

- Securitas Critical Infrastructure Services, Inc.; Herndon, VA
- Shift5; Rosslyn, VA
- SI2 Technologies; North Billerica, MA
- Siemens Government Technologies, Inc.; Reston, VA
- Sierra Nevada Corporation; Sparks, NV
- SkyThread Corporation; Irvine, CA
- Slingshot Aerospace, Inc.; Austin, TX
- Solvay; Alpharetta, GA
- Spartronics LLC; Williamsport, PA
- Special Aerospace Services, LLC; Boulder, CO
- Spirit AeroSystems; Wichita, KS
- Spright; Gilbert, AZ
- Stratolaunch LLC; Mojave, CA
- Supernal LLC; Washington, DC
- SupplyOn North America, Inc.; Greer, SC
- Synergetic Technologies Group, Inc.; La Verne, CA
- Tata Consultancy Services; Edison, NJ
- Textron Inc.; Providence, RI
- The Aerospace Corporation, Civil Systems Group; El Segundo, CA
- The Boeing Company; Chicago, IL
- The Haskell Company; Jacksonville, FL
- The Lundquist Group LLC; New York, NY
- The Padina Group, Inc.; Lancaster, PA
- Therm, Incorporated; Ithaca, NY
- TransDigm Group, Inc.; Cleveland, OH
- Tribus Aerospace Corporation; Poway, CA
- TriMas Aerospace; Irvine, CA
- Triumph Group, Inc.; Berwyn, PA
- True Anomaly; Centennial, CO
- TTM Technologies Inc.; Santa Ana, CA
- Umbra Lab, Inc.; Santa Barbara, CA
- Unitech Composites Inc.; Hayden, ID
- United Launch Alliance; Centennial, CO
- Ursa Major Technologies, Inc.; Berthoud, CO
- Verify, Inc.; Costa Mesa, CA
- VIASAT, INC.; Carlsbad, CA
- Virgin Galactic, LLC; Las Cruces, NM
- Weldaloy Specialty Forgings; Warren, MI
- Westinghouse Electric Company LLC; Cranberry Township, PA
- Wisk Aero LLC; Mountain View, CA
- Woodward, Inc.; Fort Collins, CO
- World View Enterprises, Inc.; Tucson, AZ

Dated: January 5, 2024.

Joseph Flynn,

Director, Office of Trade and Economic Analysis, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce.

[FR Doc. 2024-00367 Filed 1-10-24; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DR-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-428-844]

Certain Carbon and Alloy Steel Cut-to-Length Plate From the Federal Republic of Germany: Notice of Court Decision Not in Harmony With the Amended Final Determination of Antidumping Investigation; Notice of Second Amended Final Determination

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

SUMMARY: On December 21, 2023, the U.S. Court of International Trade (CIT) issued its final judgment in *AG der Dillinger Hüttenwerke v. United States*, Court No. 17-00158, sustaining the U.S. Department of Commerce's (Commerce) fourth final results of redetermination pertaining to the antidumping duty (AD) investigation of certain carbon and alloy steel cut-to-length plate (CTL plate) from the Federal Republic of Germany (Germany) covering the period April 1, 2015, through March 31, 2016. Commerce is notifying the public that the CIT's final judgment is not in harmony with Commerce's amended final determination and Commerce is amending the amended final determination with respect to the dumping margins assigned to AG Der Dillinger Hüttenwerke (Dillinger) and all other producers and exporters of subject merchandise.

DATES: Applicable December 31, 2023.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Adam Simons, AD/CVD Operations, Office IX, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-6172.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On April 4, 2017, Commerce published its final determination in the AD investigation of CTL plate from Germany.¹ After correcting ministerial errors in the *Final Determination*, on May 25, 2017, Commerce published the *Amended Final Determination*, calculating estimated weighted-average dumping margins of: 5.52 percent for Dillinger; 22.90 percent for Ilseburger Grobblech GmbH, Salzgitter Mannesmann Grobblech GmbH, Salzgitter Flachstahl GmbH, and

¹ See *Certain Carbon and Alloy Steel Cut-to-Length Plate from the Federal Republic of Germany: Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value*, 82 FR 16360 (April 4, 2017) (*Final Determination*).

Salzgitter Mannesmann International GmbH (collectively, Salzgitter); and 21.04 percent for all other producers and exporters.² In this same notice, Commerce published its AD order on CTL plate from Germany.

