

measures expired, until and through the day preceding the date of publication of the ITC's final injury determinations in the **Federal Register**. Suspension of liquidation will resume on the date of publication of the ITC's final determination in the **Federal Register**.

Critical Circumstances

With regard to the ITC's negative critical circumstances determination on imports of subject merchandise from Canada, Commerce will instruct CBP to lift suspension and to refund any cash deposits made to secure the payment of estimated antidumping duties with respect to entries of subject merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after April 1, 2017 (*i.e.*, 90 days prior to the date of publication of the preliminary determination), but before June 30, 2017, (*i.e.*, the date of publication of the preliminary determination).

Estimated Weighted-Average Dumping Margins

The weighted-average antidumping duty margin percentages and cash deposit rates are as follows:

Exporter or producer	Weighted average dumping margin (percent)
Canfor Corporation	7.28
Resolute FP Canada Inc.	3.20
Tolko Industries Ltd. and Tolko Marketing & Services, Ltd.	7.22
West Fraser Mills Ltd.	5.57
All-Others	6.04

This notice constitutes the antidumping duty order with respect to softwood lumber from Canada pursuant to section 736(a) of the Act. Interested parties can find a list of antidumping duty orders currently in effect at <http://enforcement.trade.gov/stats/iastats1.html>.

This order is published in accordance with section 736(a) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.211(b).

Dated: December 28, 2017.

P. Lee Smith,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Policy and Negotiations.

Appendix

Scope of the Order

The merchandise covered by this order is softwood lumber, siding, flooring and certain other coniferous wood (softwood lumber products). The scope includes:

- Coniferous wood, sawn, or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether or not planed, whether or not sanded, or whether or

not finger-jointed, of an actual thickness exceeding six millimeters.

- Coniferous wood siding, flooring, and other coniferous wood (other than moldings and dowel rods), including strips and friezes for parquet flooring, that is continuously shaped (including, but not limited to, tongued, grooved, rebated, chamfered, V-jointed, beaded, molded, rounded) along any of its edges, ends, or faces, whether or not planed, whether or not sanded, or whether or not end-jointed.

- Coniferous drilled and notched lumber and angle cut lumber.

- Coniferous lumber stacked on edge and fastened together with nails, whether or not with plywood sheathing.

- Components or parts of semi-finished or unassembled finished products made from subject merchandise that would otherwise meet the definition of the scope above.

Finished products are not covered by the scope of this investigation. For the purposes of this scope, finished products contain, or are comprised of, subject merchandise and have undergone sufficient processing such that they can no longer be considered intermediate products, and such products can be readily differentiated from merchandise subject to this investigation at the time of importation. Such differentiation may, for example, be shown through marks of special adaptation as a particular product. The following products are illustrative of the type of merchandise that is considered "finished" for the purpose of this scope: I-joists; assembled pallets; cutting boards; assembled picture frames; garage doors.

The following items are excluded from the scope of this investigation:

- Softwood lumber products certified by the Atlantic Lumber Board as being first produced in the Provinces of Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, or Prince Edward Island from logs harvested in Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, or Prince Edward Island.

- U.S.-origin lumber shipped to Canada for processing and imported into the United States if the processing occurring in Canada is limited to one or more of the following: (1) Kiln drying; (2) planing to create smooth-to-size board; or (3) sanding.

- Box-spring frame kits if they contain the following wooden pieces—two side rails, two end (or top) rails and varying numbers of slats. The side rails and the end rails must be radius-cut at both ends. The kits must be individually packaged and must contain the exact number of wooden components needed to make a particular box-spring frame, with no further processing required. None of the components exceeds 1" in actual thickness or 83" in length.

- Radius-cut box-spring-frame components, not exceeding 1" in actual thickness or 83" in length, ready for assembly without further processing. The radius cuts must be present on both ends of the boards and must be substantially cut so as to completely round one corner.

