

administrative protective orders in accordance with the procedures outlined in Commerce's regulations at 19 CFR 351.305. Those procedures apply to administrative reviews included in this notice of initiation. Parties wishing to participate in any of these administrative reviews should ensure that they meet the requirements of these procedures (e.g., the filing of separate letters of appearance as discussed at 19 CFR 351.103(d)).

Factual Information Requirements

Commerce's regulations identify five categories of factual information in 19 CFR 351.102(b)(21), which are summarized as follows: (i) Evidence submitted in response to questionnaires; (ii) evidence submitted in support of allegations; (iii) publicly available information to value factors under 19 CFR 351.408(c) or to measure the adequacy of remuneration under 19 CFR 351.511(a)(2); (iv) evidence placed on the record by Commerce; and (v) evidence other than factual information described in (i)–(iv). These regulations require any party, when submitting factual information, to specify under which subsection of 19 CFR 351.102(b)(21) the information is being submitted and, if the information is submitted to rebut, clarify, or correct factual information already on the record, to provide an explanation identifying the information already on the record that the factual information seeks to rebut, clarify, or correct. The regulations, at 19 CFR 351.301, also provide specific time limits for such factual submissions based on the type of factual information being submitted. Please review the final rule, available at <http://enforcement.trade.gov/frn/2013/1304frn/2013-08227.txt>, prior to submitting factual information in this segment.

Any party submitting factual information in an antidumping duty or countervailing duty proceeding must certify to the accuracy and completeness of that information.¹⁰ Parties are hereby reminded that revised certification requirements are in effect for company/government officials as well as their representatives. All segments of any antidumping duty or countervailing duty proceedings initiated on or after August 16, 2013, should use the formats for the revised certifications provided at the end of the *Final Rule*.¹¹ Commerce

intends to reject factual submissions in any proceeding segments if the submitting party does not comply with applicable revised certification requirements.

Extension of Time Limits Regulation

Parties may request an extension of time limits before a time limit established under Part 351 expires, or as otherwise specified by the Secretary. See 19 CFR 351.302. In general, an extension request will be considered untimely if it is filed after the time limit established under Part 351 expires. For submissions which are due from multiple parties simultaneously, an extension request will be considered untimely if it is filed after 10:00 a.m. on the due date. Examples include, but are not limited to: (1) Case and rebuttal briefs, filed pursuant to 19 CFR 351.309; (2) factual information to value factors under 19 CFR 351.408(c), or to measure the adequacy of remuneration under 19 CFR 351.511(a)(2), filed pursuant to 19 CFR 351.301(c)(3) and rebuttal, clarification and correction filed pursuant to 19 CFR 351.301(c)(3)(iv); (3) comments concerning the selection of a surrogate country and surrogate values and rebuttal; (4) comments concerning U.S. Customs and Border Protection data; and (5) quantity and value questionnaires. Under certain circumstances, Commerce may elect to specify a different time limit by which extension requests will be considered untimely for submissions which are due from multiple parties simultaneously. In such a case, Commerce will inform parties in the letter or memorandum setting forth the deadline (including a specified time) by which extension requests must be filed to be considered timely. This modification also requires that an extension request must be made in a separate, stand-alone submission, and clarifies the circumstances under which Commerce will grant untimely-filed requests for the extension of time limits. These modifications are effective for all segments initiated on or after October 21, 2013. Please review the final rule, available at <http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2013-09-20/html/2013-22853.htm>, prior to submitting factual information in these segments.

These initiations and this notice are in accordance with section 751(a) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1675(a)) and 19 CFR 351.221(c)(1)(i).

http://enforcement.trade.gov/lei/notices/factual_info_final_rule_FAQ_07172013.pdf.

Dated: September 4, 2018.

James Maeder,

Associate Deputy Assistant Secretary for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations performing the duties of Deputy Assistant Secretary for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations.

[FR Doc. 2018–19570 Filed 9–7–18; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–570–890]

Wooden Bedroom Furniture From the People's Republic of China: Notice of Partial Rescission of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review

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

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce (Commerce) is rescinding, in part, the administrative review of the antidumping duty (AD) order on wooden bedroom furniture from the People's Republic of China (China) for the period January 1, 2017, through December 31, 2017.

