Changes Since the Preliminary Results

Based on the results of verification, our consideration of information submitted by USIMINAS/COSIPA and the G0I in supplemental questionnaire responses received subsequent to the issuance of the Preliminary Results, and our analysis of comments received, we have made changes to the calculations of the Preliminary Results and Post-Preliminary Decision. These changes are discussed in detail in the Issues and Decision Memorandum, and the Memorandum to the File from The Team, Calculations for the Final Results: Usinas Siderurgicas de Minas Gerais S.A. and Companhia Siderurgica Paulista (USIMINAS/COSIPA), dated concurrently with this notice, a public version of which is on file in the CRU.

Final Results of Review

In accordance with section 751(a)(1)(A) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.221(b)(5), we calculated a net subsidy for USIMINAS/COSIPA, the only producer/exporter subject to this review, of 0.46 percent ad valorem. This rate is de minimis. See 19 CFR 351.106(c)(1).

Assessment and Cash Deposit Instructions

The Department intends to issue assessment instructions to U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) 15 days after the date of publication of these final results of review. The Department will instruct CBP to liquidate shipments of subject merchandise by USIMINAS/COSIPA, entered, withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after January 1, 2008, through December 31, 2008, without regard to countervailing duties. We will also instruct CBP to collect cash deposits for USIMINAS/COSIPA at the rate of 0.00 percent on all shipments of the subject merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the date of publication of these final results of review. The cash deposit rates for all companies not covered by this review are not changed by the results of this review.

Return or Destruction of Proprietary Information

This notice serves as a reminder to parties subject to the administrative protective order (APO) of their responsibility concerning the disposition of proprietary information disclosed under the APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305(a)(3). Timely written notification of return or destruction of APO material 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.

We are issuing and publishing these final results in accordance with sections 751(a)(1) and 777(i)(1) of the Act.

Dated: April 18, 2011.

Ronald K. Lorentzen,
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

Appendix I

List of Issues Addressed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum

Comment 1: Whether it is Appropriate to Apply Adverse Facts Available to Find the FNEM Loans Countervailable

Comment 2: Selection of an Appropriate Benchmark for BNDES Loans

Comment 3: Calculation of FOB Sales Value

BILLING CODE 3510–05–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–570–912]


AGENCY: Import Administration, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.


We invited interested parties to comment on our Preliminary Results. Based on our analysis of the comments received, we made certain changes to our margin calculations for the individually examined respondent, Hebei Starbright Tire Co., Ltd. (“Starbright”). The final dumping margins for this review are listed in the “Final Results Margins” section below.

DATES: Effective Date: April 25, 2011.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Raquel Silva or Andrew Medley, AD/CVD Operations, Office 8, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–6475 and (202) 482–4987, respectively.

Background


On February 3, 2011, the Department received Titan’s withdrawal of its request for a hearing. On February 7, 2011, the Department received Titan’s case brief and published an extension for the issuance of its final results of the review. See Certain New Pneumatic Off-the-Road Tires from the People’s Republic of China: Notice of Extension of Time Limit for the Final Results of the 2008–2009 Administrative Review of the Antidumping Duty Order, 76 FR 6603 (February 7, 2011). On February 8, 2011, the Department received both Bridgestone’s and Starbright’s case briefs. Bridgestone’s withdrawal of a request for a hearing was submitted on February 9, 2011. On February 14, 2011, all parties submitted their rebuttal case briefs.

On February 22, 2011, the Department sent Starbright a letter regarding alleged new factual information submitted in its case brief. Starbright submitted its response to the Department’s letter on
The vehicles and equipment for which certain OTR tires are generally designed, manufactured and offered for sale are: (1) Agricultural and forestry vehicles and equipment, including agricultural tractors, combine harvesters, industrial tractors, log-skidders, agricultural implements, highway-towed implements, agricultural logging, and agricultural, industrial, skid-steamers/mini-loaders; (2) construction vehicles and equipment, including earthmover articulated dump products, rigid frame haul trucks, front end loaders, dozers, lift trucks, straddle carriers, graders, mobile cranes, compactors; and (3) industrial vehicles and equipment, including smooth floor, industrial, mining, counterbalanced lift trucks, industrial and mining vehicles other than smooth floor, skid-steamers/miniloaders, and smooth floor off-the-road counterbalanced lift trucks. The foregoing list of vehicles and equipment have generally in common that they are used for hauling, towing, lifting, and/or loading a wide variety of equipment and materials in agricultural, construction and industrial settings. Such vehicles and equipment, and the descriptions contained in the footnotes are illustrative of the types of vehicles and equipment that use certain OTR tires, but are not necessarily all-inclusive.

