

The link below clarifies the policies and procedures of the Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS) for conducting surveys to obtain information in order to perform industry studies assessing the U.S. industrial base to support the national defense pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/articles/2015/07/15/2015-17388/us-industrial-base-surveys-pursuant-to-the-defense-production-act-of-1950>.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Abstract

The Department of Commerce, in coordination with the Department of Defense and other Federal agencies, conducts survey assessments of U.S. industrial base sectors deemed critical to U.S. national security. The information gathered is necessary to determine the health and competitiveness as well as the needs of these critical market segments in order to maintain a strong U.S. industrial base.

II. Method of Collection

Electronically.

III. Data

OMB Control Number: 0694-0119.

Form Number(s): N/A.

Type of Review: Regular submission extension.

Affected Public: Business or other for-profit organizations.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 28,000.

Estimated Time per Response: 8 to 14 hours per response.

Estimated Total Annual Burden

Hours: 308,000 hours.

Estimated Total Annual Cost to Public: \$0.

Respondent's Obligation: Mandatory.

Legal Authority: Section 705 of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, Executive Orders 12656 and 13603.

IV. Request for Comments

Comments are invited on: (a) Whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information shall have practical utility; (b) the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden (including hours and cost) of the proposed collection of information; (c) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (d) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on respondents, including through the use of automated collection techniques

or other forms of information technology.

Comments submitted in response to this notice will be summarized and/or included in the request for OMB approval of this information collection; they also will become a matter of public record.

Sheleen Dumas,

Departmental Lead PRA Officer, Office of the Chief Information Officer, Commerce Department.

[FR Doc. 2019-04023 Filed 3-5-19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-07-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[C-570-078]

Large Diameter Welded Pipe From the People's Republic of China: Countervailing Duty Order

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

SUMMARY: Based on affirmative final determinations by the Department of Commerce (Commerce) and the International Trade Commission (ITC), Commerce is issuing a countervailing duty order on large diameter welded carbon and alloy steel structural pipe from the People's Republic of China (China).

DATES: Applicable March 6, 2019.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Justin Neuman at (202) 482-0486 or Benito Ballesteros at (202) 482-7425, AD/CVD Operations, Enforcement and Compliance, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On November 14, 2018, Commerce published its affirmative final determination in the countervailing duty investigation of large diameter welded pipe from China.¹ The scope of the investigation in Commerce's final determination covered large diameter welded carbon and alloy steel line pipe (welded line pipe), large diameter welded carbon and alloy steel structural pipe (welded structural pipe), and stainless steel large diameter welded pipe (stainless steel pipe) from China.² As discussed below, the ITC

¹ See *Countervailing Duty Investigation of Large Diameter Welded Pipe from the People's Republic of China: Final Affirmative Determination*, 83 FR 56804 (November 14, 2018).

² *Id.*

subsequently found three domestic like products covered by the scope of the investigation (welded line pipe, welded structural pipe, and stainless steel pipe) and accordingly made a separate injury determination with respect to each domestic like product. On January 30, 2019, the ITC notified Commerce of its final determination, pursuant to section 705(d) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), that an industry in the United States is materially injured within the meaning of section 705(b)(1)(A)(i) of the Act by reason of subsidized imports of welded structural pipe from China.³ Additionally, the ITC made a negligibility determination with respect to welded line pipe and a negative determination of material injury or threat of material injury with respect to stainless steel pipe.⁴ On February 13, 2019, Commerce released draft revised scope language for comment by parties. American Cast Iron Pipe Company, Berg Steel Pipe Corp., Berg Spiral Pipe Corp., Dura-Bond Industries, Stupp Corporation, Greens Bayou Pipe Mill, LP, JSW Steel (USA) Inc., Skyline Steel, Trinity Products LLC, and Welspun Corp., Ltd. (collectively, the petitioners) provided comments, which we have incorporated into the final scope of the order.⁵

Scope of the Order

The product covered by this order is welded structural pipe from China. For a complete description of the scope of this order, see the Appendix to this notice.

