

to or hung from a desktop or other work surface such as holes punched in the top (*i.e.*, not freestanding); or (2) freestanding file cabinets that have all of the following: (a) At least a 90 percent drawer extension for all extendable file storage elements; (b) a central locking system; (c) a minimum weight density of 9.5 lbs./cubic foot; and (d) casters or leveling glides.

“Percentage drawer extension” is defined as the drawer travel distance divided by the inside depth dimension of the drawer. Inside depth of drawer is measured from the inside of the drawer face to the inside face of the drawer back. Drawer extension is the distance the drawer travels from the closed position to the maximum travel position which is limited by the out stops. In situations where drawers do not include an outstop, the drawer is extended until the drawer back is 3½ inches from the closed position of inside face of the drawer front. The “weight density” is calculated by dividing the cabinet’s actual weight by its volume in cubic feet (the multiple of the product’s actual width, depth, and height). A “central locking system” locks all drawers in a unit.

Also excluded from the scope are fire proof or fire-resistant file cabinets that meet Underwriters Laboratories (UL) fire protection standard 72, class 350, which covers the test procedures applicable to fire-resistant equipment intended to protect paper records.

The merchandise subject to the investigation is classified under Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) subheading 9403.10.0020. The subject merchandise may also enter under HTSUS subheadings 9403.10.0040, 9403.20.0080, and 9403.20.0090. While HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the scope of the investigation is dispositive.

Appendix II

List of Topics Discussed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum

- I. Summary
- II. Background
- III. Period of Investigation
- IV. Scope of Investigation
- V. Use of Facts Otherwise Available and Adverse Inferences
- VI. Discussion of the Issues
- VII. Recommendation

Appendix III

List of Non-Responsive Companies Receiving AFA Rate

1. Best Beauty Furniture Co., Ltd.
2. Chung Wah Steel Furniture Factory
3. Concept Furniture (Anhui) Co., Ltd.
4. Dong Guan Shing Fai Furniture
5. Dongguan Zhisheng Furniture Co., Ltd.
6. Feel Life Co., Ltd.
7. Fujian Ivyer Industrial Co., Ltd.
8. Fuzhou Nu Deco Crafts Co., Ltd.
9. Fuzhou Yibang Furniture Co., Ltd.
10. Gold Future Furnishing Co., Ltd.
11. Guangdong Hongye Furniture
12. Guangxi Gicon Office Furniture Co., Ltd.
13. Guangzhou City Yunrui Imp.

14. Hangzhou Zongda Co., Ltd.
15. Heze Huayi Chemical Co., Ltd.
16. Highbright Enterprise Ltd.
17. Homestar Corp.
18. Honghui Wooden Crafts Co., Ltd.
19. Huabao Steel Appliance Co., Ltd.
20. I.D. International Inc.
21. Jiangmen Kinwai International
22. Jiaxing Haihong Electromechanical Technology Co., Ltd.
23. Long Sheng Office Furniture
24. Louyong Hua Zhi Jie Office Furniture Co., Ltd.
25. Luoyang Hua Wei Office Furniture Co., Ltd.
26. Luoyang Huadu Imp. Exp. Co., Ltd.
27. Luoyang Mas Younger Office Furniture Co., Ltd.
28. Luoyang Shidiu Import & Export Co., Ltd.
29. Luoyang Zhenhai Furniture Co., Ltd.
30. Ningbo Sunburst International Trading Co., Ltd.
31. Ri Time Group Inc. (Szx)
32. Shenzhen Heng Li de Industry Co., Ltd.
33. Shenzhen Zhijuan (Zhiyuan) Technology Co., Ltd.
34. Shiny Way Furniture Co., Ltd.
35. South Metal Furniture Factory
36. Suzhou Jie Quan (Jinyuan) Trading Co., Ltd.
37. T. H. I. Group (Shanghai) Ltd.
38. Tianjin First Wood Co., Ltd.
39. UenJoy (Tianjin) Technology Co., Ltd.
40. Xiame Extreme Creations
41. Xinhui Second Light Machinery Factory Co., Ltd
42. Yahee Technologies
43. Zhe Jiang Jiayang Imp. & Exp. Co., Ltd.
44. Zhejiang Ue Furniture Co., Ltd.
45. Zhong Shan Yue Qin Imp. & Exp.
46. Zhongshan Fmarts Furniture Co., Ltd

