

specifications before importation. Steel propane cylinders range from 2.5 pound nominal gas capacity (approximate 6 pound water capacity and approximate 4–6 pound tare weight) to 42 pound nominal gas capacity (approximate 100 pound water capacity and approximate 28–32 pound tare weight). Steel propane cylinders have two or fewer ports and may be imported assembled or unassembled (*i.e.*, welded or brazed before or after importation), with or without all components (including collars, valves, gauges, tanks, foot rings, and overflow prevention devices), and coated or uncoated. Also included within the scope are drawn cylinder halves, unfinished propane cylinders, collars, and foot rings for steel propane cylinders.

An “unfinished” or “unassembled” propane cylinder includes drawn cylinder halves that have not been welded into a cylinder, cylinders that have not had flanges welded into the port hole(s), cylinders that are otherwise complete but have not had collars or foot rings welded to them, otherwise complete cylinders without a valve assembly attached, and cylinders that are otherwise complete except for testing, certification, and/or marking.

This investigation also covers steel propane cylinders that meet, are produced to meet, or are certified as meeting, other U.S. or Canadian government, international, or industry standards (including, for example, American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME), or American National Standard Institute (ANSI)), if they also meet, are produced to meet, or are certified as meeting USDOT Specification 4B, 4BA, or 4BW, or Transport Canada Specification 4BM, 4BAM, or 4BWM, or a United Nations pressure receptacle standard ISO 4706.

Subject merchandise also includes steel propane cylinders that have been further processed in a third country, including but not limited to, attachment of collars, foot rings, or handles by welding or brazing, heat treatment, painting, testing, certification, or any other processing that would not otherwise remove the merchandise from the scope of the investigation if performed in the country of manufacture of the in-scope steel propane cylinders.

Specifically excluded are seamless steel propane cylinders and propane cylinders made from stainless steel (*i.e.*, steel containing at least 10.5 percent chromium by weight and less than 1.2 percent carbon by weight), aluminum, or composite fiber material. Composite fiber material is material consisting of the mechanical combination of two components: Fiber (typically glass, carbon, or aramid (synthetic polymer)) and a matrix material (typically polymer resin, ceramic, or metallic).

The merchandise subject to this investigation is properly classified under statistical reporting numbers 7311.00.0060 and 7311.00.0090 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS). Although the HTSUS statistical reporting numbers are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the merchandise is dispositive.

Appendix II

List of Topics Discussed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum

- I. Summary
- II. Background
- III. Scope of the Investigation
- IV. Changes Since the Preliminary Determination
- V. Discussion of the Issues
 - Comment 1: Nominal Gas Capacity (CAPACITY) vs. Sahamitr Pressure Container Public Company Limited’s (SMPC’s) Water-Converted Gas Capacity
 - Comment 2: Zinc Coating as a Separate Product Characteristic
 - Comment 3: Tare Weight Basis
 - Comment 4: Numeric Coding for Product Characteristics VALVE and VALVETYPE
 - Comment 5: Identity of Certain U.S. Customers for Differential Pricing Analysis
 - Comment 6: Deletion of a U.S. Sale and All Sales With a CAPACITY Code of 250
 - Comment 7: Whether Commerce Should Apply Adverse Facts Available (AFA) for SMPC’s Home Market Credit Expenses
 - Comment 8: Whether SMPC’s Method for Reporting its Cost Data Warrants Application of Total AFA
 - Comment 8(a): Whether SMPC Withheld Information Regarding the Availability of a Certain Production Metric Used to Allocate Conversion Costs and Relied Instead on Data from 2010
 - Comment 8(b): Whether SMPC Failed to Report Control Number (CONNUM)-Specific Costs
 - Comment 9: Whether SMPC’s Manufacturing Costs are Understated
 - Comment 10: SMPC’s Scrap Offset
- VI. Recommendation

[FR Doc. 2019–13253 Filed 6–20–19; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–533–883, A–588–878]

Glycine From India and Japan: Amended Final Affirmative Antidumping Duty Determination and Antidumping Duty Orders

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 antidumping duty orders on glycine from India and Japan. In addition, Commerce is amending its final affirmative determination on glycine from India.

