

361P are necessary to implement the duty refund program. The primary consideration in collecting information is the enforcement of the law and the information gathered is limited to that necessary to prevent abuse of the program and to permit a fair and equitable distribution of its benefits.

Affected Public: Business or other for-profit organizations.

Frequency: On Occasion.

Respondent's Obligation: Required to obtain or retain a benefit.

This information collection request may be viewed at reginfo.gov. Follow the instructions to view Department of Commerce collections currently under review by OMB.

Written comments and recommendations for the proposed information collection should be sent within 30 days of publication of

this notice to OIRA_Submission@omb.eop.gov or fax to (202) 395-5806.

Dated: May 20, 2015.

Glenna Mickelson,
Management Analyst, Office of the Chief Information Officer.

[FR Doc. 2015-12682 Filed 5-26-15; 8:45 am]

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ACTION: Notice and Opportunity for Public Comment.

Pursuant to Section 251 of the Trade Act 1974, as amended (19 U.S.C. 2341 *et seq.*), the Economic Development Administration (EDA) has received petitions for certification of eligibility to apply for Trade Adjustment Assistance from the firms listed below.

Accordingly, EDA has initiated investigations to determine whether increased imports into the United States of articles like or directly competitive with those produced by each of these firms contributed importantly to the total or partial separation of the firm's workers, or threat thereof, and to a decrease in sales or production of each petitioning firm.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Economic Development Administration

Notice of Petitions by Firms for Determination of Eligibility To Apply for Trade Adjustment Assistance

AGENCY: Economic Development Administration, Department of Commerce.

LIST OF PETITIONS RECEIVED BY EDA FOR CERTIFICATION ELIGIBILITY TO APPLY FOR TRADE ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE
[5/12/2015 through 5/20/2015]

Firm name	Firm address	Date accepted for investigation	Product(s)
Composiflex, Inc	8100 Hawthorne Drive, Erie, PA 16509	5/19/2015	The firm manufactures advanced composite products of polycarbonate and resin for the medical, spring, industrial and military markets.
Southern Precision Spring Co., Inc.	2200 Old Steele Creek Road, Charlotte, NC 28208 ..	5/19/2015	The firm manufactures precision mechanical springs.
Custom Product Innovations.	40 Commerce Drive, Lebanon, IL 62254	5/20/2015	The firm manufactures exercise products used for core strengthening.

Any party having a substantial interest in these proceedings may request a public hearing on the matter. A written request for a hearing must be submitted to the Trade Adjustment Assistance for Firms Division, Room 71030, Economic Development Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, DC 20230, no later than ten (10) calendar days following publication of this notice.

Please follow the requirements set forth in EDA's regulations at 13 CFR 315.9 for procedures to request a public hearing. The Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance official number and title for the program under which these petitions are submitted is 11.313, Trade Adjustment Assistance for Firms.

Dated: May 20, 2015.

Michael S. DeVillo,
Eligibility Examiner.

[FR Doc. 2015-12771 Filed 5-26-15; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-588-861, A-580-850, A-570-879]

Polyvinyl Alcohol From Japan, the Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of China: Continuation of Antidumping Duty Orders on Japan and the People's Republic of China, Revocation of the Antidumping Order on the Republic of Korea

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

SUMMARY: As a result of the determinations by the Department of Commerce (the Department) and the International Trade Commission (ITC) in their five year (sunset) reviews that revocation of the antidumping duty (AD) orders on polyvinyl alcohol (PVA) from Japan and the People's Republic of China (PRC) would likely lead to a continuation or recurrence of dumping and material injury to an industry in the United States, the Department is publishing a notice of continuation of the AD orders on PVA from Japan and the PRC. In addition, as a result of the

ITC's determination that revocation of the AD order on PVA from the Republic of Korea (Korea) is not likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States, the Department is revoking the AD order on PVA from Korea.

