

communities, including in qualified Opportunity Zones. The Department requests information from and the perspectives of multiple stakeholders who support economic development in Opportunity Zones, including State, local and tribal officials, institutions of higher education, nonprofits, philanthropic organizations and other impact investors, economic development and other experts in relevant disciplines, and affected stakeholders in the private sector.

IV. Specific Information Requested

To assist in Department's approach to Opportunity Zones, DOC invites ideas and information on the following questions:

1. How can the Federal Government target and streamline infrastructure programs in qualified Opportunity Zones and other economically distressed communities to create long-term sustainable economic growth?

a. For example, what actions could DOC agencies and bureaus (EDA, MBDA, etc.) take under existing authorities to focus Federal investments and programs on distressed communities and regions that include qualified Opportunity Zones?

2. How can public and/or private sector recipients leverage Federal grants and loans in a more integrated way?

a. For example, what policies could the Federal Government implement that would make it easier for recipients to receive and manage multiple types of public and private investments, such as through streamlining application procedures and/or aligning program requirements?

b. What types of information or tools (including web-based) would be helpful for entrepreneurs, investors, and other stakeholders to facilitate understanding of applicable Federal programs and resources to support investments in Opportunity Zones?

3. How can coordination between Federal, state, and local capital investment be improved to maximize economic development to the benefit of qualified Opportunity Zones?

a. For example, what policies, technical assistance, or tools could the Federal Government provide communities to attract private investment and spur economic development?

b. What additional resources or policy changes might communities need to successfully compete for private investment in rural Opportunity Zones?

4. How can the Federal Government provide increased statutory and/or administrative flexibility in existing Federal programs in qualified

Opportunity Zones to increase economic development outcomes?

a. For example, how can Federal requirements or guidance for regional economic development planning foster improved coordination of resources for infrastructure, workforce development, housing, and safety in qualified Opportunity Zones and surrounding areas?

5. What data would be useful for the Federal Government to collect to evaluate the economic development impact of program investments that are designed to assist distressed communities in qualified Opportunity Zones?

a. What data would be useful for the government to collect to determine that increased investment has provided inclusive opportunities for businesses and residents of distressed areas, including in qualified Opportunity Zones?

b. What data would be useful in determining that increased private investment in qualified Opportunities Zones increased regional competitiveness, innovation and resilience?

V. How will this information be used?

The Department aims to use the information received to help inform policies and procedures related to Federal economic development programs. In particular, the Department seeks to use information received to identify administrative flexibilities and propose legislative changes to improve coordination and streamlining of Federal economic programs to spur private investment in qualified Opportunity Zones and other economically distressed areas.

* * * * *

Dated: August 26, 2019.

John Fleming,

Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Economic Development.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

Antidumping or Countervailing Duty Order, Finding, or Suspended Investigation; Opportunity To Request Administrative Review

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

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Brenda E. Brown, Office of AD/CVD Operations, Customs Liaison Unit,

Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230, telephone: (202) 482-4735.

Background

Each year during the anniversary month of the publication of an antidumping or countervailing duty order, finding, or suspended investigation, an interested party, as defined in section 771(9) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), may request, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.213, that the Department of Commerce (Commerce) conduct an administrative review of that antidumping or countervailing duty order, finding, or suspended investigation.

All deadlines for the submission of comments or actions by Commerce discussed below refer to the number of calendar days from the applicable starting date.

Respondent Selection

In the event Commerce limits the number of respondents for individual examination for administrative reviews initiated pursuant to requests made for the orders identified below, Commerce intends to select respondents based on U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) data for U.S. imports during the period of review. We intend to release the CBP data under Administrative Protective Order (APO) to all parties having an APO within five days of publication of the initiation notice and to make our decision regarding respondent selection within 21 days of publication of the initiation **Federal Register** notice. Therefore, we encourage all parties interested in commenting on respondent selection to submit their APO applications on the date of publication of the initiation notice, or as soon thereafter as possible. Commerce invites comments regarding the CBP data and respondent selection within five days of placement of the CBP data on the record of the review.

