

AD order on tin mill products from Japan.¹ On May 1, 2017, Commerce published the notice of initiation of the third sunset review of the AD order on tin mill products from Japan, pursuant to section 751(c) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act).² Commerce conducted this sunset review on an expedited basis, pursuant to section 751(c)(3)(B) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.218(e)(1)(ii)(C)(2) because it received a complete, timely, and adequate response from a domestic interested party but no substantive responses from respondent interested parties. As a result of the review, Commerce determined, pursuant to sections 751(c)(1) and 752(c) of the Act, that revocation of the AD order would likely lead to a continuation or recurrence of dumping.³ Commerce, therefore, notified the ITC of the magnitude of the dumping margins likely to prevail should the AD order be revoked. On June 25, 2018, the ITC published notice of its determination, pursuant to sections 751(c) and 752(a) of the Act, that revocation of the AD order on tin mill products from Japan would likely lead to a continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time.⁴

Scope of the Order

The products covered by the antidumping duty order are tin mill flat-rolled products that are coated or plated with tin, chromium or chromium oxides. Flat-rolled steel products coated with tin are known as tin plate. Flat-rolled steel products coated with chromium or chromium oxides are known as tin-free steel or electrolytic chromium-coated steel. The merchandise covered by the order is currently classified in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS), under HTSUS subheadings 7210.11.0000, 7210.12.0000, 7210.50.0000, 7212.10.0000, and 7212.50.0000 if of non-alloy steel and under HTSUS subheadings 7225.99.0090, and 7226.99.0180 if of alloy steel.

¹ See *Certain Tin Mill Products from Japan: Notice of Antidumping Duty Order*, 65 FR 52067 (August 28, 2000).

² See *Initiation of Five-Year ("Sunset") Reviews*, 82 FR 20314 (May 1, 2017).

³ See *Certain Tin Mill Products from Japan: Final Results of the Expedited Third Sunset Review of the Antidumping Duty Order*, 82 FR 41933 (September 5, 2017) (Final Results).

⁴ See *Tin- and Chromium-Coated Steel Sheet from Japan: Investigation No. 701-TA-860 (Third Review)*, USITC Publication 4795 (June 2018); see also *Tin- and Chromium-Coated Steel Sheet from Japan; Determination*, 83 FR 29568 (June 25, 2018).

The HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes. The written description of the scope of the order remains dispositive.⁵

Continuation of the Order

As a result of the determinations by Commerce and the ITC that revocation of the AD order would likely lead to a continuation or recurrence of dumping and material injury to an industry in the United States, pursuant to section 751(d)(2) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.218(a), Commerce hereby orders the continuation of the AD order on tin mill products from Japan.

U.S. Customs and Border Protection will continue to collect AD cash deposits at the rates in effect at the time of entry for all imports of subject merchandise. The effective date of the continuation of the order will be the date of publication in the **Federal Register** of this notice of continuation. Pursuant to section 751(c)(2) of the Act, Commerce intends to initiate the next five-year sunset review of the order not later than 30 days prior to the fifth anniversary of the effective date of continuation.

This five-year sunset review and this notice are in accordance with section 751(c) and 751(d)(2) of the Act and published pursuant to section 777(i)(1) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.218(f)(4).

Dated: July 3, 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.

[FR Doc. 2018-14826 Filed 7-10-18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DS-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[C-570-063]

Cast Iron Soil Pipe Fittings From the People's Republic of China: 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 Cast Iron Soil Pipe Fittings (soil pipe fittings) from the People's Republic of China (China). The period of investigation is January 1, 2016, through December 31, 2016.

DATES: Applicable July 11, 2018.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Dennis McClure or Jinny Ahn, AD/CVD Operations, Office VIII, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-5973 or (202) 482-0339, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The mandatory respondents in this investigation are Shanxi Xuanshi Industrial Group Co., Ltd. (Shanxi Xuanshi), Shijiazhuang Chengmei Import & Export Co., Ltd. (Shijiazhuang Chengmei), and Wor-Biz International Trading Co., Ltd. (Anhui) (Wor-Biz). On December 19, 2017, Commerce published in the **Federal Register** the *Preliminary Determination* of the countervailing duty (CVD) investigation of cast iron soil pipes from China.¹ In the *Preliminary Determination*, Commerce aligned the final CVD determination with the final determination in the companion antidumping duty (AD) investigation, in accordance with section 705(a)(1) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.210(b)(4).

On January 23, 2018, Commerce exercised its discretion to toll all deadlines affected by the closure of the Federal Government from January 20 through 22, 2018. In accordance with Commerce's practice, if the new deadline falls on a non-business day, the deadline will become the next

⁵ A full description of the scope of the order is contained in the memorandum to 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, from James Maeder, Senior Director performing the duties of Deputy Assistant Secretary for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations, "Issues and Decision Memorandum for the Expedited Sunset Review of the Antidumping Duty Order on Certain Tin Mill Products from Japan" (Issues and Decision Memorandum), dated August 29, 2017.