Countervailing Duty Order

On January 30, 2019, in accordance with section 705(b)(1)(A)(i) and 705(d) of the Act, the ITC notified Commerce of its final determination in this investigation, in which it found that imports of welded structural pipe are materially injuring a U.S. industry.⁶ As a result, and in accordance with section 705(c)(2) and 706 of the Act, we are publishing this countervailing duty

³ See ITC Notification Letter to the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance, referencing ITC Investigation Nos. 701-TA-593-594, 731-TA-1402, and 731-TA-1404 (January 30, 2019) (ITC Notification). See also *Large Diameter Welded Pipe from China and India: Determinations*, 84 FR 1785 (February 5, 2019) (ITC Final Determination) and *Large Diameter Welded Pipe from China and India, Investigation Nos. 701-TA-593-594, 731-TA-1402 and 731-TA-1404 (Final)*, Publication 4859, January 2019 (Final ITC Report).

⁴ *Id.*

⁵ See Petitioners' Letter, "Large Diameter Welded Pipe from India and the People's Republic of China: Comments on the Scopes of the Orders," dated February 15, 2019.

⁶ See ITC Notification; *ITC Final Determination*, 84 FR 1785.

order. As noted above, in its determination, the ITC found three domestic like products covered by the scope of the investigation: welded line pipe, welded structural pipe, and stainless steel pipe. The ITC made a negative determination with respect to stainless steel pipe from China, and found that imports of welded line pipe from China are negligible. The ITC made an affirmative determination with respect to welded structural pipe from China. Because the ITC made distinct and different injury determinations for separate domestic like products, Commerce will instruct U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to assess countervailing duties on entries of welded structural pipe (subject merchandise) from China, and not on entries of welded line pipe and stainless steel pipe (excluded merchandise) from China.

Welded Line Pipe

The Final ITC Report describes welded line pipe as a tubular product produced from carbon and alloy steel, produced to American Petroleum Institute (API) 5L specifications, and designed for conveying liquids and gases.⁷ Because the ITC determined that subsidized imports of welded line pipe from China are negligible, Commerce will direct CBP to terminate the suspension of liquidation for entries of welded line pipe from China entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, and to refund all cash deposits with respect to these entries pursuant to section 705(c)(2) of the Act.

Welded Structural Pipe

The Final ITC Report describes welded structural pipe as a tubular product produced from carbon and alloy steel, produced to American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) specifications, and designed for support in construction projects and piling.⁸ Because the ITC found that subsidized imports of welded structural pipe from China are materially injuring a U.S. industry,⁹ Commerce will direct CBP that all unliquidated entries of subject merchandise from China, entered or withdrawn from warehouse, are subject to the assessment of countervailing duties pursuant to section 706 of the Act, as described below.

As a result of the *ITC Final Determination*, in accordance with section 706(a) of the Act, Commerce will direct CBP to assess, upon further instruction by Commerce,

countervailing duties for all relevant entries of welded structural pipe from China. Countervailing duties will be assessed on unliquidated entries of welded structural pipe from China entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after June 29, 2018, the date of publication of the *Preliminary Determination*,¹⁰ but will not be assessed on entries occurring after the expiration of the provisional measures period (October 27, 2018), in accordance with section 703(d) of the Act, until the date of publication of the *ITC Final Determination* in the **Federal Register**.

Stainless Steel Pipe

The Final ITC Report describes stainless steel pipe as being produced from stainless steel for its high-chrome chemistry and corrosion-resistant properties.¹¹ Because the ITC made a negative determination of material injury or threat of material injury by reason of subsidized imports of stainless steel pipe from China,¹² Commerce will direct CBP to terminate the suspension of liquidation for entries of stainless steel pipe from China entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, and to refund all cash deposits with respect to these entries pursuant to section 705(c)(2) of the Act.

Suspension of Liquidation

In accordance with section 706 of the Act, Commerce will direct CBP to reinstitute the suspension of liquidation on all relevant entries of subject merchandise (*i.e.*, welded structural pipe) from China, effective the date of publication of the *ITC Final Determination* in the **Federal Register**, and to assess, upon further instruction by Commerce pursuant to section 706(a)(1) of the Act, countervailing duties for each entry of the subject merchandise in an amount based on the net countervailable subsidy rates for the subject merchandise. We intend to instruct CBP to require, at the same time as importers would normally deposit estimated import duties on this merchandise, cash deposits for each entry of subject merchandise equal to the rates noted below. These instructions suspending liquidation will remain in effect until further notice. The all-others rate applies to all other

producers or exporters not specifically listed.