DATES: Applicable June 21, 2019.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Edythe Artman at (202) 482–3931 or Kent Boydston at (202) 482–5649

(India), or John McGowan at (202) 482–3019 (Japan), AD/CVD Operations, Office VI, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

In accordance with sections 735(d) and 777(j)(1) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), and 19 CFR 351.210(c), Commerce published its affirmative final determinations in the less-than-fair-value investigations of glycine from India and Japan on May 1, 2019.¹ On June 14, 2019, the ITC notified Commerce of its final affirmative determinations that an industry in the United States is materially injured within the meaning of section 735(b)(1)(A)(i) of the Act, by reason of the less-than-fair-value imports of glycine from India and Japan.²

Scope of the Orders

The merchandise covered by these orders is glycine from India and Japan. For a complete description of the scope of the orders, *see* the Appendix to this notice.

Amendment to Final Determination

A ministerial error is defined as an error in addition, subtraction, or other arithmetic function, clerical error resulting from inaccurate copying, duplication, or the like, and any other similar type of unintentional error which the Secretary considers ministerial.³

Pursuant to sections 735(e) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.224(e) and (f), Commerce is amending the *India Final Determination* to reflect the correction of two ministerial errors in the final estimated weighted-average dumping margin calculated for Kumar Industries, India (Kumar). In addition, because Kumar’s estimated weighted-average dumping margin is the basis for the estimated weighted-average dumping margin determined for all other Indian producers and exporters of subject merchandise, we also are revising the “all-others” rate in the *India Final*

¹ *See Glycine from India: Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value*, 84 FR 18487 (May 1, 2019) (*India Final Determination*); *see also Glycine from Japan: Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value*, 84 FR 18484 (May 1, 2019).

² *See* section 735(d) of the Act (requiring notification); *see also* ITC Letter dated June 14, 2019 (ITC Letter).

³ *See* section 735(e) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.224(f).

*Determination.*⁴ The amended estimated weighted-average dumping margins are listed in the Suspension of Liquidation section below.

Antidumping Duty Orders

On June 14, 2019, in accordance with sections 735(b)(1)(A)(i) and 735(d) of the Act, the ITC notified Commerce of its final determinations that an industry in the United States is materially injured by reason of imports of glycine from India and Japan.⁵ Therefore, in accordance with sections 735(c)(2) and 736 of the Act, we are issuing these antidumping duty orders. Because the ITC determined that imports of glycine from India and Japan are materially injuring a U.S. industry, unliquidated entries of such merchandise from India and Japan, entered or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, are subject to the assessment of antidumping duties.

As a result of the ITC's final affirmative determinations, in accordance with section 736(a)(1) of the Act, Commerce will direct U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to assess, upon further instruction by Commerce,

antidumping duties equal to the amount by which the normal value of the merchandise exceeds the export price or constructed export price of the merchandise, for all relevant entries of glycine from India and Japan. In the case of entries from India, the antidumping duties will be adjusted for export subsidies found in the final determination of the companion countervailing duty investigation.⁶ Antidumping duties will be assessed on unliquidated entries of glycine from India and Japan entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after October 31, 2018, the date of publication of the *Preliminary Determinations*,⁷ but will not include entries occurring after the expiration of the provisional measures period and before publication in the **Federal Register** of the ITC's injury determination, as further described below.

Suspension of Liquidation

In accordance with section 736 of the Act, Commerce will instruct CBP to reinstitute the suspension of liquidation of subject merchandise (*i.e.*, glycine

from India and Japan), 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 736(a)(1) of the Act, antidumping duties for each entry of the subject merchandise equal to the amount by which the normal value of the merchandise exceeds the export price or constructed export price of the merchandise, adjusted by the amount of export subsidies, where appropriate. 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 rates apply to all other producers or exporters not specifically listed.

