numerical size designations listed in the following sections of the Tire and Rim Association Year Book, as updated annually, unless the tire falls within one of the specific exclusions set forth below. The sections of the Tire and Rim Association Year Book listing numerical size designations of covered certain off road tires include:

The table of mining and logging tires included in the section on Truck-Bus tires;

The entire section on Off-the-Road tires;

The entire section on Agricultural tires; and

The following tables in the section on Industrial/ATV/Special Trailer tires:

• Industrial, Mining, Counterbalanced Lift Truck (Smooth Floors Only);

• Industrial and Mining (Other than Smooth Floors);

• Construction Equipment;

• Off-the-Road and Counterbalanced Lift Truck (Smooth Floors Only);

• Aerial Lift and Mobile Crane; and

• Utility Vehicle and Lawn and Garden Tractor.

Certain off road tires, whether or not mounted on wheels or rims, are included in the scope. However, if a subject tire is imported mounted on a wheel or rim, only the tire is covered by the scope. Subject merchandise includes certain off road tires produced in the subject countries whether mounted on wheels or rims in a subject country or in a third country. Certain off road tires are covered whether or not they are accompanied by other parts, e.g., a wheel, rim, axle parts, bolts, nuts, etc. Certain off road tires that enter attached to a vehicle are not covered by the scope.

In addition, specifically excluded from the scope are passenger vehicle and light truck tires, racing tires, mobile home tires, motorcycle tires, all-terrain vehicle tires, bicycle tires, on-road or off-highway trailer tires, and truck and bus tires. Such tires generally have in common that the symbol “DOT” must appear on the sidewall, certifying that the tire conforms to applicable motor vehicle safety standards. Such excluded tires may also have the following prefixes and suffixes included as part of the size designation on their sidewalls:

Prefix letter designations:

AT—Identifies a tire intended for service on All-Terrain Vehicles;

P—Identifies a tire intended primarily for service on passenger cars;

LT—Identifies a tire intended primarily for service on light trucks;

T—Identifies a tire intended for one-position “temporary use” as a spare only; and

ST—Identifies a special tire for trailers in highway service.

Suffix letter designations:

TR—Identifies a tire for service on trucks, buses, and other vehicles with rims having specified rim diameter of nominal plus 0.156” or plus 0.250”;

MH—Identifies tires for Mobile Homes;

HC—Identifies a heavy duty tire designated for use on “HC” 15” tapered rims used on trucks, buses, and other vehicles. This suffix is intended to differentiate among tires for light trucks, and other vehicles or other services, which use a similar designation.

Example: 8R17.5 LT, 8R17.5 HC;

LT—Identifies light truck tires for service on trucks, buses, trailers, and multipurpose passenger vehicles used in nominal highway service;

ST—Special tires for trailers in highway service; and

M/C—Identifies tires and rims for motorcycles.

The following types of tires are also excluded from the scope: Pneumatic tires that are not new, including recycled or retreaded tires and used tires; non-pneumatic tires, including solid rubber tires; aircraft tires; and turf, lawn and garden, and golf tires. Also excluded from the scope are mining and construction tires that have a rim diameter equal to or exceeding 39 inches. Such tires may be distinguished from other tires of similar size by the number of plies that the construction and mining tires contain (minimum of 16) and the weight of such tires (minimum 1500 pounds).

The subject merchandise is currently classifiable under Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) subheadings: 4011.20.1025, 4011.20.1035, 4011.20.5030, 4011.20.5050, 4011.70.0010, 4011.62.0000, 4011.80.1010, 4011.80.1020, 4011.90.1050, 4011.90.1070, 4011.90.2010, 4011.90.8010, 4011.90.8020, 8431.90.0030, 8431.90.0090, 8709.00.0010, and 8716.90.1020. Tires meeting the scope description may also enter under the following HTSUS subheadings:

4011.20.5030, 4011.20.5050, 8424.90.9080, 8431.20.0000, 8431.39.0010, 8431.49.0930, 8431.49.0990, 8709.00.0010, and 8716.90.1020. Tires meeting the scope description may also enter under the following HTSUS subheadings:

4011.90.1020, 4011.90.8050, 8424.90.9080, 8431.20.0000, 8431.39.0010, 8431.49.0930, 8431.49.0990, 8709.00.0010, and 8716.90.1020.

While HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the subject merchandise is dispositive.

