

Continuation of Suspension of Liquidation

As a result of our *Preliminary Determination* and pursuant to sections 703(d)(1)(B) and (d)(2) of the Act, we instructed U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to suspend liquidation of entries of subject merchandise as described in the scope of the investigation section entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after April 7, 2021, which is 90 days before the date of publication of the *Preliminary Determination* in the **Federal Register**. In accordance with section 703(d) of the Act, effective November 3, 2021, we instructed CBP to discontinue the suspension of liquidation of all entries of subject merchandise, but to continue the suspension of liquidation of all entries of subject merchandise between April 7, 2021 and November 2, 2021.

If the U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC) issues a final affirmative injury determination, we will issue a countervailing duty order, reinstate the suspension of liquidation under section 706(a) of the Act, and require a cash deposit of estimated countervailing duties for entries of subject merchandise in the amounts indicated above, in accordance with section 706(a) of the Act. If the ITC determines that material injury, or threat of material injury, does not exist, this proceeding will be terminated, and all estimated duties deposited or securities posted as a result of the suspension of liquidation will be refunded or canceled.

ITC Notification

In accordance with section 705(d) of the Act, Commerce will notify the ITC of its final affirmative determination that countervailable subsidies are being provided to producers and exporters of granular PTFE resin from India. As Commerce's final determination is affirmative, in accordance with section 705(b) of the Act, the ITC will determine, within 45 days, whether the domestic industry in the United States is materially injured or threatened with material injury. In addition, we are making available to the ITC all non-privileged and nonproprietary information related to this investigation. We will allow the ITC access to all privileged and business proprietary information in our files, provided the ITC confirms that it will not disclose such information, either publicly or under an administrative protective order (APO), without the written consent of the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

Notification Regarding APO

In the event that the ITC issues a final negative injury determination, this notice will serve as the only reminder to parties subject to an APO of their responsibility concerning the destruction of proprietary information disclosed under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305(a)(3). Timely written notification of the return/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 pursuant to sections 705(d) and 777(i) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.210(c).

Dated: January 18, 2022.

Lisa W. Wang,

Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

Appendix I—Scope of the Investigation

The product covered by this investigation is granular polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) resin. Granular PTFE resin is covered by the scope of this investigation whether filled or unfilled, whether or not modified, and whether or not containing co-polymer, additives, pigments, or other materials. Also included is PTFE wet raw polymer. The chemical formula for granular PTFE resin is C₂F₄, and the Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) Registry number is 9002–84–0.

Subject merchandise includes material matching the above description that has been finished, packaged, or otherwise processed in a third country, including by filling, modifying, compounding, packaging with another product, or performing any other finishing, packaging, or processing that would not otherwise remove the merchandise from the scope of the investigation if performed in the country of manufacture of the granular PTFE resin.

The product covered by this investigation does not include dispersion or coagulated dispersion (also known as fine powder) PTFE.

PTFE further processed into micropowder, having particle size typically ranging from 1 to 25 microns, and a melt-flow rate no less than 0.1 gram/10 minutes, is excluded from the scope of this investigation.

Granular PTFE resin is classified in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) under subheading 3904.61.0010. Subject merchandise may also be classified under HTSUS subheading 3904.69.5000. Although the HTSUS subheadings and CAS Number are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the scope is dispositive.

Appendix II—List of Topics Discussed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum

- I. Summary
 - II. Background
 - III. Use of Facts Otherwise Available and Adverse Inferences
 - IV. Final Determination of Critical Circumstances
 - V. Subsidies Valuation
 - VI. Analysis of Programs
 - VII. Analysis of Comments
 - Comment 1: Whether Production of Wind Energy Supplied by Inox Wind Limited Is Primarily Dedicated
 - Comment 2: Whether the Mumbai Benchmark Is Comparable in Calculating State Industrial Development Corporation's (SIDC's) Provision of Land for Less Than Adequate Remuneration (LTAR) Benefits
 - Comment 3: Whether the Mumbai Benchmark Is Aberrational in Calculating SIDC's Provision of Land for LTAR Benefits
 - Comment 4: Whether Commerce Should Correct Its Land Benefit Calculations
 - Comment 5: Whether Commerce Should Apply Adverse Facts Available to the Programs Under the State Government of Madhya Pradesh Industrial Promotion Act and the Merchandise Export from India Scheme Program
 - Comment 6: Whether the Advanced Authorization Program and Duty Drawback Programs Are Countervailable
 - Comment 7: Whether Renewable Energy Certificates Provide a Financial Contribution
 - Comment 8: Whether Commerce Should Correct Its Electricity Duty Exemption Calculations
 - VIII. Recommendation
- [FR Doc. 2022–01338 Filed 1–24–22; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[C–122–858]

Certain Softwood Lumber Products From Canada: Notice of Amended Final Results of Countervailing Duty Administrative Review; 2019; Correction

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

ACTION: Notice; correction.

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce (Commerce) published a notice in the **Federal Register** of January 10, 2022, in which it issued the amended final results of the 2019 administrative review of the countervailing duty (CVD) order on certain softwood lumber products from Canada. This notice inadvertently omitted a company, Carter

Forest Products Inc. (Carter), that was subject to the CVD review.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: John Hoffner, AD/CVD Operations, Office III, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-3315.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Correction

In the **Federal Register** of January 10, 2022, in FR Doc. 2022-00212, on page 1116 in the second column, Commerce did not list a company named “Carter Forest Products Inc.”

