

Comment 6: Whether Commerce Should Countervail Imported Sawn Wood Purchased From Domestic Trading Companies
 Comment 7: Whether the Provision of Primer, Including Gesso, for LTAR Program Was Unlawfully Expanded
 Comment 8: Whether Zeroing of Negative LTAR Benefits Must Be Eliminated
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VII. Recommendation

[FR Doc. 2020–29105 Filed 12–31–20; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–351–853]

Wood Mouldings and Millwork Products From Brazil: Final Negative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value

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

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce (Commerce) determines that imports of wood mouldings and millwork products (millwork products) from Brazil are not being, or are not likely to be, sold in the United States at less than fair value (LTFV). The period of investigation (POI) is January 1, 2019 through December 31, 2019.

DATES: Applicable January 4, 2021.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: George Ayache or Suzanne Lam, AD/CVD Operations, Office VIII,

Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–2623 or (202) 482–0783, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On August 12, 2020, Commerce published the *Preliminary Determination* in the LTFV investigation of millwork products from Brazil.¹ For a complete description of the events that followed the *Preliminary Determination*, see the Issues and Decision Memorandum.²

Scope of the Investigation

The products covered by this investigation are millwork products from Brazil. For a complete description of the scope of this investigation, see Appendix I.

Scope Comments

On August 5, 2020, we issued a Preliminary Scope Memorandum.³ Several interested parties submitted case and rebuttal briefs concerning the scope of this investigation. For a summary of the product coverage comments and rebuttal comments submitted to the record for this final determination, and accompanying discussion and analysis of all comments timely received, see the Final Scope Memorandum.⁴ Based on the comments received from interested parties, we are revising the scope of this investigation as it appeared in the *Preliminary Determination*. The scope in Appendix I reflects these changes.

Verification

Commerce was unable to conduct on-site verification of the information relied upon in making its final

determination in this investigation. However, we took additional steps in lieu of an on-site verification to verify the information relied upon in making this final determination, in accordance with section 782(i) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act).⁵

Analysis of Comments Received

All issues raised in the case and rebuttal briefs that were submitted by parties in this investigation are addressed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum. For a list of the issues raised by interested parties and addressed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum, see Appendix II to this notice. The Issues and Decision Memorandum is a public document and is made available to the public via Enforcement and Compliance's Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Centralized Electronic Service System (ACCESS). ACCESS is available to registered users at <http://access.trade.gov>. In addition, a complete version of the Issues and Decision Memorandum can be accessed directly at <http://enforcement.trade.gov/frn/index.html>. The signed and electronic versions of the Issues and Decision Memorandum are identical in content.

Changes Since the Preliminary Determination

Based on our review and analysis of the comments received from interested parties, we made certain changes to the margin calculations for Araupel S.A./Braslumber Industria de Molduras Ltda./BrasPine Madeiras Ltda. For a discussion of these changes, see the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

Final Determination

The final estimated weighted-average dumping margin is as follows:

Exporter/producer	Estimated weighted-average dumping margin (percent)
Araupel S.A./Braslumber Industria de Molduras Ltda./BrasPine Madeiras Ltda. ⁶	0.00

¹ See *Wood Mouldings and Millwork Products from Brazil: Preliminary Negative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Postponement of Final Determination*, 85 FR 48667 (August 12, 2020) (*Preliminary Determination*), and accompanying Preliminary Decision Memorandum.

² See Memorandum, “Issues and Decision Memorandum for the Final Negative Determination in the Less-Than-Fair-Value Investigation of Wood Mouldings and Millwork Products from Brazil,” dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (Issues and Decision Memorandum).

³ See Memorandum, “Wood Mouldings and Millwork Products from Brazil and the People's

Republic of China: Preliminary Scope Decision Memorandum,” dated August 5, 2020 (Preliminary Scope Memorandum).

⁴ See Memorandum, “Wood Mouldings and Millwork Products from Brazil and the People's Republic of China: Scope Comments Decision Memorandum for the Final Determinations,” dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (Final Scope Memorandum).

⁵ See Commerce's Letters with attached questionnaire in lieu of verification, dated October 14, 2020; see also Araupel S.A.'s Letter, “Wood Mouldings and Millwork Products from Brazil: Verification Questionnaire Response,” dated

October 22, 2020; and Braslumber Industria de Molduras Ltda. and BrasPine Madeiras Ltda.'s Letter, “Antidumping Duties on Imports of Wood Mouldings and Millwork Products from Brazil: BrasPine/Braslumber's Response to the Department's Questionnaire in Lieu of Verification,” dated October 22, 2020.

