

bed units;¹⁸ (16) certain shoe cabinets;¹⁹ and (17) certain bed bases.²⁰

Imports of subject merchandise are classified under subheadings 9403.50.9042 and 9403.50.9045 of the HTSUS as “wooden . . . beds” and under subheading 9403.50.9080 of the HTSUS as “other . . . wooden furniture of a kind used in the bedroom.” In addition, wooden headboards for beds, wooden footboards for beds, wooden side rails for beds, and wooden canopies for beds may be entered under subheadings 9403.90.7005 or 9403.90.7080 of the HTSUS. Subject merchandise may also be entered under subheadings 9403.50.9041, 9403.60.8081, 9403.20.0018, or 9403.90.8041. Further, framed glass mirrors may be entered under subheading 7009.92.1000 or 7009.92.5000 of the HTSUS as “glass

generally designed for the purpose of storing children’s items such as toys, books, and playthings. See *Wooden Bedroom Furniture from the People’s Republic of China: Final Results of Changed Circumstances Review and Determination to Revoke Order in Part*, 74 FR 8506 (February 25, 2009). Further, as determined in the scope ruling memorandum “Wooden Bedroom Furniture from the People’s Republic of China: Scope Ruling on a White Toy Box,” dated July 6, 2009, the dimensional ranges used to identify the toy boxes that are excluded from the wooden bedroom furniture order apply to the box itself rather than the lid.

¹⁸ Excluded from the scope are certain enclosable wall bed units, also referred to as murphy beds, which are composed of the following three major sections: (1) A metal wall frame, which attaches to the wall and uses coils or pistons to support the metal mattress frame; (2) a metal frame, which has euro slats for supporting a mattress and two legs that pivot; and (3) wood panels, which attach to the metal wall frame and/or the metal mattress frame to form a cabinet to enclose the wall bed when not in use. Excluded enclosable wall bed units are imported in ready-to-assemble format with all parts necessary for assembly. Enclosable wall bed units do not include a mattress. Wood panels of enclosable wall bed units, when imported separately, remain subject to the order.

¹⁹ Excluded from the scope are certain shoe cabinets 31.5–33.5 inches wide by 15.5–17.5 inches deep by 34.5–36.5 inches high. They are designed strictly to store shoes, which are intended to be aligned in rows perpendicular to the wall along which the cabinet is positioned. Shoe cabinets do not have drawers, rods, or other indicia for the storage of clothing other than shoes. The cabinets are not designed, manufactured, or offered for sale in coordinated groups or sets and are made substantially of wood, have two to four shelves inside them, and are covered by doors. The doors often have blinds that are designed to allow air circulation and release of bad odors. The doors themselves may be made of wood or glass. The depth of the shelves does not exceed 14 inches. Each shoe cabinet has doors, adjustable shelving, and ventilation holes.

²⁰ Excluded from the scope are certain bed bases consisting of: (1) A wooden box frame, (2) three wooden cross beams and one perpendicular center wooden support beam, and (3) wooden slats over the beams. These bed bases are constructed without inner springs and/or coils and do not include a headboard, footboard, side rails, or mattress. The bed bases are imported unassembled.

mirrors . . . framed.” The order covers all wooden bedroom furniture meeting the above description, regardless of tariff classification. Although the HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, our written description of the scope of this proceeding is dispositive.

Filing Requirements

All submissions to Commerce must be filed electronically using ACCESS.²¹ An electronically filed document must be received successfully in its entirety by the time and date it is due. Documents exempted from the electronic submission requirements must be filed manually (*i.e.*, in paper form) with Enforcement and Compliance’s APO/ Dockets Unit, Room 18022, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230, and stamped with the date of receipt by the applicable deadlines.

Letters of Appearance and Administrative Protective Order

Interested parties that wish to participate in this segment of the proceeding and be added to the public service list for this segment of the proceeding must file a letter of appearance in accordance with 19 CFR 351.103(d)(1), with one exception: the parties publicly identified by CBP in the covered merchandise referral (referenced above) are not required to submit a letter of appearance, and will be added to the public service list for this segment of the proceeding by Commerce.