In the event Commerce decides it is necessary to limit individual examination of respondents and conduct respondent selection under section 777A(c)(2) of the Act:

In general, Commerce finds that determinations concerning whether particular companies should be "collapsed" (*i.e.*, treated as a single entity for purposes of calculating antidumping duty rates) require a substantial amount of detailed information and analysis, which often require follow-up questions and analysis. Accordingly, Commerce will

not conduct collapsing analyses at the respondent selection phase of a review and will not collapse companies at the respondent selection phase unless there has been a determination to collapse certain companies in a previous segment of this antidumping proceeding (i.e., investigation, administrative review, new shipper review or changed circumstances review). For any company subject to a review, if Commerce determined, or continued to treat, that company as collapsed with others, Commerce will assume that such companies continue to operate in the same manner and will collapse them for respondent selection purposes. Otherwise, Commerce will not collapse companies for purposes of respondent selection. Parties are requested to (a) identify which companies subject to review previously were collapsed, and (b) provide a citation to the proceeding in which they were collapsed. Further, if companies are requested to complete a Quantity and Value Questionnaire for purposes of respondent selection, in general each company must report volume and value data separately for itself. Parties should not include data for any other party, even if they believe they should be treated as a single entity with that other party. If a company was collapsed with another company or

companies in the most recently completed segment of a proceeding where Commerce considered collapsing that entity, complete quantity and value data for that collapsed entity must be submitted.

Deadline for Withdrawal of Request for Administrative Review

Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.213(d)(1), a party that requests a review may withdraw that request within 90 days of the date of publication of the notice of initiation of the requested review. The regulation provides that Commerce may extend this time if it is reasonable to do so. Determinations by Commerce to extend the 90-day deadline will be made on a case-by-case basis.

Deadline for Particular Market Situation Allegation

Section 504 of the Trade Preferences Extension Act of 2015 amended the Act by adding the concept of particular market situation (PMS) for purposes of constructed value under section 773(e) of the Act.¹ Section 773(e) of the Act states that “if a particular market situation exists such that the cost of materials and fabrication or other processing of any kind does not accurately reflect the cost of production in the ordinary course of trade, the

administering authority may use another calculation methodology under this subtitle or any other calculation methodology.” When an interested party submits a PMS allegation pursuant to section 773(e) of the Act, Commerce will respond to such a submission consistent with 19 CFR 351.301(c)(2)(v). If Commerce finds that a PMS exists under section 773(e) of the Act, then it will modify its dumping calculations appropriately.

Neither section 773(e) of the Act nor 19 CFR 351.301(c)(2)(v) set a deadline for the submission of PMS allegations and supporting factual information. However, in order to administer section 773(e) of the Act, Commerce must receive PMS allegations and supporting factual information with enough time to consider the submission. Thus, should an interested party wish to submit a PMS allegation and supporting new factual information pursuant to section 773(e) of the Act, it must do so no later than 20 days after submission of initial Section D responses.

Opportunity to request a review: Not later than the last day of September 2019,² interested parties may request administrative review of the following orders, findings, or suspended investigations, with anniversary dates in September for the following periods:

	Period of review
Antidumping Duty Proceedings Period of Review	
BELARUS:	
Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bars A-822-804	9/1/18-8/31/19
BRAZIL:	
Cold-Rolled Steel Flat Products A-351-843	9/1/18-8/31/19
Emulsion Styrene-Butadiene Rubber A-351-849	9/1/18-8/31/19
INDIA:	
Cold-Rolled Steel Flat Products A-533-865	9/1/18-8/31/19
Lined Paper Products A-533-843	9/1/18-8/31/19
Oil Country Tubular Goods A-533-857	9/1/18-8/31/19
INDONESIA:	
Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bars A-560-811	9/1/18-8/31/19
JAPAN:	
Stainless Steel Wire Rod A-588-843	9/1/18-8/31/19
LATVIA:	
Stainless Concrete Reinforcing Bars A-449-804	9/1/18-8/31/19
MEXICO:	
Emulsion Styrene-Butadiene Rubber A-201-848	9/1/18-8/31/19
Heavy Walled Rectangular Welded Carbon Steel Pipes and Tubes A-201-847	9/1/18-8/31/19
Magnesia Carbon Bricks A-201-837	9/1/18-8/31/19
MOLDOVA:	
Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bars A-841-804	9/1/18-8/31/19
POLAND:	
Emulsion Styrene-Butadiene Rubber A-455-805	9/1/18-8/31/19
Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bars A-455-803	9/1/18-8/31/189
REPUBLIC OF KOREA:	
Cold-Rolled Steel Flat Products A-580-881	9/1/18-8/31/19
Emulsion Styrene-Butadiene Rubber A-580-890	9/1/18-8/31/19
Heavy Walled Rectangular Welded Carbon Pipes and Tubes A-580-880	9/1/18-8/31/19
Oil Country Tubular Goods A-580-870	9/1/18-8/31/19

¹ See Trade Preferences Extension Act of 2015, Public Law 114-27, 129 Stat. 362 (2015).

² Or the next business day, if the deadline falls on a weekend, federal holiday or any other day when Commerce is closed.

	Period of review
Stainless Steel Wire Rod A-580-829	9/1/18-8/31/19
SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM:	
Oil Country Tubular Goods A-552-817	9/1/18-8/31/19
TAIWAN:	
Forged Steel Fittings A-583-863	5/17/18-8/31/19
Narrow Woven Ribbons With Woven Selvedge A-583-844	9/1/18-8/31/19
Raw Flexible Magnets A-583-842	9/1/18-8/31/19
Stainless Steel Wire Rod A-583-828	9/1/18-8/31/19
THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA:	
Foundry Coke A-570-862	9/1/18-8/31/19
Freshwater Crawfish Tailmeat A-570-848	9/1/18-5/15/19
Kitchen Appliance Shelving and Racks A-570-941	9/1/18-8/31/19
Lined Paper Products A-570-901	9/1/18-8/31/19
Magnesia Carbon Bricks A-570-954	9/1/18-8/31/19
Narrow Woven Ribbons With Woven Selvedge A-570-952	9/1/18-8/31/19
New Pneumatic Off-the-Road Tires A-570-912	9/1/18-2/3/19
Raw Flexible Magnets A-570-922	9/1/18-8/31/19
Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bars A-570-860	9/1/18-8/31/19
TURKEY:	
Heavy Walled Rectangular Welded Carbon Steel Pipes and Tubes A-489-824	9/1/18-8/31/19
Oil Country Tubular Goods A-489-816	9/1/18-8/31/19
UKRAINE:	
Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bars A-823-809	9/1/18-8/31/19
UNITED KINGDOM:	
Cold-Rolled Steel Flat Products A-412-824	9/1/18-8/31/19
Countervailing Duty Proceedings	
BRAZIL:	
Cold-Rolled Steel Flat Products C-351-844	1/1/18-12/31/18
INDIA:	
Cold-Rolled Steel Flat Products C-533-866	1/1/18-12/31/18
Lined Paper Products C-533-844	1/1/18-12/31/18
Oil Country Tubular Goods C-533-858	1/1/18-12/31/18
REPUBLIC OF KOREA:	
Cold-Rolled Steel Flat Products C-580-882	1/1/18-12/31/18
THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA:	
Kitchen Appliance Shelving and Racks C-570-942	1/1/18-12/31/18
Magnesia Carbon Bricks C-570-955	1/1/18-12/31/18
Narrow Woven Ribbons With Woven Selvedge C-570-953	1/1/18-12/31/18
Raw Flexible Magnets C-570-923	1/1/18-12/31/18
TURKEY:	
Heavy Walled Rectangular Welded Carbon Steel Pipes and Tubes C-489-825	1/1/18-12/31/18
Oil Country Tubular Goods C-489-817	1/1/18-12/31/18
Suspension Agreements	
None.	