DATES: *Effective Date:* Korea Revocation: April 13, 2014; Japan and PRC Continuation: May 27, 2015.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Alice Maldonado, AD/CVD Operations, Office II, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-4682.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On July 2, 2003, the Department published the AD order on PVA from Japan, and on October 1, 2003, the Department published the AD orders on PVA from Korea and the PRC.¹

¹ See *Antidumping Duty Order: Polyvinyl Alcohol from Japan*, 68 FR 39518 (July 2, 2003); *Antidumping Duty Order: Polyvinyl Alcohol from the Republic of Korea*, 68 FR 56621 (October 1,

On March 3, 2014, the Department initiated² and the ITC instituted³ five-year (“sunset”) reviews of the AD orders on PVA from Japan, Korea, and the PRC pursuant to section 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 orders on PVA from Japan, Korea, and the PRC would likely lead to a continuation or recurrence of dumping, and notified the ITC of the magnitude of the margins of dumping likely to prevail were the orders revoked.⁴

On May 18, 2015, the ITC published its determinations, pursuant to sections 751(c) and 752(a) of the Act, that revocation of the AD orders on PVA from Japan and the PRC would likely lead to a continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time, but that revocation of the AD order on PVA from Korea would not be likely to lead to the continuation or recurrence of material injury within a reasonably foreseeable time.⁵

Scope of the Orders

The merchandise covered by these orders is PVA. This product consists of all PVA hydrolyzed in excess of 80 percent, whether or not mixed or diluted with commercial levels of defoamer or boric acid, except as noted below.

The following products are specifically excluded from the scope of these orders:

- (1) PVA in fiber form.
- (2) PVA with hydrolysis less than 83 mole percent and certified not for use in the production of textiles.
- (3) PVA with hydrolysis greater than 85 percent and viscosity greater than or equal to 90 cps.
- (4) PVA with a hydrolysis greater than 85 percent, viscosity greater than or equal to 80 cps but less than 90 cps, certified for use in an ink jet application.
- (5) PVA for use in the manufacture of an excipient or as an excipient in the

2003); *Antidumping Duty Order: Polyvinyl Alcohol from the People's Republic of China*, 68 FR 56620 (October 1, 2003) and corresponding correction, *Antidumping Duty Order: Polyvinyl Alcohol From the People's Republic of China*, 68 FR 58169 (October 8, 2003).

² See *Initiation of Five-Year (“Sunset”) Reviews*, 79 FR 11762 (March 3, 2014) (*Notice of Initiation*).

³ See *Polyvinyl Alcohol From China, Japan, and Korea; Institution of Five-Year Reviews Concerning the Antidumping Duty Orders on China, Japan, and Korea*, 79 FR 11821 (March 3, 2014).

⁴ See *Polyvinyl Alcohol From Japan, the Republic of Korea, and the People's Republic of China: Final Results of the Expedited Sunset Reviews of the Antidumping Duty Orders*, 79 FR 38278 (July 7, 2014).

⁵ See *Polyvinyl Alcohol from China, Japan, and Korea; Determinations*, 80 FR 28300 (May 18, 2015).

manufacture of film coating systems which are components of a drug or dietary supplement, and accompanied by an end-use certification.

(6) PVA covalently bonded with cationic monomer uniformly present on all polymer chains in a concentration equal to or greater than one mole percent.

(7) PVA covalently bonded with carboxylic acid uniformly present on all polymer chains in a concentration equal to or greater than two mole percent, certified for use in a paper application.

(8) PVA covalently bonded with thiol uniformly present on all polymer chains, certified for use in emulsion polymerization of non-vinyl acetic material.

(9) PVA covalently bonded with paraffin uniformly present on all polymer chains in a concentration equal to or greater than one mole percent.

(10) PVA covalently bonded with silan uniformly present on all polymer chains certified for use in paper coating applications.

(11) PVA covalently bonded with sulfonic acid uniformly present on all polymer chains in a concentration level equal to or greater than one mole percent.

(12) PVA covalently bonded with acetoacetylate uniformly present on all polymer chains in a concentration level equal to or greater than one mole percent.

(13) PVA covalently bonded with polyethylene oxide uniformly present on all polymer chains in a concentration level equal to or greater than one mole percent.

(14) PVA covalently bonded with quaternary amine uniformly present on all polymer chains in a concentration level equal to or greater than one mole percent.

(15) PVA covalently bonded with diacetoneacrylamide uniformly present on all polymer chains in a concentration level greater than three mole percent, certified for use in a paper application.

The merchandise subject to these orders is currently classifiable under subheading 3905.30.00 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS). Although the HTSUS subheading is provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the scope of these orders is dispositive.