Commerce placed an APO on the record on January 11, 2018,²² and established the APO service list for use in this segment. Commerce intends to place the business proprietary versions of the documents contained in the covered merchandise referral on the record of this proceeding in ACCESS within five days of publication of this notice.

Interested parties must submit applications for disclosure under the

²¹ See *Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings: Electronic Filing Procedures; Administrative Protective Order Procedures*, 76 FR 39263 (July 6, 2011), as amended in *Enforcement and Compliance; Change of Electronic Filing System Name*, 79 FR 69046 (November 20, 2014) for details of Commerce’s electronic filing requirements, effective August 5, 2011. Information on help using ACCESS can be found at <https://access.trade.gov/help.aspx> and a handbook can be found at <https://access.trade.gov/help/Handbook%20on%20Electronic%20Filing%20Procedures.pdf>.

²² See the Administrative Protective Order “In the Matter of the Scope Inquiry of the Antidumping Duty Order on Wooden Bedroom Furniture from the People’s Republic of China (A–570–890) (CBP EAPA Inv. No. 7189)”, dated January 11, 2018.

APO in accordance with the procedures outlined in Commerce’s regulations at 19 CFR 351.305. Those procedures apply to this segment of the proceeding, with one exception: APO applicants representing the parties that have been identified by CBP as an importer in the covered merchandise referral (referenced above) are exempt from the additional filing requirements for importers pursuant to 19 CFR 351.305(d).

Dated: February 22, 2018.

Christian Marsh,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

[FR Doc. 2018–04392 Filed 3–2–18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[C–570–054]

Countervailing Duty Investigation of Certain Aluminum Foil From the People’s Republic of China: Final Affirmative 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 certain aluminum foil (aluminum foil) from the People’s Republic of China (China). The period of investigation is January 1, 2016, through December 31, 2016. For information on the estimated subsidy rates, see the “*Final Determination and Suspension of Liquidation*” section of this notice.

DATES: Applicable March 5, 2018.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Yasmin Bordas, AD/CVD Operations, Office VI, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone (202) 482–3813.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Commerce published the *Preliminary Determination* on August 14, 2017.¹ A summary of the events that occurred since Commerce published the *Preliminary Determination*, as well as a full discussion of the issues raised by

¹ See *Certain Aluminum Foil from the People’s Republic of China: Preliminary Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination*, 82 FR 37844 (August 14, 2017) (*Preliminary Determination*) and accompanying Preliminary Decision Memorandum (Preliminary Decision Memorandum).

parties for this final determination, may be found in the Issues and Decision Memorandum² issued concurrently with this notice. 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/>. The signed Issues and Decision Memorandum and the electronic version are identical in content.

Scope Comments

We invited parties to comment on Commerce's Preliminary Scope Memorandum.³ Commerce has reviewed the briefs submitted by interested parties, considered the arguments therein, and has made changes to the scope of the investigation. For further discussion, see Commerce's Final Scope Decision Memorandum.⁴

Methodology

Commerce is conducting this countervailing duty (CVD) investigation in accordance with section 701 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (Act). For each of the subsidy programs found to be countervailable, we determine 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. For a full description of the methodology underlying our final determination, see the Issues and Decisions Memorandum.

Scope of the Investigation

The merchandise covered by this investigation is aluminum foil from China. For a complete description of the scope of this investigation, see Appendix II.

² See Memorandum, "Issues and Decision Memorandum for the Final Determination in the Countervailing Duty Investigation of Certain Aluminum Foil from the People's Republic of China," dated concurrently with this determination and hereby adopted by this notice (Issues and Decision Memorandum).

³ See Memorandum, "Certain Aluminum Foil from the People's Republic of China: Scope Comments Decision Memorandum for the Preliminary Determinations," dated October 26, 2017, and filed to ACCESS on October 30, 2017.