DATES: Applicable September 10, 2018.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Patrick O'Connor, AD/CVD Operations, Office IV, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230, telephone: (202) 482–0989.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On January 2, 2018, Commerce published in the **Federal Register**, a notice of opportunity to request an administrative review of the AD order on wooden bedroom furniture from China (the Order) covering the period January 1, 2017, through December 31, 2017.¹ Commerce received multiple timely requests for an administrative review of the Order.² On March 16,

¹ See *Antidumping or Countervailing Duty Order, Finding, or Suspended Investigation: Opportunity To Request Administrative Review*, 83 FR 98 (January 2, 2018).

² See letter from Decca Furniture Limited, re: "Wooden Bedroom Furniture from the People's Republic of China: Decca Furniture Limited's Request for Administrative Review," dated January 5, 2018; see letter from Guangzhou Maria Yee Furnishings Ltd., PYLA HK LIMITED, and MARIA YEE, INC., re: "Wooden Bedroom Furniture from the People's Republic of China: Request for Administrative Review and Request for Voluntary Respondent Treatment," dated January 22, 2018; see letter from the American Furniture Manufacturers Committee for Legal Trade and Vaughan-Bassett Furniture Company, Inc. (the

Continued

¹⁰ See section 782(b) of the Act.

¹¹ See *Certification of Factual Information To Import Administration During Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings*, 78 FR 42678 (July 17, 2013) (*Final Rule*); see also the frequently asked questions regarding the *Final Rule*, available at

2018, in accordance with section 751(a) of Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act) and 19 CFR 351.221(c)(1)(i), Commerce published in the **Federal Register** a notice initiating an administrative review of the Order with respect to 73 companies or groups of companies covering the period January 1, 2017, through December 31, 2017.³ All requesting parties subsequently timely withdrew their requests to review the 60 companies or groups of companies listed in the Appendix to this notice.⁴

Rescission of Review, in Part

Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.213(d)(1), Commerce will rescind an administrative review, in whole or in part, if the parties that requested the review withdraw their requests within 90 days of the date of publication of the notice of initiation of the requested review. All requesting parties withdrew their respective requests for an administrative review of the 60 companies or groups of companies listed in the Appendix to this notice within 90 days of the date of publication of the *Initiation Notice*. Accordingly, Commerce is rescinding this review with respect to these companies, in

petitioners), re: “Wooden Bedroom Furniture from the People’s Republic of China: Request for Initiation of Administrative Review,” dated January 31, 2018; see letter from Kimball International, Inc., Kimball Furniture Group, Inc., and Kimball Hospitality Inc., re: “Wooden Bedroom Furniture from the People’s Republic of China: Request for Initiation of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review,” dated January 31, 2018; see letter from Xiamen Yongquan Sci-Tech Development Co., Ltd., re: “Request for Thirteenth Administrative Review of the Antidumping Duty Order on Wooden Bedroom Furniture from the People’s Republic of China,” dated January 31, 2018.

³ See *Initiation of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Administrative Reviews*, 83 FR 11685 (March 16, 2018) (*Initiation Notice*).

⁴ See letter from the petitioners, re: “Wooden Bedroom Furniture From The People’s Republic of China/Partial Withdrawal Of Request For Administrative Review, dated June 8, 2018; see letter from Kimball International, Inc., Kimball Furniture Group, Inc., and Kimball Hospitality Inc., re: “Wooden Bedroom Furniture from The People’s Republic of China: Withdrawal of Request for Administrative Review,” dated June 11, 2018; see letter from Xiamen Yongquan Sci-Tech Development Co., Ltd., re: “Withdrawal of Review Request: Administrative Review of the Antidumping Duty Order on Wooden Bedroom Furniture from the People’s Republic of China (POR 01/01/17–12/31/17),” dated June 11, 2018; see letter from Guangzhou Maria Yee Furnishings Ltd., PYLA HK LIMITED, and MARIA YEE, INC., re: “Wooden Bedroom Furniture from the People’s Republic of China; Maria Yee’s Withdrawal of Request for Review,” dated June 12, 2018; see letter from the petitioners, re: “Wooden Bedroom Furniture From The People’s Republic of China/Partial Withdrawal Of Request For Administrative Review, dated June 13, 2018; see letter from the petitioners, re: “Wooden Bedroom Furniture From The People’s Republic of China/Partial Withdrawal Of Request For Administrative Review, dated June 14, 2018.