Continuation of the AD Orders on PVA From Japan and the PRC

As a result of the determinations by the Department and the ITC that revocation of the AD orders on PVA from Japan and the PRC would likely lead to a continuation or recurrence of

dumping, and of material injury to an industry in the United States, pursuant to section 751(d)(2) of the Act, the Department hereby orders the continuation of the AD orders on PVA from Japan and the PRC. U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) will continue to collect AD 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 orders will be the date of publication in the **Federal Register** of this notice of continuation. Pursuant to section 751(c)(2) of the Act, the Department intends to initiate the next five-year review of these orders not later than 30 days prior to the fifth anniversary of the effective date of continuation.

Revocation of the AD Order on PVA From Korea

As a result of the determination by the ITC that revocation of the AD order on PVA from Korea would not be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States, pursuant to section 751(d)(2) of the Act, the Department is revoking the AD order on PVA from Korea. Pursuant to section 751(d)(2) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.222(i)(2)(i), the effective date of revocation is April 13, 2014 (*i.e.*, the fifth anniversary of the date of publication in the **Federal Register** of the previous continuation of these orders).⁶

Cash Deposits and Assessment of Duties for PVA From Korea

The Department will notify CBP, 15 days after publication of this notice, to terminate the suspension of liquidation and to discontinue the collection of cash deposits on entries of the subject merchandise from Korea, entered or withdrawn from warehouse, on or after April 13, 2014. The Department will further instruct CBP to refund with interest all cash deposits on entries made on or after April 13, 2014. Entries of subject merchandise prior to the effective date of revocation will continue to be subject to suspension of liquidation and AD deposit requirements and assessments. The Department will complete any pending or requested administrative reviews of this order covering entries prior to April 13, 2014.

⁶ See *Polyvinyl Alcohol from Japan, the Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of China: Continuation of Antidumping Duty Orders*, 74 FR 16834 (April 13, 2009). See, *e.g.*, *Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod From Ukraine: Revocation of Antidumping Duty Order*, 79 FR 38009, 38010 (July 3, 2014).

Administrative Protective Order

This notice also serves as the only reminder to parties subject to administrative protective order (APO) of their responsibility concerning the return/destruction or conversion to judicial protective order of proprietary information disclosed under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305(a)(3). Failure to comply is a violation of the APO which may be subject to sanctions.

These five-year (sunset) reviews and notice are in accordance with sections 751(c) and (d)(2), and 777(i) the Act, and 19 CFR 351.218(f)(4).

Dated: May 19, 2015.

Ronald K. Lorentzen,

Acting Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

[FR Doc. 2015-12788 Filed 5-26-15; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[C-570-911]

Circular Welded Carbon Quality Steel Pipe From the People's Republic of China: Notice of Court Decision Not in Harmony With the Implemented Final Determination Under Section 129 of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act

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

SUMMARY: On May 7, 2015, the United States Court of International Trade (CIT or Court) issued final judgment in *Wheatland Tube Company v. United States*, Consol. Court No. 12-00298, affirming the Department of Commerce's (the Department) redetermination pursuant to court remand. Consistent with section 516A of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), the Department is notifying the public that the final judgment in this case is not in harmony with the Department's implemented final determination in a proceeding conducted under section 129 of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act (section 129) related to the Department's final affirmative countervailing duty determination on circular welded carbon quality steel pipe (CWP) from the People's Republic of China (China).

DATES: *Effective Date:* May 18, 2015.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Shane Subler, Office I, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-0189.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On July 22, 2008, the Department published antidumping duty (AD) and countervailing duty (CVD) orders on CWP imports from China.¹ The Government of China (GOC) challenged the CWP orders and three other sets of simultaneously imposed AD and CVD orders before the WTO's Dispute Settlement Body. The WTO Appellate Body in March 2011 found that the United States had acted inconsistently with its international obligations in several respects, including the potential imposition of overlapping remedies, or so-called "double remedies."² The U.S. Trade Representative announced the United States' intention to comply with the WTO's rulings and recommendations, and the Department initiated a section 129 proceeding.³

On July 31, 2012, the Department issued its final determination memorandum in the section 129 CVD proceeding on, *inter alia*, the double remedies issue.⁴ Based on its analysis of broad manufacturing-level information, the Department found that an adjustment was warranted to the antidumping duty on U.S. CWP imports from China to account for remedies that overlap those imposed by the CVD order.⁵ On August 30, 2012, acting at

¹ See *Notice of Antidumping Duty Order: Circular Welded Carbon Quality Steel Pipe from the People's Republic of China*, 73 FR 42547 (July 22, 2008); *Circular Welded Carbon Quality Steel Pipe from the People's Republic of China: Final Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination and Final Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances*, 73 FR 31966 (June 5, 2008); *Circular Welded Carbon Quality Steel Pipe from the People's Republic of China: Notice of Amended Final Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination and Notice of Countervailing Duty Order*, 73 FR 42545 (July 22, 2008) (collectively, CWP orders).