⁴ See Memorandum, "Certain Aluminum Foil from the People's Republic of China: Final Scope Decision Memorandum," dated concurrently with this memorandum.

Verification

As provided in section 782(i) of the Act, in November 2017, we conducted verification of the questionnaire responses submitted by Dingsheng Aluminum (Hong Kong) Trading Co., Ltd. (Dingsheng HK) and Jiangsu Zhongji Lamination Materials Co., Ltd. (Zhongji). We issued verification reports on November 25, 2017.⁵ We used standard verification procedures, including an examination of relevant accounting and financial records, and original source documents provided by Dingsheng HK and Zhongji.

Analysis of Subsidy Programs and Comments Received

The subsidy programs under investigation, and the issues raised in the case and rebuttal briefs submitted by the parties, 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 at Appendix I.

Use of Adverse Facts Available (AFA)

For purposes of this final determination, we relied on facts available, and because certain respondents did not act to the best of their ability in responding to Commerce's requests for information, we drew an adverse inference, where appropriate, in selecting from among the facts otherwise available.⁶ The subsidy rates for Loftan Aluminum (Hong Kong) Limited and Manakin Industries, LLC, are based totally on AFA. A full discussion of our decision to rely on adverse facts available is presented in the "Use of Facts Otherwise Available and Adverse Inferences" section of the Issues and Decisions Memorandum.

Changes Since the Preliminary Determination

Based on our review and analysis of the comments received from parties, and minor corrections presented at verification, we made certain changes to the respondents' subsidy rate calculations since the *Preliminary Determination*. For a discussion of these changes, see the Issues and Decision

⁵ See Commerce Memoranda, "Verification of the Questionnaire Responses of Dingsheng Aluminum Industries (Hong Kong) Trading Co., Ltd.: Countervailing Duty Investigation of Certain Aluminum Foil from the People's Republic of China," (Dingsheng Verification Report) and "Verification of the Questionnaire Responses of Jiangsu Zhongji Lamination Materials Co., Ltd.: Countervailing Duty Investigation of Certain Aluminum Foil from the People's Republic of China," (Zhongji Verification Report), both dated November 25, 2017.

⁶ See sections 776(a) and (b) of the Act.

Memorandum and the Final Calculation Memoranda.⁷

All-Others Rate

In accordance with section 705(c)(1)(B)(i) of the Act, we calculated an individual rate for each producer/exporter of the subject merchandise individually investigated.

In accordance with section 705(c)(5)(A) of the Act, for companies not individually investigated, we apply an "all-others" rate, which is normally calculated by weighting the subsidy rates of the individual companies selected as mandatory respondents by those companies' exports of the subject merchandise to the United States. Under section 705(c)(5)(A)(i) of the Act, the "all-others" rate excludes zero and *de minimis* rates calculated for the exporters and producers individually investigated as well as rates based entirely on facts otherwise available. Where the rates for the individually investigated companies are all zero or *de minimis*, or determined entirely using facts otherwise available, section 705(c)(5)(A)(ii) of the Act instructs Commerce to establish an "all-others" rate using "any reasonable method."

Pursuant to section 705(c)(5)(A)(i) of the Act, we have calculated the "all-others" rate using the subsidy rates of Dingsheng HK and Zhongji, the only two mandatory respondents not receiving a subsidy rate based totally on section 776 of the Act. However, we have not calculated the "all-others" rate by weight-averaging these two rates because doing so risks disclosure of proprietary information. Therefore, and consistent with Commerce's practice, for the "all-others" rate, we calculated a simple average of these two mandatory respondents' subsidy rates.

