

more than six months.¹⁸ In the underlying investigations, the Department published the preliminary determinations on August 3, 2012. Therefore, the six-month period beginning on the date of publication of the preliminary determinations ended on January 30, 2013. Furthermore, section 737(b) of the Act states that definitive duties are to begin on the date

of publication of the ITC's final injury determination. Therefore, in accordance with section 733(d) of the Act and our practice, we will instruct CBP to terminate the suspension of liquidation and to liquidate, without regard to antidumping duties, unliquidated entries of washers from Mexico and Korea entered, or withdrawn from

warehouse, for consumption after January 30, 2013, the date provisional measures expired, until and through the day preceding the date of publication of the ITC's final injury determinations in the **Federal Register**. Suspension of liquidation will resume on the date of publication of the ITC's final determinations in the **Federal Register**.

THE WEIGHTED-AVERAGE DUMPING MARGINS ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Country	Manufacturer/Exporter	Dumping margin	Cash deposit (%)
Mexico	Electrolux Home Products Corp. NV/Electrolux Home Products De Mexico, S.A. de C.V. 36.52 36.52.		
	Samsung Electronics Mexico S.A. de C.V.	72.41	72.41
	Whirlpool International S. de R.L. de C.V.	72.41	72.41
	All Others	36.52	36.52
Korea	Daewoo Electronics Corporation	82.41	79.11
	LG Electronics Inc.	13.02	13.02
	Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd.	9.29	9.23
	All Others	11.86	11.80

This notice constitutes the antidumping duty orders with respect to washers from Mexico and Korea pursuant to section 736(a) of the Act. Interested parties can find an updated list of antidumping duty orders currently in effect at <http://ia.ita.doc.gov/stats/iastats1.html>.

These orders are published in accordance with section 736(a) of the Act and section 351.211 of the Department's regulations.

Dated: February 8, 2013.

Paul Piquado,
Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-552-814]

Utility Scale Wind Towers From the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Amended Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Antidumping Duty Order

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

SUMMARY: Based on affirmative final determinations by the Department of Commerce (the "Department") and the

International Trade Commission ("ITC"), the Department is issuing an antidumping duty order on utility scale wind towers ("wind towers") from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam ("Vietnam"). In addition, the Department is amending its final determination to correct certain ministerial errors.

DATES: *Effective Date:* February 15, 2013.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Magd Zalok or Charles Riggle, AD/CVD Operations, Office 4, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-4162 or (202) 482-0650, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

In accordance with sections 735(d) and 777(j)(1) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended ("Act"), on December 26, 2012, the Department published the final determination of sales at less than fair value in the antidumping duty investigation of wind towers from Vietnam.¹ On February 8, 2013, the ITC notified the Department of its affirmative determination that an industry in the United States is materially injured or threatened with

material injury by reason of imports of wind towers from Vietnam.²

Scope of the Order

The merchandise covered by this order are certain wind towers, whether or not tapered, and sections thereof. Certain wind towers are designed to support the nacelle and rotor blades in a wind turbine with a minimum rated electrical power generation capacity in excess of 100 kilowatts and with a minimum height of 50 meters measured from the base of the tower to the bottom of the nacelle (*i.e.*, where the top of the tower and nacelle are joined) when fully assembled.

A wind tower section consists of, at a minimum, multiple steel plates rolled into cylindrical or conical shapes and welded together (or otherwise attached) to form a steel shell, regardless of coating, end-finish, painting, treatment, or method of manufacture, and with or without flanges, doors, or internal or external components (*e.g.*, flooring/decking, ladders, lifts, electrical buss boxes, electrical cabling, conduit, cable harness for nacelle generator, interior lighting, tool and storage lockers) attached to the wind tower section. Several wind tower sections are normally required to form a completed wind tower.

Wind towers and sections thereof are included within the scope whether or not they are joined with nonsubject

¹⁸ See letters to the Department from LG Electronics Inc. and LG Electronics USA, Inc. (collectively, LG), and Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd. and Samsung Electronics America, Inc. (collectively, Samsung) (Korea); and Electrolux Home Products, Corp., N.V. and Electrolux Home

Products, Inc. (collectively, Electrolux) (Mexico); dated July 13, 2012.

¹ See *Utility Scale Wind Towers From the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value*, 77 FR 75984 (December 26, 2012) ("*Final Determination*").

² See *Utility Scale Wind Towers from China and Vietnam*, USITC Investigation Nos. 701-TA-486 and 731-TA-1195-1196 (Final), USITC Publication 4372 (February 2013) ("*ITC Report*").

merchandise, such as nacelles or rotor blades, and whether or not they have internal or external components attached to the subject merchandise.

Specifically excluded from the scope are nacelles and rotor blades, regardless of whether they are attached to the wind tower. Also excluded are any internal or external components which are not attached to the wind towers or sections thereof.