accordance with 19 CFR 351.213(d)(1).⁵ The administrative review will continue with respect to all other firms for which a review was requested and initiated.

Assessment

Commerce will instruct U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to assess antidumping duties on all subject merchandise exported by the companies listed in the Appendix to this notice that was entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption during the period of review. The entries shall be assessed AD duties that are equal to the cash deposit of estimated AD duties required at the time of entry, or withdrawal from warehouse, for consumption, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.212(c)(1)(i). Commerce intends to issue appropriate assessment instructions directly to CBP 15 days after publication of this notice.

Notification to Importers

This notice serves as the only reminder to importers whose entries will be liquidated as a result of this rescission notice, of their responsibility under 19 CFR 351.402(f)(2) to file a certificate regarding the reimbursement of AD duties prior to liquidation of the relevant entries during this review period. Failure to comply with this requirement could result in the presumption that reimbursement of the AD duties occurred and the subsequent assessment of doubled AD duties.

Notification Regarding Administrative Protective Orders

This notice also serves as a reminder to parties subject to administrative protective orders (APO) of their responsibility concerning the disposition of proprietary information disclosed under an 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 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 sanctionable violation.

⁵ See Appendix. As stated in *Change in Practice in NME Reviews*, Commerce will no longer consider the non-market economy (NME) entity as an exporter conditionally subject to administrative reviews. See *Antidumping Proceedings: Announcement of Change in Department Practice for Respondent Selection in Antidumping Duty Proceedings and Conditional Review of the Nonmarket Economy Entity in NME Antidumping Duty Proceedings*, 78 FR 65963 (November 4, 2013) (*Change in Practice in NME Reviews*). The China-wide entity is not subject to this administrative review because no interested party requested a review of the entity. See *Initiation Notice*.

This notice is issued and published in accordance with sections 751(a)(1) and 777(i)(1) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.213(d)(4).

Dated: August 31, 2018.

James Maeder,

Associate Deputy Assistant Secretary for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations performing the duties of Deputy Assistant Secretary for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations.