Final Determination

Company	Subsidy rate (percent)
Dingsheng Aluminum Industries (Hong Kong) Trading Co., Ltd. ⁸	19.98
Jiangsu Zhongji Lamination Materials Co., Ltd. ⁹	17.14
Loftan Aluminum (Hong Kong) Limited	80.97
Manakin Industries, LLC ¹⁰ ...	80.97

⁷ See Memoranda, "Countervailing Duty Investigation of Certain Aluminum Foil from the People's Republic of China: Final Determination Calculation Memorandum for Dingsheng Aluminum (Hong Kong) Trading Co., Ltd.," dated February 26, 2018 (Dingsheng Final Calculation Memorandum) and "Countervailing Duty Investigation of Certain Aluminum Foil from the People's Republic of China: Final Determination Calculation Memorandum for Zhongji Lamination Materials Co., Ltd.," dated February 26, 2018 (Zhongji Final Calculation Memorandum).

Company	Subsidy rate (percent)
All-Others	18.56

Disclosure

We intend to disclose to parties in this proceeding the calculations performed for this final determination within five days of the date of public announcement of our final determination, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.224(b).

Suspension of Liquidation

As a result of our *Preliminary Determination*, and pursuant to sections 703(d)(1)(B) and (2) of the Act, we instructed U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to suspend liquidation of all entries of merchandise under consideration from the PRC that were entered or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption, on or after August 14, 2017, the date of publication of the *Preliminary Determination* in the **Federal Register**. In accordance with section 703(d) of the Act, on December 12, 2017, we instructed CBP to discontinue the suspension of liquidation of all entries at that time.

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

⁸ As discussed in the Preliminary Decision Memorandum, Commerce has found the following companies to be cross-owned with Dingsheng HK: Jiangsu Dingsheng New Materials Joint-Stock Co., Ltd.; Hangzhou Teemful Aluminum Co., Ltd.; Hangzhou Five Star Aluminum Co., Ltd.; Hangzhou DingCheng Aluminum Co., Ltd.; Luoyang Longding Aluminum Co., Ltd.; Hangzhou Dingsheng Industrial Group Co., Ltd.; Hangzhou Dingsheng Import & Export Co., Ltd.; and Walson (HK) Trading Co., Limited.

⁹ As discussed in the Preliminary Decision Memorandum, Commerce has found the following companies to be cross-owned with Zhongji: Shantou Wanshun Package Material Stock Co., Ltd.; Jiangsu Huafeng Aluminum Industry Co., Ltd.; and Jiangsu Zhongji Lamination Materials Co., (HK) Ltd.

¹⁰ As discussed in the Preliminary Decision Memorandum, Commerce finds that Manakin Industries and Suzhou Manakin Aluminum Processing Technology Co., Ltd., effectively function by joint operation as a trading company. Therefore, the rate for Manakin Industries also applies to Suzhou Manakin Aluminum Processing Technology Co., Ltd. For additional information, see Preliminary Decision Memorandum and Issues and Decision Memorandum.

suspension of liquidation will be refunded or canceled.

International Trade Commission 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.

Notification Regarding Administrative Protective Orders

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

Return or Destruction of Proprietary Information

In the event the ITC issues a final negative injury determination, this notice serves as the only reminder to parties subject to an 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 or 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 subject to sanction.

Notification to Interested Parties

This determination is issued and published pursuant to sections 705(d) and 777(i) of the Act.

Dated: February 26, 2018.

Prentiss Lee Smith,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Policy and Negotiations.

Appendix I

List of Topics Discussed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum

- I. Summary
- II. Background
- III. Scope of the Investigation

IV. Scope Comments

V. Application of the Countervailing Duty Law to Imports from the PRC

VI. Subsidies Valuation Information

VII. Benchmarks and Discount Rates

VIII. Use of Facts Otherwise Available and Adverse Inferences

IX. Analysis of Programs

X. Analysis of Comments

Comment 1: Whether Commerce Erred in Its Treatment of Manakin

Comment 2: Whether the Record Supports a Finding of Policy Lending

Comment 3: Whether Chinese Commercial Banks Are Government Authorities

Comment 4: Whether Commerce's Policy Lending Benchmark Interest Rate Computations Are Supported by the Record and Lawful