² See *United States—Definitive Anti-Dumping and Countervailing Duties on Certain Products from China*, 611, WT/DS379/AB/R (Mar. 11, 2011).

³ See *Implementation of Determinations Under Section 129 of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act: Certain New Pneumatic Off-the-Road Tires; Circular Welded Carbon Quality Steel Pipe; Laminated Woven Sacks; and Light-Walled Rectangular Pipe and Tube From the People's Republic of China*, 77 FR 52683 (August 30, 2012) (*Implementation Notice*).

⁴ See Memorandum from Christian Marsh, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations, to Paul Piquado, Assistant Secretary for Import Administration, "Final Determination: Section 129 Proceeding Pursuant to the WTO Appellate Body's Findings in WTO DS379 Regarding the Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Investigations of Circular Welded Carbon Quality Steel Pipe from the People's Republic of China," (July 31, 2012) (Section 129 Final Determination).

⁵ See Section 129 Preliminary Analysis Memorandum at 10; see also Memorandum from Christopher Mutz, Office of Policy, Import Administration, and Daniel Calhoun, Office of the Chief Counsel for Import Administration, to Paul

the direction of the U.S. Trade Representative pursuant to section 129, the Department published a notice implementing that final determination.⁶

Plaintiff Wheatland Tube Company, Consolidated Plaintiff-Intervenor United States Steel Corporation, and Consolidated Plaintiff-Intervenor Allied Tube and Conduit and TMK IPSCO (collectively, the Domestic Interested Parties), challenged the Department's determination at the CIT.

On November 26, 2014, the Court remanded the section 129 Final Determination to the Department for further consideration of the finding that certain countervailable subsidies reduced the average price of U.S. CWP imports, such that the reduction warranted an adjustment to the companion AD rates under section 777A(f) of the Act.⁷

Following the CIT's issuance of the Remand Order, the Department released a questionnaire to the original respondents in the CWP CVD investigation to obtain information necessary for its analysis under the Remand Order.⁸ The Department also issued copies of the questionnaire to the GOC and its counsel in the section 129 proceeding.⁹ Neither mandatory respondent nor the GOC, however, filed a response to this questionnaire or comments.

Pursuant to the Remand Order, the Department reconsidered its finding regarding the respondents' eligibility for

Piquado, Assistant Secretary for Import Administration, "Section 129 Determination of the Countervailing Duty Investigation of Circular Welded Carbon Quality Steel Pipe from the People's Republic of China: 'Double Remedies' Analysis Pursuant to the WTO Appellate Body's Findings in WTO DS379," (May 31, 2012), at 34-35.

⁶ See *Implementation Notice*.

⁷ See *Wheatland Tube Company v. United States*, Slip Op. 14-137, Consol. Court No. 12-00298 (CIT November 26, 2014) (Remand Order). The manner in which the Department applied that adjustment in the companion AD proceeding is the subject of *Wheatland Tube Company v. United States*, Consol. Court No. 12-00296, which has been stayed pending resolution of the litigation that is the subject of this notice.

⁸ See Letter to Weifang East Steel Pipe Co., Ltd. (East Pipe) dated January 28, 2015, "Section 129 Remand Redetermination of Circular Welded Carbon Quality Steel Pipe from the People's Republic of China—Domestic Subsidies Questionnaire;" see also Letter to Zhejiang Kingland Pipeline and Technologies Co., Ltd.; Kingland Group Co., Ltd.; Beijing Kingland Century Technologies Co.; Zhejiang Kingland Pipeline Industry Co., Ltd.; and Shanxi Kingland Pipeline Co., Ltd. (collectively, Kingland), dated January 28, 2015, "Section 129 Remand Redetermination of Circular Welded Carbon Quality Steel Pipe from the People's Republic of China—Domestic Subsidies Questionnaire."

⁹ See Memorandum to the File from Shane Subler, International Trade Compliance Analyst, dated March 27, 2015, "Documentation for Release of Questionnaire for Section 129 Remand Redetermination."