¹ See *Cast Iron Soil Pipe Fittings from the People's Republic of China: Preliminary Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination and Alignment of Final Determination With Final Antidumping Duty Determination*, 82 FR 60178 (December 19, 2017) (Preliminary Determination).

business day. Accordingly, the deadline for the final determination of this investigation was revised to July 5, 2018.² On April 19, 2018, Commerce released its *Post-Preliminary Analysis*.³

A summary of the events that occurred since Commerce published the Preliminary Determination, as well as a full discussion of the issues raised by interested parties for this final determination, can be found in the Issues and Decision Memorandum issued concurrently with this notice.⁴ 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/>. The signed Issues and Decision Memorandum and the electronic version are identical in content.

Scope of the Investigation

The products covered by this investigation are cast iron soil pipe fittings from China. For a full description of the scope of this investigation, see the "Scope of the Investigation" in Appendix I of this notice. For this final determination, Commerce has issued a scope memorandum addressing interested parties' comments regarding scope issues presented in the case briefs and in subsequent scope comments.⁵ Commerce has determined to modify the scope of the investigation to include two additional subheadings of the U.S. Harmonized Tariff Schedule under which subject merchandise may enter. Commerce has also provided a

clarification in the Final Scope Memorandum. For further discussion, see Commerce's Final Scope Memorandum. The scope in Appendix I reflects the final scope language.

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

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 confers a benefit to the recipient, and that the subsidy is specific.⁶ For a full description of the methodology underlying our final determination, see the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

In making these findings, Commerce relied, in part, on facts otherwise available and, because it finds that one or more respondents did not act to the best of their ability to respond to Commerce's requests for information, Commerce drew an adverse inference where appropriate in selecting from among the facts otherwise available.⁷ For further information, see "Use of Facts Otherwise Available and Adverse Inferences" in the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

Changes Since the Preliminary Determination

Based on our review and analysis of the comments received from the interested parties, our findings at

verification, and the minor corrections presented at verification, we made certain changes to the respondents' subsidy rate calculations. For a discussion of these changes, see the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

Final Determination

In accordance with section 705(c)(l)(B)(i) of the Act, we calculated rates for Shanxi Xuanshi and Wor-Biz, producers/exporters of subject merchandise selected for individual examination in this investigation. With regard to Shijiazhuang Chengmei, for the reasons described in the *Preliminary Determination*, Commerce assigned a rate based entirely on adverse facts available pursuant to section 776 of the Act. No interested party commented on our preliminary decision, and so for purposes of this final determination, we continue to assign Shijiazhuang Chengmei a rate based entirely on AFA.

Section 705(c)(5)(A) of the Act provides that in the final determination, Commerce shall determine an estimated all-others rate for companies not individually examined. This rate shall be an amount equal to the weighted average of the estimated subsidy rates established for those companies individually examined, excluding any zero and *de minimis* rates and any rates based entirely under section 776 of the Act. In this investigation, we calculated individual estimated countervailable subsidy rates for Shanxi Xuanshi and Wor-Biz that are not zero, *de minimis*, or based entirely on facts otherwise available. As a result, we calculated the all-others rate based on a weighted average of the individual estimated subsidy rates calculated for the examined respondents using each company's publicly ranged values for the merchandise under consideration.⁸

Commerce determines that the following estimated countervailable subsidy rates exist:

Company	Subsidy rate (percent)
Shanxi Xuanshi Industrial Group Co., Ltd	34.87
Wor-Biz International Trading Co., Ltd. (Anhui)	7.37
Shijiazhuang Chengmei Import & Export Co., Ltd	133.94

² See Memorandum for The Record from Christian Marsh, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance, performing the non-exclusive functions and duties of the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance, "Deadlines Affected by the Shutdown of the Federal Government" (Tolling Memorandum), dated January 23, 2018. All deadlines in this segment of the proceeding have been extended by 3 days.

³ See Memorandum, "Post-Preliminary Analysis of Countervailing Duty Investigation: Cast Iron Soil

Pipe Fittings from the People's Republic of China," dated April 19, 2018 (*Post-Preliminary Analysis*).

⁴ See Memorandum, "Issues and Decision Memorandum for the Final Determination of the Countervailing Duty Investigation of Cast Iron Soil Pipe Fittings from the People's Republic of China" (Issues and Decision Memorandum), dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice.

⁵ See Memorandum, "Countervailing Duty and Less-Than-Fair-Value Investigations of Cast Iron Soil Pipe Fittings from the People's Republic of

China: Final Scope Memorandum" (Final Scope Memorandum), dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice.