Comment 5: Whether Commerce's Investigation of Uninitiated Programs Is Lawful

Comment 6: Whether Commerce Should Change Its Export Buyer's Credit Determination

Comment 7: Whether Commerce Should Use the USD Interest Rate Benchmark for Hong Kong Loans

Comment 8: Whether Loans Issued in Hong Kong to Hong Kong Companies Are Countervailable

Comment 9: Whether Commerce Should Revise Dingsheng's Sales Denominator

Comment 10: Whether Commerce Should Correct Calculation Errors for Dingsheng's Loans

Comment 11: Whether Commerce Should Correct Calculation Errors for Dingsheng's Aluminum and Coal Purchases

Comment 12: Whether Commerce Should Place Interest Rate Benchmarks on the Record That Are Contemporaneous to the POI

Comment 13: Whether Commerce Should Rely on AFA for Subsidies Discovered at Zhongji's Verification

Comment 14: Whether Commerce Should Grant Zhongji an Export Value Adjustment

Comment 15: Whether Commerce Improperly Rejected Dingsheng's Benchmark Data

Comment 16: Whether Commerce Should Revise the Benchmarks for Primary Aluminum

Comment 17: Whether the GOC Provided Sufficient Evidence To Find That Input Suppliers Were Not Government Authorities

Comment 18: Whether CCP Affiliations or Activities by Company Officials Make a Company a Government Authority

Comment 19: Whether the Primary Aluminum and Steam Coal for LTAR Programs Are Specific

Comment 20: Whether Commerce Must Use a Tier-One Benchmark for the Primary Aluminum and Steam Coal for LTAR Programs

Comment 21: Whether Dingsheng's Income Tax Deductions for R&D Expenses Are Understated

Comment 22: Whether Commerce Selected the Highest Electricity Rate Benchmarks

Comment 23: Whether Commerce Should Apply AFA for Electricity

Comment 24: Whether Commerce Should Adjust the Electricity Benchmark for VAT

Comment 25: Whether Electricity Constitutes General Infrastructure and Provides a Financial Contribution

Comment 26: Whether Commerce Should Rely on Xeneta Data for Freight Benchmark

Comment 27: Whether Commerce Should Find Non-Use of Steam Coal

XI. Recommendation

Appendix II

Scope of the Investigation

The merchandise covered by this investigation is aluminum foil having a thickness of 0.2 mm or less, in reels exceeding 25 pounds, regardless of width. Aluminum foil is made from an aluminum alloy that contains more than 92 percent aluminum. Aluminum foil may be made to ASTM specification ASTM B479, but can also be made to other specifications. Regardless of specification, however, all aluminum foil meeting the scope description is included in the scope, including aluminum foil to which lubricant has been applied to one or both sides of the foil.

Excluded from the scope of this investigation is aluminum foil that is backed with paper, paperboard, plastics, or similar backing materials on one side or both sides of the aluminum foil, as well as etched capacitor foil and aluminum foil that is cut to shape.

Where the nominal and actual measurements vary, a product is within the scope if application of either the nominal or actual measurement would place it within the scope based on the definitions set forth above. The products under investigation are currently classifiable under Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) subheadings 7607.11.3000, 7607.11.6000, 7607.11.9030, 7607.11.9060, 7607.11.9090, and 7607.19.6000. Further, merchandise that falls within the scope of this proceeding may also be entered into the United States under HTSUS subheadings 7606.11.3060, 7606.11.6000, 7606.12.3045, 7606.12.3055, 7606.12.3090, 7606.12.6000, 7606.91.3090, 7606.91.6080, 7606.92.3090, and 7606.92.6080.