While the physical characteristics of certain OTR tires will vary depending on the specific applications and conditions for which the tires are designed (e.g., tread pattern and depth), all of the tires within the scope have in common that they are designed for off-road and off-highway use. Except as discussed below, OTR tires included in the scope of the order range in size (rim diameter) generally but not exclusively from 8 inches to 54 inches. The tires may be either tube-type or tubeless, radial or non-radial, and intended for sale either to original equipment manufacturers or the replacement market. 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, 4011.61.00.00, 4011.62.00.00, 4011.63.00.00, 4011.69.00.00, 4011.63.00.00, 4011.93.40.00, 4011.93.80.00, 4011.94.40.00, and 4011.94.80.00. While HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, our written description of the scope is dispositive. Specifically excluded from the scope are new pneumatic tires designed, manufactured and offered for sale primarily for on-highway or on-road use, including passenger cars, race cars, station wagons, sport utility vehicles, minivans, mobile homes, motorcycles, bicycles, on-road or on-highway trailers, light trucks, and buses. Such tires generally have in common that the symbol “DOT” must appear on the sidewall, certifying that the tire conforms to applicable motor vehicle safety standards. Such excluded tires may also have the following designations that are used by the Tire and Rim Association:

Prefix letter designations:
- P—Identifies a tire intended primarily for service on passenger cars;
- LT—Identifies a tire intended primarily for service on light trucks; and,
In the Preliminary Results, we found that Starbright and the separate-rate respondents, Hangzhou Zhongce Rubber Co., Ltd. (“Hangzhou Zhongce”), KS Holding Limited/KS Resources Limited (“KS Ltd.”), Laizhou Xiongying Rubber Industry Co., Ltd. (“Laizhou Xiongying”), Qingdao Taifa Group Co., Ltd. (“Qingdao Taifa”), and Weihai Zhongwei Rubber Co., Ltd. (“Weihai Zhongwei”), demonstrated their eligibility for separate-rate status. See Preliminary Results, 75 FR at 64261–62. As stated in the Preliminary Results, Starbright and KS Ltd. reported that they are wholly foreign-owned, and therefore, consistent with the Department’s practice, a further separate rate analysis was not necessary to determine whether Starbright’s and KS Ltd.’s export activities were independent from government control, and we preliminarily granted a separate rate to Starbright and KS Ltd.14 For the final results, we continue to find that Starbright and KS Ltd. are eligible for separate rate status. For the final results, we also continue to find that the evidence placed on the record of this review by Hangzhou Zhongce, Laizhou Xiongying, Qingdao Taifa, and Weihai Zhongwei demonstrates both a de jure and de facto absence of government control, with respect to their respective exports of the merchandise under review, and, thus are eligible for separate-rate status. See Preliminary Results, 75 FR at 64262.

Margin for the Separate Rate Companies

As discussed above, the Department continues to find that Hangzhou Zhongce, KS Ltd., Laizhou Xiongying, Qingdao Taifa, and Weihai Zhongwei have demonstrated their eligibility for a separate rate. For the exporters subject to a review that are determined to be eligible for separate rate status, but are not selected as individually examined respondents, the Department generally weight-averages the rates calculated for the individually examined respondents, excluding any rates that are zero, de minimis, or based entirely on facts available.15 Consistent with the Department’s practice, as the separate rate, we have established a margin for Hangzhou Zhongce, KS Ltd., Laizhou Xiongying, Qingdao Taifa, and Weihai Zhongwei based on the rate we calculated for the individually examined respondent, Starbright.

