

Notification Regarding Administrative Protective Orders

This notice serves as the only reminder to parties subject to an administrative protective order (APO) of their responsibility concerning the disposition of proprietary information disclosed under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305(a)(3). Timely written notification of the return or destruction of APO materials or conversion to judicial protective order is hereby requested. Failure to comply with the regulations and the terms of an APO is a violation subject to sanction.

Notification to Importers

This notice also serves as an initial reminder to importers of their responsibility under 19 CFR 351.402(f) to file a certificate regarding the reimbursement of antidumping duties prior to liquidation. Failure to comply with this requirement could result in Commerce's presumption that reimbursement of antidumping duties occurred and the subsequent assessment of doubled antidumping duties.

Notification to Interested Parties

This determination is issued and published in accordance with sections 735(d) and 777(i)(1) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.210(c).

Dated: October 18, 2019.

Carole Showers,

Executive Director, Office of Policy, Policy & Negotiations, Enforcement and Compliance.

Appendix I

Scope of the Investigation

The scope of the investigation covers aluminum wire and cable, which is defined as an assembly of one or more electrical conductors made from 8000 Series Aluminum Alloys (defined in accordance with ASTM B800), Aluminum Alloy 1350 (defined in accordance with ASTM B230/B230M or B609/B609M), and/or Aluminum Alloy 6201 (defined in accordance with ASTM B398/B398M), provided that: (1) At least one of the electrical conductors is insulated; (2) each insulated electrical conductor has a voltage rating greater than 80 volts and not exceeding 1,000 volts; and (3) at least one electrical conductor is stranded and has a size not less than 16.5 thousand circular mil (kcmil) and not greater than 1,000 kcmil. The assembly may: (1) Include a grounding or neutral conductor; (2) be clad with aluminum, steel, or other base metal; or (3) include a steel support center wire, one or more connectors, a tape shield, a jacket or other covering, and/or filler materials.

Most aluminum wire and cable products conform to National Electrical Code (NEC) types THHN, THWN, THWN-2, XHHW-2, USE, USE-2, RHH, RHW, or RHW-2, and also conform to Underwriters Laboratories (UL) standards UL-44, UL-83, UL-758, UL-

854, UL-1063, UL-1277, UL-1569, UL-1581, or UL-4703, but such conformity is not required for the merchandise to be included within the scope.

The scope of the investigation specifically excludes aluminum wire and cable products in lengths less than six feet, whether or not included in equipment already assembled at the time of importation.

The merchandise covered by the investigation is currently classifiable under subheading 8544.49.9000 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS). Products subject to the scope may also enter under HTSUS subheading 8544.42.9090. The HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes. The written description of the scope of the investigation is dispositive.

Appendix II

List of Topics Discussed in the Preliminary Decision Memorandum

- I. Summary
- II. Background
- III. Period of Investigation
- IV. Scope of the Investigation
- V. Changes Since the Preliminary Determination
- VI. Adjustments to Cash Deposit Rates for Export Subsidies
- VII. Adjustment Under Section 777A(f) of the Act
- VIII. China-Wide Entity and Use of Facts Otherwise Available and Adverse Inferences
- IX. Discussion of the Issues
 - Comment 1: Selection of the AFA Rate
 - Comment 2: Application of Total AFA to Huatong
 - Comment 3: Huatong's Eligibility for a Separate Rate
 - Comment 4: Application of Total AFA to Silin
 - Comment 5: Offset of Countervailable Benefits for Aluminum Rod
- X. Recommendation

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[C-201-846]

Sugar From Mexico: Notice of Court Decision Regarding Amendment to the Agreement Suspending the Countervailing Duty Investigation

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

SUMMARY: On October 18, 2019, the United States Court of International Trade (CIT) issued a final judgment in *CSC Sugar LLC v. United States*, Ct. No. 17-00214, Slip Op. 19-131 (CIT October 18, 2019) (*CSC Sugar II*). Commerce is notifying the public of the CIT's ruling that Commerce's 2017 amendment to the Agreement Suspending the

Countervailing Duty Investigation on Sugar from Mexico (CVD Agreement) must be vacated. Commerce intends to take action to implement the CIT ruling by November 18, 2019.

DATES: November 29, 2019.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Sally C. Gannon, Bilateral Agreements Unit, Office of Policy and Negotiations, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-0162.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On December 19, 2014, Commerce and the Government of Mexico (GOM) signed the CVD Agreement.¹ Between June 2016 and June 2017, Commerce and the GOM held consultations to address concerns raised by the domestic industry and to ensure that the CVD Agreement met the statutory requirements for a suspension agreement, *e.g.*, that suspension of the investigation was in the public interest, including the availability of supplies of sugar in the U.S. market, and that effective monitoring was practicable. The consultations resulted in Commerce and the GOM signing an amendment to the CVD Agreement on June 30, 2017, which was subsequently published in the **Federal Register**.²

CSC Sugar LLC (CSC Sugar) challenged Commerce's determination to amend the CVD Agreement by contending that Commerce did not meet its obligation to file a complete administrative record.³ Specifically, CSC Sugar argued that Commerce failed to memorialize and include in the record *ex parte* communications between Commerce officials and interested parties (including the domestic sugar industry and representatives of Mexico) as required by section 777(a)(3) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act).⁴

The CIT agreed with CSC Sugar and ordered Commerce to supplement the administrative record with any *ex parte* communications regarding the CVD Amendment.⁵ CSC Sugar subsequently filed a motion for judgment on the agency record arguing that Commerce's

¹ See *Sugar From Mexico: Suspension of Countervailing Investigation*, 79 FR 78044 (December 29, 2014).