Exporter or producer	Subsidy rate (percent)
Hefei Zijin Steel Tube Manufacturing Co	198.49
Hefei Ziking Steel Pipe	198.49
Panyu Chu Kong Steel Pipe Co. Ltd	198.49
All-Others	198.49

Notifications to Interested Parties

This notice constitutes the countervailing duty order with respect to welded structural pipe from China pursuant to section 706(a) of the Act. Interested parties can find a list of countervailing duty orders currently in effect at <http://enforcement.trade.gov/stats/iastats1.html>.

This order is published in accordance with sections 705(c) and 706(a) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.211(b).

Dated: February 28, 2019.

Gary Taverman,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations, performing the non-exclusive functions and duties of the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

Appendix—Scope of the Order

The merchandise covered by this order is welded carbon and alloy steel structural pipe (other than stainless steel pipe), more than 406.4 mm (16 inches) in nominal outside diameter (large diameter welded structural pipe), regardless of wall thickness, length, surface finish, grade, end finish, or stenciling. Large diameter welded structural pipe may be used for structural purposes, including, but not limited to, piling. Specifically, not included is large diameter welded pipe produced only to specifications of the American Water Works Association (AWWA) for water and sewage pipe.

Large diameter welded structural pipe may be produced to American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) standards A500, A252, or A53, or other relevant domestic specifications, grades and/or standards. Large diameter welded structural pipe can be produced to comparable foreign specifications, grades and/or standards or to proprietary specifications, grades and/or standards, or can be non-graded material. All structural pipe meeting the physical description set forth above, including any dual- or multiple-certified/stenciled pipe with an ASTM (or comparable) welded structural pipe certification/stencil, is covered by the scope of this order.

Subject merchandise also includes large diameter welded structural pipe that has been further processed in a third country, including but not limited to coating, painting, notching, beveling, cutting, punching, welding, or any other processing that would not otherwise remove the merchandise from the scope of the order if performed in the country of manufacture of

¹⁰ See *Large Diameter Welded Pipe from the People's Republic of China: Preliminary Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination and Alignment of Final Determination with Final Antidumping Determination*, 83 FR 30695 (June 29, 2018) (*Preliminary Determination*).

¹¹ *Id.* at 10.

¹² *Id.* at 1 and 3.

⁷ See Final ITC Report at 11–12.

⁸ *Id.*

⁹ *Id.* at 1 and 3.

the in-scope large diameter welded structural pipe.

Excluded from the scope of this order is line pipe which is suitable for transporting oil, gas, slurry, steam, or other fluids, liquids, or gases, and is normally produced to American Petroleum Institute (API) specification 5L or equivalent foreign specifications grades and/or standards or to proprietary specifications, grades and/or standards.

The large diameter welded structural pipe that is subject to this order is currently classifiable in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) under subheadings 7305.31.4000, 7305.31.6090, 7305.39.1000 and 7305.39.5000. Merchandise currently classifiable under subheadings 7305.11.1030, 7305.11.1060, 7305.11.5000, 7305.12.1030, 7305.12.1060, 7305.12.5000, 7305.19.1030, 7305.19.1060, and 7305.19.5000 and that otherwise meets the above scope language is also covered. While the HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the scope of this order is dispositive.

[FR Doc. 2019-04049 Filed 3-5-19; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-552-802]

Certain Frozen Warmwater Shrimp From the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Notice of Court Decision Not in Harmony With Final Results of Administrative Review

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

SUMMARY: On February 19, 2019, the United States Court of International Trade (CIT or Court) issued its final judgment, sustaining the Department of Commerce's (Commerce's) final remand results pertaining to the tenth administrative review of the antidumping duty order on certain frozen warmwater shrimp from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (Vietnam) covering the period of review (POR) of February 1, 2014, through January 31, 2015. Commerce is notifying the public that the final judgment in this case is not in harmony with the final results of the tenth administrative review, and that Commerce is amending the final results with respect to the surrogate value used to value frozen shrimp in the administrative review, which results in amended antidumping duties.

DATES: Applicable March 1, 2019.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Irene Gorelik, AD/CVD Operations Office VIII, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade

Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC, 20230; telephone: (202) 482-6905.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On April 3, 2015, Commerce initiated an administrative review of 195 producers and exporters of certain frozen warmwater shrimp from Vietnam for the period February 1, 2014, through January 31, 2015.¹ Commerce individually examined Soc Trang Seafood Joint Stock Company, also known as Stapimex.² We issued the *Final Results* on September 12, 2016.³

Because Vietnam continues to be a non-market economy (NME) country,⁴ pursuant to section 773(c)(1) of the Act, we based normal value on the NME producer's factors of production (FOPs), valued in a surrogate market economy country considered to be appropriate.⁵ Upon evaluating the surrogate country selection criteria, including the availability of surrogate value data on the record,⁶ we selected Bangladesh over other countries primarily due to data availability considerations.⁷ No interested parties challenged Commerce's surrogate country selection.