Changes Since the Preliminary Results

Based on an analysis of the comments received, the Department has made certain changes to the margin calculations. For the final results, the Department has made the following changes to Starbright’s Margin Calculation:

- Set Adjustments: Set adjustments have been applied to multiple sales in the U.S. sales database. See Final Analysis Memorandum. See also Verification Report.
- U.S. Inland Freight from Warehouse to Customer: For the final results, we have revised the adjustment regarding U.S. inland freight from warehouse to customer. See Final Analysis Memorandum. See also Verification Report.
- Rebate Adjustments: Regarding rebate adjustments, we have: eliminated the reliance upon facts available with adverse inference under sections 776(a)(1), 776(a)(2)(B), and 776(b) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the “Act”), used in the Preliminary Results and, in its place, applied a rebate adjustment to the 2009 sales of multiple customers; and modified the rebate adjustment for one customer’s 2008 sales. See Comment 4 of the Issues and Decision Memorandum. See also Final Analysis Memorandum and Verification Report.
- Credit: Regarding credit adjustments, we have: revised the adjustments to account for revisions to the above-mentioned rebate adjustments; and revised the average interest rate used to calculate credit

14 See, e.g., Notice of Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value: Creatine Monohydrate from the People’s Republic of China, 64 FR 71104, 71104–05 (December 20, 1999) (where the respondent was wholly foreign-owned and, thus, qualified for a separate rate).
adjustments. Regarding the sales for which Starbright was not able to report a payment date, we have used partial facts available in accordance with sections 776(a)(1) and 776(a)(2)(B) of the Act. See Comment 4 of the Issues and Decision Memorandum. See also Final Analysis Memorandum.

- Inventory Carrying Costs: We have modified the average number of days in inventory used to calculate the adjustment for inventory carrying costs. See Comment 4 of the Issues and Decision Memorandum. See also Final Analysis Memorandum and Verification Report.

- Indirect Selling Expenses: Regarding indirect selling expenses, we have included two additional indirect selling accounts; and modified our calculation to more comprehensively capture all of GPX’s indirect selling expenses attributable to the sales of subject merchandise. See Comments 2 and 3 of the Issues and Decision Memorandum. See also Final Analysis Memorandum.

- Indirect Labor: After the Preliminary Results, Starbright submitted data regarding its use of supervisory and quality control labor. For the final results we have added the new supervisory and quality control indirect labor usage to the original indirect labor usage for a new total indirect labor usage. See Comment 5 of the Issues and Decision Memorandum. See also Final Analysis Memorandum.

- Non-production Electricity: For the final results, we are removing electricity consumed by Starbright in its energy department and supporting department from our calculations of energy consumed for production. See Comment 6 of the Issues and Decision Memorandum. See also Final Analysis Memorandum.

- Brokerage and Handling: For the final results, we are no longer deflating brokerage and handling costs. See Comment 9 of the Issues and Decision Memorandum. See also Final Analysis Memorandum and Memorandum titled “Preliminary Results of the Antidumping Duty Order on Certain New Pneumatic Off-the-Road Tires from the People’s Republic of China: Surrogate Value Memorandum,” dated October 7, 2010 (“Surrogate Value Memorandum”).

- Adjustments to Surrogate Financial Ratios: For the final results, in Goodyear India Limited’s financial statement we have excluded a portion of “Liabilities/Provision no longer required written back”; reclassified “Retirement Gratuities” as manufacturing overhead; and corrected two clerical errors. See Comments 7 and 11 of the Issues and Decision Memorandum. See also Surrogate Value Memorandum.

- Rubber Softener (RSOFT): We have applied a daily exchange rate based on the date of sale to the surrogate value for RSOFT. See Comment 10 of the Issues and Decision Memorandum. See also Final Analysis Memorandum.