² See *Sugar From Mexico: Amendment to the Agreement Suspending the Countervailing Duty Investigation*, 82 FR 31942 (July 11, 2017) (CVD Amendment).

³ See *CSC Sugar II* at 4.

⁴ *Id.*

⁵ *Id.* (citing *CSC Sugar LLC v. United States*, 317 F. Supp. 3d 1322, 1326 (CIT 2018)).

failure, during the consultations period, to maintain contemporaneous *ex parte* communication memoranda, in accordance with section 777(a)(3) of the Act, could not be adequately remedied by Commerce's delayed and incomplete supplementation of the record.⁶

The CIT found that Commerce's failure to follow the recordkeeping requirements of Section 777 of the Act cannot be described as "harmless."⁷ The CIT found that this recordkeeping failure substantially prejudiced CSC Sugar.⁸ On that basis, the CIT stated that the *CVD Amendment* must be vacated.⁹

The *CVD Amendment* remains in force until Commerce takes action to implement the CIT's ruling. The CIT's rules establish an automatic 30-day stay of proceedings to enforce a judgment.¹⁰ Accordingly, Commerce intends to implement the CIT's ruling by November 18, 2019.¹¹

Dated: October 25, 2019.

Jeffrey I. Kessler,

Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[C-570-096]

Aluminum Wire and Cable From the People's Republic of China: Final Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination

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

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce (Commerce) determines that countervailable subsidies are being provided to producers and exporters of aluminum wire and cable from the People's Republic of China (China).

DATES: Applicable October 30, 2019.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Caitlin Monks or Nancy Decker, AD/CVD Operations, Office VII, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401

Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: 202-482-2670 or 202-482-0196, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The petitioners in this investigation are Encore Wire Corporation (Encore) and Southwire Company, LLC (Southwire) (the petitioners). In addition to the Government of China (GOC), the mandatory respondents in this investigation are Shanghai Silin Special Equipment Co., Ltd. (Silin), Changfeng Wire & Cable Co., Ltd. (Changfeng), and Shanghai Yang Pu Qu Gong (Qu Gong). Qu Gong did not respond to our requests for information.

On April 8, 2019, Commerce published in the **Federal Register** the *Preliminary Determination* of this investigation.¹ On September 11, 2019, Commerce issued its Post-Preliminary Analysis.²

A summary of events that occurred since Commerce published the *Preliminary Determination*, as well as a full discussion of comments from interested parties for this final determination, is provided in the Issues and Decision Memorandum.³ 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 <https://access.trade.gov> and is available to all parties in the Central Records Unit, Room B8024 of the main Commerce building. In addition, a complete version of the Issues and Decision Memorandum can be accessed directly at <http://enforcement.trade.gov>. The signed and electronic versions of the Issues and Decision Memorandum are identical in content.

Scope of the Investigation

The products covered by this investigation are aluminum wire and cable. For a complete description of the

scope of this investigation, see Appendix I.

Period of Investigation

The period of investigation is January 1, 2017 through December 31, 2017.

Use of Adverse Facts Available

In making this final determination, Commerce is relying on facts otherwise available, including adverse facts available (AFA), pursuant to section 776(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act). For a full discussion of our application of AFA, see the *Preliminary Determination* and the Issues and Decision Memorandum.⁴

Analysis of Comments Received

In the Issues and Decision Memorandum, we address all issues raised in parties' case and rebuttal briefs. A list of the issues that parties raised, and to which we responded, is attached to this notice as Appendix II.

Changes Since the Preliminary Determination

Based on our review and analysis of the comments received from parties, minor corrections presented at verification, and our verification findings, we made changes to Changfeng's subsidy rate calculation, and we have now assigned Silin a rate based entirely on AFA. For a discussion of these changes, see the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

Final Determination

In accordance with section 705(c)(1)(B)(i)(I) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), we calculated an individual estimated subsidy rate for Changfeng and assigned to Qu Gong and Silin rates based entirely on AFA pursuant to section 776 of the Act.

Section 705(c)(5)(A) of the Act provides that in the final determination, Commerce shall determine an estimated all-others rate for companies not individually examined. This rate shall be an amount equal to the weighted average of the estimated subsidy rates established for those companies individually examined, excluding any zero and *de minimis* rates and any rates based entirely under section 776 of the Act. Changfeng is the only respondent for which we calculated an estimated weighted-average subsidy rate that is not zero, *de minimis*, or based entirely on facts otherwise available. Therefore,

⁴ See *Preliminary Determination* PDM at "Use of Facts Otherwise Available and Adverse Inferences;" see also Issues and Decision Memorandum at "Use of Facts Otherwise Available and Adverse Inferences."

⁶ See *CSC Sugar II* at 4.

⁷ *Id.* at 11-12.

⁸ *Id.* at 12.

⁹ *Id.*

¹⁰ See CIT Rule 62(a) ("Except as stated in this rule or as otherwise ordered by the court, no execution may issue on a judgment, nor may proceedings be taken to enforce it, until 30 days have passed after its entry.")

¹¹ See CIT Rule 6(a)(1). In this case, the 30th day after October 18 is Sunday, November 17.

¹ See *Aluminum Wire and Cable from the People's Republic of China: Preliminary Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination, and Alignment of Final Determination with Final Antidumping Duty Determination*, 84 FR 13886 (April 8, 2019) (*Preliminary Determination*), and accompanying Preliminary Decision Memorandum (PDM).

² See Memorandum, "Post-Preliminary Analysis of Countervailing Duty Investigation of Aluminum Wire and Cable from the People's Republic of China," dated September 11, 2019.

³ See Memorandum, "Issues and Decision Memorandum for the Final Determination in the Countervailing Duty Investigation of Aluminum Wire and Cable from the People's Republic of China," dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (Issues and Decision Memorandum).