In accordance with 19 CFR 351.213(b), an interested party as defined by section 771(9) of the Act may request in writing that the Secretary conduct an administrative review. For both antidumping and countervailing duty reviews, the interested party must specify the individual producers or exporters covered by an antidumping finding or an antidumping or suspension agreement for which it is requesting a review. In addition, a domestic interested party or an interested party described in section 771(9)(B) of the Act must state why it desires the Secretary to review those particular producers or exporters. If the interested party intends for the Secretary to review sales of merchandise by an exporter (or a producer if that producer also exports

merchandise from other suppliers) which was produced in more than one country of origin and each country of origin is subject to a separate order, then the interested party must state specifically, on an order-by-order basis, which exporter(s) the request is intended to cover.

Note that, for any party Commerce was unable to locate in prior segments, Commerce will not accept a request for an administrative review of that party absent new information as to the party's location. Moreover, if the interested party who files a request for review is unable to locate the producer or exporter for which it requested the review, the interested party must provide an explanation of the attempts it made to locate the producer or exporter at the same time it files its

request for review, in order for the Secretary to determine if the interested party's attempts were reasonable, pursuant to 19 CFR 351.303(f)(3)(ii).

As explained in *Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings: Assessment of Antidumping Duties*, 68 FR 23954 (May 6, 2003), and *Non-Market Economy Antidumping Proceedings: Assessment of Antidumping Duties*, 76 FR 65694 (October 24, 2011), Commerce clarified its practice with respect to the collection of final antidumping duties on imports of merchandise where intermediate firms are involved. The public should be aware of this clarification in determining whether to request an administrative review of

merchandise subject to antidumping findings and orders.³

Commerce no longer considers the non-market economy (NME) entity as an exporter conditionally subject to an antidumping duty administrative reviews.⁴ Accordingly, the NME entity will not be under review unless Commerce specifically receives a request for, or self-initiates, a review of the NME entity.⁵ In administrative reviews of antidumping duty orders on merchandise from NME countries where a review of the NME entity has not been initiated, but where an individual exporter for which a review was initiated does not qualify for a separate rate, Commerce will issue a final decision indicating that the company in question is part of the NME entity. However, in that situation, because no review of the NME entity was conducted, the NME entity's entries were not subject to the review and the rate for the NME entity is not subject to change as a result of that review (although the rate for the individual exporter may change as a function of the finding that the exporter is part of the NME entity). Following initiation of an antidumping administrative review when there is no review requested of the NME entity, Commerce will instruct CBP to liquidate entries for all exporters not named in the initiation notice, including those that were suspended at the NME entity rate.

All requests must be filed electronically in Enforcement and Compliance's Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Centralized Electronic Service System (ACCESS) on Enforcement and Compliance's ACCESS website at <http://access.trade.gov>.⁶ Further, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.303(f)(1)(i), a copy of each request must be served on the petitioner and each exporter or producer specified in the request.

Commerce will publish in the **Federal Register** a notice of "Initiation of Administrative Review of Antidumping or Countervailing Duty Order, Finding, or Suspended Investigation" for

³ See also the Enforcement and Compliance website at <http://trade.gov/enforcement/>.

⁴ See *Antidumping Proceedings: Announcement of Change in Department Practice for Respondent Selection in Antidumping Duty Proceedings and Conditional Review of the Nonmarket Economy Entity in NME Antidumping Duty Proceedings*, 78 FR 65963 (November 4, 2013).

