

such purposes as this is intended to be used, that was being manufactured in the United States at the time of order. Reasons: The instrument will be used for a basic scientific research project that will study neutrinos, a type of elementary particle. There are three known types of neutrinos in the universe, although there could be more that have not yet been observed. The phenomena to be studied are the number of neutrino types and interaction cross-sections for the currently known neutrino types. Two detectors are required to perform the neutrino oscillation studies: The Short Baseline Near Detector (SBND) is one of these detectors. The primary objective of the SBN program is to look for evidence of neutrino oscillations, over distances of 1 kilometer or less, and if found to measure the oscillation parameters. The SBND TPC is a complex and unique instrument. Justification for Duty-Free Entry: There are no instruments of the same general category manufactured in the United States.

Docket Number: 18-008. Applicant: Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, Berkeley, CA 94720. Instrument: In Vacuum Insertion Device (aka Undulator). Manufacturer: Hitachi Metals America, LLC, Japan. Intended Use: See notice at 83 FR 62838, December 6, 2018. Comments: None received. Decision: Approved. We know of no instruments of equivalent scientific value to the foreign instruments described below, for such purposes as this is intended to be used, that was being manufactured in the United States at the time of order. Reasons: The instrument will be installed in Sector 2.0 of the Advanced Light Source (ALS) facility at Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory, for use as a high brightness beamline source for the sector. Sector 2.0 of the ALS is dedicated to the study and analysis of protein crystallography. The objectives pursued are to determine the atomic-resolution, three-dimensional structures of proteins and nucleic acids—the building blocks of life—as well as complexes of these molecules, the interactions of which give rise to biological processes. Justification for Duty-Free Entry: There are no instruments of the same general category manufactured in the United States.

Dated: February 22, 2019.

Gregory W. Campbell,

Director, Subsidies Enforcement, Enforcement and Compliance.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[C-489-834]

Large Diameter Welded Pipe From the Republic of Turkey: 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 large diameter welded pipe (welded pipe) from the Republic of Turkey (Turkey).

DATES: Applicable February 27, 2019.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ross Belliveau or Ajay Menon, 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) 482-4952, or (202) 482-1993, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The petitioners in this investigation are American Cast Iron Pipe Company, Berg Steel Pipe Corp./Berg Spiral Pipe Corp, Dura-Bond Industries, Skyline Steel, Stupp Corporation, Greens Bayou Pipe Mill, LP, JSW Steel (USA) Inc., and Trinity Products LLC (collectively, the petitioners). In addition to the Government of Turkey, the mandatory respondents in this investigation are Borusan Mannesmann Boru Sanayi ve Ticaret A.S. (Borusan) and HDM Celik Boru Sanayi ve Ticaret A.S. (HDM Celik).

The events that occurred since Commerce published the *Preliminary Determination*¹ on June 29, 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

¹ See *Large Diameter Welded Pipe from the Republic of Turkey: Preliminary Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination and Alignment of Final Determination with Final Antidumping Duty Determination*, 83 FR 30697 (June 29, 2018) (*Preliminary Determination*), and accompanying Preliminary Decision Memorandum.

² See Memorandum, “Issues and Decision Memorandum for the Final Determination in the Countervailing Duty Investigation of Large Diameter Welded Pipe from the Republic of Turkey,” dated concurrently with this determination (Issues and Decision Memorandum).

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.

Commerce exercised its discretion to toll all deadlines affected by the partial federal government closure from December 22, 2018, through the resumption of operations on January 29, 2019.³ If the new deadline falls on a non-business day, in accordance with Commerce’s practice, the deadline will become the next business day. The revised deadline for the final determination of this investigation is now February 19, 2019.

Period of Investigation

The period of investigation is January 1, 2017, through December 31, 2017.

Scope of the Investigation

The scope of the investigation is welded pipe from Turkey. For a complete description of the scope of the investigation, see Appendix I.

Scope Comments

During the course of this investigation and the concurrent less-than-fair-value investigations of large diameter welded pipe from Canada, Greece, Korea, the People’s Republic of China (China), and Turkey, and the concurrent countervailing duty (CVD) investigations of large diameter welded pipe from China, India, Korea, and Turkey, Commerce received scope comments from interested parties. Commerce issued a Preliminary Scope Decision Memorandum to address these comments.⁴ In the *Preliminary*

³ See memorandum to the Record from 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, “Deadlines Affected by the Partial Shutdown of the Federal Government,” dated January 28, 2019. All deadlines in this segment of the proceeding have been extended by 40 days.

