

requirements will remain in effect until further notice.

Administrative Protective Order

This notice will serve as the only reminder to parties subject to administrative protective order (APO) of their responsibility concerning the destruction of proprietary information disclosed under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305(a)(3). Timely written notification of return/destruction of APO materials or conversion to judicial protective order is hereby requested. Failure to comply with the regulations and the terms of an APO is a sanctionable violation.

Notification to Interested Parties

This determination is published in accordance with section 781(c) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.226(g)(2).

Dated: July 21, 2023.

Lisa W. Wang,

Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

[FR Doc. 2023–15947 Filed 7–26–23; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[C–122–858]

Certain Softwood Lumber From Canada: Notice of Initiation of Changed Circumstances Review

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

SUMMARY: Based on a request from the Committee Overseeing Action for Lumber International Trade Investigations or Negotiations (the petitioner), the U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) is initiating a changed circumstances review (CCR) of the countervailing duty (CVD) order on certain softwood lumber from Canada.

DATES: Applicable July 27, 2023.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Samuel Brummitt, 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) 482–7851.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On January 3, 2018, Commerce published the CVD order on certain softwood lumber from Canada.¹ On May

11, 2023, the petitioner requested that Commerce initiate a CCR of the *Order*, pursuant to section 751(b)(1) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), 19 CFR 351.216, and 19 CFR 251.221(c)(3).² Specifically, the petitioner requests that Commerce determine that Interfor Corporation, EACOM Timber Corporation, Chaleur Forest Products Inc., and Chaleur Forest Products LP are cross-owned entities.³

Scope of the Order

The merchandise covered by this *Order* is softwood lumber, siding, flooring and certain other coniferous wood (softwood lumber products). The scope includes:

- Coniferous wood, sawn, or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether or not planed, whether or not sanded, or whether or not finger-jointed, of an actual thickness exceeding six millimeters.

- Coniferous wood siding, flooring, and other coniferous wood (other than moldings and dowel rods), including strips and friezes for parquet flooring, that is continuously shaped (including, but not limited to, tongued, grooved, rebated, chamfered, V-jointed, beaded, molded, rounded) along any of its edges, ends, or faces, whether or not planed, whether or not sanded, or whether or not end-jointed.

- Coniferous drilled and notched lumber and angle cut lumber.

- Coniferous lumber stacked on edge and fastened together with nails, whether or not with plywood sheathing.

- Components or parts of semi-finished or unassembled finished products made from subject merchandise that would otherwise meet the definition of the scope above.

Finished products are not covered by the scope of this *Order*. For the purposes of this scope, finished products contain, or are comprised of, subject merchandise and have undergone sufficient processing such that they can no longer be considered intermediate products, and such products can be readily differentiated from merchandise subject to this *Order* at the time of importation. Such differentiation may, for example, be shown through marks of special adaptation as a particular product. The following products are illustrative of the type of merchandise that is considered “finished,” for the purpose of this

scope: I-joists; assembled pallets; cutting boards; assembled picture frames; garage doors.

The following items are excluded from the scope of this *Order*:

- Softwood lumber products certified by the Atlantic Lumber Board as being first produced in the Provinces of Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, or Prince Edward Island from logs harvested in Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, or Prince Edward Island.

- U.S.-origin lumber shipped to Canada for processing and imported into the United States if the processing occurring in Canada is limited to one or more of the following: (1) Kiln drying; (2) planing to create smooth-to-size board; or (3) sanding.

- Box-spring frame kits if they contain the following wooden pieces—two side rails, two end (or top) rails and varying numbers of slats. The side rails and the end rails must be radius-cut at both ends. The kits must be individually packaged and must contain the exact number of wooden components needed to make a particular box-spring frame, with no further processing required. None of the components exceeds 1” in actual thickness or 83” in length.

- Radius-cut box-spring-frame components, not exceeding 1” in actual thickness or 83” in length, ready for assembly without further processing. The radius cuts must be present on both ends of the boards and must be substantially cut so as to completely round one corner.

Softwood lumber product imports are generally entered under Chapter 44 of the HTSUS. This chapter of the HTSUS covers “Wood and articles of wood.” Softwood lumber products that are subject to this *Order* are currently classifiable under the following ten-digit HTSUS subheadings in Chapter 44:

4406.11.00.00; 4406.91.00.00;
4407.10.01.01; 4407.10.01.02;
4407.10.01.15; 4407.10.01.16;
4407.10.01.17; 4407.10.01.18;
4407.10.01.19; 4407.10.01.20;
4407.10.01.42; 4407.10.01.43;
4407.10.01.44; 4407.10.01.45;
4407.10.01.46; 4407.10.01.47;
4407.10.01.48; 4407.10.01.49;
4407.10.01.52; 4407.10.01.53;
4407.10.01.54; 4407.10.01.55;
4407.10.01.56; 4407.10.01.57;
4407.10.01.58; 4407.10.01.59;
4407.10.01.64; 4407.10.01.65;
4407.10.01.66; 4407.10.01.67;
4407.10.01.68; 4407.10.01.69;
4407.10.01.74; 4407.10.01.75;
4407.10.01.76; 4407.10.01.77;
4407.10.01.82; 4407.10.01.83;
4407.10.01.92; 4407.10.01.93;
4407.11.00.01; 4407.11.00.02;

Duty Determination and Countervailing Duty Order, 83 FR 347 (January 3, 2018) (*Order*).

