

followed by governments, and a benefit is thereby conferred.¹

Parties should include in their comments: (1) The country which provided the subsidy; (2) the name of the subsidy program; (3) a brief description (at least 3–4 sentences) of the subsidy program; and (4) the government body or authority that provided the subsidy.

Submission of Comments

Persons wishing to comment should file comments by the date specified above. Comments should only include publicly available information. The Department will not accept comments accompanied by a request that a part or all of the material be treated confidentially due to business proprietary concerns or for any other reason. The Department will return such comments or materials to the persons submitting the comments and will not include them in its report on softwood lumber subsidies. The Department requests submission of comments filed in electronic Portable Document Format (PDF) submitted on CD-ROM or by email to the email address of the EC Webmaster, below.

The comments received will be made available to the public in PDF on the Enforcement and Compliance Web site at the following address: <http://enforcement.trade.gov/sla2008/sla-index.html>. Any questions concerning file formatting, access on the Internet, or other electronic filing issues should be addressed to Laura Merchant, Enforcement and Compliance Webmaster, at (202) 482–0367, email address: webmaster_support@trade.gov.

All comments and submissions in response to this Request for Comment should be received by the Department no later than 5 p.m. Eastern Standard Time on the above-referenced deadline date.

Dated: April 13, 2015.

Christian Marsh,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–351–837, A–533–828, A–588–068, A–580–852, A–201–831, A–549–820, C–533–829]

Prestressed Concrete Steel Wire Strand From Brazil, India, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Mexico, and Thailand: Continuation of the Antidumping Duty Finding/Orders and Countervailing Duty Order

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

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce (the Department) and the International Trade Commission (the ITC) have determined that revocation of the antidumping duty (AD) finding on prestressed concrete steel wire strand (PC strand) from Japan, and the AD orders on PC strand from Brazil, India, the Republic of Korea, Mexico, and Thailand, would likely lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping and material injury to an industry in the United States. The Department and the ITC have also determined that revocation of the countervailing duty (CVD) order on PC strand from India would likely lead to continuation or recurrence of net countervailable subsidies and material injury to an industry in the United States. Therefore, the Department is publishing a notice of continuation for these AD finding/orders and CVD order.

DATES: *Effective Dates:* April 23, 2015.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Michael Romani, AD/CVD Operations, Office I (AD Orders), or Mandy Mallott, AD/CVD Operations, Office III, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–0198 or (202) 482–6430, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On November 3, 2014, the Department initiated¹ and the ITC instituted² five-year (sunset reviews) of the AD finding on PC strand from Japan,³ the AD orders

¹ See *Initiation of Five-Year (“Sunset”) Review*, 79 FR 65186 (November 3, 2014).

² See *Prestressed Concrete Steel Wire Strand From Brazil, India, Japan, Korea, Mexico, and Thailand: Institution of Five-Year Reviews*, 79 FR 65246 (November 3, 2014).

³ See *Steel Wire Strand for Prestressed Concrete from Japan; Finding of Dumping*, 43 FR 57599 (December 8, 1978) conducted by the Treasury Department (at that time a determination of dumping resulted in a “finding” rather than the later applicable “order”).

on PC strand from Brazil, India, the Republic of Korea, Mexico, and Thailand,⁴ and the CVD order on PC strand from India,⁵ pursuant to sections 751(c) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act). As a result of its reviews, the Department determined that revocation of the AD finding/orders would likely lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping and that revocation of the CVD order would likely lead to continuation or recurrence of net countervailable subsidies, and therefore, notified the ITC of the magnitude of the margins and the subsidy rates likely to prevail should the finding/orders be revoked, pursuant to sections 751(c)(1) and 752(b) and (c) of the Act.⁶

On April 15, 2015, the ITC published its determination that revocation of the AD finding on PC strand from Japan, the AD orders on PC strand from Brazil, India, the Republic of Korea, Mexico, and Thailand, and the CVD order on PC strand from India would likely lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time, pursuant to sections 751(c) of the Act.⁷

Scope of the Order

The product covered in the sunset reviews of the antidumping duty orders on PC strand from Brazil, India, Korea, Mexico, and Thailand and the countervailing duty order on PC strand from India is steel strand produced from wire of non-stainless, non-galvanized steel, which is suitable for use in

⁴ See (1) *Notice of Antidumping Duty Order: Prestressed Concrete Steel Wire Strand from Brazil*, 69 FR 4112 (January 28, 2004); (2) *Notice of Antidumping Duty Order: Prestressed Concrete Steel Wire Strand from India*, 69 FR 4110 (January 28, 2004); (3) *Steel Wire Strand for Prestressed Concrete from Japan; Finding of Dumping*, 43 FR 57599 (December 8, 1978); (4) *Notice of Antidumping Duty Order: Prestressed Concrete Steel Wire Strand from the Republic of Korea*, 69 FR 4109 (January 28, 2004); (5) *Notice of Antidumping Duty Order: Prestressed Concrete Steel Wire Strand from Mexico*, 69 FR 4112 (January 28, 2004); and (6) *Notice of Amended Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Antidumping Duty Order: Prestressed Concrete Steel Wire Strand from Thailand*, 69 FR 4111 (January 28, 2004).

⁵ See *Countervailing Duty Order: Prestressed Concrete Steel Wire Strand From India*, 69 FR 5319 (February 4, 2004).

⁶ See *Prestressed Concrete Steel Wire Strand from Brazil, India, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Mexico, and Thailand: Final Results of the Expedited Sunset Reviews of the Antidumping Duty Finding/Orders*, 80 FR 13827 (March 17, 2015), and *Final Results of Expedited Sunset Review of Countervailing Duty Order: Prestressed Concrete Steel Wire Strand from India*, 80 FR 12804 (March 11, 2015).