Although the HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the scope of this proceeding is dispositive.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-570-028]

Hydrofluorocarbon Blends From the People's Republic of China: Notice of Covered Merchandise Referral

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

SUMMARY: Pursuant to the Enforce and Protect Act of 2015 (EAPA), the Department of Commerce (Commerce) received a covered merchandise referral from U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) in connection with a CBP Enforce and Protect Act (EAPA) investigation concerning the antidumping duty (AD) order on hydrofluorocarbon (HFC) blends from the People's Republic of China (China). In accordance with EAPA, Commerce intends to determine whether the merchandise subject to the referral is covered by the scope of the order and promptly transmit its determination to CBP. Commerce is providing notice of the referral and inviting participation from interested parties.

DATES: Applicable March 5, 2018.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Manuel Rey at (202) 482-5518, AD/CVD Operations Office II, Enforcement & Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On February 24, 2016, the Trade Facilitation and Trade Enforcement Act of 2015 was signed into law, which contains Title IV-Prevention of Evasion of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Orders (short title "Enforce and Protect Act of 2015" or "EAPA") (Pub. L. 114-125, 130 Stat. 122, 155, Feb. 24, 2016). Effective August 22, 2016, section 421 of the EAPA added section 517 to the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), which establishes a formal process for CBP to investigate allegations of the evasion of antidumping and countervailing duty (AD/CVD) orders. Section 517(b)(4)(A) of the Act provides a procedure whereby if, during the course of an EAPA investigation, CBP is unable to determine whether the merchandise at issue is covered merchandise within the meaning of section 517(a)(3) of the Act, it shall refer the matter to Commerce to make such a determination. Section 517(a)(3) of the Act defines covered merchandise as merchandise that is subject to an antidumping duty order issued under section 736 of the Act or a countervailing duty order issued under section 706 of the Act. Section 517(b)(4)(B) of the Act states that Commerce, after receiving a covered merchandise referral from CBP, shall determine whether the merchandise is covered merchandise and promptly transmit its determination to CBP. The Act does not establish a deadline within

which Commerce must issue its determination.

On December 4, 2017, Commerce received a covered merchandise referral from CBP regarding CBP EAPA Investigation No. 7212¹ which concerns the AD order on HFCs from China.² Specifically, based on an allegation by RMS of Georgia d/b/a Choice

Refrigerants, CBP has requested that Commerce issue a determination as to whether certain merchandise imported by LM Supply, Inc. (LM Supply) is subject to the AD order on HFCs from China. Specifically, CBP asked Commerce to clarify: (1) If the scope exclusion for Choice® R-421A is limited to only merchandise that is licensed by the rights holder or does it apply to any HFC blends that satisfy the terms of the patents, and (2) if the scope exclusion is limited to only that merchandise that also carries the trademarks indicated in the scope exclusion.

Notification to Interested Parties

Commerce is hereby notifying interested parties that it has received the covered merchandise referral referenced above, will begin a new segment of the proceeding, and intends to issue a determination regarding whether the merchandise subject to the referral is covered merchandise within the meaning of section 517(a)(3) of the Act. Additionally, Commerce intends to provide interested parties with the opportunity to participate in this segment of the proceeding, including through the submission of comments, and, if appropriate, new factual information and verification. Specifically, Commerce will notify parties on the segment-specific service list for this segment of the proceeding of a schedule for comments. In addition, Commerce may request factual information from any person to assist in making its determination and may verify submissions of factual information, if Commerce determines that such verification is appropriate. Commerce intends to issue a final determination within 120 days of the publication of this notice (this deadline

¹ See Letter from CBP, "EAPA Case Number: 7212; Scope Referral Request for merchandise under EAPA Investigation 7212, imported by LM Supply, Inc. and concerning the investigation of evasion of the antidumping duty order on hydrofluorocarbon blends from the People's Republic of China (A-570-028)," dated December 4, 2017. This document and any supporting documents will be available electronically on Enforcement and Compliance's Antidumping Duty and Countervailing Duty Centralized Electronic Service System (ACCESS) within five days of publication of this notice.

² See *Hydrofluorocarbon Blends from the People's Republic of China: Antidumping Duty Order*, 81 FR 55436 (August 19, 2016).