

(CRU), Room B8024 of the main Department of Commerce building, as well as 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 in the CRU. In addition, a complete version of the Issues and Decision Memorandum can be accessed directly on the internet at <http://enforcement.trade.gov/frn/index.html>. The signed Issues and Decision Memorandum and the electronic version of the Issues and Decision Memorandum are identical in content.

Final Determination of No Shipments

Commerce preliminarily found that Fedmet, Fengchi Imp. and Exp. Co., Ltd. of Haicheng City, Fengchi Mining Co., Ltd. of Haicheng City, and Fengchi Refractories Co., of Haicheng City (collectively, Fengchi), and RHI Refractories Liaoning Co., Ltd. (RHI) had no reviewable entries, shipments, or sales of the subject merchandise to the United States during the POR.⁶ After the *Preliminary Results*, with respect to Fengchi and RHI, no party commented on our preliminary no shipments finding, nor has any party submitted record evidence which would call this finding into question. Therefore, for the final results, we continue to find that Fengchi and RHI had no shipments of subject merchandise during the POR. With respect to Fedmet, we placed entry packages obtained from Customs and Border Protection (CBP) on the record of this review, and interested parties submitted comments on this information.⁷ As discussed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum, we continue to find that Fedmet also did not have any reviewable entries, shipments, or sales of subject merchandise to the United States during the POR.⁸ Consistent with our practice, we will issue appropriate instructions to U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) based on our final results.

Assessment Rates

We have not calculated any assessment rates in this administrative review. Pursuant to Commerce's assessment practice, because we have

⁶ See *Preliminary Results* at "Preliminary Determination of No Shipments."

⁷ See Memo to the File, "Placement of U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) Entry Summary Packages Regarding Fedmet Resources Corporation on the Record of the Administrative Review," dated December 4, 2018 (CBP Entry Package Memo); the petitioners' December 14, 2018 submission; Fedmet's December 14, 2018 submission.

⁸ See Issues and Decision Memorandum.

determined that Fedmet, Fengchi, and RHI had no reviewable entries, shipments, or sales of the subject merchandise to the United States during the POR, any suspended entries that entered under their case numbers (*i.e.*, at that exporter's rate) will be liquidated at the China-wide entity rate.⁹ We will instruct CBP to liquidate entries from the China-wide entity at the current rate for the China-wide entity (*i.e.*, 236.00 percent). Commerce intends to issue appropriate assessment instructions to CBP 15 days after the publication date of the final results of this administrative review.

Cash Deposit Requirements

The following cash deposit requirements will be effective upon publication of the final results of this administrative review for shipments of the subject merchandise from China entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the publication date of this notice, as provided by section 751(a)(2)(C) of the Act: (1) For previously investigated or reviewed Chinese and non-Chinese exporters that received a separate rate in a prior segment of this proceeding, the cash deposit rate will continue to be the existing exporter-specific rate published for the most recently completed period; (2) for all Chinese exporters of subject merchandise that have not been found to be entitled to a separate rate, the cash deposit rate will be the rate previously established for the China-wide entity (*i.e.*, 236.00 percent); and (3) for all non-Chinese exporters of subject merchandise which have not received their own rate, the cash deposit rate will be the rate applicable to the Chinese exporter that supplied that non-Chinese exporter. These deposit requirements, when imposed, shall remain in effect until further notice.

Notification to Importers

This notice also serves as a final reminder to importers of their responsibility under 19 CFR 351.402(f)(2) to file a certificate regarding the reimbursement of antidumping duties prior to liquidation of the relevant entries during this review period. Failure to comply with this requirement could result in Commerce's presumption that reimbursement of antidumping duties occurred and the subsequent assessment of double antidumping duties.

⁹ See *Non-Market Economy Antidumping Proceedings: Assessment of Antidumping Duties*, 76 FR 65694 (October 24, 2011).

Administrative Protective Orders

This notice also serves as the only reminder to parties subject to administrative protective order (APO) of their responsibility concerning the return or 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. We are issuing and publishing this notice in accordance with sections 751(a)(1) and 777(1) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, and 19 CFR 351.213(d)(4).

