

Act does not apply.¹¹ Therefore, in accordance with the “special rule” of section 736(b)(2) of the Act, the Department will instruct CBP to terminate the suspension of liquidation for entries of wind towers from Vietnam entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption prior to the publication of the ITC’s final determination and refund any cash deposit of estimated antidumping duties for these entries.

Suspension of Liquidation and Collection of Cash Deposit

In accordance with sections 735(c)(1)(B) and 736(b)(2) of the Act, the Department will instruct CBP to

suspend liquidation on all entries of subject merchandise from Vietnam made on or after the date of the publication of the ITC’s final affirmative determination. The Department will also instruct CBP to require cash deposits equal to the estimated amount by which the normal value exceeds the U.S. price as indicated in the chart below. These instructions suspending liquidation will remain in effect until further notice.

Accordingly, effective on the date of publication of the ITC’s final affirmative injury determination, CBP will require, at the same time as importers would

normally deposit estimated duties on this subject merchandise, a cash deposit for estimated antidumping duties based on the weighted-average dumping margins. The rate for the Vietnam-wide entity applies to all combinations of producers and exporters of subject merchandise not specifically listed under the “Amended Final Determination of Antidumping Investigation” section below.

Amended Final Determination of Antidumping Investigation

The weighted-average dumping margins are as follows:

Exporter	Producer	Weighted-average dumping margin (percent)
The CS Wind Group*	The CS Wind Group	51.54
Vietnam-Wide Entity**		58.54

* The CS Wind Group consists of CS Wind Vietnam Co., Ltd. and CS Wind Corporation.
 * The Vietnam-Wide Entity includes Vina-Halla Heavy Industries Ltd.

This notice constitutes the antidumping duty order with respect to wind towers from Vietnam pursuant to section 736(a) of the Act.

This order and amended final determination are published in accordance with sections 736(a) and 735(e) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.211 and 351.224(e).

Dated: February 12, 2013.

Paul Piquado,
Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration
[C-570-982]

Utility Scale Wind Towers from the People’s Republic of China: Countervailing Duty Order

AGENCY: Import Administration, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.

SUMMARY: Based on affirmative final determinations by the Department of Commerce (the “Department”) and the

International Trade Commission (“ITC”), the Department is issuing a countervailing duty order on utility scale wind towers (“wind towers”) from the People’s Republic of China (“PRC”).

DATES: *Effective Date:* February 15, 2013.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kristen Johnson and Patricia Tran, AD/CVD Operations, Office 8, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-4793 or (202) 482-1503, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

In accordance with sections 705(d) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (“Act”), on December 26, 2012, the Department published the final determination in the countervailing duty investigation of wind towers from the PRC.¹ On February 8, 2013, the ITC notified the Department of its affirmative determination that an industry in the United States is materially injured or threatened with

material injury by reason of imports of wind towers from the PRC.²

Scope of the Order

The merchandise covered by this order are certain wind towers, whether or not tapered, and sections thereof. Certain wind towers are designed to support the nacelle and rotor blades in a wind turbine with a minimum rated electrical power generation capacity in excess of 100 kilowatts and with a minimum height of 50 meters measured from the base of the tower to the bottom of the nacelle (*i.e.*, where the top of the tower and nacelle are joined) when fully assembled.

A wind tower section consists of, at a minimum, multiple steel plates rolled into cylindrical or conical shapes and welded together (or otherwise attached) to form a steel shell, regardless of coating, end-finish, painting, treatment, or method of manufacture, and with or without flanges, doors, or internal or external components (*e.g.*, flooring/decking, ladders, lifts, electrical buss boxes, electrical cabling, conduit, cable harness for nacelle generator, interior lighting, tool and storage lockers) attached to the wind tower section. Several wind tower sections are

¹¹ See *MBL (USA) Corp. v. United States*, 16 C.I.T. 108, 111-114 (1992) (finding that the Act requires the Department, when confronted with the same ITC voting pattern as present here, to refund duties collected prior to the ITC’s publication of its final injury determination).