⁴ See Memorandum, “Scope Comments Decision Memorandum for the Preliminary Determinations,”

Determination, Commerce set aside a period of time for parties to address scope issues in scope case and rebuttal briefs.⁵ No interested parties submitted comments regarding the Preliminary Scope Decision Memorandum. Therefore, for this final determination, the scope of this investigation remains unchanged from that published in 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. A list of the issues that parties raised, and to which we responded in the Issues and Decision Memorandum, is attached to this notice as 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 gives rise to 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.

Verification

As provided in section 782(i) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), during July 2018, Commerce verified the subsidy information reported by the Government of Turkey, Borusan, and HDM Celik. We used standard verification procedures, including an examination of relevant accounting records and original source documents provided by the respondents.⁷

dated June 19, 2018 (Preliminary Scope Decision Memorandum).

⁵ See *Large Diameter Welded Pipe from the Republic of Turkey: Preliminary Determination of Sales at Less than Fair Value and Postponement of Final Determination*, 83 FR 43646 (August 27, 2018).

⁶ 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.

⁷ See Memoranda: “Verification of the Questionnaire Responses of the Government of Turkey (GOT),” dated September 17, 2018; “Verification of the Questionnaire Responses of Verification of the Questionnaire Responses of Borusan Mannesmann Boru Sanayi ve Ticaret A.S. (Borusan),” dated October 2, 2018; and “Verification of the Questionnaire Responses of HDM Celik (HDM Celik),” dated October 5, 2018.

Changes Since the Preliminary Determination

Based on our review and analysis of the comments received from parties and corrections presented at verification, we made certain changes to the respondents’ subsidy rate calculations. As a result of these changes, Commerce has also revised the “all-others” rate. For a discussion of these changes, *see* the Issues and Decision Memorandum and the Final Analysis Memoranda.⁸

Final Determination

In accordance with section 705(c)(1)(B)(i)(I) of the Act, we calculated a rate for Borusan and HDM Celik. Section 705(c)(5)(A)(i) of the Act states that, for companies not individually investigated, we 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. In the final determination of this investigation, Commerce calculated a *de minimis* rate for Borusan. Therefore, the only rate that is not zero, *de minimis*, or based entirely on facts otherwise available is the rate calculated for HDM Celik. Consequently, the rate calculated for HDM Celik is also assigned as the rate for “all other” producers and exporters. Commerce determines the total estimated net countervailable subsidy rates to be:

Company	Subsidy rate (percent)
HDM Çelik Boru Sanayi ve Ticaret A.S. ⁹	3.72
Borusan Mannesmann Boru Sanayi ve Ticaret A.S. ¹⁰ ...	* 0.92
All-Others	3.72

* (*de minimis*)

Disclosure

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

⁸ See Memoranda: “Countervailing Duty Investigation of Large Diameter Welded Pipe from Turkey: Final Determination Calculation Memorandum for Borusan,” dated concurrently with this notice; and “Countervailing Duty Investigation of Large Diameter Welded Pipe from Turkey: Final Determination Calculation Memorandum for HDM Celik,” dated concurrently with this notice.

⁹ Commerce found the following company to be cross-owned with HDM Celik: HDM Spiral Kaynakli Celik Boru A.S.

¹⁰ Commerce found the following companies to be cross-owned with Borusan: Borusan Mannesmann Boru Yatirim Holding A.S., and Borusan Holding A.S.

to parties in this proceeding 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 October 26, 2018, but to continue the suspension of liquidation of all entries from June 29, 2018, through October 25, 2018.

If the U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC) issues a final affirmative injury determination, we will issue a CVD order, reinstate the suspension of liquidation under section 706(a) of the Act, and 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.

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. 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 welded pipe from Turkey 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, other than those produced and exported by Borusan because its rate is *de minimis*, that are 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 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: February 19, 2019.

