

rubber tires (duty rate ranges from free to 10.0%).

Public comment is invited from interested parties. Submissions shall be addressed to the FTZ Board's Executive Secretary at the address below. The closing period for their receipt is August 12, 2014.

A copy of the notification will be available for public inspection at the Office of the Executive Secretary, Foreign-Trade Zones Board, Room 21013, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20230-0002, and in the "Reading Room" section of the FTZ Board's Web site, which is accessible via www.trade.gov/ftz.

For further information, contact Pierre Duy at Pierre.Duy@trade.gov or (202) 482-1378.

Dated: June 27, 2014.

Elizabeth Whiteman,

Acting Executive Secretary.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[C-351-833, A-351-832, A-560-815, A-201-830, A-841-805, A-274-804]

Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod From Brazil, Indonesia, Mexico, Moldova, and Trinidad and Tobago: Continuation of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Orders

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

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce (the "Department") determined that revocation of the antidumping duty ("AD") orders on carbon and certain alloy steel wire rod ("wire rod") from Brazil, Indonesia, Mexico, Moldova, and Trinidad and Tobago would likely lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping, and that revocation of the countervailing duty ("CVD") order on wire rod from Brazil would likely lead to continuation or recurrence of a countervailable subsidy. The U.S. International Trade Commission (the "USITC") also determined that revocation of these AD and CVD orders would likely lead to a continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States. The Department is publishing this notice of the continuation of these AD and CVD orders.

DATES: *Effective:* July 3, 2014.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Nancy Decker (CVD order) or James

Terpstra (AD orders), AD/CVD Operations, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street & Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-0196 or (202) 482-3965, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On June 3, 2013, the Department initiated the second sunset reviews of the AD and CVD orders on wire rod from Brazil, Indonesia, Mexico, Moldova, Trinidad and Tobago, and Ukraine, pursuant to section 751(c) of and 752 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the "Act").¹ As a result of its reviews, the Department found that revocation of the AD 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 subsidization, and notified the USITC of the margins of dumping and the subsidy rates likely to prevail were the orders to be revoked.²

On June 20, 2014, the USITC published its determination, pursuant to section 751(c)(1) and section 752(a) of the Act, that revocation of the AD and CVD orders on wire rod from Brazil, Indonesia, Mexico, Moldova, and Trinidad and Tobago would likely lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury within a reasonably foreseeable time.³

Scope of the Orders

The merchandise subject to these orders is certain hot-rolled products of carbon steel and alloy steel, in coils, of approximately round cross section, 5.00 mm or more, but less than 19.00 mm, in solid cross-sectional diameter.

Specifically excluded are steel products possessing the above-noted

physical characteristics and meeting the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States ("HTSUS") definitions for (a) stainless steel; (b) tool steel; (c) high nickel steel; (d) ball bearing steel; and (e) concrete reinforcing bars and rods. Also excluded are (f) free machining steel products (*i.e.*, products that contain by weight one or more of the following elements: 0.03 percent or more of lead, 0.05 percent or more of bismuth, 0.08 percent or more of sulfur, more than 0.04 percent of phosphorus, more than 0.05 percent of selenium, or more than 0.01 percent of tellurium).

Also excluded from the scope are 1080 grade tire cord quality wire rod and 1080 grade tire bead quality wire rod. This grade 1080 tire cord quality rod is defined as: (i) Grade 1080 tire cord quality wire rod measuring 5.0 mm or more but not more than 6.0 mm in cross-sectional diameter; (ii) with an average partial decarburization of no more than 70 microns in depth (maximum individual 200 microns); (iii) having no non-deformable inclusions greater than 20 microns and no deformable inclusions greater than 35 microns; (iv) having a carbon segregation per heat average of 3.0 or better using European Method NFA 04-114; (v) having a surface quality with no surface defects of a length greater than 0.15 mm; (vi) capable of being drawn to a diameter of 0.30 mm or less with 3 or fewer breaks per ton, and (vii) containing by weight the following elements in the proportions shown: (1) 0.78 percent or more of carbon, (2) less than 0.01 percent of aluminum, (3) 0.040 percent or less, in the aggregate, of phosphorus and sulfur, (4) 0.006 percent or less of nitrogen, and (5) not more than 0.15 percent, in the aggregate, of copper, nickel and chromium.

