

unintentional error which the Secretary considers ministerial.” With respect to preliminary determinations, 19 CFR 351.224(e) provides that the Department “will analyze any comments received and, if appropriate, correct any significant ministerial error by amending the preliminary determination. . . .” A significant ministerial error is defined as an error, the correction of which, singly or in combination with other errors, would result in: (1) A change of at least five absolute percentage points in, but not less than 25 percent of, the countervailable subsidy rate calculated in the original (erroneous) preliminary determination; or (2) a difference between a countervailable subsidy rate of zero (or *de minimis*) and a countervailable subsidy rate of greater than *de minimis* or vice versa.²

As explained further in the Ministerial Error Memorandum issued concurrently with this Notice,³ we determine that the *Preliminary Determination* contained an error with respect to our calculation of “tier two” world market benchmark prices for measuring the adequacy of remuneration for the provision of acidspar to respondents pursuant to 19 CFR 351.511(a)(2)(ii). Correction of this error results in a change to the preliminary subsidy rate for T.T. International of more than five absolute points and not less than 25 percent of the originally calculated margin. Thus, the error is significant for T.T. International within the meaning of 19 CFR 351.224(g).⁴

Amended Preliminary Determination

The Department determines that there was a significant ministerial error in the subsidy rate calculated for T.T. International in the *Preliminary Determination*. Consequently, we are amending the preliminary countervailing duty rate calculation for T.T. International pursuant to 19 CFR 351.224(e). In addition, the preliminary

“All Others” rate was based on the simple average of the subsidy rates calculated for T.T. International and Zhejiang Quhua Fluor-Chemistry Co., Ltd., and its cross-owned affiliates (collectively “JUHUA”). Thus, we are also amending the “All Others” rate to account for the change in T.T. International’s subsidy rate. Specifically, we are calculating the simple average of the corrected subsidy rate for T.T. International and the subsidy rate for JUHUA, unchanged from the *Preliminary Determination*. The rate for Jiangsu Bluestar Green Technology Co., Ltd. remains unchanged.

As a result, the amended preliminary net countervailable subsidy rates are as follows:

Company	Subsidy rate (percent)
T.T. International Co., Ltd	16.18
JUHUA (including Zhejiang Quhua Fluor-Chemistry Co., Ltd., and other Juhua Stock Companies)	4.04
Jiangsu Bluestar Green Technology Co., Ltd	1.35
All Others	10.11

Suspension of Liquidation

The collection of cash deposits and suspension of liquidation will be revised, in accordance with section 703(d) and (f) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the “Act”). Specifically, we will instruct U.S. Customs and Border Protection (“CBP”) to continue to suspend liquidation and to require a cash deposit in the amounts indicated above, on all entries of tetrafluoroethane from the PRC that are entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the date of publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**.

International Trade Commission Notification

In accordance with section 703(f) of the Act, we will notify the International Trade Commission (“ITC”) of our determination. In addition, we are making available to the ITC all non-privileged and non-proprietary information relating 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, without the written consent of the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

This determination is issued and published pursuant to sections 703(f) and 777(i)(1) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.224(e).

Dated: May 22, 2014.

Paul Piquado,

Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

[FR Doc. 2014–12590 Filed 5–29–14; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

The Association of Universities for Research in Astronomy, et al.; Notice of Consolidated Decision on Applications for Duty-Free Entry of Scientific Instruments

This is a decision pursuant to Section 6(c) of the Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Materials Importation Act of 1966 (Pub. L. 89–651, as amended by Pub. L. 106–36; 80 Stat. 897; 15 CFR part 301). Related records can be viewed between 8:30 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. in Room 3720, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC.

Comments: None received. *Decision:* Approved. We know of no instruments of equivalent scientific value to the foreign instruments described below, for such purposes as each is intended to be used, that was being manufactured in the United States at the time of its order.

Docket Number: 13–052. *Applicant:* The Association of Universities for Research in Astronomy, Tucson, AZ 85719. *Instrument:* Enclosure control system for the Advanced Technology Solar Telescope. *Manufacturer:* AEC Engineering, part of the IDOM Group, Spain. *Intended Use:* See notice at 79 FR 6888, February 5, 2014. *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 used to understand the nature of transient solar events which affect life on Earth by employing techniques such as augmenting pointing control of the Telescope at the Sun and augmenting control over the thermal environment during operational use. During normal sun-tracking operations, the Enclosure accessory shall provide complete protection of the Telescope (except for the M1 Assembly) from incoming solar radiation (insolation), the Enclosure accessory shall provide an unobstructed

² See 19 CFR 351.224(g).

³ See Memorandum to Paul Piquado, Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance, from James C. Doyle, Director, Office V, through Christian Marsh, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations, entitled, “Allegation of a Significant Ministerial Error in the Preliminary Determination,” dated concurrently with this notice for the analysis performed (“Ministerial Error Memorandum”). This memorandum is on file electronically via Enforcement and Compliance’s Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Centralized Electronic Service System (“IA ACCESS”). IA ACCESS is available to registered users at <http://iaaccess.trade.gov>, and is available to all parties in the Department’s Central Records Unit in Room 7046 of the Department of Commerce building.