⁶ 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(5)(A) of the Act regarding specificity.

⁷ See sections 776(a), (b), and 782(d) of the Act.

⁸ See Memorandum regarding: Calculation of the All-Others Rate for the Final Determination, dated July 5, 2018.

Company	Subsidy rate (percent)
All-Others	23.28

Disclosure

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

Continuation of Suspension of Liquidation

As a result of our *Preliminary Determination* and pursuant to section 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 entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the date of publication of the *Preliminary Determination in the Federal Register*. In accordance with section 703(d) of the Act, we issued instructions to CBP to discontinue the suspension of liquidation for CVD purposes for subject merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, on or after April 18, 2018, but to continue the suspension of liquidation of all entries from December 19, 2017, through April 17, 2018.

If the U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC) issues a final affirmative injury determination, we will issue a CVD order, will reinstate the suspension of liquidation under section 706(a) of the Act, and will require a cash deposit of estimated countervailing duties for such entries of subject merchandise 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 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. 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 soil pipe fittings from China 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 a CVD order directing CBP to assess, upon further instruction by Commerce, countervailing 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, as discussed above in the “Continuation of Suspension of Liquidation” section.

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 an 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 and 19 CFR 351.210(c).

Dated: July 5, 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 is cast iron soil pipe fittings, finished and unfinished, regardless of industry or proprietary specifications, and

regardless of size. Cast iron soil pipe fittings are nonmalleable iron castings of various designs and sizes, including, but not limited to, bends, tees, wyes, traps, drains, and other common or special fittings, with or without side inlets.

Cast iron soil pipe fittings are classified into two major types—hubless and hub and spigot. Hubless cast iron soil pipe fittings are manufactured without a hub, generally in compliance with Cast Iron Soil Pipe Institute (CISPI) specification 301 and/or American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) specification A888. Hub and spigot pipe fittings have hubs into which the spigot (plain end) of the pipe or fitting is inserted. Cast iron soil pipe fittings are generally distinguished from other types of nonmalleable cast iron fittings by the manner in which they are connected to cast iron soil pipe and other fittings.

The subject imports are normally classified in subheading 7307.11.0045 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS): Cast fittings of nonmalleable cast iron for cast iron soil pipe. They may also be entered under HTSUS 7324.29.0000 and 7307.92.3010. The HTSUS subheadings and specifications are provided for convenience and customs purposes only; the written description of the scope of this investigation is dispositive.

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

- I. Summary
- II. Background
- III. Use of Facts Otherwise Available and Adverse Inferences
- IV. Subsidies Valuation
- V. Analysis of Programs
- VI. Analysis of Comments
 - Comment 1: Whether Commerce Should Use a Tier 1 Benchmark for Shanxi Xuanshi's Metallurgical Coke Benefit Calculation
 - Comment 2: Whether Commerce Should Use a Tier 1 Benchmark for Shanxi Xuanshi's Iron Ore Benefit Calculation
 - Comment 3: Whether Commerce Appropriately Averaged Tier 2 Iron Ore Benchmark Prices and Used the Appropriate Benchmark for Transportation
 - Comment 4: Whether Commerce Overstated the Subsidy Rate for Policy Loans, Purchases of Electricity, Pig Iron, and Ferrous Scrap for LTAR
 - Comment 5: Whether Commerce Improperly Applied AFA to the Calculation of the Benefits Attributable to Guangzhou Premier for the Purchase of Pig Iron and Ferrous Scrap for LTAR
 - Comment 6: Whether Commerce Should Consider Shanxi Xuanshi's Steel Scrap as a Subsidizable Input
 - Comment 7: Whether Commerce Erred in its Policy Loan Benefits Calculation for Shanxi Xuanshi

Comment 8: Whether Commerce Erred in Its Electricity Benefits Calculation for Shanxi Xuanshi
 VII. Recommendation
 [FR Doc. 2018-14827 Filed 7-10-18; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 3510-DS-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
International Trade Administration
 [C-570-913]

Certain New Pneumatic Off-The-Road Tires From the People's Republic of China: Amended Final Results of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review, 2015

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

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce (Commerce) is amending the final results of the countervailing duty administrative review of certain new pneumatic off-the-road tires from the People's Republic of China (China) to correct certain ministerial errors. The period of review (POR) is January 1, 2015, through December 31, 2015.

