Lewiston-Auburn Economic Growth Council, authorizing the establishment of Foreign-Trade Zone 263 (Board Order 1354):

Whereas, the Lewiston-Auburn Economic Growth Council has made a request (FTZ Docket B–13–2022) to the Board for voluntary relinquishment of the grant of authority for FTZ 263, and;

Whereas, the Board, noting the concurrence of U.S. Customs and Border Protection, adopts the findings of the FTZ staff report and concludes that approval of the request is in the public interest;

Now, therefore, the Foreign-Trade Zones Board terminates the FTZ status of Foreign-Trade Zone No. 263, effective this date.

Dated: August 16, 2022.
Lisa W. Wang,
Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance, Alternate Chairperson, Foreign-Trade Zones Board.

[FR Doc. 2022–18044 Filed 8–19–22; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 3510–05–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
International Trade Administration
[C–533–905]
Certain Steel Nails From India: Final Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination

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

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) determines that countervailable subsidies are being provided to producers and exporters of certain steel nails (steel nails) from India.


FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Genevieve Coen or Eric Hawkins, AD/CVD Operations, Office V, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–3251 or (202) 482–1988, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background
On June 7, 2022, Commerce published the Preliminary Determination in the Federal Register. For a complete description of the events that followed the Preliminary Determination, see the Issues and Decision Memorandum.2 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. In addition, a complete version of the Issues and Decision Memorandum can be accessed directly at https://access.trade.gov/public/FRNoticesListLayout.aspx.

Period of Investigation
The period of investigation is April 1, 2020, through March 31, 2021.

Scope of the Investigation
The products covered by this investigation are steel nails from India. For a complete description of the scope of this investigation, see Appendix I.

Scope Comments
On July 5, 2022, Commerce issued the Preliminary Scope Memorandum.3 Commerce received no comments from interested parties on the Preliminary Scope Memorandum. Thus, Commerce made no changes to the scope of this investigation since the Preliminary Determination.

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. For a list of the issues raised by parties, and to which we responded in the Issues and Decision Memorandum, see Appendix II of this notice.

Methodology

Commerce conducted this investigation in accordance with section 701 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (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 gives rise to a benefit to the recipient, and that the subsidy is specific.4 For a full description of the methodology underlying our final determination, see the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

Verification

Commerce was unable to conduct on-site verification of the information relied upon in making its final determination in this investigation. However, we took additional steps in lieu of on-site verification to verify the information relied upon in making this final determination, in accordance with section 782(i) of the Act.5

Changes Since the Preliminary Determination

Based on our review and analysis of the information received in lieu of on-site verification and comments received from parties, we made certain changes to the Preliminary Determination.6 However, these changes did not alter the subsidy rates calculated in the Preliminary Determination for the mandatory respondents, or the rate for all other producers/exporters. For a discussion of these changes, see the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

All-Others Rate

In accordance with section 705(c)(1)(B)(i)(I) of the Act, we calculated countervailable subsidy rates for the individually investigated exporters and producers (i.e., Astrotech Steels Pvt. Ltd. (Astrotech) and Geekay). Consistent with sections 705(c)(1)(B)(I)(I) and 705(c)(5)(A) of the Act, we also calculated an estimated all-others rate for exporters and producers not individually investigated. Section 705(c)(5)(A)(I) of the Act states that “the all-others rate shall be 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.” Therefore, Commerce calculated the all-others rate using a weighted average of the individual estimated subsidy rates.

See Commerce’s Letters, In Lieu of On-site Verification Questionnaire, dated June 2, 2022, and June 9, 2022, respectively; see also Astrotech’s In Lieu of Verification Questionnaire Response, dated June 10, 2022; and Geekay’s Letter, “In Lieu of On-Site Verification Questionnaire Response,” dated June 17, 2022 (Geekay’s ILOV Response).

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

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

For example, due to minor corrections, we modified Geekay’s ILOV Response at 1–2.

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calculated for the examined respondents using each company’s publicly ranged sales value for the merchandise under consideration.7

Final Determination

Commerce determines that the following estimated net countervailable subsidy rates exist:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company</th>
<th>Subsidy Rate (percent ad valorem)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Astrotech Steels Pvt. Ltd</td>
<td>2.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geekay Wires Limited</td>
<td>2.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Others</td>
<td>2.85</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Disclosure

Commerce intends to disclose its calculations performed to interested parties in this final determination within five days of any public announcement, or if there is no public announcement, within five days of the publication of this notice in accordance with 19 CFR 351.224(b).

Continuation of Suspension of Liquidation

As a result of our Preliminary Determination, and pursuant to sections 703(d)(1)(B) and (d)(2) of the Act, Commerce instructed U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to suspend liquidation of entries of subject merchandise as described in the scope of the investigation section, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after June 7, 2022, the date of publication of the Preliminary Determination in the Federal Register.8

If the U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC) issues a final affirmative determination that countervailable subsidies are being provided to producers and exporters of steel nails from India. As Commerce’s final determination is affirmative, in accordance with section 705(b) of the 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 of steel nails from India. In addition, we are making available to the ITC all non-privileged and non-proprietary information related to this investigation. 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.

Administrative Protective Order

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.

Notification to Interested Parties

This determination is issued and published pursuant to sections 705(d) and 771(i) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.210(c).