⁷ See *Prestressed Concrete Steel Wire Strand from Brazil, India, Japan, Korea, Mexico, and Thailand*, 80 FR 20244 (April 15, 2015).

¹ See section 771(5)(B) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended.

prestressed concrete (both pre-tensioned and post-tensioned) applications. The product definition encompasses covered and uncovered strand and all types, grades, and diameters of PC strand.

The product covered in the sunset review of the antidumping duty finding on PC strand from Japan is steel wire strand, other than alloy steel, not galvanized, which is stress-relieved and suitable for use in prestressed concrete.

The merchandise subject to the finding/orders is currently classifiable under subheadings 7312.10.3010 and 7312.10.3012 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS). Although the HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the merchandise under the finding/orders is dispositive.

Continuation of the Finding/Orders

As a result of the determinations by the Department and the ITC that revocation of the AD finding/orders would likely lead to a continuation or recurrence of dumping and material injury to an industry in the United States and that revocation of the CVD order would likely lead to continuation or recurrence of countervailable subsidies and material injury to an industry in the United States, pursuant to section 751(d)(2) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.218(a), the Department hereby orders the continuation of the AD finding on PC strand from Japan, the AD orders on PC strand from Brazil, India, the Republic of Korea, Mexico, and Thailand, and the CVD order on PC strand from India. U.S. Customs and Border Protection will continue to collect AD and CVD cash deposits at the rates in effect at the time of entry for all imports of subject merchandise.

The effective date of the continuation of the AD finding/orders and CVD order will be the date of publication in the **Federal Register** of this notice of continuation. Pursuant to section 751(c)(2) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.218(c)(2), the Department intends to initiate the next five-year review of these finding/orders not later than 30 days prior to the fifth anniversary of the effective date of this continuation notice.

These five-year sunset reviews and this notice are in accordance with section 751(c) of the Act and published pursuant to section 777(i)(1) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.218(f)(4).

Dated: April 17, 2015.

Paul Piquado,

Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

RIN 0648-XC645

Taking of Threatened or Endangered Marine Mammals Incidental to Commercial Fishing Operations; Issuance of Permit

AGENCY: National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: NMFS hereby issues an amended permit to authorize the incidental, but not intentional, take of two stocks of marine mammals listed as threatened or endangered under the Endangered Species Act (ESA), Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA), by the California (CA) thresher shark/swordfish drift gillnet fishery (≥ 14 in mesh) and the Washington (WA)/Oregon (OR)/CA sablefish pot fishery. In accordance with the MMPA, NMFS has made a determination that incidental taking from commercial fishing will have a negligible impact on the endangered humpback whale, CA/OR/WA stock and endangered sperm whale, CA/OR/WA stock. This authorization is based on a determination that this incidental take will have a negligible impact on the affected marine mammal stocks, recovery plans have been developed for each species, a monitoring program is established, vessels in the fisheries are registered, and that the necessary take reduction planning is in place for the humpback and sperm whale stocks. This amended permit replaces the permit issued on September 4, 2013.

DATES: This amended permit is effective on April 23, 2015 and expires on September 4, 2016.

ADDRESSES: Reference material for this permit is available on the Internet at: http://www.westcoast.fisheries.noaa.gov/protected_species/marine_mammals/marine_mammals.html. Recovery plans for these species are available on the Internet at: <http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/pr/recovery/plans.htm#mammals>. Information on the Pacific Offshore Cetacean Take Reduction Plan is available on the

Internet at: <http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/pr/interactions/trt/poctrp.htm>.

Copies of the reference materials may also be obtained from the Protected Resources Division, 501 W. Ocean Blvd., Suite 4200, Long Beach, CA 90802.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Monica DeAngelis, NMFS West Coast Region, (562) 980-3232, or Shannon Bettridge, NMFS Office of Protected Resources, (301) 427-8402.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Section 101(a)(5)(E) of the Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA), 16 U.S.C. 1361 *et seq.*, states that NOAA's National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), as delegated by the Secretary of Commerce, shall for a period of up to three years allow the incidental taking of marine mammal species listed under the Endangered Species Act (ESA), 16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*, by persons using vessels of the United States and those vessels which have valid fishing permits issued by the Secretary in accordance with section 204(b) of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act, 16 U.S.C. 1824(b), while engaging in commercial fishing operations, if NMFS makes certain determinations. NMFS must determine, after notice and opportunity for public comment, that: (1) Incidental mortality and serious injury will have a negligible impact on the affected species or stock; (2) a recovery plan has been developed or is being developed for such species or stock under the ESA; and (3) where required under section 118 of the MMPA, a monitoring program has been established, vessels engaged in such fisheries are registered in accordance with section 118 of the MMPA, and a take reduction plan has been developed or is being developed for such species or stock.

On August 25, 2014 (79 FR 50626), NMFS proposed to issue an amended permit under MMPA section 101(a)(5)(E) to vessels registered in the CA thresher shark/swordfish drift gillnet fishery (≥ 14 in mesh) to incidentally take individuals from two stocks of threatened or endangered marine mammals: The CA/OR/WA stock of humpback whales (*Megaptera novaeangliae*) and the CA/OR/WA stock of sperm whales (*Physeter macrocephalus*); and to vessels registered in WA/OR/CA sablefish pot fishery to incidentally take individuals from the CA/OR/WA stock of humpback whales. A history of MMPA section 101(a)(5)(E) permits related to these stocks was included in previous notices