Background

On April 8, 2020, Commerce indicated in the **Federal Register** that Carter Forest Products Inc. (Carter) was a firm subject to the CVD administrative review on certain softwood lumber products from Canada covering the period of review (POR) of January 1, 2019, through December 31, 2019.¹ In the final results of the CVD administrative review covering the 2019 POR, Commerce inadvertently omitted Carter from Appendix II as being among the firms subject to the review that received the non-selected subsidy rate that Commerce applied to those firms not individually-examined.² Additionally, Commerce also omitted Carter in the appendix to the notice of *Amended Final Results* as being among the firms subject to the review that received the non-selected subsidy rate that Commerce applied to those firms not individually examined.³ With the issuance of this notice of correction, we confirm that Carter is included among the firms subject to the non-selected rate in CVD administrative review covering calendar year 2019.

Notification to Interested Parties

This notice is issued and published in accordance with sections 751(a)(1) and 777(i) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended.

¹ See *Initiation of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Administrative Reviews*, 85 FR 19730, 19740 (April 8, 2020).

² See *Certain Softwood Lumber Products from Canada: Final Results of the Countervailing Duty Administrative Review*, 2019, 86 FR 68467, 68470 (December 2, 2021) (*Final Results*).

³ See *Certain Softwood Lumber Products from Canada: Notice of Amended Final Results of the Countervailing Duty Administrative Review*, 2019, 87 FR 1114 (January 10, 2022) (*Amended Final Results*).

Dated: January 19, 2022.

Ryan Majerus,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Policy and Negotiations.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-351-858, A-791-827]

Lemon Juice From Brazil and South Africa: Initiation of Less-Than-Fair-Value Investigations

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

DATES: Applicable January 19, 2022.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dakota Potts (Brazil) or Ariela Garvett (South Africa); 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) 482-0223 and (202) 482-3609, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

The Petitions

On December 30, 2021, the Department of Commerce (Commerce) received antidumping duty (AD) petitions concerning imports of lemon juice from Brazil and South Africa filed in proper form on behalf of Ventura Coastal, LLC (the petitioner), a domestic producer of lemon juice.¹

On January 4 and 11, 2022, Commerce requested supplemental information pertaining to certain aspects of the Petitions in separate supplemental questionnaires.² The petitioner filed responses to the supplemental questionnaires on January 6, 10, and 13, 2022.³

¹ See Petitioner's Letter, “Antidumping Duty Petition on Behalf of Ventura Coastal LLC: Lemon Juice from Brazil and South Africa,” dated December 30, 2021 (Petitions).

² See Commerce's Letters, “Petitions for the Imposition of Antidumping Duties on Imports of Lemon Juice from Brazil and South Africa: Supplemental Questions,” dated January 4, 2022 (General Issues Questionnaire); “Petition for the Imposition of Antidumping Duties on Imports of Lemon Juice from Brazil: Supplemental Questions,” dated January 4, 2022; “Petition for the Imposition of Antidumping Duties on Imports of Lemon Juice from South Africa: Supplemental Questions,” dated January 4, 2022; “Petition for the Imposition of Antidumping Duties on Imports of Lemon Juice from Brazil: Second Supplemental Questions,” dated January 11, 2022; and “Petition for the Imposition of Antidumping Duties on Imports of Lemon Juice from South Africa: Supplemental Questions,” dated January 11, 2022.

³ See Petitioner's Letters, “Lemon Juice from Brazil and South Africa: Petitioner's Response to

In accordance with section 732(b) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), the petitioner alleges that imports of lemon juice from Brazil and South Africa are being, or are likely to be, sold in the United States at less than fair value (LTFV) within the meaning of section 731 of the Act, and that imports of such products are materially injuring, or threatening material injury to, the lemon juice industry in the United States. Consistent with section 732(b)(1) of the Act, the Petitions are accompanied by information reasonably available to the petitioner supporting its allegations.

Commerce finds that the petitioner filed the Petitions on behalf of the domestic industry, because the petitioner is an interested party, as defined in section 771(9)(C) of the Act. Commerce also finds that the petitioner demonstrated sufficient industry support for the initiation of the requested LTFV investigations.⁴

Periods of Investigation

Because the Petitions were filed on December 30, 2021, the period of investigation (POI) for these LTFV investigations is October 1, 2020, through September 30, 2021, pursuant to 19 CFR 351.204(b)(1).⁵

Scope of the Investigations

The product covered by these investigations is lemon juice from Brazil and South Africa. For a full description of the scope of these investigations, see the appendix to this notice.

Comments on the Scope of the Investigations

On January 4, 10, and 12, 2022, Commerce requested further information and clarification from the petitioner regarding the proposed scope, to ensure that the scope language in the Petitions is an accurate reflection of the

General Issues Questionnaire,” dated January 6, 2022 (General Issues Supplement); “Lemon Juice from Brazil: Petitioner's Response to General Issues Questionnaire,” dated January 6, 2022 and “Lemon Juice from Brazil: Petitioner's Response to Supplemental Questionnaire (Q5),” dated January 10, 2022 (collectively, First Brazil AD Supplement); “Lemon Juice from Brazil: Petitioner's Response to Second Supplemental Questionnaire,” dated January 13, 2022 (Second Brazil AD Supplement); “Lemon Juice from Brazil {sic}: Petitioner's Response to General Issues Questionnaire,” dated January 6, 2022 and “Lemon Juice from South Africa: Petitioner's Response to Supplemental Questionnaire (Q11),” dated January 10, 2022 (collectively, First South Africa AD Supplement); and “Lemon Juice from South Africa: Petitioner's Response to Second Supplemental Questionnaire,” dated January 13, 2022 (Second South Africa AD Supplement).

⁴ See *infra*, section titled “Determination of Industry Support for the Petitions.”

⁵ See 19 CFR 351.204(b)(1).