Industry Support for Initiating This Investigation

Comment 3: Whether Commerce Must Examine the Full Scope of Downstream Effects

Comment 4: Whether Commerce Properly Requested Respondent Interested Parties to Report "Other Assistance"

Comment 5: Whether to Continue to Find Certain Programs Not Used, Not Measurable, or Having No Benefit

Bankruptcy/Change in Ownership Issues

Comment 6: Whether Subsidies Received Prior to 2011 Were Extinguished by Resolute's Emergence from Bankruptcy

Comment 7: Whether Resolute's Acquisition of Fibrek Extinguished Any Prior Fibrek Subsidies

Comment 8: Whether White Birch's Bankruptcy Proceedings Constitute a CIO

Sales Denominator Issues

Comment 9: Whether Commerce Should Revise Kruger's Denominators

Comment 10: Whether Commerce Should Revise Resolute's Denominators

Comment 11: Whether Commerce Should Revise White Birch's Denominators

Unreported Assistance Issues

Comment 12: Whether Electricity Sold by PREI Provides a Countervailable Subsidy to Catalyst

Comment 13: Whether Commerce Should Assign an AFA Rate to Kruger for its Failure to Report Payments Related to the Hydro-Québec Connection of Electricity Sub-Station Program

Comment 14: Whether Commerce Should Assign an AFA Rate for CBPP's Failure to Report Payments Received for Two Studies

Comment 15: Whether Commerce Should Apply AFA to White Birch's Two Undisclosed Tax Credits

General Stumpage and Wood Fiber LTAR Issues

Comment 16: Whether Commerce Must Use In-Jurisdiction Benchmarks to Determine Whether a Benefit Has Been Provided

Comment 17: Whether Commerce Must Conduct a Stumpage Pass-Through Analysis

Comment 18: Whether Woodchips from Sawmills Are Subsidized

Comment 19: Whether Commerce Must Compare Average Benchmark Prices to Average Transaction Prices

Ontario Stumpage Issues

Comment 20: Whether Pulpwood is Subsidized

Comment 21: Whether Ontario's Stumpage Market is Distorted

Québec Stumpage Issues

Comment 22: Whether Québec's Public Stumpage Market Is Distorted

Comment 23: Whether Commerce Erred in Calculating a Benefit for White Birch under the Provision of Stumpage for LTAR Program

Nova Scotia Benchmark Issues

Comment 24: Whether Commerce Should Use a Nova Scotia Benchmark as a Basis of Finding Subsidization of Stumpage in Ontario and Québec

Comment 25: Whether the Nova Scotia Benchmark Should be Adjusted

Log Export Restraint Issues

Comment 26: Whether the Log and Wood Residue Export Restraints Provide a Financial Contribution

Comment 27: Whether the Export Permitting Process Materially Restrains Export Activity

Comment 28: Whether to Apply Adverse Inferences to Catalyst's Log Delivery Costs

Comment 29: Whether Commerce May Use NAWFR Benchmark Information

Comment 30: The Appropriate Benchmark Source for the British Columbia Log and Wood Residue Export Restraints

Comment 31: Whether to Exclude U.S. Exports to the UAE from the Benchmark Data

Comment 32: The Appropriate Freight Amounts to Apply to the Benchmark Values

Comment 33: The Appropriate Freight Amounts to Apply to Catalyst's Purchases of Woodchips, Sawdust, and Hog Fuel

Comment 34: Whether Commerce Should Exclude Logs and Chips Dedicated to the Production of Kraft Pulp

Comment 35: Whether to Account for Negative Transactions in Catalyst's Wood Purchase Database

Purchase of Goods for MTAR Issues

Comment 36: Whether the Purchase of Electricity was a Purchase of a Good or Service

Comment 37: Whether Commerce Erred in Using Sales of Electricity as the Benchmark for Provincial Utility Purchases of Electricity

Comment 38: Whether Purchases of Electricity Were "Market Based"

Comment 39: Whether Commerce Should Use a Different Benchmark for Purchases of Electricity from the IESO

Comment 40: Whether Commerce Used the Wrong Benchmark for Countervailing Hydro-Québec's Purchases of Electricity from KEBLP

Comment 41: Whether the Provincial Utility Purchases of Electricity Are Tied to Sales of Non-Subject Merchandise

Comment 42: Whether Commerce Should Countervail BC Hydro's EPAs

Comment 43: Whether Commerce Used the Wrong Benchmark for Countervailing BC Hydro's Purchases of Electricity