⁶ Commerce determines that Araupel S.A., Braslumber Industria de Molduras Ltda., and BrasPine Madeiras Ltda. are a single entity. See Issues and Decision Memorandum.

Because the weighted-average dumping margin is zero, we determine that millwork products from Brazil are not being, or are not likely to be, sold in the United States at LTFV. Commerce has not calculated an estimated weighted-average dumping margin for all other producers and exporters pursuant to sections 735(c)(1)(B) and (c)(5) of the Act because it has not made a final affirmative determination of sales at LTFV.

Disclosure

We intend to disclose to parties in this proceeding the calculations performed for this final determination within five days of the date of publication of this notice, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.224(b).

Suspension of Liquidation

In the *Preliminary Determination*, the weighted-average dumping margin for Araupel S.A./Braslumber Industria de Molduras Ltda./BrasPine Madeiras Ltda. was zero and, therefore, we did not suspend liquidation of entries of millwork products from Brazil.⁷ Because Commerce has made a final negative determination of sales at LTFV with regard to the subject merchandise, Commerce will not direct U.S. Customs and Border Protection to suspend liquidation or to require a cash deposit of estimated antidumping duties for entries of millwork products from Brazil.

International Trade Commission Notification

In accordance with section 735(d) of the Act, we will notify the International Trade Commission of our final determination. As our final determination is negative, this proceeding is terminated in accordance with section 735(c)(2) of the Act.

Notification Regarding Administrative Protective Orders

This notice will serve as a reminder to the parties subject to 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 return or destruction of APO materials or conversion to judicial protective order is hereby requested. Failure to comply with the regulations and terms of an APO is a violation which is subject to sanction.

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: December 28, 2020.

Jeffrey I. Kessler,

Assistant Secretary, for Enforcement and Compliance.

Appendix I—Scope of the Investigation

The merchandise subject to this investigation consists of wood mouldings and millwork products that are made of wood (regardless of wood species), bamboo, laminated veneer lumber (LVL), or of wood and composite materials (where the composite materials make up less than 50 percent of the total merchandise), and which are continuously shaped wood or finger-jointed or edge-glued moulding or millwork blanks (whether or not resawn). The merchandise subject to this investigation can be continuously shaped along any of its edges, ends, or faces.

The percentage of composite materials contained in a wood moulding or millwork product is measured by length, except when the composite material is a coating or cladding. Wood mouldings and millwork products that are coated or clad, even along their entire length, with a composite material, but that are otherwise comprised of wood, LVL, or wood and composite materials (where the non-coating composite materials make up 50 percent or less of the total merchandise) are covered by the scope.

The merchandise subject to this investigation consists of wood, LVL, bamboo, or a combination of wood and composite materials that is continuously shaped throughout its length (with the exception of any endwork/dados), profiled wood having a repetitive design in relief, similar milled wood architectural accessories, such as rosettes and plinth blocks, and finger-jointed or edge-glued moulding or millwork blanks (whether or not resawn). The scope includes continuously shaped wood in the forms of dowels, building components such as interior paneling and jamb parts, and door components such as rails, stiles, interior and exterior door frames or jambs (including split, flat, stop applied, single—or double-rabbeted), frame or jamb kits, and packaged door frame trim or casing sets, whether or not the door components are imported as part of a door kit or set.

The covered products may be solid wood, laminated, finger-jointed, edge-glued, face-glued, or otherwise joined in the production or remanufacturing process and are covered by the scope whether imported raw, coated (e.g., gesso, polymer, or plastic), primed, painted, stained, wrapped (paper or vinyl overlay), any combination of the aforementioned surface coatings, treated, or which incorporate rot-resistant elements (whether wood or composite). The covered products are covered by the scope whether or not any surface coating(s) or covers obscure the grain, textures, or markings of the wood, whether or not they are ready for use or require final machining (e.g., endwork/dado,

hinge/strike machining, weatherstrip or application thereof, mitre) or packaging.

All wood mouldings and millwork products are included within the scope even if they are trimmed; cut-to-size; notched; punched; drilled; or have undergone other forms of minor processing.