[FR Doc. 2017–04433 Filed 3–3–17; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–570–979, A–570–010]

Initiation and Preliminary Results of Changed Circumstances Reviews: Antidumping Duty Orders on Crystalline Silicon Photovoltaic Cells, Whether or Not Assembled Into Modules, From the People’s Republic of China and Antidumping Duty Order on Certain Crystalline Silicon Photovoltaic Products From the People’s Republic of China

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

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce (the “Department”) is simultaneously initiating and issuing the preliminary results of changed circumstances reviews (“CCR’s”) of the antidumping duty (“AD”) orders on crystalline silicon photovoltaic cells, whether or not assembled into modules, (“solar cells”) from the People’s Republic of China (“PRC”) and certain crystalline silicon photovoltaic products (“solar products”) from the PRC. The Department initiated these CCRs to determine whether Hanwha Q CELLS (Qidong) Co., Ltd. (“Q CELLS Qidong”) is the successor-in-interest to Hanwha Q CELLS (Qidong) Co., Ltd. (“SolarOne Qidong”) with respect to the AD orders on solar cells and solar products from the PRC and to determine whether Hanwha Q CELLS Hong Kong Limited (“Q CELLS Hong Kong”) is the successor-in-interest to SolarOne Hong Kong Limited (“SolarOne Hong Kong”) with respect to the AD order on solar cells from the PRC. Based on the information on the record, we preliminarily determine that Q CELLS Qidong is the successor-in-interest to SolarOne Qidong for purposes of the AD orders on solar cells and solar products from the PRC and that Q CELLS Hong Kong is the successor-in-interest to SolarOne Hong Kong for purposes of the AD order on solar products from the PRC. As such, Q CELLS Hong Kong and Q CELLS Qidong are entitled to SolarOne Hong Kong and SolarOne Qidong’s cash deposit rates, respectively, with respect to U.S. entries of merchandise subject to the orders noted above. Interested parties are invited to comment on these preliminary results.

1 Prior to January 1, 2017, subject merchandise was classifiable under the following HTSUS numbers which have been deleted or discontinued: 4011.62.0000, 4011.93.4000, 4011.93.8000, 4011.94.4000, and 4011.94.8000.

2 Prior to January 1, 2017, tires meeting the scope description may also enter under the following HTSUS subheadings which have been deleted or discontinued: 4011.99.4550, 4011.99.8550, 8432.90.0055, 8432.90.0015, 8432.90.0030, 8432.90.0080, and 8716.90.5055.
BACKGROUND

On December 7, 2012, the Department published the AD order on solar cells from the PRC in the Federal Register. On February 18, 2013, the Department published the AD order on solar products from the PRC in the Federal Register. On September 8, 2016, the Department received a request on behalf of Q CELLS Hong Kong and Q CELLS Qidong to the Department regarding, Q CELLS Hong Kong as the successor-in-interest to SolarOne Hong Kong did not receive its CCR with respect to the solar cells and solar products proceedings, which includes information regarding a name change, demonstrates changed circumstances sufficient to warrant CCRs with respect to these companies and orders. In the case of the Solar Products Order, the CCR requests were filed less than 24 months after the date of publication of the notice of final determination in the solar products investigation. However, pursuant to 19 CFR 351.216(c), the Department finds that good cause exists to initiate these CCRs. In particular, we find that Q CELLS Hong Kong and Q CELLS Qidong have properly alleged and demonstrated good cause for initiating early CCRs in the case of solar products, along with the initiation with respect to Q CELLS Qidong in the case of solar cells, on the grounds of fairness and ease of administration.

Therefore, in accordance with section 751(b)(1) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.216(d), the Department is initiating CCRs to determine whether Q CELLS Hong Kong is the successor-in-interest to SolarOne Hong Kong’s AD cash deposit rate, SolarOne Hong Kong did not receive its own cash deposit rate in the solar cells proceeding but was treated as part of the PRC-wide entity. Therefore, entries of its subject merchandise into the United States receive the PRC-wide entity cash deposit rate. Accordingly, for purposes of the Solar Cells Order, there is no separate rate for which Q CELLS Hong Kong could be eligible, thus, we have not initiated the requested review of Q CELLS Hong Kong with respect to the Solar Cells Order.


SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Scope of the Orders

The merchandise covered by the Solar Cells Order is crystalline silicon photovoltaic cells, and modules, laminates, and panels, consisting of crystalline silicon photovoltaic cells, whether or not partially or fully assembled into other products, including, but not limited to, modules, laminates, panels, and building integrated materials. Imports of the merchandise subject to the Solar Cells Order are currently classified under the following subheadings of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (“HTSUS”): 8501.61.0000, 8507.20.80, 8541.40.6020, 8541.40.6030, and 8501.31.8000.