Dated: May 7, 2019.

Jeffrey I. Kessler,

Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

Appendix

List of Topics Discussed in the Final Decision Memorandum

- I. Summary
- II. Background
- III. Scope of the Order
- IV. Discussion of the Issue
- V. Discussion of the Issue: Treatment of Fedmet
- VI. Recommendation

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-201-820]

Fresh Tomatoes From Mexico: Termination of Suspension Agreement, Rescission of Administrative Review, and Continuation of the Antidumping Duty Investigation

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

DATES: Applicable May 13, 2019.

SUMMARY: On February 6, 2019, the Department of Commerce (Commerce) gave 90 days' notice of intent to withdraw from the 2013 Suspension Agreement on Fresh Tomatoes from Mexico (2013 Agreement), terminate the 2013 Agreement, and continue the antidumping duty (AD) investigation initiated in 1996. Because a new suspension agreement has not been signed, Commerce is withdrawing from and terminating the suspension agreement, rescinding the administrative review of the 2013

Agreement, and continuing the antidumping duty (AD) investigation.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Sally C. Gannon or Rebecca Lee, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-0162 or (202) 482-6188, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On April 18, 1996, Commerce initiated an AD investigation to determine whether imports of fresh tomatoes from Mexico are being, or are likely to be, sold in the United States at less than fair value (LTFV).¹ On May 16, 1996, the United States International Trade Commission (ITC) notified Commerce of its affirmative preliminary injury determination.

On October 10, 1996, Commerce and certain tomato growers/exporters from Mexico initialed a proposed agreement to suspend the AD investigation. On October 28, 1996, Commerce issued its *1996 Preliminary Determination* and found imports of fresh tomatoes from Mexico were being sold at LTFV in the United States.² On the same day, Commerce and producers/exporters accounting for substantially all imports of fresh tomatoes from Mexico signed an agreement to suspend the investigation (1996 Agreement).³

On May 31, 2002, certain tomato growers/exporters from Mexico accounting for a significant percentage of all fresh tomatoes imported into the United States from Mexico provided written notice to Commerce of their withdrawal from the 1996 Agreement, effective July 30, 2002. Because the 1996 Agreement would no longer cover substantially all imports of fresh tomatoes from Mexico, effective July 30, 2002, Commerce terminated the 1996 Agreement, terminated the sunset review of the suspended investigation, and resumed the AD investigation.⁴

On November 8, 2002, Commerce and certain tomato growers/exporters from

Mexico initialed a proposed agreement suspending the resumed AD investigation on imports of fresh tomatoes from Mexico. On December 4, 2002, Commerce and producers/exporters accounting for substantially all imports of fresh tomatoes from Mexico signed a new suspension agreement (2002 Agreement).⁵

On November 26, 2007, certain tomato growers/exporters from Mexico accounting for a significant percentage of all fresh tomatoes imported into the United States provided written notice to Commerce of their withdrawal from the 2002 Agreement, effective 90 days from the date of their withdrawal letter (*i.e.*, February 24, 2008), or earlier, at Commerce's discretion.

On November 28, 2007, Commerce and certain tomato growers/exporters from Mexico initialed a new proposed agreement to suspend the AD investigation on imports of fresh tomatoes from Mexico. On December 3, 2007, Commerce released the initialed agreement to interested parties for comment. On December 17 and 18, 2007, several interested parties filed comments in support of the initialed agreement.

Because the 2002 Agreement would no longer cover substantially all imports of fresh tomatoes from Mexico, Commerce published a notice of intent to terminate the 2002 Agreement, intent to terminate the five-year sunset review of the suspended investigation, and intent to resume the AD investigation.⁶ On January 16, 2008, Commerce published a notice of termination of the 2002 Agreement, termination of the five-year sunset review of the suspended investigation, and resumption of the AD investigation, effective January 18, 2008.⁷ On January 22, 2008, Commerce signed a new suspension agreement (2008 Agreement) with producers/exporters accounting for substantially all imports of fresh tomatoes from Mexico.⁸

