

due to poor performance. Minor edits here made throughout the standard to improve clarity.

Signed this 22nd day of April, 2015, in Washington, DC.

Jason A. Weller,

Chief, Natural Resources Conservation Service.

[FR Doc. 2015-10476 Filed 5-5-15; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410-16-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Advisory Committee

AGENCY: International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce.

ACTION: Notice of an open meeting.

SUMMARY: The Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Advisory Committee (RE&EEAC) will hold a meeting on Tuesday, June 23, 2015 at the Department of Commerce Herbert C. Hoover Building in Washington, DC. The meeting is open to the public and interested parties are requested to contact the Department of Commerce in advance of the meeting.

DATES: June 23, 2015, from approximately 8:30 a.m. to 4 p.m. Daylight Saving Time (DST). Members of the public wishing to participate must notify Andrew Bennett at the contact information below by 5 p.m. DST on Friday, June 19, 2015, in order to pre-register.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Andrew Bennett, Office of Energy and Environmental Industries (OEEI), International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce at (202) 482-5235; email: Andrew.Bennett@trade.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background: The Secretary of Commerce established the RE&EEAC pursuant to his discretionary authority and in accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) on July 14, 2010. The RE&EEAC was re-chartered on June 12, 2014. The RE&EEAC provides the Secretary of Commerce with consensus advice from the private sector on the development and administration of programs and policies to enhance the international competitiveness of the U.S. renewable energy and energy efficiency industries.

During the June 23rd meeting of the RE&EEAC, committee members will discuss priority issues identified in advance by the Committee Chair and

Sub-Committee leadership, and hear from interagency partners on issues impacting the competitiveness of the U.S. Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency industries.

A limited amount of time before the close of the meeting will be available for pertinent oral comments from members of the public attending the meeting. To accommodate as many speakers as possible, the time for public comments will be limited to two to five minutes per person (depending on number of public participants). Individuals wishing to reserve additional speaking time during the meeting must contact Mr. Bennett and submit a brief statement of the general nature of the comments, as well as the name and address of the proposed participant by 5 p.m. DST on Friday, June 19, 2015. If the number of registrants requesting to make statements is greater than can be reasonably accommodated during the teleconference, the International Trade Administration may conduct a lottery to determine the speakers. Speakers are requested to submit a copy of their oral comments by email to Mr. Bennett for distribution to the participants in advance of the teleconference.

Any member of the public may submit pertinent written comments concerning the RE&EEAC's affairs at any time before or after the meeting. Comments may be submitted to the Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Advisory Committee, c/o: Andrew Bennett, Office of Energy and Environmental Industries, U.S. Department of Commerce, Mail Stop: 4053, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20230. To be considered during the meeting, written comments must be received no later than 5 p.m. DST on Friday, June 19, 2015, to ensure transmission to the Committee prior to the teleconference. Comments received after that date will be distributed to the members but may not be considered on the teleconference.

Copies of RE&EEAC meeting minutes will be available within 30 days following the meeting.

Dated: April 29, 2015.

Edward A. O'Malley,

Director, Office of Energy and Environmental Industries.

[FR Doc. 2015-10527 Filed 5-5-15; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-580-867]

Large Power Transformers From the Republic of Korea: Amended Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2012-2013

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

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce (the Department) is amending its final results in the administrative review of the antidumping duty order on large power transformers from the Republic of Korea (Korea) for the period February 16, 2012, through July 31, 2013, to correct certain ministerial errors.

DATES: *Effective date:* May 6, 2015.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Brian Davis (Hyosung) or David Cordell (Hyundai), AD/CVD Operations, Office VI, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-7924 or (202) 482-0408, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On March 31, 2015, the Department published its final results in the administrative review of the antidumping duty order on large power transformers from Korea.¹ On March 30, 2015, ABB Inc. (Petitioner) submitted a ministerial error allegation.² On March 30, 2015, Hyundai Heavy Industries Co., Ltd. (HHI) and Hyundai Corporation, USA (Hyundai USA) (collectively, Hyundai) filed a ministerial error allegation.³ On April 3, 2015, Hyosung Corporation and HICO America Sales and Technology, Inc. (collectively, Hyosung) submitted comments in reply to Petitioner's allegation.⁴ Based on our analysis of these allegations, we made changes to the calculation of the

¹ See *Large Power Transformers From the Republic of Korea: Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2012-2013*, 80 FR 17034 (March 31, 2015) (*Final Results*).