Appendix

- Dongguan Chengcheng Furniture Co., Ltd.
- Dongguan Mu Si Furniture Co., Ltd.
- Dongguan Nova Furniture Co., Ltd.
- Dongguan Singways Furniture Co., Ltd.
- Dongguan Sunshine Furniture Co., Ltd.
- Dongguan Yujia Furniture Co., Ltd.
- Dongguan Zhisheng Furniture Co., Ltd.
- Dorbest Ltd., Rui Feng Woodwork Co., Ltd. AKA Rui Feng Woodwork (Dongguan) Co., Ltd., Rui Feng Lumber Development Co., Ltd. AKA Rui Feng Lumber Development (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd.
- Dream Rooms Furniture (Shanghai) Co. Ltd.
- Fleetwood Fine Furniture LP
- Fortune Furniture Ltd., Dongguan Fortune Furniture Ltd.
- Fujian Lianfu Forestry Co., Ltd. (Aka Fujian Wonder Pacific, Inc.)
- Fuzhou Huan Mei Furniture Co., Ltd.
- Golden Well International (HK) Ltd.
- Guangdong New Four Seas Furniture Manufacturing Ltd.
- Guangzhou Lucky Furniture Co., Ltd.
- Guangzhou Maria Yee Furnishings Ltd., Pyla Hk Ltd., Maria Yee, Inc.
- Hang Hai Woodcrafts Art Factory
- Jiangmen Kinwai Furniture Decoration Co., Ltd.
- Jiangmen Kinwai International Furniture Co., Ltd.
- Jiangsu Dare Furniture Co., Ltd.
- Jiangsu Xiangsheng Bedtime Furniture Co., Ltd.
- Jiangsu Yuexing Furniture Group Co., Ltd.
- Jiashan Zhenxuan Furniture Co., Ltd.
- Jiedong Lehouse Furniture Co., Ltd.
- King’s Way Furniture Industries Co., Ltd., Kingsyear Ltd.
- Nanhai Jiantai Woodwork Co., Ltd., Fortune Glory Industrial Ltd. (H.K. Ltd.)
- Nantong Wangzhuang Furniture Co. Ltd.
- Nantong Yangzi Furniture Co., Ltd.
- Nathan International Ltd., Nathan Rattan Factory
- Perfect Line Furniture Co., Ltd.
- Putian Jinggong Furniture Co., Ltd.
- Qingdao Beiyuan Shengli Furniture Co., Ltd., Qingdao Beiyuan Industry Trading Co., Ltd.
- Shanghai Jian Pu Export & Import Co., Ltd.
- Shanghai Maoji Imp and Exp Co., Ltd.
- Shenzhen Diamond Furniture Co., Ltd.
- Shenzhen Forest Furniture Co., Ltd.
- Shenzhen Jifa High Grade Furniture Co., Ltd., Golden Lion International Trading Ltd.
- Shenzhen New Fudu Furniture Co., Ltd.
- Shenzhen Wonderful Furniture Co., Ltd.
- Shenzhen Xingli Furniture Co., Ltd.
- Shing Mark Enterprise Co., Ltd., Carven Industries Ltd. (BVI), Carven Industries

Ltd. (HK), Dongguan Zhenxin Furniture Co., Ltd., Dongguan Yongpeng Furniture Co., Ltd.

- Songgang Jasonwood Furniture Factory, Jasonwood Industrial Co., Ltd. S.A.
- Sunforce Furniture (Hui-Yang) Co., Ltd., Sun Fung Wooden Factory, Sun Fung Company, Shin Feng Furniture Co., Ltd., Stupendous International Co., Ltd.
- Superwood Co., Ltd., Lianjiang Zongyu Art Products Co., Ltd.
- Tradewinds Furniture Ltd., Fortune Glory Industrial Ltd. (H.K. Ltd.)
- Tube-Smith Enterprise (Zhangzhou) Co., Ltd., Tube-Smith Enterprise (Haimen) Co., Ltd., Billonworth Enterprises Ltd.
- Weimei Furniture Co., Ltd.
- Wuxi Yushea Furniture Co., Ltd.
- Xiamen Yongquan Sci-Tech Development Co., Ltd.
- Xilinmen Group Co. Ltd.
- Yihua Lifestyle Technology Co., Ltd.
- Yihua Timber Industry Co., Ltd., Guangdong Yihua Timber Industry Co., Ltd.
- Zhangjiagang Daye Hotel Furniture Co., Ltd.
- Zhangzhou Guohui Industrial & Trade Co., Ltd.
- Zhejiang Tianyi Scientific & Educational Equipment Co., Ltd.
- Zhong Shan Fullwin Furniture Co., Ltd.
- Zhongshan Fookyik Furniture Co., Ltd.
- Zhongshan Golden King Furniture Industrial Co., Ltd.
- Zhoushan For-Strong Wood Co., Ltd.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–570–967]

Aluminum Extrusions From the People's Republic of China: Final Results of Changed Circumstances Review

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

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce (Commerce) is recalculating the cash deposit rate for certain Chinese exporters to reflect the revised countervailing duty (CVD) export subsidy offsets from the amended final CVD determination.