Subject merchandise also includes wood mouldings and millwork products that have been further processed in a third country, including but not limited to trimming, cutting, notching, punching, drilling, coating, or any other processing that would not otherwise remove the merchandise from the scope of this investigation if performed in the country of manufacture of the in-scope product.

Excluded from the scope of this investigation are countertop/butcherblocks imported as a full countertop/butcherblock panel, exterior fencing, exterior decking and exterior siding products (including solid wood siding, non-wood siding (e.g., composite or cement), and shingles) that are not LVL or finger jointed; finished and unfinished doors; flooring; parts of stair steps (including newel posts, balusters, easing, gooseneck, risers, treads, rail fittings and stair stringers); picture frame components three feet and under in individual lengths; and lumber whether solid, finger-jointed, or edge-glued. To be excluded from the scope, finger-jointed or edge-glued lumber must have a nominal thickness of 1.5 inches or greater and a certification stamp from an American Lumber Standard Committee-certified grading agency. The exclusion for lumber whether solid, finger-jointed, or edge-glued does not apply to screen/“surfaced on 4 sides” (S4S) and/or “surface 1 side, 2 edges” (S1S2E) stock (also called boards) that are finger-jointed and/or edge-glued, or to finger-jointed and/or edge-glued moulding or millwork blanks (whether or not resawn). Accordingly, S4S and S1S2E stock/boards that are not finger-jointed or edge-glued are excluded from the scope of this investigation.

Imports of wood mouldings and millwork products are primarily entered under the following Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) numbers: 4409.10.4010, 4409.10.4090, 4409.10.4500, 4409.10.5000, 4409.22.4000, 4409.22.5000, 4409.29.4100, and 4409.29.5100. Imports of wood mouldings and millwork products may also enter under HTSUS numbers: 4409.10.6000, 4409.10.6500, 4409.22.6000, 4409.22.6500, 4409.29.6100, 4409.29.6600, 4418.20.4000, 4418.20.8030, 4418.20.8060, 4418.99.9095 and 4421.99.9780. While 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 Issues and Decision Memorandum

- I. Summary
- II. Background
- III. Changes From the Preliminary Determination
- IV. Discussion of the Issues
 - Comment 1: Whether Commerce Should Treat All Three Mandatory Respondents

⁷ See *Preliminary Determination*, 85 FR at 48667.

as Affiliates and Collapse Them Into a Single Entity

Comment 2: Whether Commerce Should Revise Its CV Profit Calculation

Comment 3: Whether Araupel's Log Valuations Are Inaccurate and Do Not Reflect an Accurate Market Price

Comment 4: Whether Commerce Should Recalculate the Fair Value Adjustment for Araupel's Costs for Biological Assets Consumed during the POI

Comment 5: Whether Commerce Incorrectly Decreased Araupel's Costs for Biological Assets Not Consumed during the POI

Comment 6: Whether Commerce Should Apply the Major Input Rule to Araupel's Log Purchases

Comment 7: Whether Unreconciled Costs Should Be Allocated to Production Costs

Comment 8: Whether Araupel's Non-Prime Merchandise Should Be Assigned Full Production Costs

Comment 9: Whether Commerce Should Use the Federal Reserve's Small Business Lending Survey Short-Term Interest Rate To Calculate Araupel's Credit Expenses

Comment 10: Whether Commerce Should Use the Earlier of the Shipment Date or Commercial Invoice as Braslumber/BrasPine's Date of Sale

Comment 11: Whether the Date of Sale Should Be Consistent Between the Mandatory Respondents

Comment 12: Whether Commerce Should Include Araupel's Reported Other Revenue

V. Recommendation

[FR Doc. 2020-29103 Filed 12-31-20; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-570-937, C-570-938]

Citric Acid and Certain Citrate Salts From the People's Republic of China: Continuation of Antidumping Duty and Countervailing Duty Orders

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

SUMMARY: As a result of the determinations by the Department of Commerce (Commerce) and the U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC) that revocation of the antidumping (AD) and countervailing duty (CVD) orders on citric acid and certain citrate salts from the People's Republic of China (China) would likely lead to a continuation or recurrence of dumping, countervailable subsidies, and material injury to an industry in the United States, Commerce is publishing a notice of continuation of the AD and CVD orders.