² See the Petitioner’s Letter, “Certain Softwood Lumber Products from Canada: Request for Changed Circumstances Review,” dated May 11, 2023 (Petitioner’s Request for CCR).

³ *Id.*

¹ See *Certain Softwood Lumber Products from Canada: Amended Final Affirmative Countervailing*

4407.11.00.42; 4407.11.00.43;
 4407.11.00.44; 4407.11.00.45;
 4407.11.00.46; 4407.11.00.47;
 4407.11.00.48; 4407.11.00.49;
 4407.11.00.52; 4407.11.00.53;
 4407.12.00.01; 4407.12.00.02;
 4407.12.00.17; 4407.12.00.18;
 4407.12.00.19; 4407.12.00.20;
 4407.12.00.58; 4407.12.00.59;
 4407.13.00.00; 4407.14.00.00;
 4407.19.00.01; 4407.19.00.02;
 4407.19.00.54; 4407.19.00.55;
 4407.19.00.56; 4407.19.00.57;
 4407.19.00.64; 4407.19.00.65;
 4407.19.00.66; 4407.19.00.67;
 4407.19.00.68; 4407.19.00.69;
 4407.19.00.74; 4407.19.00.75;
 4407.19.00.76; 4407.19.00.77;
 4407.19.00.82; 4407.19.00.83;
 4407.19.00.92; 4407.19.00.93;
 4407.19.05.00; 4407.19.06.00;
 4407.19.10.01; 4407.19.10.02;
 4407.19.10.54; 4407.19.10.55;
 4407.19.10.56; 4407.19.10.57;
 4407.19.10.64; 4407.19.10.65;
 4407.19.10.66; 4407.19.10.67;
 4407.19.10.68; 4407.19.10.69;
 4407.19.10.74; 4407.19.10.75;
 4407.19.10.76; 4407.19.10.77;
 4407.19.10.82; 4407.19.10.83;
 4407.19.10.92; 4407.19.10.93;
 4409.10.05.00; 4409.10.10.20;
 4409.10.10.40; 4409.10.10.60;
 4409.10.10.80; 4409.10.20.00;
 4409.10.90.20; 4409.10.90.40;
 4418.30.01.00; 4418.50.00.10;
 4418.50.00.30; 4418.50.00.50; and
 4418.99.10.00; 4418.99.91.05;
 4418.99.91.20; 4418.99.91.40;
 4418.99.91.95; 4421.99.98.80.⁴

Subject merchandise as described above might be identified on entry documentation as stringers, square cut box-spring-frame components, fence pickets, truss components, pallet components, flooring, and door and window frame parts. Items so identified might be entered under the following ten-digit HTSUS subheadings in Chapter 44: 4415.20.40.00; 4415.20.80.00; 4418.99.90.05; 4418.99.90.20; 4418.99.90.40;

⁴ The following HTSUS numbers have been deleted, deactivated, replaced, or are invalid: 4407.10.0101, 4407.10.0102, 4407.10.0115, 4407.10.0116, 4407.10.0117, 4407.10.0118, 4407.10.0119, 4407.10.0120, 4407.10.0142, 4407.10.0143, 4407.10.0144, 4407.10.0145, 4407.10.0146, 4407.10.0147, 4407.10.0148, 4407.10.0149, 4407.10.0152, 4407.10.0153, 4407.10.0154, 4407.10.0155, 4407.10.0156, 4407.10.0157, 4407.10.0158, 4407.10.0159, 4407.10.0164, 4407.10.0165, 4407.10.0166, 4407.10.0167, 4407.10.0168, 4407.10.0169, 4407.10.0174, 4407.10.0175, 4407.10.0176, 4407.10.0177, 4407.10.0182, 4407.10.0183, 4407.10.0192, 4407.10.0193; and 4418.90.2500. These HTSUS numbers however have not been deactivated in CBP's ACE secure data portal, as they could be associated with entries of unliquidated subject merchandise.

4418.99.90.95; 4421.99.70.40; and 4421.99.97.80.

