

and 771(i) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.210(c).

Dated: August 15, 2022.

Lisa W. Wang,

Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

Appendix I

Scope of the Investigation

The merchandise covered by this investigation is certain steel nails having a nominal shaft or shank length not exceeding 12 inches. Certain steel nails include, but are not limited to, nails made from round wire and nails that are cut from flat-rolled steel or long-rolled flat steel bars. Certain steel nails may be of one piece construction or constructed of two or more pieces. Examples of nails constructed of two or more pieces include, but are not limited to, anchors comprised of an anchor body made of zinc or nylon and a steel pin or a steel nail; crimp drive anchors; split-drive anchors, and strike pin anchors. Also included in the scope are anchors of one piece construction.

Certain steel nails may be produced from any type of steel, and may have any type of surface finish, head type, shank, point type and shaft diameter. Finishes include, but are not limited to, coating in vinyl, zinc (galvanized, including but not limited to electroplating or hot dipping one or more times), phosphate, cement, and paint. Certain steel nails may have one or more surface finishes. Head styles include, but are not limited to, flat, projection, cupped, oval, brad, headless, double, countersunk, and sinker. Shank or shaft styles include, but are not limited to, smooth, barbed, screw threaded, ring shank and fluted.

Screw-threaded nails subject to this proceeding are driven using direct force and not by turning the nail using a tool that engages with the head. Point styles include, but are not limited to, diamond, needle, chisel and blunt or no point. Certain steel nails may be sold in bulk, or they may be collated in any manner using any material.

Excluded from the scope are certain steel nails packaged in combination with one or more non-subject articles, if the total number of nails of all types, in aggregate regardless of size, is less than 25. If packaged in combination with one or more non-subject articles, certain steel nails remain subject merchandise if the total number of nails of all types, in aggregate regardless of size, is equal to or greater than 25, unless otherwise excluded based on the other exclusions below.

Also excluded from the scope are certain steel nails with a nominal shaft or shank length of one inch or less that are a component of an unassembled article, where the total number of nails is sixty (60) or less, and the imported unassembled article falls into one of the following eight groupings: (1) Builders' joinery and carpentry of wood that are classifiable as windows, French-windows and their frames; (2) builders' joinery and carpentry of wood that are classifiable as doors and their frames and thresholds; (3) swivel seats with variable height adjustment; (4) seats that are convertible into beds (with the exception of those classifiable as garden

seats or camping equipment); (5) seats of cane, osier, bamboo or similar materials; (6) other seats with wooden frames (with the exception of seats of a kind used for aircraft or motor vehicles); (7) furniture (other than seats) of wood (with the exception of (i) medical, surgical, dental or veterinary furniture; and (ii) barbers' chairs and similar chairs, having rotating as well as both reclining and elevating movements); or (8) furniture (other than seats) of materials other than wood, metal, or plastics (e.g., furniture of cane, osier, bamboo or similar materials). The aforementioned imported unassembled articles are currently classified under the following Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) subheadings: 4418.10, 4418.20, 9401.30, 9401.40, 9401.51, 9401.59, 9401.61, 9401.69, 9403.30, 9403.40, 9403.50, 9403.60, 9403.81 or 9403.89.

Also excluded from the scope of this investigation are nails suitable for use in powder-actuated hand tools, whether or not threaded, which are currently classified under HTSUS subheadings 7317.00.2000 and 7317.00.3000.

Also excluded from the scope of this investigation are nails suitable for use in gas-actuated hand tools. These nails have a case hardness greater than or equal to 50 on the Rockwell Hardness C scale (HRC), a carbon content greater than or equal to 0.5 percent, a round head, a secondary reduced-diameter raised head section, a centered shank, and a smooth symmetrical point.

Also excluded from the scope of this investigation are corrugated nails. A corrugated nail is made up of a small strip of corrugated steel with sharp points on one side.

Also excluded from the scope of this investigation are thumb tacks, which are currently classified under HTSUS subheading 7317.00.1000.

Also excluded from the scope are decorative or upholstery tacks.

