

System of Records Notice 23. Submission of your application will be considered written consent to share your information with the European Commission to enable joint development of the list of arbitrators.

Dated: June 9, 2017.

Alysha Taylor,

Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for Services, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce.

[FR Doc. 2017-12370 Filed 6-13-17; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-469-815]

Finished Carbon Steel Flanges From Spain: Antidumping Duty Order

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

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Based on affirmative final determinations by the Department of Commerce (the Department) and the International Trade Commission (the ITC), the Department is issuing an antidumping duty order on finished carbon steel flanges from Spain.

DATES: June 14, 2017.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mark Flessner at (202) 482-6312, AD/CVD Operations Office VI, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20230.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

In accordance with sections 735(d) and 777(i)(1) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), and 19 CFR 351.210(c), on April 17, 2017, the Department published its affirmative final determination in the less-than-fair-value (LTFV) investigation of finished carbon steel flanges from Spain.¹ On June 7, 2017, the ITC notified the Department of its final affirmative determination, pursuant to section 735(d) of the Act, that an industry in the United States is materially injured within the meaning of section 735(b)(1)(A)(i) of the Act, by reason of

¹ See *Finished Carbon Steel Flanges from Spain: Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value*, 82 FR 18108 (April 17, 2017) (*Final Determination*).

the LTFV imports of finished carbon steel flanges from Spain.²

Scope of the Order

The merchandise covered by this order is finished carbon steel flanges from Spain.³

Antidumping Duty Order

As stated above, on June 7, 2017, in accordance with section 735(d) of the Act, the ITC notified the Department of its final determination that the industry in the United States producing finished carbon steel flanges is materially injured by reason of the LTFV imports of finished carbon steel flanges from Spain.⁴ Therefore, in accordance with section 735(c)(2) of the Act, we are issuing this antidumping duty order. Because the ITC determined that imports of finished carbon steel flanges from Spain are materially injuring a U.S. industry, unliquidated entries of such merchandise from Spain entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption are subject to the assessment of antidumping duties.

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 NV of the merchandise exceeds the export price (or constructed export price) of the merchandise, for all relevant entries of finished carbon steel flanges from Spain. Antidumping duties will be assessed on unliquidated entries of finished carbon steel flanges from Spain entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after February 8, 2017, the date of publication of the *Preliminary Determination*,⁵ but will not include entries occurring after the expiration of the provisional measures period and before publication in the **Federal Register** of the ITC's final injury determination, as further described below.

Continuation of Suspension of Liquidation

In accordance with section 735(c)(1)(B) of the Act, we will instruct CBP to continue to suspend liquidation on all relevant entries of finished carbon

² See Letter from the ITC regarding finished carbon steel flanges from Spain, dated June 7, 2017 (ITC Letter). See also *Finished Carbon Steel Flanges from Spain Investigation No. 731-TA-1333 (Final)* USITC Publication 4696 (June 2017) (ITC Report).

³ For a full description of the scope of this order, see the Appendix to this notice.

⁴ See ITC Letter and ITC Report.

⁵ See *Finished Carbon Steel Flanges from Spain: Preliminary Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value*, 82 FR 9723 (February 8, 2017) (*Preliminary Determination*).

steel flanges from Spain. These instructions suspending liquidation will remain in effect until further notice.

We will also instruct CBP to require cash deposits for estimated antidumping duties equal to the estimated weighted-average dumping margins indicated below. Accordingly, effective on the date of publication in the **Federal Register** 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 equal to the estimated weighted-average dumping margins listed below.⁶ The "all-others" rates apply to all producers or exporters not specifically listed.

Provisional Measures

Section 733(d) of the Act states that instructions issued pursuant to an affirmative preliminary determination may not remain in effect for more than four months, except where exporters representing a significant proportion of exports of the subject merchandise request the Department to extend that four-month period to no more than six months. We received no such request. In the underlying investigation, the Department published the *Preliminary Determination* on February 8, 2017. Therefore, the unextended period, beginning on the date of publication of the *Preliminary Determination*, ended on June 8, 2017. 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 finished carbon steel flanges from Spain entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption after June 8, 2017, the date on which the provisional measures expired, until and through the day preceding the date of publication of the ITC's injury determinations in the **Federal Register**. Suspension of liquidation will resume on the date of publication of the ITC's determination in the **Federal Register**.

Estimated Weighted-Average Dumping Margins

The estimated weighted-average dumping margins for this antidumping order are as follows:

⁶ See section 736(a)(3) of the Act.

Exporter/manufacturer	Weighted-average dumping margins (percent)
ULMA Forja, S.Coop	24.43
All Others	18.81

Notifications to Interested Parties

This notice constitutes the antidumping duty order with respect to finished carbon steel flanges from Spain pursuant to section 736(a) of the Act. Interested parties can find a list of antidumping duty orders currently in effect at <http://enforcement.trade.gov/stats/iastats1.html>.

This order is published in accordance with section and 736(a) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.211(b).

Dated: June 9, 2017.

Ronald K. Lorentzen,

Acting Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

Appendix—Scope of the Order

The scope of this order covers finished carbon steel flanges. Finished carbon steel flanges differ from unfinished carbon steel flanges (also known as carbon steel flange forgings) in that they have undergone further processing after forging, including, but not limited to, beveling, bore threading, center or step boring, face machining, taper boring, machining ends or surfaces, drilling bolt holes, and/or de-burring or shot blasting. Any one of these post-forging processes suffices to render the forging into a finished carbon steel flange for purposes of this order. However, mere heat treatment of a carbon steel flange forging (without any other further processing after forging) does not render the forging into a finished carbon steel flange for purposes of this order.