On August 15, 2012, certain growers/exporters of fresh tomatoes from Mexico filed a letter with Commerce requesting

consultations under Section IV.G.⁹ of the 2008 Agreement, and Commerce agreed to consult. As a result of these consultations, on February 2, 2013, Commerce and tomato growers/exporters from Mexico accounting for a significant percentage of all fresh tomatoes imported into the United States from Mexico initialed a draft agreement that would suspend a resumed AD investigation on fresh tomatoes from Mexico. On February 8, 2013, Commerce published a notice of intent to terminate the 2008 Agreement, intent to terminate the five-year sunset review of the suspended investigation, and intent to resume the AD investigation.¹⁰ On March 1, 2013, Commerce issued a notice of termination of the 2008 Agreement, termination of the five-year sunset review of the suspended investigation, and resumption of the AD investigation.¹¹ On March 4, 2013, Commerce and producers/exporters accounting for substantially all imports of fresh tomatoes from Mexico signed a new suspension agreement (2013 Agreement).¹²

On January 9, 2018, Commerce issued a letter that formally opened consultations with the Mexican tomato growers/exporters to negotiate possible revisions to the 2013 Agreement.¹³ Since that time, Commerce has continued to negotiate with representatives of the Mexican growers/exporters and, in parallel, has continually consulted with representatives of the domestic industry.

On February 1, 2018, Commerce initiated a five-year sunset review of the suspended investigation.¹⁴ On March 29, 2018, the Florida Tomato Exchange (FTE), a member of the U.S. petitioning industry, filed a request that Commerce conduct an administrative review on

⁹ Section IV.G. of the 2008 Agreement states that Commerce will consult with signatory producers/exporters regarding the operations of the 2008 Agreement. A party may request such consultations in any April or September (*i.e.* prior to the beginning of each season) following the first year of the signing of the 2008 Agreement.

¹⁰ See *Fresh Tomatoes from Mexico: Intent To Terminate Suspension Agreement and Resume Antidumping Investigation and Intent To Terminate Sunset Review*, 78 FR 9366 (February 8, 2013).

¹¹ See *Fresh Tomatoes from Mexico: Termination of Suspension Agreement, Termination of Five-Year Sunset Review, and Resumption of Antidumping Investigation*, 78 FR 14771 (March 7, 2013).

¹² See *Fresh Tomatoes from Mexico: Suspension of Antidumping Investigation*, 78 FR 14967 (March 8, 2013).

¹³ See Letter from Commerce to CAADES *et al.*, "Consultations on the 2013 Agreement Suspending the Antidumping Investigation on Fresh Tomatoes from Mexico," dated January 9, 2018.

¹⁴ See *Initiation of Five-Year (Sunset) Reviews*, 83 FR 4641 (February 1, 2018).

¹ See *Initiation of Antidumping Duty Investigation: Fresh Tomatoes from Mexico*, 61 FR 18377 (April 25, 1996).

² See *Notice of Preliminary Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Postponement of Final Determination: Fresh Tomatoes from Mexico*, 61 FR 56608 (November 1, 1996) (*1996 Preliminary Determination*).

³ See *Suspension of Antidumping Investigation: Fresh Tomatoes from Mexico*, 61 FR 56618 (November 1, 1996).

⁴ See *Notice of Termination of Suspension Agreement, Termination of Sunset Review, and Resumption of Antidumping Investigation: Fresh Tomatoes from Mexico*, 67 FR 50858 (August 6, 2002).

⁵ See *Suspension of Antidumping Investigation: Fresh Tomatoes from Mexico*, 67 FR 77044 (December 16, 2002).

⁶ See *Fresh Tomatoes from Mexico: Notice of Intent to Terminate Suspension Agreement, Intent to Terminate the Five-Year Sunset Review, and Intent to Resume Antidumping Investigation*, 72 FR 70820 (December 13, 2007).

⁷ See *Fresh Tomatoes from Mexico: Notice of Termination of Suspension Agreement, Termination of Five-Year Sunset Review, and Resumption of Antidumping Investigation*, 73 FR 2887 (January 16, 2008).