The merchandise covered by the Solar Products Order is modules, laminates and/or panels consisting of crystalline silicon photovoltaic cells, whether or not partially or fully assembled into other products, including building integrated materials. Subject merchandise includes modules, laminates and/or panels assembled in the PRC consisting of crystalline silicon photovoltaic cells produced in a customs territory other than the PRC. Imports of the merchandise subject to the Solar Products Order are currently classified under the following subheadings of the HTSUS: 8501.61.0000, 8507.20.8030, 8507.20.8040, 8507.20.8060, 8507.20.8090, 8541.40.6020, 8541.40.6030 and 8501.31.8000. These HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes; the written description of the scope of these orders is dispositive. For the full scopes of these orders, see the accompanying Preliminary Decision Memorandum.

Initiation of Changed Circumstances Reviews

Pursuant to section 751(b)(1) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (“the Act”) and 19 CFR 351.216(d), the Department will conduct a changed circumstances review upon receipt of information concerning, or a request from an interested party for a review of, an order which shows changed circumstances sufficient to warrant a review of the order. In the past, the Department has used changed circumstances reviews to consider the applicability of cash deposit rates after there have been changes in the name or structure of a respondent, such as a merger or spinoff (“successor-in-interest,” or “successorship,” determinations). While Q CELLS Qidong requested a CCR with respect to the solar cells proceeding in order to receive SolarOne Hong Kong’s AD cash deposit rate, SolarOne Hong Kong did not receive its own cash deposit rate in the solar cells proceeding but was treated as part of the PRC-wide entity. Therefore, entries of its subject merchandise into the United States receive the PRC-wide entity cash deposit rate. Accordingly, for purposes of the Solar Cells Order, there is no separate rate for which Q CELLS Hong Kong could be eligible, thus, we have not initiated the requested review of Q CELLS Hong Kong with respect to the Solar Cells Order.

to SolarOne Hong Kong for purposes of the AD order on solar products from the PRC, and to determine whether Q CELLS Qidong is the successor-in-interest to SolarOne Qidong for purposes of the AD orders on solar cells and solar products from the PRC.

**Preliminary Determination**

When it concludes that expedited action is warranted, the Department may combine the notice of initiation of the CCR and the preliminary results of the CCR in a single notice. The Department has combined the notice of initiation and the notice of preliminary results in successor-in-interest CCRs when sufficient documentation has been provided supporting the request for a CCR. In this instance, we have on the record the necessary information to make a preliminary finding with respect to Q CELLS Hong Kong and the Solar Products Order and Q CELLS Qidong and the Solar Cells and Solar Products Orders. Thus, we find that expedited action is warranted with respect to the CCR Requests regarding these companies and orders, and we are combining the notice of initiation and the notice of preliminary results in one notice, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.221(c)(3)(ii).

In determining whether one company is the successor to another for purposes of AD cash deposits, the Department examines a number of factors including, but not limited to, changes in: (1) Management; (2) production facilities; (3) suppliers; and (4) customer base. While no one, or several of these factors will necessarily provide a dispositive indication of succession, the Department will generally consider one company to be the successor to another company if its resulting operation is essentially the same as that of its predecessor. Thus, if the evidence demonstrates that, with respect to the production and sale of subject merchandise, the new company operates as essentially the same business entity as the prior company, the Department will assign the new company the cash deposit rate of its predecessor.

In their September 8, 2016, CCR Requests, Q CELLS Hong Kong and Q CELLS Qidong provided evidence for the Department to determine preliminarily their status as successors-in-interest to SolarOne Hong Kong for purposes of the AD order on solar products from the PRC and SolarOne Qidong for purposes of the AD orders on solar products and solar cells from the PRC, respectively. Specifically, Q CELLS Hong Kong and Q CELLS Qidong demonstrated that their operations are essentially the same as when they operated under the names SolarOne Hong Kong and SolarOne Qidong, respectively.

In February 2015, Hanwha SolarOne Co., Ltd. acquired 100 percent of the outstanding shares of another company named Q CELLS. Hanwha SolarOne Co., Ltd. is the parent entity of SolarOne Hong Kong and SolarOne Qidong. In connection with the transaction, the name of Hanwha SolarOne Co., Ltd. was changed to Hanwha Q CELLS Co., Ltd., SolarOne Hong Kong assumed the name Q CELLS Hong Kong, and SolarOne Qidong assumed the name Q CELLS Qidong. Other than the name changes, there were no significant changes to ownership, management, or operations of the companies. Q CELLS Hong Kong does not have production facilities; rather it purchased solar modules from Q CELLS Qidong. This was also the case when Q CELLS Hong Kong operated under the name SolarOne Hong Kong and purchased solar modules from SolarOne Qidong. Q CELLS Qidong has maintained the same production facilities that were previously under the name of its predecessor company, SolarOne Qidong. Q CELLS Hong Kong and Q CELLS Qidong also provided documentation showing that there have been no material changes in supplier relationships, or their customer bases as a result of the name changes.