Dillinger and Salzgitter appealed Commerce's *Amended Final Determination*. On July 16, 2019, the CIT remanded to Commerce to reconsider its application of partial adverse facts available (AFA) to certain downstream home market sales reported by Dillinger.³ Pursuant to *Dillinger Germany I*, Commerce reconsidered how it applied partial AFA to these sales.⁴

On August 18, 2021, in *Dillinger Germany II*, the CIT remanded to Commerce to consider its reallocation of costs between prime and non-prime steel plate for Dillinger, among other Dillinger cost issues, as well as the application of a partial AFA methodology to certain downstream home market sales reported by Salzgitter.⁵ In parallel with *Dillinger Germany II*, the CIT issued a separate memorandum and order sustaining Commerce's rejection of Dillinger's proposed quality code for sour service pressure vessel plate and staying Dillinger's challenge to Commerce's rejection of the proposed quality code for sour service petroleum transport plate pending the outcome of the cost issues on remand.⁶

On September 23, 2022, in *Dillinger Germany III*, the CIT remanded to Commerce to again reconsider its selection of the facts otherwise available for determining the cost of production of Dillinger's non-prime products.⁷ On June 23, 2023, in *Dillinger Germany IV*, the CIT sustained Commerce's determination to assign the "likely

² See *Certain Carbon and Alloy Steel Cut-to-Length Plate from Austria, Belgium, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan, the Republic of Korea, and Taiwan: Amended Final Affirmative Antidumping Determinations for France, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Republic of Korea and Taiwan, and Antidumping Duty Orders*, 82 FR 24096 (May 25, 2017) (*Amended Final Determination*).

³ See *AG der Dillinger Hüttenwerke v. United States*, 399 F. Supp. 3d 1247 (CIT 2019) (*Dillinger Germany I*).

⁴ See *Final Results of Redetermination Pursuant to Court Remand, Certain Carbon and Alloy Steel Cut-to-Length Plate from Germany*, Court No. 17-00158, Slip Op. 19-87 (CIT July 16, 2019), dated October 8, 2019, available at <https://access.trade.gov/resources/remands/index.html>.

⁵ See *AG der Dillinger Hüttenwerke v. United States*, 534 F. Supp. 3d 1403 (CIT 2021) (*Dillinger Germany II*).

⁶ See *Memorandum and Order*, ECF No. 121 (August 18, 2021).

⁷ See *AG der Dillinger Hüttenwerke v. United States*, 592 F. Supp. 3d 1344 (CIT 2022) (*Dillinger Germany III*).

selling price” recorded Dillinger’s books and records as the cost of production for non-prime plate and the application of partial AFA to Salzgitter.⁸ However, the CIT remanded Commerce’s model-match methodology, related specifically to Commerce’s rejection of Dillinger’s proposed quality code for sour service petroleum transport plate, for further explanation or, if appropriate, reconsideration in light of Commerce’s approach in *Bohler*.⁹

In its final results of redetermination, issued on September 6, 2023, Commerce reconsidered its rejection of Dillinger’s proposed quality code for sour service petroleum transport plate and included this quality code in the control numbers used in Dillinger’s margin calculations.¹⁰ As a result of this change, Dillinger’s final estimated weighted-average dumping margin became 4.99 percent. The CIT sustained Commerce’s final results of redetermination.¹¹ While this revision to Dillinger’s margin did not affect the calculation of the all-others rate, Commerce revised the all-others rate to be 20.99 percent in the *Second Remand Redetermination*.¹² The CIT sustained this aspect of Commerce’s redetermination.¹³

Timken Notice

In its decision in *Timken*,¹⁴ as clarified by *Diamond Sawblades*,¹⁵ the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit held that, pursuant to section 516A(c) and (e) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), Commerce must publish a notice of court decision that

⁸ See *AG der Dillinger Hüttenwerke v. United States*, Court No. 17–00158, Slip Op. 23–94 (CIT 2023) (*Dillinger Germany IV*).

⁹ See *Dillinger Germany IV*, Court No. 17–00158, Slip Op. 23–94 at 4 and 25; see also *Bohler Bleche GmbH & Co. KG v. United States*, 324 F. Supp. 3d 1344 (CIT 2018) (*Bohler*).

¹⁰ See *Final Results of Redetermination Pursuant to Court Remand; Certain Carbon and Alloy Steel Cut-to-Length Plate from Germany*, Court No. 17–00158, Slip Op. 23–94 (CIT June 23, 2023), dated September 6, 2023, available at <https://access.trade.gov/resources/remands/index.html>.