⁸ See *Suspension of Antidumping Investigation: Fresh Tomatoes from Mexico*, 73 FR 4831 (January 28, 2008).

growers/exporters of fresh tomatoes from Mexico covered by the 2013 Agreement. On May 2, 2018, Commerce initiated the administrative review of the 2013 Agreement.¹⁵ On August 27, 2018, Commerce published in the **Federal Register** the preliminary results of the five-year sunset review of the suspended investigation.¹⁶

On November 14, 2018, the FTE filed a request that Commerce terminate the 2013 Agreement and resume the AD investigation under Section VI.B of the 2013 Agreement.¹⁷ Section VI.B of the 2013 Agreement states that “the signatories or the Department may withdraw from this Agreement upon ninety days written notice to the other party.” On November 27, 2018, the Fresh Produce Association of the Americas filed a rebuttal to FTE’s request to terminate.¹⁸ On November 26, 2018 and November 28, 2018, respectively, Confederación de Asociaciones Agrícolas del Estado de Sinaloa, A.C., Consejo Agrícola de Baja California, A.C., Asociación Mexicana de Horticultura Protegida, A.C., Asociación de Productores de Hortalizas del Yaqui y Mayo, and Sistema Producto Tomate (collectively, CAADES *et al.* or the Mexican growers) submitted responses to FTE’s previous request for Commerce to terminate the 2013 Agreement.¹⁹ On December 18, 2018, NS Brands, Ltd (NatureSweet), a signatory to the 2013 Agreement, filed a letter in support of the November 28, 2018 response by the Mexican growers.²¹ On December 27, 2018, Commerce published in the **Federal Register** the final results of the five-year

sunset review of the suspended investigation on fresh tomatoes from Mexico, finding that termination of the suspended investigation would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping.²²

On February 6, 2019, in accordance with Section VI.B of the 2013 Agreement, Commerce notified Mexican signatories that Commerce intends to withdraw from the 2013 Agreement.²³ Since the notification, as noted above, Commerce has held consultations with representatives of the Mexican growers/exporters and the domestic industry to discuss a possible new suspension agreement.

Scope of the Investigation

The merchandise subject to the investigation is all fresh or chilled tomatoes (fresh tomatoes) which have Mexico as their origin, except for those tomatoes which are for processing. For purposes of this suspended investigation, processing is defined to include preserving by any commercial process, such as canning, dehydrating, drying, or the addition of chemical substances, or converting the tomato product into juices, sauces, or purees. Fresh tomatoes that are imported for cutting up, not further processing (*e.g.*, tomatoes used in the preparation of fresh salsa or salad bars), are covered by the investigation.

Commercially grown tomatoes, both for the fresh market and for processing, are classified as *Lycopersicon esculentum*. Important commercial varieties of fresh tomatoes include common round, cherry, grape, plum, greenhouse, and pear tomatoes, all of which are covered by this investigation.

Tomatoes imported from Mexico covered by this investigation are classified under the following subheading of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS), according to the season of importation: 0702. Although the HTSUS numbers are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the scope of this investigation is dispositive.

Termination of Suspension Agreement and Continuation of the AD Investigation

In accordance with Section VI.B of the 2013 Agreement, Commerce is

²² See *Fresh Tomatoes from Mexico: Final Results of the Full Sunset Review of the Suspended Antidumping Duty Investigation*, 83 FR 66680 (December 27, 2018).

²³ See *Fresh Tomatoes from Mexico: Intent To Terminate Suspension Agreement, Rescind the Sunset and Administrative Reviews, and Resume the Antidumping Duty Investigation*, 84 FR 7872 (March 5, 2019).