Certain steel nails subject to this investigation are currently classified under HTSUS subheadings 7317.00.5501, 7317.00.5502, 7317.00.5503, 7317.00.5505, 7317.00.5507, 7317.00.5508, 7317.00.5511, 7317.00.5518, 7317.00.5519, 7317.00.5520, 7317.00.5530, 7317.00.5540, 7317.00.5550, 7317.00.5560, 7317.00.5570, 7317.00.5580, 7317.00.5590, 7317.00.6530, 7317.00.6560 and 7317.00.7500. Certain steel nails subject to this investigation also may be classified under HTSUS subheadings 7318.15.5090, 7907.00.6000, 8206.00.0000 or other HTSUS subheadings. While the HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the scope of this investigation is dispositive.

Appendix II

List of Topics Discussed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum:

- I. Summary
- II. Background
- III. Subsidies Valuation Information
- IV. Analysis of Programs
- V. Analysis of Comments

Comment 1: Steel Wire Rod for Less Than Adequate Remuneration (LTAR)—Applying Adverse Facts Available (AFA) to Aslanbas Civi Tel Ve Celik Hasir San

A.S.'s (Aslanbas) and Sertel Vida Metal A.S.'s (Sertel) Purchases
 Comment 2: Steel Wire Rod for LTAR—Including Purchases That Exceeded the Benchmark Price
 Comment 3: Steel Wire Rod for LTAR—Adjusting for Freight Charges
 Comment 4: Steel Wire Rod for LTAR—Removing Purchases From Resellers from the Benchmark for Aslanbas
 Comment 5: Steel Wire Rod for LTAR—Correcting the August Benchmark for Aslanbas

VI. Recommendation

[FR Doc. 2022–18053 Filed 8–19–22; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[C–821–837]

Sodium Nitrite From the Russian Federation: Countervailing Duty Order

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

SUMMARY: Based on affirmative final determinations by the U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) and the U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC), Commerce is issuing the countervailing duty order on sodium nitrite from the Russian Federation (Russia).

DATES: Applicable August 22, 2022.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Melissa Porpotage, AD/CVD Operations, Office II, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–1413.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

In accordance with section 705(d) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), on June 28, 2022, Commerce published its affirmative final determination in the countervailing duty investigation of sodium nitrite from Russia.¹ On August 15, 2022, the ITC notified Commerce of its affirmative final determination 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 subject merchandise from Russia.²

Scope of the Order

The product covered by this order is sodium nitrite from Russia. For a

¹ See *Sodium Nitrite from the Russian Federation: Final Affirmative Duty Determination*, 87 FR 38375 (June 28, 2022).

² See ITC'S Letter, "Notification of ITC Final Determination," dated August 15, 2022.

complete description of the scope of the order, *see* the appendix to this notice.

Countervailing Duty Order

As noted above, on August 15, 2022, in accordance with section 705(d) of the Act, the ITC notified Commerce of its final determination in this investigation, in which it found that an industry in the United States is materially injured by reason of subsidized imports of sodium nitrite from Russia.³ Therefore, in accordance with section 705(c)(2) of the Act, Commerce is issuing this countervailing duty order. Because the ITC determined that imports of sodium nitrite from Russia are materially injuring a U.S. industry, unliquidated entries of such merchandise from Russia, entered or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, are subject to the assessment of countervailing duties.

In accordance with section 706(a) of the Act, Commerce will direct U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to assess, upon further instruction by Commerce, countervailing duties for all relevant entries of sodium nitrite from Russia. With the exception of entries occurring after the expiration of the provisional measures period and before the publication of the ITC's final affirmative injury determination, as further described below, countervailing duties will be assessed on unliquidated entries of sodium nitrite from Russia entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after April 15, 2022, the date of publication of the *Preliminary Determination*.⁴

Suspension of Liquidation

In accordance with section 706 of the Act, Commerce will instruct CBP to reinstate the suspension of liquidation of sodium nitrite from Russia, effective the date of publication of the ITC's final affirmative injury 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 below. On or after the date of publication of the ITC's final injury determination in the **Federal Register**, CBP must require, at the same time as importers would normally deposit estimated customs duties on this merchandise, a cash deposit equal to the rates listed in the table below. The all-others rate applies to all producers or

exporters not specifically listed, as appropriate.

Producer/exporter	Subsidy rate (percent)
UralChem, JSC*	386.24
All Others	386.24

* Rate based on adverse facts available.

Provisional Measures

Section 703(d) of the Act states that suspension of liquidation pursuant to an affirmative preliminary determination may not remain in effect for more than four months. In the underlying investigation, Commerce published the *Preliminary Determination* on April 15, 2022. Therefore, the four-month period beginning on the date of the publication of the *Preliminary Determination* ended on August 12, 2022.