Lisa W. Wang,
Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

Appendix I

Scope of the Investigation

The merchandise covered by this investigation is certain steel nails having a nominal shaft or shank length not exceeding 12 inches. Certain steel nails include, but are not limited to, nails made from round wire and nails that are cut from flat-rolled steel or long-rolled flat steel bars. Certain steel nails may be of one piece construction or constructed of two or more pieces. Examples of nails constructed of two or more pieces include, but are not limited to, anchors comprised of an anchor body made of zinc or nylon and a steel pin or a steel nail; crimp drive anchors; split-drive anchors, and strike pin anchors. Also included in the scope are anchors of one piece construction.

Certain steel nails may be produced from any type of steel, and may have any type of surface finish, head type, shank, point type and shaft diameter. Finishes include, but are not limited to, coating in vinyl, zinc (galvanized, including but not limited to electroplating or hot dipping one or more times), phosphate, cement, and paint. Certain steel nails may have one or more surface finishes. Head styles include, but are not limited to, flat, projection, cupped, oval, brad, headless, double, countersunk, and sinker. Shank or shaft styles include, but are not limited to, smooth, barbed, screw threaded, ring shank and blunted or point. Certain steel nails may be sold in bulk, or they may be collated in any manner using any material.

Excluded from the scope are certain steel nails packaged in combination with one or more non-subject articles, if the total number of nails of all types, in aggregate regardless of size, is less than 25. If packaged in combination with one or more non-subject articles, certain steel nails remain subject merchandise if the total number of nails of all types, in aggregate regardless of size, is equal to or greater than 25, unless otherwise excluded based on the other exclusions below.

Also excluded from the scope are certain steel nails with a nominal shaft or shank length of one inch or less that are a component of an unassembled article, where the total number of nail(s) less than 25. If packaged in combination with one or more non-subject articles, certain steel nails remain subject merchandise if the total number of nails of all types, in aggregate regardless of size, is equal to or greater than 25, unless otherwise excluded based on the other exclusions below.

Certain steel nails may be produced from steel in the form of cold drawn or hot rolled round wire of any type of steel, that is not limited to, nails made from round wire and nails that are cut from flat-rolled steel or long-rolled flat steel bars. Certain steel nails may be of one piece construction or constructed of two or more pieces. Examples of nails constructed of two or more pieces include, but are not limited to, anchors comprised of an anchor body made of zinc or nylon and a steel pin or a steel nail; crimp drive anchors; split-drive anchors, and strike pin anchors. Also included in the scope are anchors of one piece construction.

Certain steel nails may be produced from any type of steel, and may have any type of surface finish, head type, shank, point type and shaft diameter. Finishes include, but are not limited to, coating in vinyl, zinc (galvanized, including but not limited to electroplating or hot dipping one or more times), phosphate, cement, and paint. Certain steel nails may have one or more surface finishes. Head styles include, but are not limited to, flat, projection, cupped, oval, brad, headless, double, countersunk, and sinker. Shank or shaft styles include, but are not limited to, smooth, barbed, screw threaded, ring shank and blunted or point. Certain steel nails may be sold in bulk, or they may be collated in any manner using any material.

Excluded from the scope are certain steel nails packaged in combination with one or more non-subject articles, if the total number of nails of all types, in aggregate regardless of size, is less than 25. If packaged in combination with one or more non-subject articles, certain steel nails remain subject merchandise if the total number of nails of all types, in aggregate regardless of size, is equal to or greater than 25, unless otherwise excluded based on the other exclusions below.

Also excluded from the scope are certain steel nails with a nominal shaft or shank length of one inch or less that are a component of an unassembled article, where the total number of nail(s) less than 25. If packaged in combination with one or more non-subject articles, certain steel nails remain subject merchandise if the total number of nails of all types, in aggregate regardless of size, is equal to or greater than 25, unless otherwise excluded based on the other exclusions below.

Also excluded from the scope are certain steel nails with a nominal shaft or shank length of one inch or less that are a component of an unassembled article, where the total number of nail(s) less than 25. If packaged in combination with one or more non-subject articles, certain steel nails remain subject merchandise if the total number of nails of all types, in aggregate regardless of size, is equal to or greater than 25, unless otherwise excluded based on the other exclusions below.
Certain Steel Nails From the Sultanate of Oman: Final Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination

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

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) determines that countervailable subsidies are being provided to producers and exporters of certain steel nails (steel nails) from the Sultanate of Oman (Oman).


SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On June 7, 2022, Commerce published the Preliminary Determination in the Federal Register. For a complete description of the events that followed the Preliminary Determination, see the Issues and Decision Memorandum. 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. In addition, a complete version of the Issues and Decision Memorandum can be accessed directly at https://access.trade.gov/public/FRCasesList/Layout.aspx.

Period of Investigation

The period of investigation is January 1, 2020, through December 31, 2020.

Scope of the Investigation

The products covered by this investigation are steel nails from Oman. For a complete description of the scope of this investigation, see Appendix I.

Scope Comments

On July 5, 2022, Commerce issued the Preliminary Scope Memorandum. Commerce made no changes to the scope of this investigation since the Preliminary Determination.

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. For a list of the issues raised by parties, and to which we responded in the Issues and Decision Memorandum, see Appendix II of this notice.

Methodology

Commerce conducted this investigation in accordance with section 701 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act). For each of the subsidy programs found to be countervailable, Commerce determines that there is a subsidy, i.e., a financial contribution by an “authority” that gives rise to a benefit to the recipient and that the subsidy is specific. For a full description of the methodology underlying our final determination, see the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

Verification

Commerce was unable to conduct on-site verification of the information relied upon in making its final determination in this investigation. However, we took additional steps in lieu of on-site verification to verify the information relied upon in making this final determination, in accordance with section 782(i) of the Act.


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