withdrawing from the 2013 Agreement, effective May 7, 2019, which is 90 days after our February 6, 2019 notice to the signatories. Accordingly, Commerce is terminating the 2013 Agreement, effective May 7, 2019, and continuing the underlying AD investigation. The statute does not identify the timing for completion of the investigation in this particular scenario. Therefore, we are looking to section 734(i)(1)(B) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), for guidance. Consistent with section 734(i)(1)(B) of the Act, Commerce will continue the investigation as if it had published the affirmative preliminary determination under section 733(b) of the Act on the effective date of the termination, May 7, 2019. As explained in its *1996 Preliminary Determination*, Commerce previously postponed the final determination until the 135th day after the date of the preliminary determination.²⁴ Commerce, therefore, intends to issue its final determination in the investigation 135 days after the effective date of withdrawal from and termination of the 2013 Agreement, *i.e.*, by September 19, 2019, unless a new suspension agreement becomes effective prior to or on this date. If Commerce and producers/exporters accounting for substantially all imports of fresh tomatoes from Mexico sign a new suspension agreement, following the notice and comment period provided in accordance with section 734(c) of the Act, the continued investigation will be suspended.

Rescission of the Administrative Review

On May 2, 2018, Commerce initiated an administrative review of the 2013 Agreement for the period March 1, 2017 through February 28, 2018.²⁵ Because Commerce has terminated the 2013 Agreement, there is no longer an agreement of which to conduct an administrative review. Therefore, Commerce is rescinding the administrative review of the 2013 Agreement, effective on the date of termination of the 2013 Agreement, *i.e.*, May 7, 2019.

Period of Investigation

The original period of investigation was March 1, 1995, through February 29, 1996. Due to the unusual procedural posture of this proceeding, in which we are terminating a suspension agreement and continuing an investigation that covers a period of investigation that dates back more than 23 years,

²⁴ See *1996 Preliminary Determination* at 56609.

²⁵ See *Initiation of Administrative Review*, 83 FR at 19217.

¹⁵ See *Initiation of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Administrative Reviews (Initiation of Administrative Review)*, 83 FR 19215 (May 2, 2018).

¹⁶ See *Fresh Tomatoes from Mexico: Preliminary Results of the Five-Year Sunset Review of the 2013 Suspension Agreement on Fresh Tomatoes from Mexico*, 83 FR 43642 (August 27, 2018).

¹⁷ See Letter to Wilbur Ross, Secretary of Commerce, from the FTE, “Fresh Tomatoes from Mexico: Request to Terminate Antidumping Suspension Agreement,” dated November 14, 2018.

¹⁸ See Letter to Wilbur Ross, Secretary of Commerce, from the Fresh Produce Association of the Americas, “Re: Fresh Tomatoes from Mexico: FTE’s Misleading Request to Terminate Agreement,” dated November 27, 2018.

¹⁹ See Letter to Wilbur Ross, Secretary of Commerce, from CAADES *et al.*, “2013 Suspension Agreement on Fresh Tomatoes from Mexico,” dated November 26, 2018.

²⁰ See Letter to Wilbur Ross, Secretary of Commerce, from CAADES *et al.*, “2013 Suspension Agreement on Fresh Tomatoes from Mexico,” dated November 28, 2018.

²¹ See Letter to Wilbur Ross, Secretary of Commerce, from NS Brands, Ltd., “2013 Suspension Agreement on Fresh Tomatoes from Mexico: NS Brands’ Response to Petitions Request to Terminate 2013 Suspension Agreement,” dated December 18, 2018.

Commerce will be requesting information corresponding to the most recent four full quarters, *i.e.*, April 1, 2018 through March 31, 2019.

Respondent Selection

In light of the unusual procedural posture of this proceeding, Commerce finds it appropriate to reconsider respondent selection. Commerce intends to evaluate U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) data for U.S. imports of fresh tomatoes from Mexico for the most recent four quarters under the appropriate Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) numbers listed in the “Scope of the Investigation” section above and select mandatory respondents in accordance with section 777A(c) of the Act.

We are releasing CBP data under Administrative Protective Order (APO) to all parties with access to information protected by APO concurrently with the issuance of this notice.

Interested parties wishing to comment on the CBP data must do so within two business days of the publication date of this notice. Comments must be filed electronically using Commerce’s electronic records system, ACCESS at <http://access.trade.gov> in accordance with 19 CFR 351.303.²⁶ An electronically filed document must be received successfully in its entirety by ACCESS no later than 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time, two business days after the publication date of this notice.