¹¹ See *AG Der Dillinger Hüttenwerke, v. United States*, Court No. 17–00158, Slip Op. 23–187 (CIT 2023).

¹² See *Final Results of Redetermination Pursuant to Court Remand; Certain Carbon and Alloy Steel Cut-to-Length Plate from Germany*, Court No. 17–00158, Slip. Op. 21–101 (CIT August 18, 2021), dated January 19, 2022 (*Second Remand Redetermination*), available at <https://access.trade.gov/resources/remands/index.html>. As a result of this redetermination, Commerce reinstated the dumping margin for Salzgitter of 22.90 percent calculated in the *Amended Final Determination*.

¹³ See *Dillinger Germany III*.

¹⁴ See *Timken Co. v. United States*, 893 F.2d 337 (Fed. Cir. 1990) (*Timken*).

¹⁵ See *Diamond Sawblades Manufacturers Coalition v. United States*, 626 F.3d 1374 (Fed. Cir. 2010) (*Diamond Sawblades*).

is not “in harmony” with a Commerce determination and must suspend liquidation of entries pending a “conclusive” court decision. The CIT’s December 21, 2023, judgment constitutes a final decision of the CIT that is not in harmony with Commerce’s *Amended Final Determination*. Thus, this notice is published in fulfillment of the publication requirements of *Timken*.

Amended Final Determination

Because there is now a final court judgment, Commerce is amending its *Amended Final Determination* with respect to Dillinger and all other producers and/or exporters as follows:

Producer/exporter	Weighted-average dumping margin (percent)
AG Der Dillinger Hüttenwerke	4.99
All Others	20.99

Cash Deposit Requirements

Because Dillinger has a superseding cash deposit rate, *i.e.*, there have been final results published in a subsequent administrative review, we will not issue revised cash deposit instructions to U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP). This notice will not affect the current cash deposit rate. For all other producers and exporters, Commerce will issue revised cash deposit instructions to CBP.

Notification to Interested Parties

This notice is issued and published in accordance with sections 516A(c) and (e) and 777(i)(1) of the Act.

Dated: January 5, 2024.

Abdelali Elouaradia,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

[FR Doc. 2024–00398 Filed 1–10–24; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–552–802, A–533–840, A–570–893, A–549–822]

Certain Frozen Warmwater Shrimp From the People’s Republic of China, India, Thailand, and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Continuation of Antidumping Duty Orders; Correction

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

ACTION: Notice; correction.

SUMMARY: In the *Federal Register* of July 5, 2023, the U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) published a notice of continuation of the antidumping duty (AD) orders on certain frozen warmwater shrimp from the People’s Republic of China (China), India, Thailand, and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (Vietnam). This notice contained an incorrect scope of the orders.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Andrew Hart, AD/CVD Operations, Office II, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–1058.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Correction

In the *Federal Register* of July 5, 2023, in FR Doc 2023–14181, on page 42915 in the first and second columns, correct the scope of the orders to state:

“The scope of the orders includes certain frozen warmwater shrimp and prawns, whether wild caught (ocean harvested) or farm raised (produced by aquaculture), head on or head off, shell on or peeled, tail on or tail off,¹ deveined or not deveined, cooked or raw, or otherwise processed in frozen form.

The frozen warmwater shrimp and prawn products included in the scope of the orders, regardless of definitions in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS), are products which are processed from warmwater shrimp and prawns through freezing and which are sold in any count size.

The products described above may be processed from any species of warmwater shrimp and prawns. Warmwater shrimp and prawns are generally classified in, but are not limited to, the *Penaeidae* family. Some examples of the farmed and wild-caught warmwater species include, but are not limited to, white-leg shrimp (*Penaeus vannamei*), banana prawn (*Penaeus merguensis*), fleshy prawn (*Penaeus chinensis*), giant river prawn (*Macrobrachium rosenbergii*), giant tiger prawn (*Penaeus monodon*), redspotted shrimp (*Penaeus brasiliensis*), southern brown shrimp (*Penaeus subtilis*), southern pink shrimp (*Penaeus notialis*), southern rough shrimp (*Trachypenaeus curvirostris*), southern white shrimp (*Penaeus schmitti*), blue shrimp (*Penaeus stylirostris*), western white shrimp (*Penaeus occidentalis*), and Indian white prawn (*Penaeus indicus*).

¹ “Tails” in this context means the tail fan, which includes the telson and the uropods.