In accordance with section 703(d) of the Act, we instructed CBP to terminate the suspension of liquidation and to liquidate, without regard to countervailing duties, unliquidated entries of sodium nitrite from Russia entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption after August 12, 2022, the final day on which the provisional measures were in effect, until and through the day preceding the date of publication of the ITC's final injury determination in the **Federal Register**. Suspension of liquidation and the collection of cash deposits will resume on the date of publication of the ITC's final determination in the **Federal Register**.

Establishment of the Annual Inquiry Service Lists

On September 20, 2021, Commerce published the final rule titled "*Regulations to Improve Administration and Enforcement of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Laws*" in the **Federal Register**.⁵ On September 27, 2021, Commerce also published the notice titled "*Scope Ruling Application; Annual Inquiry Service List; and Informational Sessions*" in the **Federal Register**.⁶ The *Final Rule* and *Procedural Guidance* provide that Commerce will maintain an annual inquiry service list for each order or suspended investigation, and any interested party submitting a scope ruling application or request for circumvention inquiry shall serve a copy of the application or request on the

persons on the annual inquiry service list for that order, as well as any companion order covering the same merchandise from the same country of origin.⁷

In accordance with the *Procedural Guidance*, for orders published in the **Federal Register** after November 4, 2021, Commerce will create an annual inquiry service list segment in Commerce's online e-filing and document management system, Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Electronic Service System (ACCESS), available at <https://access.trade.gov>, within five business days of publication of the notice of the order. Each annual inquiry service list will be saved in ACCESS, under each case number, and under a specific segment type called "AISL-Annual Inquiry Service List."⁸

Interested parties who wish to be added to the annual inquiry service list for an order must submit an entry of appearance to the annual inquiry service list segment for the order in ACCESS within 30 days after the date of publication of the order. For ease of administration, Commerce requests that law firms with more than one attorney representing interested parties in an order designate a lead attorney to be included on the annual inquiry service list. Commerce will finalize the annual inquiry service list within five business days thereafter. As mentioned in the *Procedural Guidance*, the new annual inquiry service list will be in place until the following year, when the *Opportunity Notice* for the anniversary month of the order is published.

Commerce may update an annual inquiry service list at any time as needed based on interested parties' amendments to their entries of appearance to remove or otherwise modify their list of members and representatives or to update contact information. Any changes or announcements pertaining to these procedures will be posted to the ACCESS website at <https://access.trade.gov>.

⁷ *Id.*

⁸ This segment will be combined with the ACCESS Segment Specific Information (SSI) field, which will display the month in which the notice of the order or suspended investigation was published in the **Federal Register**, also known as the anniversary month. For example, for an order under case number A-000-000 that was published in the **Federal Register** in January, the relevant segment and SSI combination will appear in ACCESS as "AISL-January Anniversary." Note that there will be only one annual inquiry service list segment per case number, and the anniversary month will be pre-populated in ACCESS.

³ *Id.*

⁴ *See Sodium Nitrite from the Russian Federation: Preliminary Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination*, 87 FR 22504 (April 15, 2022).

⁵ *See Regulations to Improve Administration and Enforcement of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Laws*, 86 FR 52300 (September 20, 2021) (*Final Rule*).

⁶ *See Scope Ruling Application; Annual Inquiry Service List; and Informational Sessions*, 86 FR 53205 (September 27, 2021) (*Procedural Guidance*).

Special Instructions for Petitioners and Foreign Governments

In the *Final Rule*, Commerce stated that, “after an initial request and placement on the annual inquiry service list, both petitioners and foreign governments will automatically be placed on the annual inquiry service list in the years that follow.”⁹ Accordingly, as stated above, the petitioner and the Government of Russia should submit their initial entry of appearance after publication of this notice in order to appear in the first annual inquiry service list. Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.225(n)(3), the petitioner and the Government of Russia will not need to resubmit their entries of appearance each year to continue to be included on the annual inquiry service list. However, the petitioner and the Government of Russia are responsible for making amendments to their entries of appearance during the annual update to the annual inquiry service list in accordance with the procedures described above.

Notification to Interested Parties

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

This countervailing order is issued and published in accordance with section 706(a) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.211(b).

Dated: August 15, 2022.