DATES: Applicable January 4, 2021.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ian Hamilton, AD/CVD Operations, Office II, or Zachary Shaykin, AD/CVD Operations, Office IV, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-4798 and (202) 482-2638, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On May 29, 2009, Commerce published in the *Federal Register* a notice of the AD and CVD orders on citric acid and certain citrate salts from China.¹ On May 1, 2020, Commerce initiated,² and the ITC instituted,³ the second sunset review of the *Orders*, pursuant to section 751(c) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act).

As a result of its reviews, Commerce determined, pursuant to sections 751(c)(1) and 752(c) of the Act, that revocation of the *Orders* would likely lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping and countervailable subsidies. Commerce therefore notified the ITC of the magnitude of the margins of dumping and subsidy rates likely to prevail should these *Orders* be revoked.⁴ On December 21, 2020, the ITC published its determination that revocation of the *Orders* would likely lead to a continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time, pursuant to sections 751(c) and 752(a) of the Act.⁵

¹ See *Citric Acid and Certain Citrate Salts from Canada and the People's Republic of China: Antidumping Duty Orders*, 74 FR 25703 (May 29, 2009); see also *Citric Acid and Certain Citrate Salts from the People's Republic of China: Notice of Countervailing Duty Order*, 74 FR 25705 (May 29, 2009) (collectively, *Orders*).

² See *Initiation of Five-Year (Sunset) Reviews*, 85 FR 25386 (May 1, 2020).

³ See *Citric Acid and Certain Citrate Salts from Canada and China; Institution of Five-Year Reviews*, 85 FR 25475 (May 1, 2020).

⁴ See *Citric Acid and Certain Citrate Salts from the People's Republic of China: Final Results of Second Expedited Sunset Review of Antidumping Duty Order*, 85 FR 50009 (August 17, 2020), and accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum; see also *Citric Acid and Certain Citrate Salts from the People's Republic of China: Final Results of the Expedited Second Five-Year Sunset Review of the Countervailing Duty Order*, 85 FR 54536 (September 2, 2020), and accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum.

⁵ See *Citric Acid and Certain Citrate Salts from China* (Inv. Nos. 701-TA-456 and 731-TA-1152 (Second Review)), 85 FR 84371 (December 28, 2020); see also *Citric Acid and Certain Citrate Salts from China* (Inv. Nos. 701-TA-456 and 731-TA-1152 (Second Review)), USITC Pub. 5147 (December 2020).

Scope of the Orders

The scope of the orders includes all grades and granulation sizes of citric acid, sodium citrate, and potassium citrate in their unblended forms, whether dry or in solution, and regardless of packaging type. The scope also includes blends of citric acid, sodium citrate, and potassium citrate; as well as blends with other ingredients, such as sugar, where the unblended form(s) of citric acid, sodium citrate, and potassium citrate constitute 40 percent or more, by weight, of the blend. The scope of the order also includes all forms of crude calcium citrate, including dicalcium citrate monohydrate, and tricalcium citrate tetrahydrate, which are intermediate products in the production of citric acid, sodium citrate, and potassium citrate. The scope of the order does not include calcium citrate that satisfies the standards set forth in the United States Pharmacopeia and has been mixed with a functional excipient, such as dextrose or starch, where the excipient constitutes at least 2 percent, by weight, of the product. The scope of the order includes the hydrous and anhydrous forms of citric acid, the dihydrate and anhydrous forms of sodium citrate, otherwise known as citric acid sodium salt, and the monohydrate and monopotassium forms of potassium citrate. Sodium citrate also includes both trisodium citrate and monosodium citrate, which are also known as citric acid trisodium salt and citric acid monosodium salt, respectively. Citric acid and sodium citrate are classifiable under 2918.14.0000 and 2918.15.1000 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS), respectively. Potassium citrate and crude calcium citrate are classifiable under 2918.15.5000 and 3824.90.9290 of the HTSUS, respectively. Blends that include citric acid, sodium citrate, and potassium citrate are classifiable under 3824.90.9290 of the HTSUS. Although the HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, our written description of the scope is dispositive.

Continuation of the Orders

As a result of the determinations by Commerce and the ITC that revocation of the *Orders* would likely lead to a continuation or recurrence of dumping, countervailable subsidies and material injury to an industry in the United States, pursuant to section 751(d)(2) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.218(a), Commerce hereby orders the continuation of the *Orders*. U.S. Customs and Border Protection will