While these finished carbon steel flanges are generally manufactured to specification ASME B16.5 or ASME B16.47 series A or series B, the scope is not limited to flanges produced under those specifications. All types of finished carbon steel flanges are included in the scope regardless of pipe size (which may or may not be expressed in inches of nominal pipe size), pressure class (usually, but not necessarily, expressed in pounds of pressure, e.g., 150, 300, 400, 600, 900, 1500, 2500, etc.), type of face (e.g., flat face, full face, raised face, etc.), configuration (e.g., weld neck, slip on, socket weld, lap joint, threaded, etc.), wall thickness (usually, but not necessarily, expressed in inches), normalization, or whether or not heat treated. These carbon steel flanges either meet or exceed the requirements of the ASTM A105, ASTM A694, ASTM A181, ASTM A350 and ASTM A707 standards (or comparable foreign specifications). The scope includes any flanges produced to the above-referenced ASTM standards as currently stated or as may be amended. The term “carbon steel” under this scope is steel in which:

(a) Iron predominates, by weight, over each of the other contained elements;

(b) the carbon content is 2 percent or less, by weight; and

(c) none of the elements listed below exceeds the quantity, by weight, as indicated:

- (i) 0.87 percent of aluminum;
- (ii) 0.0105 percent of boron;
- (iii) 10.10 percent of chromium;
- (iv) 1.55 percent of columbium;
- (v) 3.10 percent of copper;
- (vi) 0.38 percent of lead;
- (vii) 3.04 percent of manganese;
- (viii) 2.05 percent of molybdenum;
- (ix) 20.15 percent of nickel;
- (x) 1.55 percent of niobium;
- (xi) 0.20 percent of nitrogen;
- (xii) 0.21 percent of phosphorus;
- (xiii) 3.10 percent of silicon;
- (xiv) 0.21 percent of sulfur;
- (xv) 1.05 percent of titanium;
- (xvi) 4.06 percent of tungsten;
- (xvii) 0.53 percent of vanadium; or
- (xviii) 0.015 percent of zirconium.

Finished carbon steel flanges are currently classified under subheadings 7307.91.5010 and 7307.91.5050 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS). They may also be entered under HTSUS subheadings 7307.91.5030 and 7307.91.5070. The HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes; the written description of the scope is dispositive.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–570–831]

Fresh Garlic From the People’s Republic of China: Final Results and Partial Rescission of the 21st Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2014–2015

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

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce (the Department) published the *Preliminary Results* of the 21st administrative review of the antidumping duty order on fresh garlic from the People’s Republic of China (PRC) on December 9, 2016. We gave interested parties an opportunity to comment on the *Preliminary Results*. The period of review (POR) is November 1, 2014, and October 31, 2015. The mandatory respondents in this review are: Zhengzhou Harmoni Spice Co., Ltd. (Harmoni) and Qingdao Tiantaixing Foods Co., Ltd. (QTF).

Based upon our analysis of the comments and information received, we made no changes to the margin calculated for voluntary respondent, Shenzhen Xinboda Industrial Co., Ltd. (Xinboda). As discussed below, the Department continues to find that QTF withheld requested information,

significantly impeded the administrative review, and did not cooperate to the best of its ability. Accordingly, we continue to use adverse facts available. However, in a change from the *Preliminary Results*, we find that QTF is not eligible for separate rate status, and thus, is a part of the PRC-wide entity. The Department is also rescinding the review with respect to Harmoni and Jinxiang Jinma Fruits Vegetables Products Co., Ltd. (Jinxiang Jinma), as discussed below.

These determinations and the final dumping margins are discussed below in the “Final Results” section of this notice.

DATES: Effective June 14, 2017.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kathryn Wallace or Alexander Cipolla, AD/CVD Operations, Office VII, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20230; telephone 202–482–6251 or 202–482–4956, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Department published the *Preliminary Results* on December 9, 2016, in which it preliminarily determined that QTF and Harmoni each failed to cooperate to the best of its ability. As a result, the Department preliminarily found that Harmoni had not rebutted the presumption that it is part of the PRC-wide entity, and we preliminarily based QTF’s dumping margin on adverse facts available. The Department also preliminarily found that Xinboda sold merchandise to the United States at less than normal value. Finally, we preliminarily granted a separate rate to five companies which demonstrated their eligibility for separate rate status, but were not selected for individual examination.¹ In accordance with 19 CFR 351.309, we invited parties to comment on our *Preliminary Results*. The petitioners,² the New Mexico Garlic Growers Coalition (NMGGC),³ Xinboda, QTF, Harmoni, and Jinxiang Hejia Co., Ltd. (Hejia) timely filed case briefs, pursuant to our regulations.⁴

¹ See *Fresh Garlic from the People’s Republic of China: Preliminary Results and Partial Rescission of the 21st Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2014–2015*, 81 FR 89050 (December 9, 2016) (*Preliminary Results*) and accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum (PDM).

² The petitioners are the Fresh Garlic Producers Association (FGPA) and its individual members: Christopher Ranch LLC, The Garlic Company, Valley Garlic, and Vessey and Company, Inc.

³ The NMGGC, at the time of initiation, consisted of Avrum Katz of Boxcar Farm and Stanley Crawford of El Bosque Farm.

⁴ See NMGGC’s Case Brief, “Case Brief Filed on Behalf of the New Mexico Garlic Growers Coalition