⁴ *Id.*

optical path from the Sun to the M1 Assembly when the carousel and shutters are in any position within their allowable ranges of travel, and the Enclosure accessory skin shall be insulated to the extent required to ensure that the interior surface temperature can be maintained at +0 °F/−3.5° relative to ambient temperature while the exterior skin temperature is at ambient minus 7.2 °F in all operational conditions.

Docket Number: 13–054. *Applicant:* Regents of the University of Minnesota, School of Physics and Astronomy, Minneapolis, MN 55455–0149. *Instrument:* Yanus IV Laser Scan Head. *Manufacturer:* Till Photonics, Germany. *Intended Use:* See notice at 79 FR 6888, February 5, 2014. *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 used to study the oligomeric state of EGFP tagged Retenoid X Receptor (RXR–EGFP) in the absence and presence of its ligand by PCH analysis, as well as follow its binding to DNA and other nuclear factors by conventional and scanning fluorescence correlation spectroscopy (FCS). The laser beam is continuously scanned in a circular fashion, which shows peaks and valleys which add contrast and give information about the scan radius, diffusion coefficient and particle concentrations that would be absent in conventional FCS. Conventional scan heads for laser microscopy have a finite distance between their scan axes, which introduces aberrations and vignetting into the scan. These distortions in the point spread function prohibit the quantitative imaging experiments. The Yanus IV scan head has been engineered with an effective zero optical distance between the scan axes, which maintains diffraction-limited performance across the entire scan field. This is the only instrument with zero effective optical distance between the scan axes.

Dated: May 22, 2014.

Supriya Kumar,

Acting Director, Subsidies Enforcement Office, Enforcement and Compliance.

[FR Doc. 2014–12594 Filed 5–29–14; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–557–815]

Welded Stainless Pressure Pipe From Malaysia: Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Final Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances, in Part; 2012–2013

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

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce (“Department”) determines that welded stainless pressure pipe (“WSPP”) from Malaysia is being, or is likely to be, sold in the United States at less than fair value (“LTFV”), as provided in section 735 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (“the Act”). The final weighted-average dumping margins of sales at LTFV are shown in the “Final Determination” section of this notice.

DATES: *Effective Date:* May 30, 2014.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Charles Riggle or Erin Kearney, AD/CVD Operations, Office IV, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–0650 or (202) 482–0167, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The Department published its *Preliminary Determination* on January 7, 2014.¹ On January 28, 2014, we received a case brief from Bristol Metals, LLC, Felker Brothers Corp., and Outokumpu Stainless Pipe, Inc. (“Petitioners”).² We did not receive case or rebuttal briefs from any other interested party.

Period of Investigation

The period of investigation (“POI”) is April 1, 2012, through March 31, 2013.

Scope of the Investigation

The merchandise covered by this investigation is circular welded austenitic stainless pressure pipe not greater than 14 inches in outside diameter. For purposes of this investigation, references to size are in nominal inches and include all products

¹ See *Welded Stainless Pressure Pipe from Malaysia: Preliminary Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, Affirmative Preliminary Determination of Critical Circumstances, in Part, and Postponement of Final Determination*, 79 FR 808 (January 7, 2014) (“*Preliminary Determination*”).

² See submission from Petitioners, “Welded Stainless Pressure Pipe from Malaysia: Petitioners’ Case Brief,” dated January 28, 2014.

within tolerances allowed by pipe specifications. This merchandise includes, but is not limited to, the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) A–312 or ASTM A–778 specifications, or comparable domestic or foreign specifications. ASTM A–358 products are only included when they are produced to meet ASTM A–312 or ASTM A–778 specifications, or comparable domestic or foreign specifications.

Excluded from the scope are: (1) Welded stainless mechanical tubing, meeting ASTM A–554 or comparable domestic or foreign specifications; (2) boiler, heat exchanger, superheater, refining furnace, feedwater heater, and condenser tubing, meeting ASTM A–249, ASTM A–688 or comparable domestic or foreign specifications; and (3) specialized tubing, meeting ASTM A269, ASTM A–270 or comparable domestic or foreign specifications.

The subject imports are normally classified in subheadings 7306.40.5005, 7306.40.5040, 7306.40.5062, 7306.40.5064, and 7306.40.5085 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS). They may also enter under HTSUS subheadings 7306.40.1010, 7306.40.1015, 7306.40.5042, 7306.40.5044, 7306.40.5080, and 7306.40.5090. The HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes only; the written description of the scope of this investigation is dispositive.

Verification

The Department did not verify any of the three mandatory respondents in this investigation because all of the mandatory respondents ceased participating in the investigation prior to issuance of the *Preliminary Determination*.

Analysis of Comments Received

All issues raised in the case brief for this investigation are addressed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum.³ A list of the issues which parties raised and to which we responded in the Issues and Decision Memorandum is attached to this notice as an Appendix. The Issues and Decision Memorandum is a public document and is on file electronically via Enforcement and Compliance’s Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Centralized

³ See Memorandum from Christian Marsh, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations, to Paul Piquado, Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance, “Issues and Decision Memorandum for the Final Determination in the Antidumping Duty Investigation of Welded Stainless Pressure Pipe from Malaysia,” dated May 22, 2014 (“Issues and Decision Memorandum”).