Merchandise covered by the order is currently classified in the Harmonized Tariff System of the United States (“HTSUS”) under subheadings 7308.20.0020³ or 8502.31.0000.⁴ Prior to 2011, merchandise covered by the order was classified in the HTSUS under subheading 7308.20.0000 and may continue to be to some degree. While the HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the scope of the order is dispositive.

Amendment to the Final Determination

On December 26, 2012, the Department published its affirmative final determination in this proceeding.⁵ On December 26, 2012, CS Wind Group (“CSWG”), the respondent in this investigation, and the Wind Tower Trade Coalition (“Petitioner”) submitted timely ministerial error allegations and requested, pursuant to 19 CFR 351.224, that the Department correct the alleged ministerial errors in the dumping margin calculations. On December 31, 2012, Petitioner submitted timely rebuttal comments.

After analyzing all interested party comments and rebuttals, we have determined, in accordance with section 735(e) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.224(e), that we made the following ministerial errors in our calculations for the *Final Determination* with respect to CSWG:

- We unintentionally omitted the factors of production (“FOPs”) for steel bar, stainless steel pipe, flat-rolled plates and stone grit from the normal value used in the dumping margin calculation program.
- We unintentionally omitted the FOPs for steel bar, stainless steel pipe and flat-rolled plates from the calculation of the average surrogate value used as facts available to account for the difference between the packed weight of a tower and the sum of the FOPs of such a tower.

³ Wind towers are classified under HTSUS 7308.20.0020 when imported as a tower or tower section(s) alone.

⁴ Wind towers may also be classified under HTSUS 8502.31.0000 when imported as part of a wind turbine (*i.e.*, accompanying nacelles and/or rotor blades).

⁵ See *Final Determination*.

For a detailed discussion of all alleged ministerial errors, as well as the Department’s analysis, see Memorandum to Paul Piquado, Assistant Secretary for Import Administration, from Christian Marsh, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations, concerning, “Ministerial Error Memorandum, Amended Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value: Utility Scale Wind Towers from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam,” dated January 18, 2013 (“Ministerial Error Memorandum”).

In the *Final Determination*, we assigned the Vietnam-wide entity a rate based on the highest transaction-specific dumping margin for the mandatory respondent, CSWG.⁶ Because the change in CSWG’s dumping margin calculation as a result of correcting for the above-identified ministerial errors affects the rate assigned to the Vietnam-wide entity, we have also amended the rate assigned to the Vietnam-wide entity.⁷ The amended weighted-average dumping margins are provided, below.

Antidumping Duty Order

As noted above, on February 8, 2013, in accordance with section 735(d) of the Act, the ITC notified the Department of its determination that an industry in the United States is materially injured or threatened with material injury by reason of imports of wind towers from Vietnam. Therefore, in accordance with section 736(a)(1) of the Act, the Department will direct U.S. Customs and Border Protection (“CBP”) to assess, upon further instruction by the Department, antidumping duties equal to the amount by which the normal value of the merchandise exceeds the export price (or constructed export price) of the merchandise, for all relevant entries of wind towers from Vietnam.

Section 736(b)(1) of the Act establishes a “general rule” that, if the ITC, in its final determination, finds “material injury or threat of material injury which, but for the suspension of liquidation under section 733(d)(2) {of the Act} would have led to a finding of material injury,” then entries of the subject merchandise, the liquidation of which has been suspended pursuant to the Department’s preliminary determination under section 733(d)(2) of the Act, shall be subject to the imposition of antidumping duties. Section 736(b)(2) of the Act establishes a “special rule” that, if the ITC’s final injury determination is based on the

threat of material injury (other than threat of material injury described in the “general rule”) antidumping duties shall be assessed on subject merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the date of publication of the ITC’s notice of final determination. Under this “special rule,” the Department orders CBP to terminate suspension and refund any cash deposit of estimated antidumping duties for entries made since the Department’s preliminary antidumping duty determination⁸ and before publication of the ITC’s final injury determination.⁹

After reviewing the ITC’s final determination, the Department determined that the “special rule” pursuant to section 736(b)(2) of the Act is applicable to the imposition of antidumping duties under this order. Of the votes in the ITC’s final determination, two commissioners determined that an industry in the United States is materially injured by reason of imports of utility scale wind towers from the People’s Republic of China and Vietnam, one commissioner determined that an industry in the United States is threatened with material injury by reason of such imports and further determined that he would not have found material injury but for the suspension of liquidation, and three commissioners determined that an industry in the United States is not materially injured or threatened with material injury by reason of such imports.¹⁰ Because the ITC’s determination that an industry in the United States is materially injured or threatened with material injury is not accompanied by a finding that material injury would have resulted but for the suspension of liquidation of entries since the *Preliminary Determination*, the Department determines that the “general rule” of section 736(b)(1) of the

⁸ See *Utility Scale Wind Towers from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Preliminary Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Postponement of Final Determination*, 77 FR 46058 (August 2, 2012) (“*Preliminary Determination*”).

