

(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on certain grade 1080 tire cord quality wire rod and certain grade 1080 tire bead quality wire rod that are entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after July 24, 2003.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.

[FR Doc. 2014–15680 Filed 7–2–14; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

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).

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

Scope of the Order

The merchandise subject to the order 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, (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 this order 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.

Revocation

As a result of the determination by the ITC that revocation of the AD order 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 wire rod from Ukraine. Pursuant to section 751(d)(2) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.222(i)(2)(i), the effective date of revocation is July 30, 2013 (*i.e.*, the fifth anniversary of the effective date of publication in the **Federal Register** of the previous continuation of this order).⁴

Cash Deposits and Assessment of Duties

The Department will notify U.S. Customs and Border Protection (“CBP”), 15 days after publication of this notice,

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 orders on wire rod from Brazil, Indonesia, Mexico, Moldova, and Trinidad and Tobago would be likely to lead to the continuation or recurrence of material injury within a reasonably foreseeable time.

⁴ See *Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod From Brazil, Indonesia, Mexico, Moldova, Trinidad and Tobago, and Ukraine: Continuation of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty*, 73 FR 44218 (July 30, 2008).

to terminate the suspension of liquidation and to discontinue the collection of cash deposits on entries of the subject merchandise, entered or withdrawn from warehouse, on or after July 30, 2013. The Department will further instruct CBP to refund with interest all cash deposits on entries made on or after July 30, 2013. 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 July 30, 2013.

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.

This five-year (sunset) review and notice are in accordance with section 751(d)(2) the Act and published pursuant to section 777(i)(1) of the Act.

Dated: June 27, 2014.

Paul Piquado,

Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

[FR Doc. 2014–15687 Filed 7–2–14; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[C–533–844]

Certain Lined Paper Products From India: Notice of Initiation and Preliminary Results of Countervailing Duty Changed Circumstances Review

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

DATES: Effective: July 3, 2014].

SUMMARY: In response to a request from Navneet Education Limited (Navneet Education), a producer/exporter of certain lined paper products (CLPP) from India, and pursuant to section 751(b)(1) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), and 19 CFR 351.216, the Department is initiating a changed circumstances review (CCR) of the countervailing duty (CVD) order on CLPP from India with regard to Navneet Education. Based on the information

received, we further preliminarily determine that Navneet Education is the successor-in-interest to Navneet Publications (India) Ltd. (Navneet) and should be accorded the same treatment previously given to Navneet with respect to the CVD order on CLPP from India. Interested parties are invited to comment on these preliminary results.

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

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On September 28, 2006, the Department published the *CLPP CVD Order*.¹ In its October 17, 2013, CCR request, Navneet Education requests that: (1) The Department conduct a CCR under section 751(b)(1) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.216 to determine that it is the successor-in-interest to Navneet for purposes of the CVD order; and (2) that the Department issue instructions to Customs and Border Protection (CBP) that reflect this conclusion.² Navneet Education argues that the change necessitating the CCR stems solely from a name change.

On December 23, 2013, the Department issued a deficiency letter³ to Navneet Education to which it responded on March 18, 2014.⁴ On May 6, 2014, we issued a deficiency letter in which we explained to Navneet Education that because it took nearly three months to respond to our initial deficiency letter, the time span covered by its initial CCR request was no longer timely. Therefore, we instructed Navneet Education to provide information starting from December 31, 2012, through the date that it filed its revised CCR request.⁵ On May 16, 2014, Navneet Education submitted a revised

¹ See *Notice of Amended Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value: Certain Lined Paper Products from the People's Republic of China; Notice of Antidumping Duty Orders: Certain Lined Paper Products from India, Indonesia and the People's Republic of China; and Notice of Countervailing Duty Orders: Certain Lined Paper Products from India and Indonesia*, 71 FR 56949 (September 28, 2006) (*CLPP CVD Order*).

² See Navneet Education's March 17, 2014, letter to the Department, Request for Changed Circumstances Review Navneet Publications (India) Ltd. (CCR Request) at 1–2.

³ See the Department's December 23, 2013, deficiency letter (Initial Deficiency Letter).

⁴ See Navneet Education's March 18, 2014, submission (Supplemental Filing).

⁵ See the Department's May 6, 2014, deficiency letter (Second Deficiency Letter).

CCR request spanning the time period specified by the Department.⁶

Scope of the Order

The merchandise covered by the *CLPP CVD Order* is certain lined paper products, typically school supplies (for purposes of this scope definition, the actual use of or labeling these products as school supplies or non-school supplies is not a defining characteristic) composed of or including paper that incorporates straight horizontal and/or vertical lines on ten or more paper sheets (there shall be no minimum page requirement for looseleaf filler paper). The products are currently classified under the following Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) subheadings: 4811.90.9035, 4811.90.9080, 4820.30.0040, 4810.22.5044, 4811.90.9050, 4811.90.9090, 4820.10.2010, 4820.10.2020, 4820.10.2030, 4820.10.2040, 4820.10.2050, 4820.10.2060, and 4820.10.4000. Although the HTSUS numbers are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written product description remains dispositive.⁷

Initiation and Issuance of Preliminary Results of Changed Circumstances Review

Pursuant to section 751(b)(1) of the Act, the Department will conduct a CCR upon receipt of a request from an interested party or receipt of information concerning a CVD order which shows changed circumstances sufficient to warrant a review of the order.

We received information indicating that in 2013, Navneet changed its name to Navneet Education for cosmetic reasons and that any change between it and its alleged predecessor is solely in the changing of its name. The Department determines that the information submitted by Navneet Education constitutes sufficient evidence to warrant a CCR of this order.⁸ Therefore, in accordance with section 751(b)(1) of the Act, we are initiating a CCR based upon the

⁶ See Navneet Education's May 16, 2014, submission (Second Supplemental Filing).

⁷ For a complete description of the scope of the *CLPP CVD Order*, see the memorandum from Christian Marsh, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations, to Paul Piquado, Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance, “Decision Memorandum for Preliminary Results of Changed Circumstances Review: Certain Lined Paper Products from India” (Preliminary Decision Memorandum), dated concurrently with these results and hereby adopted by this notice.

⁸ See 19 CFR 351.216(d).