Although these HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the scope of this *Order* is dispositive.⁵

Initiation of Changed Circumstances Review

Pursuant to section 751(b) of the Act, Commerce will conduct a CCR upon receipt of a request from an interested party⁶ that shows changed circumstances sufficient to warrant a review of an order. In accordance with 19 CFR 351.216(d), Commerce determines that the Petitioner's Request for CCR constitutes a sufficient basis to conduct a CCR of the *Order*. Therefore, in accordance with section 751(b)(1)(A) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.216(d), we are initiating a CCR based upon the information contained in the Petitioner's Request for CCR.

Neither the Act, the Statement of Administrative Action Accompanying the Uruguay Round Agreements Act, or Commerce's regulations offer a definition of the term "changed circumstances," nor do they explain what aspects of a determination may be reconsidered in light of such changed circumstances. Commerce has in the past conducted CCRs regarding a variety of issues.⁷

This CCR is a request to investigate potential cross-ownership among four exporter/producers subject to the *Order* that have never been selected for individual examination: Interfor Corporation, EACOM Timber Corporation, Chaleur Forest Products Inc., and Chaleur Forest Products LP.⁸

⁵ See *Order*, 83 FR at 349.

⁶ The petitioner is an *ad hoc* association and the majority the members of the association are composed of interested parties as described in section 771(9)(C), (D), and (E) of the Act, with respect to a domestic like product.

⁷ See, e.g., *Aluminum Extrusions from the People's Republic of China: Initiation and Preliminary Results of Expedited Changed Circumstances Review*, 83 FR 34548 (July 20, 2018) (finding sufficient information to initiate a CCR to recalculate certain cash deposit rates); see also *Certain Steel Nails from Malaysia: Final Results of the Changed Circumstances Review*, 82 FR 34476 (July 25, 2017) (finding sufficient information and "good cause" to initiate a CCR to evaluate whether a company was properly utilizing the correct cash deposit rate).

⁸ We note that the nature of this CCR request is distinct from that of a CVD "successor-in-interest" (SII) CCR request that Commerce more commonly receives, which clarifies the appropriate cash deposit rate for an entity and which is governed by the practice laid out in *Certain Pasta from Turkey: Preliminary Results of Countervailing Duty Changed Circumstances Review*, 74 FR 47225 (September 15, 2009), unchanged in *Certain Pasta from Turkey: Final Results of Countervailing Duty Changed Circumstances Review*, 74 FR 54022 (October 21, 2009).

A potential affirmative finding of cross-ownership regarding Interfor Corporation, EACOM Timber Corporation, Chaleur Forest Products Inc., and Chaleur Forest Products LP could result in a cross-owned entity that is large enough to be selected as a respondent in a future administrative review.⁹ We note that this request arises in the context of a longstanding proceeding that is generally characterized by the relatively dominant position of a handful of large Canadian producers/exporters that routinely get selected as mandatory respondents within a broader field of dozens of much smaller producers/exporters. Accordingly, recognizing it is not Commerce's general practice to routinely initiate CCR requests in proceedings simply because there may be some indication of cross-ownership between two or more exporters, we find the circumstances here to be relatively unique. Moreover, the petitioner has provided a sufficient factual basis to support initiation of this CCR.

For the reasons outlined above, Commerce determines that the issue raised by the petitioner of whether Interfor Corporation, EACOM Timber Corporation, Chaleur Forest Products Inc., and Chaleur Forest Products LP are cross-owned constitutes a sufficient basis to conduct a CCR of the *Order*. Accordingly, in accordance with section 751(b)(1)(A) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.216(d), we are initiating a CCR based upon the information contained in the petitioner's submission.

In the event that Commerce determines an expedited action is warranted, 19 CFR 351.221(c)(3)(ii) permits Commerce to combine the notice of initiation of the review and the preliminary results of review into a single notice. However, we are not combining this notice of initiation with the preliminary results, pursuant to 19 CFR 351.221(c)(3)(ii), because Commerce has determined that it is necessary to issue a questionnaire to Interfor Corporation and gather additional information regarding the company's corporate structure and ownership. After examining any properly filed comments and following up with any additional questionnaires as needed, we intend to issue the preliminary results of this CCR.

Preliminary and Final Results of the CCR

Commerce intends to publish in the *Federal Register* a notice of the

⁹ This is relevant given Commerce's longstanding practice not to make *de novo* cross-ownership findings at the respondent selection stage.

preliminary results of this CCR in accordance with 19 CFR 351.221(b)(4) and (c)(3)(i). Commerce will set forth its preliminary factual and legal conclusions in that notice regarding the factual question of whether Interfor Corporation, EACOM Timber Corporation, Chaleur Forest Products Inc., and Chaleur Forest Products LP are cross-owned.¹⁰ Unless extended, Commerce will issue the final results of this CCR in accordance with the time limits set forth in 19 CFR 351.216(e).