DATES: Applicable July 11, 2018.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Chien-Min Yang, AD/CVD Operations, Office VII, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: 202-482-5484.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

In accordance with sections 751(a)(1) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), and 19 CFR 351.221(b)(5), on April 13, 2018, Commerce published its final results in the countervailing duty administrative review of certain new pneumatic off-the-road tires from China.¹ Guizhou Tyre Co., Ltd. and its affiliate, Guizhou Tyre Import and Export Co., Ltd. (collectively, Guizhou Tyre) timely filed a ministerial error allegation on April 23, 2018, claiming Commerce had improperly failed to include revised land values accepted at verification as minor corrections in the final calculations.²

¹ See Certain New Pneumatic Off-the-Road Tires from the People's Republic of China: Final Results of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review; 2015, 83 FR 16055 (April 13, 2018) (Final Results) and accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum (Final Results IDM).

² See Guizhou Tyre's letter to Commerce, "Ministerial Error Submission of Guizhou Tyre Certain New Pneumatic Off-The-Road Tires from China," April 23, 2018 (Guizhou Tyre's Ministerial Error Allegation).

On May 2, 2018, Guizhou Tyre filed its complaint with the U.S. Court of International Trade (CIT) challenging the *Final Results*. On June 19, 2018, the United States sought leave from the CIT to address the ministerial error allegation and a related issue concerning a separate minor correction accepted at verification. On June 20, 2018, the court granted the United States' request.

Scope of the Order

The products covered by the scope are new pneumatic tires designed for off-the-road (OTR) and off-highway use. The subject merchandise is currently classifiable under Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) subheadings: 4011.20.10.25, 4011.20.10.35, 4011.20.50.30, 4011.20.50.50, 4011.70.0010, 4011.62.00.00, 4011.80.1020, 4011.90.10, 4011.70.0050, 4011.80.1010, 4011.80.1020, 4011.80.2010, 4011.80.2020, 4011.80.8010, and 4011.80.8020. While HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, our written description of the scope, which is contained in the Issues and Decision Memorandum accompanying the *Final Results*, is dispositive.³

Ministerial Errors

Section 751(h) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.224(f) defines a "ministerial error" as an error "in addition, subtraction, or other arithmetic function, clerical error resulting from inaccurate copying, duplication, or the like, and any other similar type of unintentional error which the Secretary considers ministerial." Commerce has now determined that Guizhou Tyre's alleged error is a ministerial error under section 751(h) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.224(f). Specifically, we find that not incorporating revised values regarding the total price paid for certain parcels of land, which were accepted as minor corrections and verified at verification, in our final calculations is an inadvertent omission within the meaning of "ministerial error." We have also determined that we made an additional ministerial error by inadvertently omitting revised loan interest payment data submitted by Guizhou Tyre as a minor correction at verification. To correct these errors, we are amending Guizhou Tyre's subsidy rate for its land-use rights program rate and its subsidy rate for its government policy lending program. See the Response to Ministerial Error

³ For a full description of the scope of the order, see Final Results IDM.

Allegations for the revised program rates.⁴ These changes result in a change to the net subsidy rate for Guizhou Tyre. Similarly, because the subsidy rate for the non-selected companies in *Final Results*⁵ was based on Guizhou Tyre's net subsidy rate, these changes also result in a change to the subsidy rate for the non-selected companies. For a complete discussion of the errors at issue, see the Response to Ministerial Error Allegations. The revised net subsidy rates are provided below.

Amended Final Results

As a result of correcting the ministerial errors, we determine that Guizhou Tyre's, Xuzhou Xugong's and the non-selected companies' total net countervailable subsidy rates for the period January 1, 2015, through December 31 2015, are as follows:

Manufacturer/exporter	Subsidy rate (percent ad valorem)
Guizhou Tyre Co., Ltd. and/or Guizhou Tyre Import and Export Co., Ltd	31.48
Non Selected Companies ⁶ ..	31.48

Assessment Rates/Cash Deposits

Normally Commerce would issue appropriate assessment instructions to U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) 15 days after the date of publication of the amended final results of review. However, as noted above, Guizhou Tyre has filed its complaint with the CIT challenging the *Final Results* on May 8, 2018, and on May 8, and June 1, 2018, the U.S. Court of International Trade preliminarily enjoined liquidation of certain entries that are subject to the *Final Results*.⁷ Accordingly, Commerce will not instruct CBP to assess countervailing duties on those enjoined entries pending resolution of the associated litigation.

Commerce also intends to instruct CBP to collect cash deposits of estimated countervailing duties, in the amount shown above for the companies listed above, on shipments of subject merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after April 13, 2017, the date of publication of the *Final Results*. For all non-reviewed firms, we will instruct

⁴ See Memorandum to the file, "Response to Ministerial Error Allegations in the Final Results," dated concurrently with this notice.

⁵ See *Final Results*, 83 FR at 16055.

⁶ The appendix provides a list of the non-selected companies that are assigned this rate.

⁷ The U.S. Court of International Trade issued the preliminary injunctions in case numbers 18-00100 and 18-00108.