DATES: Applicable September 10, 2018.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mark Flessner or Erin Kearney, 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) 482–6312 or (202) 482–0167, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On July 20, 2018, Commerce published the initiation and preliminary results of its changed circumstances review of the antidumping duty order¹ on aluminum extrusions from China pursuant to section 751(b) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act) and 19 CFR 351.216 and 351.221(c)(3).² In the *Initiation and Preliminary Results*, interested parties were provided an opportunity to comment and request a hearing regarding our preliminary finding that the cash deposit rate for the 21 exporters/producers who retain the separate rate assigned in the LTFV investigation should be recalculated to reflect the revised CVD export subsidy offsets from the amended final CVD determination.³ We received no comments from interested parties and no request for a hearing.⁴

Scope of the Order

The merchandise covered by the *Order* is aluminum extrusions which are shapes and forms, produced by an extrusion process, made from aluminum alloys having metallic elements corresponding to the alloy series designations published by The Aluminum Association commencing with the numbers 1, 3, and 6 (or proprietary equivalents or other certifying body equivalents). Specifically, the subject merchandise made from aluminum alloy with an Aluminum Association series designation commencing with the number 1 contains not less than 99 percent aluminum by weight. The subject merchandise made from aluminum alloy with an Aluminum Association series designation commencing with the number 3 contains manganese as the major alloying element, with manganese

accounting for not more than 3.0 percent of total materials by weight. The subject merchandise is made from an aluminum alloy with an Aluminum Association series designation commencing with the number 6 contains magnesium and silicon as the major alloying elements, with magnesium accounting for at least 0.1 percent but not more than 2.0 percent of total materials by weight, and silicon accounting for at least 0.1 percent but not more than 3.0 percent of total materials by weight. The subject aluminum extrusions are properly identified by a four-digit alloy series without either a decimal point or leading letter. Illustrative examples from among the approximately 160 registered alloys that may characterize the subject merchandise are as follows: 1350, 3003, and 6060.

Aluminum extrusions are produced and imported in a wide variety of shapes and forms, including, but not limited to, hollow profiles, other solid profiles, pipes, tubes, bars, and rods. Aluminum extrusions that are drawn subsequent to extrusion (drawn aluminum) are also included in the scope.

Aluminum extrusions are produced and imported with a variety of finishes (both coatings and surface treatments), and types of fabrication. The types of coatings and treatments applied to subject aluminum extrusions include, but are not limited to, extrusions that are mill finished (*i.e.*, without any coating or further finishing), brushed, buffed, polished, anodized (including brightdip anodized), liquid painted, or powder coated. Aluminum extrusions may also be fabricated, *i.e.*, prepared for assembly. Such operations would include, but are not limited to, extrusions that are cut-to-length, machined, drilled, punched, notched, bent, stretched, knurled, swedged, mitered, chamfered, threaded, and spun. The subject merchandise includes aluminum extrusions that are finished (coated, painted, *etc.*), fabricated, or any combination thereof.

Subject aluminum extrusions may be described at the time of importation as parts for final finished products that are assembled after importation, including, but not limited to, window frames, door frames, solar panels, curtain walls, or furniture. Such parts that otherwise meet the definition of aluminum extrusions are included in the scope. The scope includes the aluminum extrusion components that are attached (*e.g.*, by welding or fasteners) to form subassemblies, *i.e.*, partially assembled merchandise unless imported as part of the finished goods ‘kit’ defined further

¹ See *Aluminum Extrusions from the People's Republic of China: Antidumping Duty Order*, 76 FR 30650 (May 26, 2011) (the *Order*).

² See *Aluminum Extrusions from the People's Republic of China: Initiation and Preliminary Results of Expedited Changed Circumstances Review*, 83 FR 34548 (July 20, 2018) (*Initiation and Preliminary Results*).

³ *Id.*, 83 FR at 34550–34551; *Aluminum Extrusions from the People's Republic of China: Amended Final Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination Pursuant to Court Decision*, 80 FR 69640 (November 10, 2015) (*CVD Amended Final Determination*).

⁴ On August 15, 2018, the Aluminum Extrusions Fair Trade Committee (the petitioner) informed Commerce of minor grammatical errors in certain of the company names listed in *Initiation and Preliminary Results*. See Memorandum: “Changed Circumstances Review of the Antidumping Duty Order on Aluminum Extrusions from the People's Republic of China: *Ex Parte* Telephone Conversations,” dated August 30, 2018. We have corrected those errors (and others not pointed out by the petitioner) in these final results.