Based on the foregoing, which is explained in greater detail in the Preliminary Decision Memorandum, the Department preliminarily determines that Q CELLS Hong Kong is the successor-in-interest to SolarOne Hong Kong for purposes of the AD order on solar products from the PRC, and that Q CELLS Qidong is the successor-in-interest to SolarOne Qidong for purposes of the AD orders on solar cells and solar products from the PRC.

Should our final results of review remain the same as these preliminary results of review, effective the date of publication of the final results of review, we will instruct U.S. Customs and Border Protection to suspend liquidation of entries of solar products exported by Q CELLS Hong Kong at the AD cash-deposit rate applicable to SolarOne Hong Kong, and to suspend liquidation of entries of solar products and solar cells exported by Q CELLS Qidong at the AD cash-deposit rates applicable to SolarOne Qidong.

**Public Comment**

Interested parties may submit case briefs no later than 14 days after the date of publication of this notice. Rebuttal briefs, which must be limited to issues raised in case briefs, may be filed not later than seven days after the due date for case briefs. Parties who submit case briefs or rebuttal briefs in these CCRs are requested to submit with each argument: (1) A statement of the issues filed in the solar products and solar cells proceedings and (2) a brief summary of the arguments filed in the solar products and solar cells proceedings with electronic versions included.

Any interested party may request a hearing within 14 days of publication of

19 See 19 CFR 351.221(c)(3)(ii).
21 See generally, CCR Request.
22 Id.
23 Id.
24 Id.
25 Id.
26 Id.
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
International Trade Administration

Gray Portland Cement and Cement Clinker From Japan: Final Results of Expedited Fourth Sunset Review of the Antidumping Duty Order

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

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce (the Department) has conducted an expedited (120-day) fourth sunset review of the antidumping duty order on gray portland cement and cement clinker (cement and clinker) from Japan. As a result of this fourth sunset review, the Department finds that revocation of the antidumping duty order would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping at the levels indicated in the “Final Results of Review” section of this notice.

DATES: Effective Date: March 6, 2017.


SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On November 1, 2016, the Department published a notice of initiation of the fourth sunset review of the antidumping duty order on cement and clinker from Japan.1 On November 16, 2016, the Department received a Notice of Intent to Participate in this review from the Committee for Fairly Traded Japanese Cement (Petitioners) within the deadline specified in 19 CFR 351.218(d)(1)(i).2 Petitioners claimed interested-party status under section 771(9)(E) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), as a trade or business association, a majority of whose members manufacture, produce or wholesale a domestic like product in the United States.

We received a complete substantive response from Petitioners within the 30-day deadline specified in 19 CFR 351.218(d)(3)(i).3 We received no responses from respondent interested parties. As a result, the Department conducted an expedited sunset review of the order, pursuant to section 751(c)(3)(B) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.218(e)(1)(ii)(C)(2).

Scope of the Order

The products covered by the order are cement and cement clinker from Japan. Cement is a hydraulic cement and the primary component of concrete. Cement clinker, an intermediate material produced when manufacturing cement, has no use other than grinding into finished cement. Microfine cement was specifically excluded from the antidumping duty order. Cement is currently classifiable under the Harmonized Tariff Schedule (HTS) item number 2523.29 and cement clinker is currently classifiable under HTS item number 2523.10. Cement has also been entered under HTS item number 2523.90 as “other hydraulic cements.” The HTS item numbers are provided for convenience and customs purposes. The written product description remains dispositive as to the scope of the product covered by the order.4

Analysis of Comments Received

All issues raised in this review, including the likelihood of continuation or recurrence of dumping in the event of revocation and the magnitude of the margins likely to prevail if the order were revoked, are addressed in the accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum.5 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 http://access.trade.gov, and to all parties in the Central Records Unit, Room B8024 of the main Department of Commerce building. In addition, a complete version of the Issues and

2 The Department is exercising its discretion under 19 CFR 351.310(c) to alter the time limit for requesting a hearing.
3 See 19 CFR 351.310(d).
4 See Scope Rulings, 57 FR 19602 (May 7, 1992) (classes G and H of oil well cement are within the scope of the order), and Scope Rulings, 58 FR 27542 (May 10, 1993) (“Nittetsu Super Fine” cement is not within the scope of the order).
5 See Memorandum to Ronald K. Lorenzen, Acting Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance, from James Maeder, Senior Director, Office I, Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations, “Issues and Decision Memorandum for the Final Results of the Expedited Fourth Sunset Review of the Antidumping Duty Order on Gray Portland Cement and Clinker from Japan,” dater concurrently and hereby adopted by this notice (Issues and Decision Memorandum).