Lisa W. Wang,

Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

Appendix

Scope of the Order

The merchandise covered by this order is sodium nitrite in any form, at any purity level. In addition, the sodium nitrite covered by this investigation may or may not contain an anti-caking agent. Examples of names commonly used to reference sodium nitrite are nitrous acid, sodium salt, anti-rust, diazotizing salts, erinitrit, and filmerine. Sodium nitrite’s chemical composition is NaNO₂, and it is generally classified under subheading 2834.10.1000 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS). The American Chemical Society Chemical Abstract Service (CAS) has assigned the name “sodium nitrite” to sodium nitrite. The CAS registry number is 7632–00–0. For purposes of the scope of this order, the narrative description is dispositive, not the tariff heading, CAS registry number

or CAS name, which are provided for convenience and customs purposes.
[FR Doc. 2022–18054 Filed 8–19–22; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[C–549–845]

Certain Steel Nails From Thailand: Final Negative Countervailing Duty Determination

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

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) determines that countervailable subsidies are not being provided to producers and exporters of certain steel nails (steel nails) from Thailand.

DATES: Applicable August 22, 2022.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Laura Griffith or Jonathan Hall-Eastman, AD/CVD Operations, Office III, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–6430 or (202) 482–1468, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On June 7, 2022, Commerce published the *Preliminary Determination* in the *Federal Register*.¹ For a complete description of the events that followed the *Preliminary Determination*, see the Issues and Decision Memorandum.² The Issues and Decision Memorandum is a public document and is on file electronically via Enforcement and Compliance’s Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Centralized Electronic Service System (ACCESS). ACCESS is available to registered users at <https://access.trade.gov>. In addition, a complete version of the Issues and Decision Memorandum can be accessed directly at <https://access.trade.gov/public/FRNoticesListLayout.aspx>.

Period of Investigation

The period of investigation is January 1, 2020, through December 31, 2020.

¹ See *Certain Steel Nails from Thailand: Preliminary Negative Countervailing Duty Determination*, 87 FR 34651 (June 7, 2022) (*Preliminary Determination*), and accompanying Preliminary Decision Memorandum.

² See Memorandum, “Issues and Decision Memorandum for the Final Determination of the Countervailing Duty Investigation of Certain Steel Nails from Thailand,” dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (Issues and Decision Memorandum).

Scope of the Investigation

The products covered by this investigation are steel nails from Thailand. For a complete description of the scope of this investigation, see Appendix I.

Scope Comments

On July 5, 2022, Commerce issued the Preliminary Scope Memorandum.³ Commerce received no comments from interested parties on the Preliminary Scope Memorandum. Thus, Commerce made no changes to the scope of this investigation since the *Preliminary Determination*.

Analysis of Subsidy Programs and Comments Received

The subsidy programs under investigation, and the issues raised in the case and rebuttal briefs by parties in this investigation, are discussed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum. For a list of the issues raised by parties, and to which we responded in the Issues and Decision Memorandum, see Appendix II of this notice.

Methodology

Commerce conducted this investigation in accordance with section 701 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act). For each of the subsidy programs found countervailable, Commerce determines that there is a subsidy, *i.e.*, a financial contribution by an “authority” that gives rise to a benefit to the recipient, and that the subsidy is specific.⁴ For a full description of the methodology underlying our final determination, see the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

Verification

Commerce was unable to conduct on-site verification of the information relied upon in making its final determination in this investigation. However, we took additional steps in lieu of on-site verification to verify the information relied upon in making this final determination, in accordance with section 782(i) of the Act.⁵

³ See Memorandum, “Antidumping Duty Investigations of Certain Steel Nails from India, Sri Lanka, Thailand, and Turkey and Countervailing Duty Investigations of Certain Steel Nails from India, Oman, Sri Lanka, Thailand, and Turkey: Preliminary Scope Decision Memorandum,” dated July 5, 2022 (Preliminary Scope Memorandum).

⁴ See sections 771(5)(B) and (D) of the Act regarding financial contribution; section 771(5)(E) of the Act regarding benefit; and section 771(5A) of the Act regarding specificity.

⁵ See Commerce’s Letters, “Questionnaire in Lieu of Verification,” dated June 14, 2022, June 15, 2022, and June 17, 2022, respectively; see also Come Best’s Letter, “Certain Steel Nails from Thailand; In Lieu of Verification Response,” dated June 21, 2022;

Continued

⁹ See *Final Rule*, 86 FR at 52335.