⁵ In accordance with 19 CFR 351.213(b)(1), parties should specify that they are requesting a review of entries from exporters comprising the entity, and to the extent possible, include the names of such exporters in their request.

⁶ See *Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings: Electronic Filing Procedures; Administrative Protective Order Procedures*, 76 FR 39263 (July 6, 2011).

requests received by the last day of September 2019. If Commerce does not receive, by the last day of September 2019, a request for review of entries covered by an order, finding, or suspended investigation listed in this notice and for the period identified above, Commerce will instruct CBP to assess antidumping or countervailing duties on those entries at a rate equal to the cash deposit of estimated antidumping or countervailing duties required on those entries at the time of entry, or withdrawal from warehouse, for consumption and to continue to collect the cash deposit previously ordered.

For the first administrative review of any order, there will be no assessment of antidumping or countervailing duties on entries of subject merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption during the relevant provisional-measures "gap" period of the order, if such a gap period is applicable to the period of review.

This notice is not required by statute but is published as a service to the international trading community.

Dated: August 19, 2019.

James Maeder,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations.

[FR Doc. 2019-18936 Filed 8-30-19; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-570-090, C-570-091]

Certain Steel Trailer Wheels 12 to 16.5 Inches From the People's Republic of China: Antidumping Duty and Countervailing Duty Orders

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

SUMMARY: Based on affirmative final determinations by the Department of Commerce (Commerce) and the International Trade Commission (ITC), Commerce is issuing antidumping duty (AD) and countervailing duty (CVD) orders on imports of certain steel wheels 12 to 16.5 inches in diameter (certain steel wheels) from the People's Republic of China (China).

DATES: Applicable September 3, 2019.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kyle Clahane and Charles Doss at (202) 482-5449 and (202) 482-4474, respectively (AD), and Keith Haynes at 202-482-5139 (CVD), AD/CVD Operations, Office III, Enforcement and Compliance, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401

Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

In accordance with sections 705(d) and 735(d) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), on July 9, 2019, Commerce published its affirmative final determination of sales at less than fair value (LTFV) and affirmative finding of critical circumstances in the AD investigation of certain steel wheels from China, and its affirmative final determination that countervailable subsidies are being provided to producers and exporters of steel wheels from China and affirmative finding of critical circumstances.¹ On August 22, 2019, the ITC notified Commerce of its final affirmative determinations that an industry in the United States is materially injured by reason of LTFV imports and subsidized imports of certain steel wheels from China, within the meaning of sections 705(b)(1)(A)(i) and 735(b)(1)(A)(i) of the Act.² The ITC also notified Commerce of its negative findings concerning critical circumstances with regard to imports of this product from China.³

Scope of the Orders

The products covered by these orders are certain steel wheels 12 to 16.5 inches in diameter from China. For a complete description of the scope of the orders, see the appendix to this notice.

AD Order

On August 22, 2019, in accordance with section 735(d) of the Act, the ITC notified Commerce of its final determination that an industry in the United States is materially injured within the meaning of section 735(b)(1)(A)(i) of the Act by reason of imports of steel wheels from China that are sold in the United States at LTFV. Therefore, in accordance with section 735(c)(2) of the Act, we are issuing this AD order. Because the ITC determined that imports of certain steel wheels from

¹ See *Certain Steel Trailer Wheels 12 to 16.5 Inches in Diameter from the People's Republic of China: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, and Final Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances*, 84 FR 32707 (July 9, 2019) (*AD Final Determination*); see also *Certain Steel Trailer Wheels 12 to 16.5 Inches in Diameter from the People's Republic of China: Final Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination, and Final Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances*, 84 FR 32723 (July 9, 2019) (*CVD Final Determination*).

² See ITC's Letter, "Notification of ITC Final Determinations," dated August 22, 2019 (ITC Notification); see also *Steel Trailer Wheels from China*, Inv. No. 701-TA-609 and 731-TA-1421 (USITC Publication 4943).

³ *Id.*