¹ See *Utility Scale Wind Towers From the People’s Republic of China: Final Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination*, 77 FR 75978 (December 26, 2012).

² See *Utility Scale Wind Towers from China and Vietnam*, USITC Investigation Nos. 701-TA-486

and 731-TA-1195-1196 (Final), USITC Publication 4372 (February 2013) (“*ITC Report*”).

normally required to form a completed wind tower.

Wind towers and sections thereof are included within the scope whether or not they are joined with nonsubject merchandise, such as nacelles or rotor blades, and whether or not they have internal or external components attached to the subject merchandise.

Specifically excluded from the scope are nacelles and rotor blades, regardless of whether they are attached to the wind tower. Also excluded are any internal or external components which are not attached to the wind towers or sections thereof.

Merchandise covered by the order is currently classified in the Harmonized Tariff System of the United States (“HTSUS”) under subheadings 7308.20.0020³ or 8502.31.0000.⁴ Prior to 2011, merchandise covered by the order was classified in the HTSUS under subheading 7308.20.0000 and may continue to be to some degree. While the HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the scope of the order is dispositive.

Countervailing Duty Order

As noted above, on February 8, 2013, in accordance with section 705(d) of the Act, the ITC notified the Department of its determination that an industry in the United States is materially injured or threatened with material injury by reason of imports of wind towers from the PRC. Therefore, in accordance with section 706(a)(1) of the Act, the Department will direct U.S. Customs and Border Protection (“CBP”) to assess, upon further instruction by the Department, countervailing duties equal to the amount of the net countervailable subsidy for all relevant entries of wind towers from the PRC.

Section 706(b)(1) of the Act establishes a “general rule” that, if the

ITC, in its final determination, finds “material injury or threat of material injury which, but for the suspension of liquidation under section 703(d)(2) {of the Act} would have led to a finding of material injury,” then entries of the subject merchandise, the liquidation of which has been suspended pursuant to the Department’s preliminary determination under section 703(d)(2) of the Act, shall be subject to the imposition of countervailing duties. Section 706(b)(2) of the Act establishes a “special rule” that, if the ITC’s final injury determination is based on the threat of material injury (other than threat of material injury described in the “general rule”) countervailing duties shall be assessed on subject merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the date of publication of the ITC’s notice of final determination. Under this “special rule,” the Department orders CBP to terminate suspension and refund any cash deposit of estimated countervailing duties for entries made since the Department’s preliminary countervailing duty determination⁵ and before publication of the ITC’s final injury determination.⁶

After reviewing the ITC’s final determination, the Department determines that the “special rule” pursuant to section 706(b)(2) of the Act is applicable to the imposition of countervailing duties under this order. Of the votes in the ITC’s final determination, two commissioners determined that an industry in the United States is materially injured by reason of imports of utility scale wind towers from the PRC and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, one commissioner determined that an industry in the United States is threatened with material injury by reason of such imports and further determined that he would not have found material injury

but for the suspension of liquidation, and three commissioners determined that an industry in the United States is not materially injured or threatened with material injury by reason of such imports.⁷ Because the ITC’s determination that an industry in the United States is materially injured or threatened with material injury is not accompanied by a finding that material injury would have resulted but for the suspension of liquidation of entries since the *Preliminary Determination*, the Department determines that the “general rule” of section 706(b)(1) of the Act does not apply.⁸ Therefore, in accordance with the “special rule” of section 706(b)(2) of the Act, the Department will instruct CBP to terminate the suspension of liquidation for entries of wind towers from the PRC entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption prior to the publication of the ITC’s final determination and refund any cash deposit of estimated countervailing duties for these entries.