² See Letter from Petitioner to the Department, "Administrative Review of Large Power Transformers from Korea—Petitioner's Allegation on Ministerial Errors in the Department's Final Margin Calculation" dated March 30, 2015.

³ See Letter from Hyundai to the Department, "Antidumping Administrative Review of Large Power Transformers from Korea Ministerial Error Comments" dated March 30, 2015.

⁴ See Letter from Hyosung to the Department, "Large Power Transformers from the Republic of Korea: Reply to Petitioner's Allegation of Ministerial Errors" (April 3, 2015).

weighted-average dumping margins for Hyundai, Hyosung and for the non-individually examined respondents.

Scope of the Order

The scope of this order covers large liquid dielectric power transformers (LPTs) having a top power handling capacity greater than or equal to 60,000 kilovolt amperes (60 megavolt amperes), whether assembled or unassembled, complete or incomplete.

Incomplete LPTs are subassemblies consisting of the active part and any other parts attached to, imported with or invoiced with the active parts of LPTs. The “active part” of the transformer consists of one or more of the following when attached to or otherwise assembled with one another: The steel core or shell, the windings, electrical insulation between the windings, the mechanical frame for an LPT.

The product definition encompasses all such LPTs regardless of name designation, including but not limited to step-up transformers, step-down transformers, autotransformers, interconnection transformers, voltage regulator transformers, rectifier transformers, and power rectifier transformers.

The LPTs subject to this order are currently classifiable under subheadings 8504.23.0040, 8504.23.0080 and 8504.90.9540 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS). Although the HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the scope of this order is dispositive.

Ministerial Error

Section 751(h) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), and 19 CFR 351.224(f) define a “ministerial error” 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.”

We agree with Hyundai that we made a ministerial error within the meaning of 19 CFR 351.224(f) with respect to one expense field. For sales of multiple units, the Department inadvertently used the total amounts of the expense for the relevant sales rather than the per-unit amounts. No other party commented on this issue.

With respect to Petitioner’s allegation that in the Department’s margin program, the Department erred by failing to include all U.S. selling expenses in calculating the amount of CEP profit to deduct in its determination of the net U.S. price, the

Department agrees that this is a ministerial error. However, for reasons outlined in the accompanying ministerial error memorandum and in the calculation memoranda,⁵ the Department has revised its CEP expense calculation using programming language that differs from that suggested by Petitioner in order to properly calculate CEP profit, net U.S. price, and normal value.

Hyosung argues that the Department should reject Petitioner’s allegation on the grounds that Petitioner could have raised the allegation in its case brief and it is, therefore, now untimely. Hyosung also argues that it is a belated attempt to raise a methodological issue with respect to the Department’s calculations. Nevertheless, we find that we made an inadvertent error in not using the correct calculation string with respect to CEP expenses, and therefore, are correcting and amending the final results of review in accordance with section 751(h) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.224(e). As a result, the weighted-average dumping margin for Hyosung changes from 6.43 percent to 9.09 percent, and for Hyundai changes from 9.53 percent to 13.82 percent. Furthermore, the rate for the respondents not selected for individual examination, which is based on the weighted-average of the two respondents selected for individual examination, changes from 8.16 percent to 11.73 percent.⁶

All Other’s Rate

The Department, in the *Final Results*, inadvertently stated “the cash deposit rate for all other manufacturers or exporters will continue to be 29.93