In the *Final Results*, among other issues, we addressed arguments regarding the frozen shrimp surrogate value and our denial of byproduct offsets for packing materials claimed as byproducts. We made no changes in the *Final Results* regarding these two issues.⁸ With respect to the frozen

shrimp surrogate value, we explained that “{b}ecause our strong preference is to value all inputs from a single surrogate country, we valued frozen shrimp using the Bangladeshi UN Comtrade data.”⁹ We further explained that “{a}lthough the Indian GTA {data} are contemporaneous, whereas Bangladeshi UN Comtrade data are not, this consideration does not outweigh our preference to remain within the primary surrogate country.”¹⁰

After the conclusion of the administrative review, several interested parties challenged various determinations made in the *Final Results*. The Court affirmed all the challenged determinations, but remanded two issues for further explanation or reconsideration.¹¹ Specifically, in the *Remand Opinion and Order*, the Court ordered Commerce to reconsider or further explain: (1) its reliance on Bangladeshi UN Comtrade data to value purchased frozen shrimp using Harmonized Tariff Schedule (HTS) 0306.13 from among the other frozen shrimp surrogate value data on the record, namely the India Global Trade Atlas (GTA) surrogate value data under HTS 0306.17; and (2) its denial of a byproduct offset for the claimed byproduct related to “packaging.”¹²

In the Remand Redetermination, and consistent with the *Remand Opinion and Order*, Commerce reconsidered the surrogate value used to value frozen shrimp and recalculated the sole mandatory respondent's dumping margin accordingly.¹³ Further, as directed by the Court, we explained our denial of the mandatory respondent's request for an offset of packing materials claimed as byproducts to the cost of manufacturing in determining normal

semi-processed shrimp, which we consider to be an intermediate, processed input. Accordingly, these inputs must be reported separately and valued appropriately, which in this instance means applying different SVs to each. . . We continue to value frozen shrimp using Bangladeshi UN Comtrade data, as it satisfies our surrogate value selection criteria and is from the primary surrogate country”) and Comment 8 (“consistent with our established practice, packing for direct materials, which are discarded (or sold as scrap) prior to entering the production process for subject merchandise, do not qualify as ‘byproducts’”).

⁹ *Id.* at Comment 2B.

¹⁰ *Id.*

¹¹ See *Soc Trang Seafood Joint Stock Company and Ca Mau Seafood Joint Stock Company v. United States*, Consol. Court No. 16-00205, Slip Op. 18-75 (June 21, 2018) (*Remand Opinion and Order*).

¹² *Id.* at 40.

¹³ See *Final Results of Redetermination Pursuant to Court Remand*, dated September 18, 2018, at 6-9 and 13-20 (*Remand Redetermination*); available at <https://enforcement.trade.gov/remands/18-75.pdf>.

¹ See *Initiation of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Administrative Reviews*, 80 FR 18202 (April 3, 2015) (*Initiation Notice*). While there were 195 individual names upon which we initiated an administrative review, the number of actual companies initiated upon is 99, due to variations of names requested by multiple interested parties and the groupings of companies that we have previously collapsed.

² See Memorandum, “Antidumping Duty Administrative Review of Certain Frozen Warmwater Shrimp from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Selection of Respondents for Individual Examination,” dated April 29, 2015.

³ See *Certain Frozen Warmwater Shrimp from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review, 2014-2015*, 81 FR 62717 (September 12, 2016) (*Final Results*) and accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum.

⁴ See section 771(18)(C)(i) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act).

⁵ See sections 773(c)(1) and (4) of the Act.

⁶ See *Final Results* at Comment 2, citing to *Certain Frozen Warmwater Shrimp from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review and Partial Rescission of Review; 2014-2015*, 81 FR 12702 (March 10, 2016) (*Preliminary Results*) and accompanying Preliminary Decision Memorandum at 14-17.

⁷ *Id.*

⁸ See *Final Results* at Comment 2 (“Fresh unprocessed shrimp is a different input from frozen