⁹ Section 736(b)(2) of the Act (“the Department shall release any bonds or other security made, and refund any cash deposit made * * * with respect to entries of the merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption before {the date of the publication of the ITC’s affirmative final injury determination}”); see, e.g., *Narrow Woven Ribbons With Woven Selvedge From Taiwan and the People’s Republic of China: Antidumping Duty Orders*, 75 FR 53632, 53633 (September 1, 2010) (where the Department ordered the termination of suspension and refund of duties for entries occurring prior to the publication of the ITC’s affirmative threat determination).

¹⁰ See *ITC Report*.

⁶ See *Final Determination*.

⁷ See Ministerial Error Memorandum.

Act does not apply.¹¹ Therefore, in accordance with the “special rule” of section 736(b)(2) of the Act, the Department will instruct CBP to terminate the suspension of liquidation for entries of wind towers from Vietnam entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption prior to the publication of the ITC’s final determination and refund any cash deposit of estimated antidumping duties for these entries.

Suspension of Liquidation and Collection of Cash Deposit

In accordance with sections 735(c)(1)(B) and 736(b)(2) of the Act, the Department will instruct CBP to

suspend liquidation on all entries of subject merchandise from Vietnam made on or after the date of the publication of the ITC’s final affirmative determination. The Department will also instruct CBP to require cash deposits equal to the estimated amount by which the normal value exceeds the U.S. price as indicated in the chart below. These instructions suspending liquidation will remain in effect until further notice.

Accordingly, effective on the date of publication of the ITC’s final affirmative injury determination, CBP will require, at the same time as importers would

normally deposit estimated duties on this subject merchandise, a cash deposit for estimated antidumping duties based on the weighted-average dumping margins. The rate for the Vietnam-wide entity applies to all combinations of producers and exporters of subject merchandise not specifically listed under the “Amended Final Determination of Antidumping Investigation” section below.

Amended Final Determination of Antidumping Investigation

The weighted-average dumping margins are as follows:

Exporter	Producer	Weighted-average dumping margin (percent)
The CS Wind Group*	The CS Wind Group	51.54
Vietnam-Wide Entity**		58.54

* The CS Wind Group consists of CS Wind Vietnam Co., Ltd. and CS Wind Corporation.
 * The Vietnam-Wide Entity includes Vina-Halla Heavy Industries Ltd.

This notice constitutes the antidumping duty order with respect to wind towers from Vietnam pursuant to section 736(a) of the Act.

This order and amended final determination are published in accordance with sections 736(a) and 735(e) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.211 and 351.224(e).

Dated: February 12, 2013.

Paul Piquado,
Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[C-570-982]

Utility Scale Wind Towers from the People’s Republic of China: Countervailing Duty Order

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

SUMMARY: Based on affirmative final determinations by the Department of Commerce (the “Department”) and the

International Trade Commission (“ITC”), the Department is issuing a countervailing duty order on utility scale wind towers (“wind towers”) from the People’s Republic of China (“PRC”).

DATES: *Effective Date:* February 15, 2013.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kristen Johnson and Patricia Tran, 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) 482-4793 or (202) 482-1503, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

In accordance with sections 705(d) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (“Act”), on December 26, 2012, the Department published the final determination in the countervailing duty investigation of wind towers from the PRC.¹ On February 8, 2013, the ITC notified the Department of its affirmative determination that an industry in the United States is materially injured or threatened with

material injury by reason of imports of wind towers from the PRC.²

Scope of the Order

The merchandise covered by this order are certain wind towers, whether or not tapered, and sections thereof. Certain wind towers are designed to support the nacelle and rotor blades in a wind turbine with a minimum rated electrical power generation capacity in excess of 100 kilowatts and with a minimum height of 50 meters measured from the base of the tower to the bottom of the nacelle (*i.e.*, where the top of the tower and nacelle are joined) when fully assembled.

A wind tower section consists of, at a minimum, multiple steel plates rolled into cylindrical or conical shapes and welded together (or otherwise attached) to form a steel shell, regardless of coating, end-finish, painting, treatment, or method of manufacture, and with or without flanges, doors, or internal or external components (*e.g.*, flooring/decking, ladders, lifts, electrical buss boxes, electrical cabling, conduit, cable harness for nacelle generator, interior lighting, tool and storage lockers) attached to the wind tower section. Several wind tower sections are

¹¹ See *MBL (USA) Corp. v. United States*, 16 C.I.T. 108, 111-114 (1992) (finding that the Act requires the Department, when confronted with the same ITC voting pattern as present here, to refund duties collected prior to the ITC’s publication of its final injury determination).

¹ See *Utility Scale Wind Towers From the People’s Republic of China: Final Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination*, 77 FR 75978 (December 26, 2012).

² See *Utility Scale Wind Towers from China and Vietnam*, USITC Investigation Nos. 701-TA-486

and 731-TA-1195-1196 (Final), USITC Publication 4372 (February 2013) (“ITC Report”).