

be colored by any method, including but not limited to printing, beater-dyeing, and dip-dyeing. Paper plates subject to this investigation may be produced from paper of any type (including, but not limited to, bamboo, straws, bagasse, hemp, kenaf, jute, sisal, abaca, cotton inters and reeds, or from non-plant sources, such as synthetic resin (petroleum)-based resins), may have any caliper or basis weight, may have any shape or size, may have one or more than one section, may be embossed, may have foil or other substances adhered to their surface, and/or may be uncoated or coated with any type of coating.

The paper plates subject to this investigation remain covered by the scope of this investigation whether imported alone, or in any combination of subject and non-subject merchandise. When paper plates subject to this investigation are imported in combination with non-subject merchandise, only the paper plates subject to this investigation are subject merchandise.

The paper plates subject to this investigation include paper plates matching the above description that have been finished, packaged, or otherwise processed in a third country by performing finishing, packaging, or processing that would not otherwise remove the merchandise from the scope of the investigations if performed in the country of manufacture of the paper plates. Examples of finishing, packaging, or other processing in a third country that would not otherwise remove the merchandise from the scope of the investigations if performed in the country of manufacture of the paper plates include, but are not limited to, printing, application of other surface treatments such as coatings, repackaging, embossing, and application of foil surface treatments.

Excluded from the scope of this investigation are paper plates molded or pressed directly from paper pulp (including but not limited to unfelted pulp), which are currently classifiable under subheading 4823.70.0020 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS).

Also excluded from the scope of this investigation are articles that otherwise would be covered but which exhibit the following two physical characteristics: (a) depth (measured vertically from the base to the top of the lip, or edge if no lip) equal to or greater than 1.25 inches but less than two (2.0) inches, and (b) a base not exceeding five (5.0) inches in diameter if round, or not exceeding 20 square inches in area if any other shape.

Also excluded from the scope of this investigation are paper bowls, paper buckets, and paper food containers with closeable lids.

Paper plates subject to this investigation are currently classifiable under HTSUS subheading 4823.69.0040. Paper plates subject to this investigation also may be classified under HTSUS subheading 4823.61.0040. If packaged with other articles, the paper plates subject to this investigation also may be classified under HTSUS subheadings 9505.90.4000 and 9505.90.6000. While the HTSUS subheading(s) are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the

written description of the subject merchandise is dispositive.

Appendix II—List of Topics Discussed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum

- I. Summary
- II. Background
- III. Determination of Critical Circumstances, in Part
- IV. Use of Facts Otherwise Available and Adverse Inferences
- V. Subsidies Valuation Information
- VI. Analysis of Programs
- VII. Discussion of the Issues

Comment 1: Whether Commerce Properly Found That the Import Duty Exemptions on Imported Raw Materials By Export Processing Enterprises and Export Processing Zones Program Is Countervailable

Comment 2: Whether Commerce Properly Found That Import Duty Exemptions on Imported Fixed Assets By Export Processing Enterprises and Export Processing Zones Program is Countervailable

Comment 3: Whether Commerce Properly Applied Adverse Facts Available (AFA) to the Three State-Owned Commercial Bank Programs

Comment 4: Whether Commerce Properly Found the Accelerated Depreciation and Increases of Deductible Expense Tax Program Is Countervailable

VIII. Recommendation

[FR Doc. 2025–01810 Filed 1–27–25; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–602–812, A–351–862, A–122–871, A–201–863, A–421–818, A–791–829, A–583–878, A–489–855, A–520–811, A–552–843]

Certain Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products From Australia, Brazil, Canada, Mexico, the Netherlands, South Africa, Taiwan, the Republic of Türkiye, the United Arab Emirates, and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Postponement of Preliminary Determinations in the Less-Than-Fair-Value Investigations

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

DATES: Applicable January 28, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Krishna Hill at (202) 482–4037 (Australia), Benjamin Blythe at (202) 482–3457 (Canada), Nathan Araya at (202) 482–3401 (Brazil), William Horn at (202) 482–4868 (Mexico), Rachel Jennings at (202) 482–1110 and Miranda Bourdeau at (202) 482–2021 (the Netherlands), Jacob Saude at (202) 482–0981 (South Africa), Monique Cummings at (202) 482–3996 and