Suspension of Liquidation

Commerce will instruct U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to suspend liquidation of entries of fresh tomatoes from Mexico that are entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after May 7, 2019, the effective date of the termination of the 2013 Suspension Agreement. CBP shall require antidumping duty cash deposits or bonds for entries of the subject merchandise based on the preliminary dumping margins, which are as follows:

Grower/exporter	Weighted-average percentage margin
San Vicente Camalu	4.16
Exportadora Agricola Sacramento S.A. de C.V. ²⁷	11.89
Arturo Lomeli Villalobas S.A. de C.V.	26.97
Eco-Cultivos S.A. de C.V.	188.45
Productora Agricola Industrial del Noroeste, S.A. de C.V. ²⁸	10.26
Administradora Horticola del Tamazula Agricola Yory, S. de P.R. de R.I.	28.30
	11.95

²⁶ See *Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings: Electronic Filing Procedures; Administrative Protective Order Procedures*, 76 FR 39263 (July 6, 2011).

Grower/exporter	Weighted-average percentage margin
All Others	17.56

International Trade Commission

Commerce will notify the International Trade Commission (ITC) of its withdrawal from and termination of the 2013 Suspension Agreement and continuation of the AD investigation. If Commerce makes a final affirmative determination, the ITC is scheduled to make its final determination concerning injury within 45 days after publication of Commerce’s final determination. If both Commerce’s and the ITC’s final determinations are affirmative, Commerce will issue an AD order.

Filing Requirements

All submissions to Commerce must be filed electronically using Enforcement and Compliance’s Antidumping Duty and Countervailing Duty Centralized Electronic Service System (ACCESS).²⁹ 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 and time of receipt by the applicable deadlines.

Certification Requirements

Any party submitting factual information in an AD or CVD proceeding must certify to the accuracy and completeness of that information.³⁰

²⁷ Exportadora Agricola Sacramento S.A. de C.V. (Sacramento) is formerly known as Ernesto Fernando Echavarría Salazar Grupo Solidario. See Commerce’s verification agenda to Sacramento dated October 11, 2002, and the Sacramento verification report dated November 12, 2002, at Home Market Exhibit 1.

²⁸ Productora Agricola Industrial del Noroeste, S.A. de C.V. (Noroeste) was formerly known as Rancho Los Pinos S. de R.L. de C.V. See Noroeste’s entry of appearance dated October 18, 2002, the Noroeste cost verification report dated November 12, 2002, at 3, and the Noroeste sales verification report dated November 13, 2002, at 1, 4.

²⁹ See *Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings: Electronic Filing Procedures; Administrative Protective Order Procedures*, 76 FR 39263 (July 6, 2011); see also *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>.

³⁰ See section 782(b) of the Act.

Parties must use the certification formats provided in 19 CFR 351.303(g).³¹ Commerce intends to reject factual submissions if the submitting party does not comply with the applicable revised certification requirements.

Administrative Protective Order Access and Letters of Appearance

Commerce will issue new administrative protective orders (APO) for the continued investigation that will supersede the previously issued firm-specific APOs. Those authorized applicants that were granted APOs during the original investigation, as indicated in the most recent APO service list on Commerce’s website, will continue to have access to business proprietary information under APO. Any new APO applications or necessary amendments for changes in staff under the pre-existing APOs should be submitted promptly, and in accordance with the procedures outlined in Commerce’s regulations at 19 CFR 351.305. These applications must be filed electronically using ACCESS at <http://access.trade.gov>. Those procedures apply to this continued investigation. Parties wishing to participate in this continued investigation 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).

This determination is issued and published in accordance with section 733(f) and 777(i)(1) of the Act.

Dated: May 7, 2019.

Jeffrey I. Kessler,

Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

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³¹ See also *Certification of Factual Information to Import Administration During Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings*, 78 FR 42678 (July 17, 2013) (Final Rule). Answers to frequently asked questions regarding the Final Rule are available at http://enforcement.trade.gov/tlei/notices/factual_info_final_rule_FAQ_07172013.pdf.