Notification to Interested Parties

This initiation notice is published in accordance with section 751(b)(1) of the Act, 19 CFR 351.216(d), and 19 CFR 351.221(b)(1).

Dated: July 21, 2023.
James Maeder,
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations.
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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–533–867]

Welded Stainless Pressure Pipe From India: Amended Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2020–2021

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

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) is amending the final results of the administrative review of the antidumping duty order on welded stainless pressure pipe (WSPP) from India to correct certain ministerial errors. The period of review is November 1, 2020, through October 31, 2021.

DATES: Applicable July 27, 2023.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: John Conniff, 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) 482–1009.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On June 9, 2023, Commerce published the *Final Results* of the 2020–2021 administrative review of WSPP from

¹⁰ Commerce does not intend to identify in this CCR the appropriate cash deposit rate in the event these parties are determined to be cross-owned, as that is the purpose of a SII CCR review.

India.¹ Additionally, on June 7, 2023, Commerce informed interested parties that it had disclosed all calculations for the *Final Results* and provided them with the opportunity to submit ministerial error comments.² Subsequently, on June 12, 2023, Commerce received a timely-filed allegation on behalf of the Felker Brothers Corporation (the petitioner) regarding the calculation of the final weighted-average dumping margin for Ratnamani Metals & Tubes Ltd. India’s (Ratnamani).³ No other interested party submitted comments.

Legal Framework

Section 751(h) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, (the Act), and 19 CFR 351.224(f) defines a “ministerial error” as including “errors in addition, subtraction, or other arithmetic function, clerical errors resulting from inaccurate copying, duplication, or the like, and any other unintentional error which the administering authority considers ministerial.” With respect to final results of administrative reviews, 19 CFR 351.224(e) provides that Commerce “will analyze any comments received and, if appropriate, correct any ministerial error by amending . . . the final results of review”

Ministerial Error

The petitioner alleges that Commerce made a ministerial error in the *Final Results*, within the meaning of section 751(h) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.224(f), when valuing international movement expenses for Ratnamani’s final dumping margin calculations. In particular, the petitioner argues that Commerce unintentionally excluded certain movement expenses when it made adjustments for other reported U.S. price-related expenses, noting that it is Commerce’s practice to include these expenses in the calculation of net U.S. price. This error resulted in an incorrect weighted-average dumping margin calculated for Ratnamani.⁴

We agree with the petitioner that a ministerial error was made in not including certain international movement expenses in the final calculation of Ratnamani’s net U.S. price. In the *Preliminary Results*, Commerce stated that it had “calculated

¹ See *Welded Stainless Pressure Pipe from India: Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2020–2021*, 88 FR 37858 (June 9, 2023) (*Final Results*), and accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum.

² See Memorandum, “Deadline for Ministerial Error Comments,” dated June 7, 2023.

³ See Petitioner’s Letter, “Ministerial Error Comments Concerning Ratnamani Metals & Tubes Ltd. India,” dated June 12, 2023.

⁴ *Id.* at 2.

export price in accordance with 772(c)(2)(A) of the Act and, where appropriate, made adjustments to the starting price for billing adjustments while deductions were made for inland freight from the plant or warehouse to the port of exportation and Indian and U.S. brokerage and handling fees.”⁵ We have revised the margin calculations for Ratnamani to include the movement expenses in question.

Details of Commerce’s analysis of the petitioner’s ministerial error allegation are included in the Ministerial Error Allegation Memorandum.⁶ The Ministerial Error Allegation Memorandum is a public document and is available 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>.

Accordingly, pursuant to 19 CFR 351.224(e), Commerce is amending the *Final Results* to reflect the correction of this ministerial error in the calculation of the weighted-average dumping margin assigned to Ratnamani, which changes from 7.57 percent to 7.96 percent.⁷ Furthermore, because Ratnamani was the sole respondent in this administrative review, we are also applying this amended rate to those companies not selected for individual examination in this review.

Amended Final Results of Review

As a result of correcting these ministerial errors, Commerce determines that the following weighted-average dumping margins exist for the period November 1, 2020, through October 31, 2021:

Producer or exporter	Weighted-average dumping margin (percent)
Ratnamani Metals & Tubes Ltd	7.96
Non-Selected Companies ⁸ ..	7.96

⁵ See *Welded Stainless Pressure Pipe from India: Preliminary Results and Partial Rescission of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2020–2021*, 87 FR 74602 (December 6, 2022), and accompanying Preliminary Decision Memorandum at 8.

⁶ See Memorandum, “Ministerial Error Allegation,” dated concurrently with this notice (Ministerial Error Allegation Memorandum).

⁷ See Memorandum, “Amended Final Results Analysis Memorandum for Ratnamani Metals & Tubes Ltd.,” dated concurrently with this notice.

⁸ See the Appendix to this notice for a full list of the companies not individually examined in this review.