- Export Subsidy Adjustment: Section 772(c)(1)(C) of the Act unconditionally states that U.S. price “shall be increased by the amount of any countervailing duty imposed on the subject merchandise” and “to offset an export subsidy.” The Department determined in its final results of the companion countervailing duty administrative review that Starbright’s merchandise benefited from export subsidies. Therefore, we have increased Starbright’s U.S. price for countervailing duties imposed attributable to export subsidies, where appropriate. See Final Analysis Memorandum.

Adverse Facts Available

Sections 776(a)(1) and (2) of the Act provide that the Department shall apply “facts otherwise available” if, inter alia, necessary information is not on the record or an interested party or any other person: (A) withholds information that has been requested; (B) fails to provide information within the deadlines established, or in the form and manner requested by the Department, subject to subsections (c)(1) and (e) of section 782 of the Act; (C) significantly impedes a proceeding; or (D) provides information that cannot be verified as provided by section 782(f) of the Act.

Where the Department determines that a response to a request for information does not comply with the request, section 782(d) of the Act provides that the Department will so inform the party submitting the response and will, to the extent practicable, provide that party the opportunity to remedy or explain the deficiency. If the party fails to remedy the deficiency within the applicable time limits and subject to section 782(e) of the Act, the Department may disregard all or part of the original and subsequent responses, as appropriate. Section 782(e) of the Act provides that the Department “shall not decline to consider information that is submitted by an interested party and is necessary to the determination but does not meet all applicable requirements established by the administering authority” if the information is timely, can be verified, is not so incomplete that it cannot be used, and if the interested party acted to the best of its ability in providing the information. Where all of these conditions are met, the statute requires the Department to use the information if it can do so without undue difficulties.

Section 776(b) of the Act further provides that the Department may use an adverse inference in applying the facts otherwise available when a party has failed to cooperate by not acting to the best of its ability to comply with a request for information. Section 776(b) of the Act also authorizes the Department to use as adverse facts available (“AFA”) information derived from the petition, the final determination, a previous administrative review, or other information placed on the record.

For the Preliminary Results, the Department applied partial AFA to a number of products with unreported factors of production. See Preliminary Results, 75 FR at 64265–66. No parties have commented on this issue since that time, and the record regarding the products in question remains the same. For this reason, we determine that, in accordance with sections 776(a)(1), 776(a)(2)(B), 776(a)(2)(C), and 776(b) of the Act, continued use of partial AFA is appropriate for the final results with respect to Starbright. See Final Analysis Memo.

Final Results Margins

We determine that the following weighted-average dumping margins exist for the period February 20, 2008, through August 31, 2009:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OTR TIRES FROM THE PRC</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Exporter</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hebei Starbright Tire Co., Ltd ...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hangzhou Zhongce Rubber Co., Ltd .......................................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KS Holding Limited/KS Resources Limited ..................................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laizhou Xiongying Rubber Industry Co., Ltd ..........................</td>
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<tr>
<td>Qingdao Taifa Group Co., Ltd ... .........................................</td>
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<tr>
<td>Weihai Zhongwei Rubber Co., Ltd ........................................</td>
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16 See, e.g., Carbazole Violet Pigment 23 from India: Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review, 75 FR 38076, 38077 (July 1, 2010), and accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum at Comment 1.

17 See New Pneumatic Off-the-Road Tires from the People’s Republic of China: Final Results of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review, dated concurrently with this notice.
Assessment Rates

Pursuant to section 751(a)(2)(A) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.212(b), the Department will determine, and CBP shall assess, antidumping duties on all appropriate entries of subject merchandise in accordance with the final results of this review. For assessment purposes, we calculated importer (or customer)-specific assessment rates for merchandise subject to this review. Where appropriate, we calculated an ad valorem rate for each importer (or customer) by dividing the total dumping margins for reviewed sales to that party by the total entered values associated with those transactions. For duty-assessment rates calculated on this basis, we will direct CBP to assess the resulting ad valorem rate against the entered customs values for the subject merchandise. Where appropriate, we calculated a per-unit rate for each importer (or customer) by dividing the total dumping margins for reviewed sales to that party by the total sales quantity associated with those transactions. For duty-assessment rates calculated on this basis, we will direct CBP to assess the resulting ad valorem rate against the entered quantity of the subject merchandise. Where an importer (or customer)-specific assessment rate is de minimis (i.e., less than 0.50 percent), the Department will instruct CBP to assess that importer (or customer’s) entries of subject merchandise without regard to antidumping duties, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.106(c)(2). We intend to instruct CBP to liquidate entries containing subject merchandise exported by the PRC-wide entity at the PRC-wide rate of 210.48 percent. The Department intends to issue assessment instructions to CBP 15 days after the date of publication of these final results of review.