Preston Cox at (240) 956–8630 (Taiwan), Brittany Bauer at (202) 482–3860 and Olivia Woolverton at (202) 482–2000 (the Republic of Türkiye (Türkiye)), Lingjun Wang at (202) 482–2316 and Jose Riviera at (202) 482–0842 (the United Arab Emirates (UAE)), and Jacob Waddell at (202) 482–1369 (the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (Vietnam)), AD/CVD Operations, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On September 25, 2024, the U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) initiated less-than-fair-value (LTFV) investigations of imports of certain corrosion-resistant steel products (CORE) from Australia, Brazil, Canada, Mexico, the Netherlands, South Africa, Taiwan, Türkiye, the UAE, and Vietnam.¹ Currently, the preliminary determinations are due no later than February 12, 2025.

Postponement of Preliminary Determinations

Section 733(b)(1)(A) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), requires Commerce to issue the preliminary determination in a LTFV investigation within 140 days after the date on which Commerce initiated the investigation. However, section 733(c)(1)(A)(b)(1) of the Act permits Commerce to postpone the preliminary determination until no later than 190 days after the date on which Commerce initiated the investigation if: (A) the petitioner makes a timely request for a postponement; or (B) Commerce concludes that the parties concerned are cooperating, that the investigation is extraordinarily complicated, and that additional time is necessary to make a preliminary determination. Under 19 CFR 351.205(e), the petitioner must submit a request for postponement 25 days or more before the scheduled date of the preliminary determination and must state the reasons for the request. Commerce will grant the request unless it finds compelling reasons to deny the request.

On January 10, 2025, the petitioners² submitted timely requests that

¹ See *Certain Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products from Australia, Brazil, Canada, Mexico, the Netherlands, South Africa, Taiwan, the Republic of Türkiye, the United Arab Emirates, and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Initiation of Less-Than-Fair-Value Investigations*, 89 FR 80196 (October 2, 2024).

² The petitioners are Steel Dynamics, Inc., Nucor Corporation, United States Steel Corporation,

Commerce postpone the preliminary determinations in the LTFV investigations of CORE from Australia, Brazil, Canada, Mexico, the Netherlands, South Africa, Taiwan, Türkiye, the UAE, and Vietnam.³ The petitioners stated, “[p]ostponement of the preliminary determinations is necessary and appropriate given the size and complexity of these investigations, the number of participating respondents, and the numerous extensions of time received by respondents to submit responses to Commerce’s initial questionnaire,” and that the postponement “will allow Commerce adequate time to issue supplemental questionnaires and develop a comprehensive record in these investigations.”⁴

For the reasons stated above, and because there are no compelling reasons to deny the request, in accordance with section 733(c)(1)(A) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.205(e), Commerce is postponing the deadline for the preliminary determinations by 50 days (*i.e.*, to 190 days after the date on which these investigations were initiated). As a result, Commerce will issue its preliminary determinations in the above-referenced investigations no later than April 3, 2025. In accordance with section 735(a)(1) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.210(b)(1), the deadline for the final determinations of these investigations will continue to be 75 days after the date of the preliminary determinations, unless postponed at a later date.

Notification to Interested Parties

This notice is issued and published pursuant to section 733(c)(2) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.205(f)(1).

Dated: January 21, 2025.

Abdelali Elouaradia,

Deputy Assistant Secretary For Enforcement and Compliance.

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Wheeling-Nippon Steel, Inc., and the United Steel, Paper and Forestry, Rubber, Manufacturing, Energy, Allied Industrial and Service Workers International Union, AFL-CIO, CLC.

³ See Petitioners’ Letter, “Postponement of the Preliminary Determinations,” dated January 10, 2025.