Softwood lumber product imports are generally entered under Chapter 44 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS). This chapter of the HTSUS covers "Wood and articles of wood."

Softwood lumber products that are subject to this investigation are currently classifiable under the following ten-digit HTSUS subheadings in Chapter 44: 4407.10.01.01; 4407.10.01.02; 4407.10.01.15; 4407.10.01.16; 4407.10.01.17; 4407.10.01.18; 4407.10.01.19; 4407.10.01.20; 4407.10.01.42; 4407.10.01.43; 4407.10.01.44; 4407.10.01.45; 4407.10.01.46; 4407.10.01.47; 4407.10.01.48; 4407.10.01.49; 4407.10.01.52; 4407.10.01.53; 4407.10.01.54; 4407.10.01.55; 4407.10.01.56; 4407.10.01.57; 4407.10.01.58; 4407.10.01.59; 4407.10.01.64; 4407.10.01.65; 4407.10.01.66; 4407.10.01.67; 4407.10.01.68; 4407.10.01.69; 4407.10.01.74; 4407.10.01.75; 4407.10.01.76; 4407.10.01.77; 4407.10.01.82; 4407.10.01.83; 4407.10.01.92; 4407.10.01.93; 4409.10.05.00; 4409.10.10.20; 4409.10.10.40; 4409.10.10.60; 4409.10.10.80; 4409.10.20.00; 4409.10.90.20; 4409.10.90.40; and 4418.99.10.00.

Subject merchandise as described above might be identified on entry documentation as stringers, square cut box-spring-frame components, fence pickets, truss components, pallet components, flooring, and door and window frame parts. Items so identified might be entered under the following ten-digit HTSUS subheadings in Chapter 44:

4415.20.40.00; 4415.20.80.00; 4418.99.90.05; 4418.99.90.20; 4418.99.90.40; 4418.99.90.95; 4421.99.70.40; and 4421.99.97.80.

Although these HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the scope of this investigation is dispositive.

[FR Doc. 2017-28484 Filed 1-2-18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DS-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[C-570-059]

Cold-Drawn Mechanical Tubing of Carbon and Alloy Steel From the People's Republic of China: Notice of Correction to Final Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination, and Final Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances, in Part

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

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Shanah Lee at (202) 482-6386 or Alex Rosen at (202) 482-7814, AD/CVD Operations, Office III, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On December 11, 2017, the Department of Commerce (Department) published the final affirmative countervailing duty determination on certain cold-drawn mechanical tubing of carbon and alloy steel (cold-drawn mechanical tubing)

from the People's Republic of China (PRC).¹ The *Final Determination* inadvertently referred to a cross-owned affiliate of one of the mandatory respondents, Zhangjiagang Huacheng Import & Export Co., Ltd. (Huacheng I&E), as "Zhangjiagang Huacheng Industry Pipe Making Corporation." The correct name for this cross-owned affiliate is "Jiangsu Huacheng Industry Pipe Making Corporation."² We are correcting this error.

This correction to the *Final Determination* is issued and published in accordance with section 705(d) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended.

Dated: December 27, 2017.

Gary Taverman,

Deputy Assistance Secretary for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations, performing the non-exclusive functions and duties of the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

[FR Doc. 2017-28404 Filed 1-2-18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DS-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-570-058]

Certain Cold-Drawn Mechanical Tubing of Carbon and Alloy Steel From the People's Republic of China: Amended Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less-Than-Fair Value

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

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce (Commerce) is amending the preliminary determination of the less-than-fair-value (LTFV) investigation of certain cold-drawn mechanical tubing of carbon and alloy steel (cold-drawn mechanical tubing) from the People's Republic of China (China) to correct certain significant ministerial errors.