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 welded carbon and alloy steel pipe (including stainless steel pipe), more than 406.4 mm (16 inches) in nominal outside diameter (large diameter welded pipe), regardless of wall thickness, length, surface finish, grade, end finish, or stenciling. Large diameter welded pipe may be used to transport oil, gas, slurry, steam, or other fluids, liquids, or gases. It may also be used for structural purposes, including, but not limited to, piling. Specifically, not included is large diameter welded pipe produced only to specifications of the American Water Works Association (AWWA) for water and sewage pipe.

Large diameter welded pipe used to transport oil, gas, or natural gas liquids is normally produced to the American Petroleum Institute (API) specification 5L. Large diameter welded pipe may also be produced to American Society for Testing

and Materials (ASTM) standards A500, A252, or A53, or other relevant domestic specifications, grades and/or standards. Large diameter welded pipe can be produced to comparable foreign specifications, grades and/or standards or to proprietary specifications, grades and/or standards, or can be non-graded material. All pipe meeting the physical description set forth above is covered by the scope of this investigation, whether or not produced according to a particular standard.

Subject merchandise also includes large diameter welded pipe that has been further processed in a third country, including but not limited to coating, painting, notching, beveling, cutting, punching, welding, 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 large diameter welded pipe.

Excluded from the scope are any products covered by the existing countervailing duty order on welded line pipe from the Republic of Turkey. *See Welded Line Pipe from the Republic of Turkey: Countervailing Duty Order*, 80 FR 75054 (December 1, 2015).

The large diameter welded pipe that is subject to this investigation is currently classifiable in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) under subheadings 7305.11.1030, 7305.11.1060, 7305.11.5000, 7305.12.1030, 7305.12.1060, 7305.12.5000, 7305.19.1030, 7305.19.1060, 7305.19.5000, 7305.31.4000, 7305.31.6010, 7305.31.6090, 7305.39.1000 and 7305.39.5000. While the HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, 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
 - Case History
 - Period of Investigation
 - Scope of the Investigation
- III. Subsidies Valuation Information
 - A. Allocation Period
 - B. Attribution of Subsidies
 - C. Denominators
 - D. Loan Interest Rate Benchmarks and Discount Rates
- IV. Analysis of Programs
 - A. Programs Determined to Be Countervailable
 - B. Programs Determined Not To Provide Countervailable Benefits During the POI
 - C. Programs Determined Not To Be Used During the POI
 - D. Programs Determined To Be Not Countervailable in this Investigation
- V. Analysis of Comments
 - Comment 1: Using Production Data Provided by the Government of Turkey in Analysis of Market Distortion
 - Comment 2: The Appropriate Methodology To Calculate a “Tier 2” Benchmark
 - Comment 3: Application of Adverse Facts Available to the Deduction From Taxable Income for Export Revenue Program

Comment 4: Deducting Guarantee Fees in Calculating the Benefit for the Rediscount Program

Comment 5: Verification Corrections for Borusan and HDM Celik

VI. Recommendation

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[C–580–898]

Large Diameter Welded Pipe From the Republic of Korea: 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 large diameter welded pipe (welded pipe) from the Republic of Korea (Korea). For information on the estimated subsidy rates, see the “Final Determination” section of this notice.

DATES: Applicable February 27, 2019.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: George Ayache or Robert Palmer, 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) 482–2623 or (202) 482–9068, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The petitioners in this investigation are American Cast Iron Pipe Company, Berg Steel Pipe Corp./Berg Spiral Pipe Corp, Dura-Bond Industries, Skyline Steel, Stupp Corporation, Greens Bayou Pipe Mill, LP, JSW Steel (USA) Inc., and Trinity Products LLC (collectively, the petitioners). In addition to the Government of Korea (GOK), the mandatory respondents in this investigation are Husteel Co., Ltd. (Husteel), Hyundai Steel Company (Hyundai Steel), and SeAH Steel Corporation (SeAH Steel).

The events that occurred since Commerce published the Preliminary Determination¹ on June 29, 2018, are

¹ See Large Diameter Welded Pipe from India: Preliminary Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination and Alignment of Final Determination with Final Antidumping Duty Determination, 83 FR 30690 (June 29, 2018) (Preliminary Determination), and accompanying Preliminary Decision Memorandum.