Estimated Weighted-Average Dumping Margins

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

Exporter/producer	Estimated weighted-average dumping margin (percent)	Cash deposit rate (adjusted for subsidy offsets) (percent)
India		
Kumar Industries, India	13.61	6.62
Paras Intermediates Private Limited	10.86	⁸ 7.83
All Others	12.24	⁹ 7.23
Japan		
Yuki Gosei Kogyo Co., Ltd	53.66	NA
Showa Denko K.K	86.22	NA
All Others	53.66	NA

NA = Not Applicable.

Provisional Measures

Section 733(d) of the Act^{8,9} states that suspension of liquidation pursuant to an affirmative preliminary determination may not remain in effect for more than six months. Commerce published its affirmative *Preliminary Determinations* on October 31, 2018. Therefore, the six-month period beginning on the date of publication of the *Preliminary Determinations* ended on April 28, 2019. Pursuant to section 737(b) of the Act, the collection of cash deposits at

the rates listed above will begin on the date of publication of the ITC's final injury determination in the **Federal Register**.

Therefore, in accordance with section 733(d) of the Act, Commerce instructed CBP to terminate the suspension of liquidation and to liquidate, without regard to countervailing duties, unliquidated entries of glycine from India and Japan entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption after April 28, 2019, the date on which the provisional measures expired, through

the day preceding the date of publication of the ITC's final affirmative injury determinations in the **Federal Register**. Suspension of liquidation will resume on the date of publication of the ITC's final affirmative injury determinations in the **Federal Register**.

Notification to Interested Parties

This notice constitutes the antidumping duty orders with respect to glycine from India and Japan pursuant to section 736(a) of the Act. Interested parties can find a list of antidumping

⁴ See Memorandum, "Less-Than-Fair-Value Investigation of Glycine from India: Allegations of Ministerial Errors in the Final Determination," dated May 29, 2019 (Ministerial Error Memorandum).

⁵ See ITC Letter.

⁶ See *India Final Determination*, 84 FR at 18488.

⁷ See *Glycine from India: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, Postponement of Final Determination, and Extension of Provisional Measures*, 83 FR 54713 (October 31, 2018); *Glycine from Japan: Preliminary*

Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Postponement of Final Determination, 83 FR 54718 (October 31, 2018) (collectively, *Preliminary Determinations*).

⁸ See *India Final Determination*, 84 FR at 18488.

⁹ *Id.*; see Ministerial Error Memorandum at 4.

duty orders currently in effect at <http://enforcement.trade.gov/stats/iastats1.html>.

These orders are published in accordance with section and 736(a) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.211(b).

Dated: June 18, 2019.

Jeffrey I. Kessler,

Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

Appendix

Scope of the Orders

The merchandise covered by these orders is glycine at any purity level or grade. This includes glycine of all purity levels, which covers all forms of crude or technical glycine including, but not limited to, sodium glycinate, glycine slurry and any other forms of amino acetic acid or glycine. Subject merchandise also includes glycine and precursors of dried crystalline glycine that are processed in a third country, including, but not limited to, refining or any other processing that would not otherwise remove the merchandise from the scope of these orders if performed in the country of manufacture of the in-scope glycine or precursors of dried crystalline glycine. Glycine has the Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) registry number of 56-40-6. Glycine and glycine slurry are classified under Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) subheading 2922.49.43.00. Sodium glycinate is classified in the HTSUS under 2922.49.80.00. While the HTSUS subheadings and CAS registry number are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the scope of these orders is dispositive.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-552-802]

Certain Frozen Warmwater Shrimp From the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Partial Rescission of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2018-2019

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 order on certain frozen warmwater shrimp from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (Vietnam) for the period February 1, 2018, through January 31, 2019.

DATES: Applicable June 21, 2019.