This grade 1080 tire bead quality rod is defined as: (i) Grade 1080 tire bead quality wire rod measuring 5.5 mm or more but not more than 7.0 mm in cross-sectional diameter; (ii) with an average partial decarburization of no more than 70 microns in depth (maximum individual 200 microns); (iii) having no non-deformable inclusions greater than 20 microns and no deformable inclusions greater than 35 microns; (iv) having a carbon segregation per heat average of 3.0 or better using European Method NFA 04-114; (v) having a surface quality with no surface defects of a length greater than 0.2 mm; (vi) capable of being drawn to a diameter of 0.78 mm or larger with 0.5 or fewer breaks per ton; and (vii) containing by weight the following elements in the proportions shown: (1) 0.78 percent or more of carbon, (2) less than 0.01 percent of soluble aluminum,

¹ See *Initiation of Five-Year ("Sunset") Reviews*, 78 FR 33063 (June 3, 2013) ("*Notice of Initiation*").

² See *Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod from Brazil, Indonesia, Mexico, Moldova, Trinidad and Tobago, and Ukraine: Final Results of the Expedited Second Sunset Reviews of the Antidumping Duty Orders*, 78 FR 63450 (October 24, 2013) and *Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod from Brazil: Final Results of the Expedited Second Sunset Reviews of the Countervailing Duty Order*, 78 FR 60850 (October 2, 2013).

³ See *Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod from Brazil, Indonesia, Mexico, Moldova, Trinidad and Tobago, and Ukraine*, 79 FR 35381 (June 20, 2014); see also USITC Publication 4472 (June 2014) entitled *Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod from Brazil, Indonesia, Mexico, Moldova, Trinidad and Tobago, and Ukraine* (Inv. Nos. 701-TA-417 and 731-TA-953, 957-959, and 961-962 (Second Review)). The ITC also found that revocation of the AD order on wire rod from Ukraine would not be likely to lead to the continuation or recurrence of material injury within a reasonably foreseeable time.

(3) 0.040 percent or less, in the aggregate, of phosphorus and sulfur, (4) 0.008 percent or less of nitrogen, and (5) either not more than 0.15 percent, in the aggregate, of copper, nickel and chromium (if chromium is not specified), or not more than 0.10 percent in the aggregate of copper and nickel and a chromium content of 0.24 to 0.30 percent (if chromium is specified).

For purposes of the grade 1080 tire cord quality wire rod and the grade 1080 tire bead quality wire rod, an inclusion will be considered to be deformable if its ratio of length (measured along the axis—that is, the direction of rolling—of the rod) over thickness (measured on the same inclusion in a direction perpendicular to the axis of the rod) is equal to or greater than three. The size of an inclusion for purposes of the 20 microns and 35 microns limitations is the measurement of the largest dimension observed on a longitudinal section measured in a direction perpendicular to the axis of the rod. This measurement methodology applies only to inclusions on certain grade 1080 tire cord quality wire rod and certain grade 1080 tire bead quality wire rod that are entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after July 24, 2003.

The designation of the products as “tire cord quality” or “tire bead quality” indicates the acceptability of the product for use in the production of tire cord, tire bead, or wire for use in other rubber reinforcement applications such as hose wire. These quality designations are presumed to indicate that these products are being used in tire cord, tire bead, and other rubber reinforcement applications, and such merchandise intended for the tire cord, tire bead, or other rubber reinforcement applications is not included in the scope. However, should the petitioners or other interested parties provide a reasonable basis to believe or suspect that there exists a pattern of importation of such products for other than those applications, end-use certification for the importation of such products may be required. Under such circumstances, only the importers of record would normally be required to certify the end use of the imported merchandise.