Appendix IV

List of Companies Receiving All-Others Rate

The companies receiving the all-others rate include:

1. Guangzhou Perfect Office Furniture
2. Guangzhou Textiles Holdings Limited
3. Huisen Furniture (Longnan) Co., Ltd.
4. Invention Global Ltd.
5. Jiangxi Yuanjin Science & Technology Group Co., Ltd.
6. Jpc Co., Ltd. (HK)
7. Leder Lighting Co., Ltd.
8. Luoyang Cuide Imp. & Exp.
9. Ningbo Haishu Spark Imp. & Exp. Co., Ltd.
10. Ningbo Haitian International Co.
11. Qingdao Liansheng
12. Shanxi Ktl Agricultural Technology Co., Ltd.
13. Shanxi Sijian Group Co., Ltd.
14. Shenzhen Zhilai Sci and Tech Co., Ltd.
15. Top Perfect Ltd.
16. Zhengzhou Puhui Trading Co., Ltd.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[C–570–978]

High Pressure Steel Cylinders From the People’s Republic of China: Rescission of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review: 2018

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

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce (Commerce) is rescinding the administrative review of the countervailing duty (CVD) order on certain high pressure steel cylinders (steel cylinders) from the People’s Republic of China (China) for the period of review (POR) January 1, 2018 through December 31, 2018, based on the timely withdrawal of the requests for review.

DATES: Applicable October 25, 2019.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dusten Hom, AD/CVD Operations, Office I, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–5075.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On June 3, 2019, Commerce published a notice of opportunity to request an administrative review of the CVD order on steel cylinders from China for the POR of January 1, 2018, through December 31, 2018.¹ Commerce received a timely-filed request from Norris Cylinder Company (Norris) for an administrative review of Beijing Tianhai Industry Co., Ltd. (BTIC), Tianjin Tianhai High Pressure Container Co., Ltd. (Tianjin Tianhai), and Langfang Tianhai High Pressure Container Co., Ltd. (Langfang Tianhai) and a request from BTIC for a review of itself, in accordance with section 751(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), and 19 CFR 351.213(b).²

On July 29, 2019, pursuant to these requests and in accordance with 19 CFR 351.221(c)(1)(i), Commerce published a notice initiating an administrative review of the countervailing duty order

¹ See *Antidumping or Countervailing Duty Order, Finding, or Suspended Investigation; Opportunity To Request Administrative Review*, 84 FR 25521 (June 3, 2019).

² See letter from Norris, “High Pressure Steel Cylinders from the People’s Republic of China; Request for Administrative Review,” dated June 24, 2019, and BTIC, “Request for the Seventh Administrative Review of the Countervailing Duty Order on High Pressure Steel Cylinders from the People’s Republic of China, C–570–978 (POR: 01/01/18–12/31/18),” dated June 27, 2019.

on steel cylinders from China with respect to BTIC, Tianjin Tianhai, and Langfang Tianhai.³ On October 1, 2019, Norris and BTIC withdrew their requests for an administrative review.⁴

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 or parties that requested a review withdraws the request within 90 days of the publication date of the notice of initiation of the requested review. Norris withdrew its request for review of BTIC, Langfang Tianhai High Pressure Container, and Tianjin Tianhai High Pressure Container, and BTIC withdrew its request for review of itself. Both parties withdrew their requests within 90 days of the publication date of the notice of initiation. No other parties requested an administrative review of the order. Therefore, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.213(d)(1), we are rescinding this review in its entirety.