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

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

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On May 2, 2019, based on timely requests for review for 107 companies by the Ad Hoc Shrimp Trade Action Committee (the petitioner),¹ 185 companies by the American Shrimp Processors Association (ASPA),² and various Vietnamese companies,³ Commerce published in the **Federal Register** a notice of initiation of an administrative review of the antidumping duty order on certain frozen warmwater shrimp from Vietnam covering the period February 1, 2018, through January 31, 2019.⁴

On May 31, 2019, Commerce published in the **Federal Register** a notice of rescission, in part, wherein Commerce rescinded the administrative review for 40 companies, based on timely-filed withdrawals of review requests from the petitioner, ASPA, and certain Vietnamese companies.⁵

On May 30, 2019, and May 31, 2019, the petitioner and ASPA withdrew their respective review requests, in part, for an additional five Vietnamese exporters initiated for review.⁶ On May 30, 2019, Quoc Viet Seaproducts Processing Trade and Import-Export Co., Ltd. withdrew its review requests.⁷ On May 31, 2019, Soc Trang Seafood Joint Stock Company

withdrew its review request.⁸ On June 6, 2019, the petitioner and ASPA withdrew their respective review requests for an additional three companies.⁹

All interested parties that withdrew their requests for review of companies also included those companies' name variations, as listed in the *Initiation Notice* and the attached Appendix. All review requests for the company names listed in the Appendix have been withdrawn; no other party requested a review of these exporters.

Two additional companies withdrew their review requests on May 30, 2019.¹⁰ However, because the petitioner and ASPA did not withdraw their respective review requests for these two companies, the two companies remain under active review.

Partial Rescission of Review

Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.213(d)(1), Commerce will rescind an administrative review, in whole or in part, if the party that requested the review withdraws its request within 90 days of the publication of the notice of initiation of the requested review. Because the petitioner, ASPA, and the individual companies all withdrew their requests for administrative review within 90 days of the date of publication of the *Initiation Notice*, and no other interested party requested a review of these companies, Commerce is rescinding this review with respect to the companies identified in the Appendix, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.213(d)(1).

Assessment

Commerce will instruct U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to assess antidumping duties on all appropriate entries at a rate equal to the cash deposit of estimated antidumping duties required at the time of entry, or withdrawal from warehouse, for consumption, during the period February 1, 2018, through January 31,

⁸ See Soc Trang Seafood Joint Stock Company Submission, "Withdrawal of Request for Administrative Review," dated May 31, 2019.

⁹ See the Petitioner's Submission, "Domestic Producers' Partial Withdrawal of Review Requests," dated June 6, 2019; see also ASPA's Submission, "Partial Withdrawal of Review Requests," dated June 6, 2019. All three companies withdrawn had only been requested for review by the petitioner and ASPA; thus, no other review requests remain on the record for Au Vung One Seafood Processing Import & Export Joint Stock Company, Au Vung Two Seafood Processing Import & Export Joint Stock Company, and Thanh Doan Sea Products Import & Export Processing Joint Stock Company.

¹⁰ See Cadovimex Seafood Import-Export & Processing Joint-Stock Company and Trong Nhan Seafood Company Limited's Submission, "Withdrawal of Entry of Appearance and Review Request," dated May 30, 2019.

¹ See the Petitioner's Request for Administrative Review, dated February 27, 2019.

² See ASPA's Request for Administrative Review, dated February 27, 2019.

³ See, e.g., VASEP's submission, "Request for Administrative Review (02/01/18-01/31/19)," dated February 26, 2019; Soc Trang Seafood Joint Stock Company's "Request for Review," dated February 11, 2019.

⁴ See *Initiation of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Administrative Reviews*, 84 FR 18777 (May 2, 2019) (*Initiation Notice*).

⁵ See *Certain Frozen Warmwater Shrimp from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Partial Rescission of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2018-2019*, 84 FR 25238 (May 31, 2019).

⁶ See the Petitioner's Submission, "Domestic Producers' Partial Withdrawal of Review Requests," dated May 30, 2019; ASPA's Submissions, "Partial Withdrawal of Review Requests," and "Corrections to Partial Withdrawal of Review Requests," both dated May 31, 2019. Of these five companies, only two of them had also requested an administrative review; thus, three of these companies had only been requested for review by the petitioner and ASPA (Bien Dong Seafood Co., Ltd.; NGO BROS Seaproducts Import-Export One Member Company Limited; and Seavina Joint Stock Company).

⁷ See Quoc Viet Seaproducts Processing Trade and Import-Export Co., Ltd. Submission, "Withdrawal of Review Request," dated May 30, 2019.