⁵ See Memoranda entitled “Amended Final Results of the Antidumping Duty Administrative Review of Large Power Transformers from the Republic of Korea; 2012–2013: Allegations of Ministerial Errors”; “Analysis of Data Submitted by Hyosung Corporation in the Amended Final Results of the Antidumping Duty Administrative Review of Large Power Transformers from the Republic of Korea; 2012–2013”; and “Analysis of Data Submitted by Hyundai Heavy Industries Co., Ltd. (HHI) and Hyundai Corporation, USA (Hyundai USA) (collectively, Hyundai) in the Amended Final Results of the Antidumping Duty Administrative Review of Large Power Transformers from the Republic of Korea; 2012–2013,” dated concurrently with this notice.

⁶ The rate applied to the non-selected companies (i.e., ILJIN, ILJIN Electric, and LSIS) is a weighted-average percentage margin calculated based on the publicly-ranged U.S. volumes of the two reviewed companies (both of which are affirmative dumping margins), for the period February 16, 2012, through July 31, 2013. See Memorandum to the File titled, “Large Power Transformers from the Republic of Korea: Amended Final Dumping Margin for Respondents Not Selected for Individual Examination,” through Angelica Townshend, Program Manager, dated concurrently with this notice.

percent, the all-others rate established in the antidumping investigation.”⁷ This should have read: “the cash deposit rate for all other manufacturers or exporters will continue to be 22.00 percent, the all-others rate established in the antidumping investigation.”⁸

Amended Final Results of the Review

The Department determines that the following amended weighted-average dumping margins exist for the period February 16, 2012, through July 31, 2013:

Company	Weighted-average dumping margin (percent)
Hyosung Corporation	9.09
Hyundai Heavy Industries Co., Ltd	13.82
ILJIN Electric Co., Ltd	11.73
ILJIN	11.73
LSIS Co., Ltd	11.73

Disclosure

We will disclose the calculation memoranda used in our analysis to parties to this proceeding within five days of the date of the public announcement of these amended final results pursuant to 19 CFR 351.224(b).

Duty Assessment

The Department shall determine and U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) shall assess antidumping duties on all appropriate entries.⁹ For any individually examined respondents whose weighted-average dumping margin is above *de minimis*, we calculated importer-specific *ad valorem* duty assessment rates based on the ratio of the total amount of dumping calculated for the importer’s examined sales to the total entered value of those same sales in accordance with 19 CFR 351.212(b)(1). Upon issuance of the amended final results of this administrative review, if any importer-specific assessment rates calculated in the amended final results are above *de minimis* (i.e., at or above 0.5 percent), the Department will issue instructions directly to CBP to assess antidumping duties on appropriate entries.

To determine whether the duty assessment rates covering the period were *de minimis*, in accordance with

⁷ See *Final Results*, 80 FR at 17036.

⁸ See *Large Power Transformers From the Republic of Korea: Antidumping Duty Order*, 77 FR 53177 (August 31, 2012).

⁹ In these final results, the Department applied the assessment rate calculation method adopted in *Antidumping Proceedings: Calculation of the Weighted-Average Dumping Margin and Assessment Rate in Certain Antidumping Proceedings: Final Modification*, 77 FR 8101 (February 14, 2012).

the requirement set forth in 19 CFR 351.106(c)(2), for each respondent we calculated importer (or customer)-specific *ad valorem* rates by aggregating the amount of dumping calculated for all U.S. sales to that importer or customer and dividing this amount by the total entered value of the sales to that importer (or customer). Where an importer (or customer)-specific *ad valorem* rate is greater than *de minimis*, and the respondent has reported reliable entered values, we apply the assessment rate to the entered value of the importer's/customer's entries during the review period.

The Department clarified its "automatic assessment" regulation on May 6, 2003.¹⁰ This clarification will apply to entries of subject merchandise during the period of review (POR) produced by the respondent for which it did not know its merchandise was destined for the United States. In such instances, we will instruct CBP to liquidate unreviewed entries at the all-others rate if there is no rate for the intermediate company(ies) involved in the transaction. For a full discussion of this clarification, see the *Automatic Assessment Clarification*.