Suspension of Liquidation and Collection of Cash Deposit

In accordance with sections 705(c)(1)(B) and 706(b)(2) of the Act, the Department will instruct CBP to suspend liquidation on all entries of subject merchandise from the PRC made on or after the date of the publication of the ITC’s final affirmative injury determination.⁹ The Department will also instruct CBP to require a cash deposit for each entry of subject merchandise in an amount equal to the net countervailable subsidy rates noted below. These instructions suspending liquidation will remain in effect until further notice.

Final Determination of Countervailing Duty Investigation

Net countervailable subsidy rates noted below.

Producer/exporter	Net Subsidy Ad Valorem Rate
CS Wind China Co., Ltd., CS Wind Tech (Shanghai) Co., Ltd., and CS Wind Corporation (collectively, CS Wind)	21.86 percent

³ Wind towers are classified under HTSUS 7308.20.0020 when imported as a tower or tower section(s) alone.

⁴ Wind towers may also be classified under HTSUS 8502.31.0000 when imported as part of a wind turbine (i.e., accompanying nacelles and/or rotor blades).

⁵ See *Utility Scale Wind Towers From the People’s Republic of China: Preliminary Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination*, 77 FR 33422 (June 6, 2012) (*Preliminary Determination*).

⁶ Section 736(b)(2) of the Act (“the Department shall release any bonds or other security made, and refund any cash deposit made . . . with respect to entries of the merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption before {the date

of the publication of the ITC’s affirmative final injury determination}”); see, e.g., *Narrow Woven Ribbons With Woven Selvage From the People’s Republic of China: Countervailing Duty Orders*, 75 FR 53642, 53643 (September 1, 2010) (where the Department ordered the termination of suspension and refund of duties for entries occurring prior to the publication of the ITC’s affirmative threat determination).

⁷ See *ITC Report*.

⁸ See *MBL (USA) Corp. v. United States*, 16 C.I.T. 108, 111–114 (1992) (finding that the Act requires the Department, when confronted with the same ITC voting pattern as present here, to refund duties collected prior to the ITC’s publication of its final injury determination).

⁹ The Department instructed CBP to discontinue the suspension of liquidation on October 4, 2012, four months after the publication of the *Preliminary Determination*, in accordance with section 703(d) of the Act. Section 703(d) states that the suspension of liquidation pursuant to a preliminary determination may not remain in effect for more than four months. Entries of wind towers from the PRC made on or after October 4, 2012, and prior to the date of publication of the ITC’s final determination in the **Federal Register** are not liable for the assessment of countervailing duties because of the Department’s discontinuation, effective October 4, 2012, of the suspension of liquidation.

Producer/exporter	Net Subsidy Ad Valorem Rate
Titan Wind Energy (Suzhou) Co. Ltd. (Titan Wind), Titan Lianyungang Metal Product Co. Ltd. (Titan Lianyungang), Baotou Titan Wind Power Equipment Co., Ltd. (Titan Baotou), and Shenyang Titan Metal Co., Ltd. (Titan Shenyang) (collectively, Titan Companies).	34.81 percent
All Others	28.34 percent

This notice constitutes the countervailing duty order with respect to wind towers from the PRC pursuant to section 706(a) of the Act. This order is published in accordance with section 706 (a) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.211(b).

Dated: February 12, 2013.

Paul Piquado,

Assistant Secretary

for Import Administration.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[C-580-869]

Large Residential Washers From the Republic of Korea: Countervailing Duty Order

AGENCY: Import Administration, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.

SUMMARY: Based on affirmative final determinations by the Department of Commerce (the Department) and the International Trade Commission (the ITC), the Department is issuing a countervailing duty order on large residential washers (washers) from the Republic of Korea (Korea).