All products meeting the physical description of subject merchandise that are not specifically excluded are included in this scope.

The products subject to these orders are currently classifiable under subheadings 7213.91.3000, 7213.91.3010, 7213.91.3011, 7213.91.3015, 7213.91.3020, 7213.91.3090, 7213.91.3091, 7213.91.3092, 7213.91.3093,

7213.91.4500, 7213.91.4510, 7213.91.4590, 7213.91.6000, 7213.91.6010, 7213.91.6090, 7213.99.0030, 7213.99.0031, 7213.99.0038, 7213.99.0090, 7227.20.0000, 7227.20.0010, 7227.20.0020, 7227.20.0030, 7227.20.0080, 7227.20.0090, 7227.20.0095, 7227.90.6010, 7227.90.6020, 7227.90.6030, 7227.90.6035, 7227.90.6050, 7227.90.6051, 7227.90.6053, 7227.90.6058, 7227.90.6059, 7227.90.6080, and 7227.90.6085 of the HTSUS.

On October 1, 2012, the Department published its final determination of circumvention, finding that shipments of wire rod with an actual diameter of 4.75 mm to 5.00 mm produced in Mexico and exported to the United States by Deacero S.A. de C.V. constitute merchandise altered in form or appearance in such minor respects that it should be included within the scope of the order on wire rod from Mexico.⁴

Continuation of the Orders

As a result of the determinations by the Department and the USITC that revocation of these AD and CVD orders would likely lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping or a countervailable subsidy, and material injury to an industry in the United States, pursuant to sections 751(c) and 751(d)(2) of the Act, the Department hereby orders the continuation of the AD orders on wire rod from Brazil, Indonesia, Mexico, Moldova, and Trinidad and Tobago and the CVD order on wire rod from Brazil.

U.S. Customs and Border Protection will continue to collect 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 these orders is 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 the continuation.

These five-year (sunset) reviews and 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).

⁴ See *Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod from Mexico: Affirmative Final Determination of Circumvention of the Antidumping Order*, 77 FR 59892 (October 1, 2012). Deacero appealed the Department's final determination, and the case is currently pending. See *Deacero S.A. de C.V., et al. v. United States*, Ct. No. 12–345 (Ct. Int'l Trade).

Dated: June 27, 2014.

Paul Piquado,

Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–823–812]

Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod From Ukraine: Revocation of Antidumping Duty Order

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

SUMMARY: As a result of the determination by the International Trade Commission (the “ITC”) that revocation of the antidumping duty (“AD”) order on carbon and certain alloy steel wire rod (“wire rod”) from Ukraine would not be likely to lead to the continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States, the Department of Commerce (the “Department”) is revoking the AD order.

DATES: *Effective:* July 30, 2013.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: James Terpstra, Office III, AD/CVD Operations, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–3965.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On June 3, 2013, the Department initiated the second sunset reviews of the AD orders on wire rod from Brazil, Indonesia, Mexico, Moldova, Trinidad and Tobago, and Ukraine, pursuant to section 751(c) of and 752 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the “Act”).¹ As a result of its reviews, the Department found that revocation of the AD orders would be likely lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping, and notified the ITC of the margins of dumping likely to prevail were the orders to be revoked.²

On June 20, 2014, the ITC published its determination, pursuant to section 751(c)(1) and section 752(a) of the Act,

¹ See *Initiation of Five-Year (“Sunset”) Reviews*, 78 FR 33063 (June 3, 2013) (“*Notice of Initiation*”).

² See *Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod from Brazil, Indonesia, Mexico, Moldova, Trinidad and Tobago, and Ukraine: Final Results of the Expedited Second Sunset Reviews of the Antidumping Duty Orders*, 78 FR 63450 (October 24, 2013).