We do not intend to issue assessment instructions to CBP because of the preliminary injunction that was issued after the issuance of the *Final Results*. See CBP Message Number 5111304.

Cash Deposit Instructions

The following cash deposit requirements will be effective upon publication of this notice for all shipments of subject merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the publication of these amended final results, as provided by section 751(a)(2) of the Act: (1) The cash deposit rate for respondents noted above will be the rate established in the amended final results of this administrative review; (2) for merchandise exported by manufacturers or exporters not covered in this administrative review but covered in a prior segment of the proceeding, the cash deposit rate will continue to be the company specific rate published for the most recently completed segment of this proceeding; (3) if the exporter is not a firm covered in this review, a prior review, or the original investigation, but the manufacturer is, the cash deposit rate will be the rate established for the most recently completed segment of this proceeding for the manufacturer of the

subject merchandise; and (4) the cash deposit rate for all other manufacturers or exporters will continue to be 22.00 percent, the all-others rate established in the antidumping investigation.¹¹ These cash deposit requirements, when imposed, shall remain in effect until further notice.

Notification to Importers Regarding the Reimbursement of Duties

This notice also serves as a final reminder to importers of their responsibility under 19 CFR 351.402(f) to file a certificate regarding the reimbursement of antidumping and/or countervailing duties prior to liquidation of the relevant entries during the POR. Failure to comply with this requirement could result in the Department's presumption that reimbursement of antidumping and/or countervailing duties occurred and the subsequent assessment of doubled antidumping duties.

Administrative Protective Order

This notice also serves as a reminder to parties subject to administrative protective orders (APO) of their responsibility concerning the return or destruction of proprietary information disclosed under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305(a)(3), which continues to govern business proprietary information in this segment of the proceeding. 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 the terms of an APO is a sanctionable violation.

Notification to Interested Parties

We are issuing and publishing these amended final results in accordance with section 751(h) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.224(f).

Dated: April 28, 2015.

Paul Piquado,

Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

[FR Doc. 2015-10512 Filed 5-5-15; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-201-805]

Certain Circular Welded Non-Alloy Steel Pipe from Mexico: Rescission of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2013-2014

AGENCY: Enforcement and Compliance, Department of Commerce.

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce (the Department) is rescinding the administrative review of the antidumping duty order on certain circular welded non-alloy steel pipe from Mexico for the period November 1, 2013, through October 31, 2014.

DATES: *Effective Date:* May 6, 2015.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mark Flessner or Robert James, AD/CVD Operations, Office VI, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-6312 and (202) 482-0649, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On December 23, 2014, based on a timely request for review by Wheatland Tube Company (Wheatland), the Department published in the **Federal Register** a notice of initiation of an administrative review of the antidumping duty order on certain circular welded non-alloy steel pipe from Mexico covering the period November 1, 2013, through October 31, 2014.¹ On March 23, 2015, Wheatland withdrew its request for an administrative review of all of the companies listed in its review request.²

Rescission of Review

Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.213(d)(1), the Department will rescind an administrative review, in whole or in part, if the party that requested the review withdraws its request within 90 days of the publication of the notice of initiation of the requested review. In this case, Wheatland timely withdrew its review request by the 90-day deadline, and no other party requested an administrative review of the antidumping duty order. As a result, we are rescinding the administrative review

¹ See *Initiation of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Administrative Reviews*, 79 FR 76956 (December 23, 2014).

² See letter from Wheatland to the Secretary of Commerce entitled, "Circular Welded Non-Alloy Steel Pipe From Mexico: Withdrawal Of Request For Administrative Review," date March 23, 2015.

¹⁰ See *Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings: Assessment of Antidumping Duties*, 68 FR 23954 (May 6, 2003) (*Automatic Assessment Clarification*).

¹¹ See *Large Power Transformers From the Republic of Korea: Antidumping Duty Order*, 77 FR 53177 (August 31, 2012).