⁴ *Id.* at 2.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

Arizona State University, et al.; Application(s) for Duty-Free Entry of Scientific Instruments

Pursuant to section 6(c) of the Educational, Scientific and Cultural Materials Importation Act of 1966 (Pub. L. 89–651, as amended by Pub. L. 106–36; 80 Stat. 897; 15 CFR part 301), we invite comments on the question of whether instruments of equivalent scientific value, for the purposes for which the instruments shown below are intended to be used, are being manufactured in the United States.

Comments must comply with 15 CFR 301.5(a)(3) and (4) of the regulations and be postmarked on or before February 18, 2025. Address written comments to Statutory Import Programs Staff, Room 41006, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, DC 20230. Please also email a copy of those comments to Dianne.Hanshaw@trade.gov.

Docket Number: 24–028. Applicant: Arizona State University, 1711 S Rural Road, Tempe, AZ 85281. Instrument: Ultra High Pressure Multi-Anvil apparatus with DIA module. Manufacturer: Max Voggenreiter GmbH, Germany. Intended Use: The instrument is intended to be used to enable materials to be processed under a much wider range of pressure and temperature than currently available in the United States. Materials subjected to extreme pressure (and temperature) undergo significant changes in shape, bonding and atomic-scale structure. The goal of the FORCE Mid-Scale Research Instrumentation Project is to establish a Facility for High Pressure Research located at Arizona State University (ASU), but accessible to researchers throughout the U.S., and the rest of the World, through the acquisition and implementation of highly specialized high-pressure instrumentation. Justification for Duty-Free Entry: According to the applicant, there are no instruments of the same general category manufactured in the United States. Application accepted by Commissioner of Customs: August 15, 2024.

Docket Number: 24–034. Applicant: University of Colorado JILA Department, Campus Box 440, UCB, JILA Building, Room S/175, Boulder, CO 80309. Instrument: Thulium-doped fiber laser. Manufacturer: Shanghai Precilasers Technology Co., Ltd., China. Intended Use: According to the applicant, the instrument is intended to be used with the purchase of a laser

with a center wavelength of 502.88 nm and 1 watt of output power. This laser will couple certain vibrational and electronic states of the molecule YO, which is the system under study in our lab. Currently, we use a 649 nm laser (also from Precilasers) to couple a different set of levels. Integrating this laser into our experiment, we expect a significant enhancement in the number of molecules we can trap enabling new scientific goals. Justification for Duty-Free Entry: According to the applicant, there are no instruments of the same general category manufactured in the United States. Application accepted by Commissioner of Customs: October 8, 2024.

Docket Number: 24–035. Applicant: University of Colorado JILA Department, Campus Box 440 UCB, JILA Building, Room S/175, Boulder, CO 80309. Instrument: Soft X-ray scientific CMOS camera. Manufacturer: Fuzhou Tucsen Photonics, Ltd., China. Intended Use: According to the applicant, the instrument is intended to be used as a low-dose soft X-ray ptychographic imaging, for biological samples, which can benefit from an imaging sensor with high frame rates, low read out noise and high quantum efficiency. Our current generation tabletop soft X-ray source is limited to low flux, further adding to the need for a high sensitivity X-ray camera. Most of our current cameras utilize backside illuminated CCD technology, which is somewhat limited in all of those categories. Justification for Duty-Free Entry: According to the applicant, there are no instruments of the same general category manufactured in the United States. Application accepted by Commissioner of Customs: July 23, 2024.

Docket Number: 24–036. Applicant: Cornell University, Clark Hall, 142 Sciences Drive, Room 272, Ithaca, NY 14853–2501. Instrument: Narrow Linewidth Fiber Laser. Manufacturer: Shanghai Precilasers Technology Company, Ltd., China. Intended Use: The instrument is intended to be used for the trapping and controlling chains of singly ionized barium atoms. The materials to be investigated are quantum information aspects associated with the internal level structure of the atoms and their quantum mechanical motion. Studying the efficiency of quantum algorithms using trapped ion systems and utilizing trapped ion systems as precision probes for search of new physics. Graduate students in the Katz Lab will use the lasers to assemble the trapped ion setup, gaining advanced knowledge in optics and quantum information processing. Justification for Duty-Free Entry: According to the