DATES: *Effective Date:* February 15, 2013.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Justin M. Neuman, AD/CVD Operations, Office 6, Import Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, Room 7866, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-0486.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Case History

In accordance with section 705(d) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), on December 26, 2012, the Department published its final determination in the countervailing duty investigation of washers from Korea.¹ On February 8, 2013, the ITC

¹ See *Large Residential Washers from the Republic of Korea: Final Affirmative Countervailing*

notified the Department of its affirmative determination that an industry in the United States is materially injured within the meaning of section 705(b)(1)(A)(i) of the Act by reason of subsidized imports of washers from Korea.²

Scope of the Order

The products covered by this order are all large residential washers and certain subassemblies thereof from Korea.

For purposes of this order, the term “large residential washers” denotes all automatic clothes washing machines, regardless of the orientation of the rotational axis, except as noted below, with a cabinet width (measured from its widest point) of at least 24.5 inches (62.23 cm) and no more than 32.0 inches (81.28 cm).

Also covered are certain subassemblies used in large residential washers, namely: (1) all assembled cabinets designed for use in large residential washers which incorporate, at a minimum: (a) At least three of the six cabinet surfaces; and (b) a bracket; (2) all assembled tubs³ designed for use in large residential washers which incorporate, at a minimum: (a) a tub; and (b) a seal; (3) all assembled baskets⁴ designed for use in large residential washers which incorporate, at a minimum: (a) a side wrapper;⁵ (b) a base; and (c) a drive hub;⁶ and (4) any combination of the foregoing subassemblies.

Excluded from the scope are stacked washer-dryers and commercial washers. The term “stacked washer-dryers” denotes distinct washing and drying machines that are built on a unitary frame and share a common console that

Duty Determination, 77 FR 75975 (December 26, 2012) (*Final Determination*).

² See *Certain Large Residential Washers from Korea and Mexico*, Investigation No. 701-TA-488 and 731-TA-1199-1200 (Final), U.S. ITC Publication 4378 (February 2013).

³ A “tub” is the part of the washer designed to hold water.

⁴ A “basket” (sometimes referred to as a “drum”) is the part of the washer designed to hold clothing or other fabrics.

⁵ A “side wrapper” is the cylindrical part of the basket that actually holds the clothing or other fabrics.

⁶ A “drive hub” is the hub at the center of the base that bears the load from the motor.

controls both the washer and the dryer. The term “commercial washer” denotes an automatic clothes washing machine designed for the “pay per use” market meeting either of the following two definitions:

(1)(a) It contains payment system electronics;⁷ (b) it is configured with an externally mounted steel frame at least six inches high that is designed to house a coin/token operated payment system (whether or not the actual coin/token operated payment system is installed at the time of importation); (c) it contains a push button user interface with a maximum of six manually selectable wash cycle settings, with no ability of the end user to otherwise modify water temperature, water level, or spin speed for a selected wash cycle setting; and (d) the console containing the user interface is made of steel and is assembled with security fasteners;⁸ or

(2)(a) It contains payment system electronics; (b) the payment system electronics are enabled (whether or not the payment acceptance device has been installed at the time of importation) such that, in normal operation,⁹ the unit cannot begin a wash cycle without first receiving a signal from a *bona fide* payment acceptance device such as an electronic credit card reader; (c) it contains a push button user interface with a maximum of six manually selectable wash cycle settings, with no ability of the end user to otherwise modify water temperature, water level, or spin speed for a selected wash cycle setting; and (d) the console containing the user interface is made of steel and is assembled with security fasteners.

Also excluded from the scope are automatic clothes washing machines with a vertical rotational axis and a rated capacity of less than 3.70 cubic

⁷ “Payment system electronics” denotes a circuit board designed to receive signals from a payment acceptance device and to display payment amount, selected settings, and cycle status. Such electronics also capture cycles and payment history and provide for transmission to a reader.

⁸ A “security fastener” is a screw with a non-standard head that requires a non-standard driver. Examples include those with a pin in the center of the head as a “center pin reject” feature to prevent standard Allen wrenches or Torx drivers from working.

⁹ “Normal operation” refers to the operating mode(s) available to end users (*i.e.*, not a mode designed for testing or repair by a technician).