Assessment

Commerce will instruct U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to assess countervailing duties on all appropriate entries of HPSC from China. Countervailing duties shall be assessed at rates equal to the cash deposit of estimated countervailing 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 to CBP 15 days after the date of publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**.

Notification Regarding Administrative Protective Orders

This notice also serves as a reminder to all parties subject to administrative protective order (APO) of their responsibility concerning the disposition of proprietary information disclosed under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305. Timely written notification of the return/destruction of APO materials or conversion to judicial protective order is hereby requested. Failure to comply with the regulations

³ See *Initiation of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Administrative Reviews*, 84 FR 36572 (July 29, 2019).

⁴ See letter from Norris, "High Pressure Steel Cylinders from the People's Republic of China; Withdrawal of Request for Administrative Review," and BTIC, "Withdrawal of Review Request in the Seventh Administrative Review of Countervailing Duty Order on High Pressure Steel Cylinders from the People's Republic of China," dated October 1, 2019.

and terms of an APO is a violation which is subject to sanction.

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: October 21, 2019.

James Maeder,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-570-110]

Vertical Metal File Cabinets From the People's Republic of China: Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value

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

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce (Commerce) determines that vertical metal file cabinets (file cabinets) from the People's Republic of China (China) are being, or are likely to be, sold in the United States at less than fair value (LTFV).

DATES: Applicable October 25, 2019.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kathryn Wallace, AD/CVD Operations, Office VII, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-6251.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On August 1, 2019, Commerce published its *Preliminary Determination* of sales at LTFV of file cabinets from China and gave parties an opportunity to comment.¹ Commerce received no comments or requests for a hearing. As there are no changes from, or comments upon, the *Preliminary Determination*, Commerce finds that there is no reason to modify its analysis. Accordingly, no decision memorandum accompanies this **Federal Register** notice. For further details of the issues addressed in this proceeding, see the *Preliminary Determination*.²

¹ See *Vertical Metal File Cabinets from the Republic of China: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value*, 84 FR 37618 (August 1, 2019) (*Preliminary Determination*), and accompanying Preliminary Decision Memorandum.

² See *Preliminary Determination*, 84 FR at 37618.

Period of Investigation

The period of investigation (POI) is October 1, 2017 through March 31, 2018.

Scope of the Investigation

The merchandise covered by this investigation is file cabinets from China. For a complete discussion of the scope of this investigation, see the Appendix to this notice.

Separate Rates

As no company subject to this investigation submitted an application for separate rate status, Commerce preliminarily determined that none of the companies subject to this investigation demonstrated eligibility for separate rate status and were thus found to be part of the China-wide entity.³ In this final determination, we continue to treat all 62 exporters or producers subject to this investigation as part of the China-wide entity.⁴

China-Wide Entity

As explained in the *Preliminary Determination*, Commerce did not receive timely responses to its quantity and value (Q&V) questionnaire from exporters and/or producers of subject merchandise that were named in the petition and to which Commerce issued Q&V questionnaires.⁵ As noted above, these non-responsive companies also did not demonstrate separate rate eligibility, and accordingly, were determined to be a part of the China-wide entity. Furthermore, as explained in the *Preliminary Determination*, the China-wide entity failed to provide necessary information, withheld information requested by Commerce, failed to provide information in a timely manner, and significantly impeded this proceeding by not submitting the requested information. Moreover, the China-wide entity was found to be non-cooperative.⁶ Thus, we continue to find that the use of adverse facts available (AFA) pursuant to section 776(a)-(b) of the Act is appropriate, and we are continuing to base the China-wide entity's rate on AFA.

China-Wide Rate

In selecting the AFA rate for the China-wide entity, Commerce's practice is to select a rate that is sufficiently adverse to ensure that the uncooperative party does not obtain a more favorable result by failing to cooperate than if it

³ *Id.*

⁴ *Id.*

⁵ See Preliminary Decision Memorandum at 6.

⁶ *Id.* at 6-7.