Comment 44: The Appropriate Benefit Calculation for BC Hydro EPAs

- Comment 45: Whether BC Hydro's EPAs are *De Facto* Specific
- Comment 46: Whether Commerce Should Include all Elements of Kruger's Electric Service Rates in its Benchmark
- Comment 47: Whether Hydro-Québec's Purchase of Electricity for MTAR was Specific
- Comment 48: Whether the IESO Purchases Electricity
- Comment 49: Whether the IESO's Purchase of Electricity for MTAR is Specific
- Comment 50: Whether Commerce Should Countervail Tariff 29 and/or Use it as a Benchmark
- Comment 51: Whether the Government of Canada's Provision of C\$130 Million for Resolute's Expropriated Assets Provides a Benefit
- Tax Program Issues
- Comment 52: Whether the ACCA for Class 29 Assets Tax Program is Specific
- Comment 53: Whether the School Tax Credit for Class 4 Major Industrial Properties Provides a Financial Contribution
- Comment 54: Whether the School Tax Credit for Class 4 Major Industrial Properties is Specific
- Comment 55: Whether the Coloured Fuel Tax Rate Provides a Financial Contribution
- Comment 56: Whether the Coloured Fuel Tax Rate is Specific
- Comment 57: Whether Catalyst Benefited from the Coloured Fuel Tax Rate
- Comment 58: Whether the Powell River City Tax Exemption Program Provides a Financial Contribution
- Comment 59: The Appropriate Benefit Calculation for the Powell River City Tax Exemption Program
- Comment 60: Whether Commerce Properly Determined the Amount of the Subsidy Kruger Received from Property Tax Exemptions
- Comment 61: Whether the Québec SR&ED Tax Credit¹⁸ is *De Facto* Specific
- Comment 62: Whether the Tax Credit for the Acquisition of Manufacturing and Processing Equipment in Québec is Specific
- Comment 63: Whether the Tax Credit for Pre-Competitive Research is Specific
- Comment 64: Whether the Credit for Fees and Dues Paid to a Research Consortium is Specific
- Comment 65: Whether Québec's Tax Credit for Construction and Repair of Roads and Bridges Provides a Financial Contribution and a Benefit
- Grant Program Issues: Electricity
- Comment 66: Whether Agreements to Curtail Consumption of Electricity are Grants
- Comment 67: Whether the Power Smart Subprograms are *De Jure/De Facto* Specific
- Comment 68: The Appropriate Benefit for the Power Smart: Load Curtailment Program
- Comment 69: The Correct Calculation for the BC Hydro Power Smart TMP and Incentives Subprograms
- Comment 70: Whether Hydro-Québec's IEO Program Is Specific
- Comment 71: Whether Hydro-Québec's Industrial Systems Program/Energy Efficiency Program is Countervailable
- Comment 72: Whether the Hydro-Québec Special L Rate for Industrial Customers Affected by Budworm Confers a Benefit
- Comment 73: Whether the IESO Demand Response Is Specific
- Comment 74: Whether the Ontario IEI Program is Specific
- Comment 75: Whether the Ontario IEI Program is Tied to Non-Subject Merchandise
- Comment 76: Whether Capacity Assistance Payments to CBPP Are Specific
- Comment 77: Whether the Capacity Assistance Fees Paid to CBPP Provided a Benefit
- Grant Program Issues: Other
- Comment 78: Whether the Canada-BC Job Grant Program is Specific
- Comment 79: Whether Emploi-Québec Programs are Specific
- Comment 80: Whether Emploi-Québec Programs are Recurring
- Comment 81: Whether the PCIP Provides a Benefit
- Comment 82: Whether the Paix des Braves Program Provides a Countervailable Benefit
- Comment 83: Whether the Investment Program in Public Forests Affected by Natural or Anthropogenic Disturbance Provides a Countervailable Benefit
- Comment 84: Whether the FPInnovations Ash Development Project Provides a Countervailable Benefit
- Comment 85: Whether the PAREGES Program is Specific and Confers a Benefit
- Comment 86: Whether the Ontario Forest Roads Funding Program is Countervailable
- Comment 87: Whether the EcoPerformance Program is Specific and Confers a Benefit
- Equity Program Issues
- Comment 88: Whether Preferred Shares Issued by Kruger Inc./KPPI in 2012 were Debt or Equity
- Comment 89: Whether Any Benefit in the 2012 Debt-to-Equity Conversion Is Attributable to Kruger Inc.
- Comment 90: How to Determine the Benefit for KPPI's 2012 Loan Forgiveness
- Comment 91: Whether IQ's 2015 Investment in KHLP Was Tied to Non-Subject Merchandise
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- Loan Program Issues
- Comment 94: Whether CBPP was Creditworthy
- Comment 95: Whether Commerce Erred in Calculating the Benchmark for CBPP's 2014 Loan
- Comment 96: Whether Interest Due from the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador Loan to CBPP and Paid in 2017 Provided No Benefit in the POI
- Comment 97: Whether Commerce Erred in Its Benefit Calculation for the IQ Loan Guarantee to KEBLP
- Company-Specific Issues
- Catalyst
- Comment 98: How to Treat Catalyst's Unreported Log and Wood Fiber Purchases
- Resolute
- Comment 99: Whether Commerce Should Use Resolute's Revised SR&ED Tax Credit
- White Birch
- Comment 100: Whether Commerce Correctly Determined the Dates of Approval for the MFOR Worker Training Grants to White Birch's Stadacona Mill
- Conclusion
- [FR Doc. 2018-17017 Filed 8-8-18; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[C-475-819]

Certain Pasta From Italy: Preliminary Results of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review and Partial Rescission; 2016

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

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce (Commerce) is conducting an administrative review of the countervailing duty (CVD) order on certain pasta from Italy. The period of review (POR) is January 1, 2016, through December 31, 2016.

DATES: Applicable August 9, 2018.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mary Kolberg, 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) 482-1785.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**Background**

On September 13, 2017, Commerce published a notice of initiation of an administrative review of the CVD order on certain pasta from Italy for the POR.¹ From October 10, 2017 to December 12, 2017, eight of the producers/exporters of subject merchandise subject to this review timely withdrew their request for review. Thus, we are rescinding this review with respect to these eight producers/exporters. Commerce is conducting this review of one remaining producer/exporter of subject merchandise: GR.A.M.M. S.r.l.

¹⁸ Also called the Québec Scientific Research and Development Tax Credit in the *Preliminary Determination*.

¹ See *Initiation of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Administrative Reviews*, 82 FR 42974 (September 13, 2017) (*Initiation Notice*).