Cash Deposit Requirements

The following cash deposit requirements will be effective upon publication of the final results of this administrative review for all shipments of the subject merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the publication date, as provided for by section 751(a)(2)(C) of the Act: (1) For Starbright,18 Hangzhou Zhongce, KS Ltd., Laizhou Xiongying, Qingdao Taifa, and Weihai Zhongwei, the cash deposit rate will be the margins listed above; (2) for previously investigated or reviewed PRC and non-PRC exporters not listed above that have separate rates, the cash deposit rate will continue to be the exporter-specific rate published for the most recent period; (3) for all PRC exporters of subject merchandise which have not been found to be entitled to a separate rate, the cash deposit rate will be the PRC-wide rate of 210.48 percent determined in the less-than-fair-value investigation; and (4) for all non-PRC exporters of subject merchandise which have not received their own rate, the cash deposit rate will be the rate applicable to the PRC exporter that supplied that non-PRC exporter. These deposit requirements shall remain in effect until further notice.

Notification to Importers

This notice also serves as a final reminder to importers of their responsibility under 19 CFR 351.402(f)(2) to file a certificate regarding the reimbursement of antidumping duties prior to liquidation of the relevant entries during this review period. Failure to comply with this requirement could result in the Secretary’s presumption that reimbursement of the antidumping duties occurred and the subsequent assessment of double antidumping duties.

Notification to Interested Parties

This notice also serves as a final reminder to parties subject to administrative protective order (“APO”) of their responsibility concerning the return or destruction of proprietary information disclosed under the APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305(a)(3), which continues to govern business proprietary information in this segment of the proceeding. Timely written notification of the removal/STRUCTION 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.

Disclosure

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

We are issuing and publishing the final results and notice in accordance with sections 751(a)(1) and 777(i)(1) of the Act.

Dated: April 18, 2011.

Ronald K. Lorentzen,
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

Appendix I

Comment 1: Whether to Treat Certain Inputs as Manufacturing Overhead or FOPs
Comment 2: Treatment of Warehousing-Related Expenses
Comment 3: Calculation of ISE Ratio
Comment 4: Whether to Make Certain Changes Based on Verification Findings
Comment 5: Treatment of Supervisory and Quality Control Labor
Comment 6: Calculation of Starbright’s Electricity Consumption
Comment 7: Correction of Alleged Ministerial Errors
Comment 8: Valuation of Wage Rate
Comment 9: Valuation of Brokerage and Handling
Comment 10: Valuation of RSOF
Comment 11: Selection and Calculation of Financial Ratios
Comment 12: Whether to Grant MOE Treatment
Comment 13: Double Remedies
Comment 14: Zeroing

[FR Doc. 2011–9964 Filed 4–22–11; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 3510–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

RIN 0648–XA355

Atlantic Coastal Fisheries Cooperative Management Act Provisions; General Provisions for Domestic Fisheries; Application for Exempted Fishing Permits

AGENCY: National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.

ACTION: Notice; request for comments.

SUMMARY: The Assistant Regional Administrator for Sustainable Fisheries, Northeast Region, NMFS (Assistant Regional Administrator), has made a preliminary determination that an Exempted Fishing Permit (EFP) application contains all of the required information and warrants further consideration. This EFP application would exempt commercial fishing vessels from the following Federal American lobster regulations: Trap escape vent requirements to allow 12 federally permitted commercial fishing vessels to utilize a maximum of 500 ventless traps to collect scientific information on American lobsters, including juveniles, in Lobster Conservation Management Areas (LCMAs) 3, 4, and 5 from June through