DATES: Applicable January 3, 2018.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Keith Haynes or Paul Stolz, AD/CVD Operations, Office III, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone:

¹ See *Countervailing Duty Investigation of Cold-Drawn Mechanical Tubing of Carbon and Alloy Steel from the People's Republic of China: Final Affirmative Determination, and Final Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances, in Part*, 82 FR 58175 (December 11, 2017) (*Final Determination*).

² See letter from Huacheng I&E, "Certain Cold-Drawn Mechanical Tubing of Carbon and Alloy Steel from People's Republic of China: Ministerial Error Comments," dated December 12, 2017.

(202) 482-5139 or, (202) 482-4474, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On November 22, 2017, Commerce published the *Preliminary Determination*.¹ On November 24, 2017, Commerce disclosed to interested parties its calculations for the *Preliminary Determination*. On November 27, 2017, Commerce extended the period to submit ministerial error comments to December 1, 2017.² On December 1, 2017, Zhangjiagang Huacheng Import & Export Co., Ltd. (Huacheng) alleged certain ministerial errors in the *Preliminary Determination*.³ Commerce did not receive ministerial error allegations from any other interested party.

Period of Investigation

The period of investigation is October 1, 2016, through March 31, 2017.

Scope of the Investigation

This investigation covers cold-drawn mechanical tubing from China. Since the publication of the *Preliminary Determination* and preliminary scope language contained therein, Commerce has evaluated relevant comments and issued its Final Scope Determination Memorandum.⁴ For a complete description of the final scope of this investigation, see the Appendix to this notice.

Analysis of Significant Ministerial Error Allegation

Commerce will analyze any comments received and, if appropriate, correct any significant ministerial error by amending the preliminary determination according to 19 CFR 351.224(e). A ministerial error is defined in 19 CFR 351.224(f) as "an

error in addition, subtraction, or other arithmetic function, clerical error resulting from inaccurate copying, duplication, or the like, and any other similar type of unintentional error which the Secretary considers ministerial."⁵ A significant ministerial error is defined as an error, the correction of which, singly or in combination with other errors, would result in: (1) A change of at least five absolute percentage points in, but not less than 25 percent of, the antidumping duty rate calculated in the original (erroneous) preliminary determination; or (2) a difference between an antidumping duty rate of zero (or *de minimis*) and an antidumping duty rate of greater than *de minimis* or vice versa.⁶

Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.224(e) and (g)(1), Commerce is amending the *Preliminary Determination* to reflect the correction of four ministerial errors made in the calculation of the estimated weighted-average dumping margin for Huacheng.⁷ These errors are significant ministerial errors within the meaning of 19 CFR 351.224(g) because Huacheng's margin decreases from 61.59 percent to 24.30 percent as a result of correcting these ministerial errors, exceeding the specified threshold, *i.e.*, a change of at least five absolute percentage points in, but not less than 25 percent of, the antidumping duty rate calculated in the original (erroneous) preliminary determination.⁸

Huacheng is the only mandatory respondent for which Commerce calculated a weighted-average dumping margin. For this reason, we assigned Huacheng's calculated rate to the non-examined respondents that preliminarily received a separate rate. As part of this amended preliminary determination, Commerce will accordingly amend the estimated weighted-average dumping margin for each non-examined respondent that preliminarily received a separate rate to 24.30 percent.

⁵ See Section 735(e) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the "Act").

⁶ See 19 CFR 351.224(g).

⁷ See the Department's memorandum, "Less-Than-Fair-Value Investigation of Certain Cold-Drawn Mechanical Tubing of Carbon and Alloy Steel from the People's Republic of China: Allegation of Ministerial Errors in the Preliminary Determination," dated concurrently with this notice for the analysis performed (Ministerial Error Memorandum). The Department is also correcting an additional error made in the calculation of surrogate value ratios.

⁸ See the Department's memorandum, "Analysis for the Amended Preliminary Determination of the Less-Than-Fair-Value Investigation of Certain Cold-Drawn Mechanical Tubing of Carbon and Alloy Steel from the People's Republic of China," dated concurrently with this notice.