

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

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SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This notice informs the public that the Board of FirstNet will convene an open public meeting on June 30, 2016, preceded by open public meetings of the Board Committees on June 29, 2016.

Background: The Middle Class Tax Relief and Job Creation Act of 2012 (Pub. L. 112-96, Title VI, 126 Stat. 256 (codified at 47 U.S.C. 1401 *et seq.*)) (the “Act”) established FirstNet as an independent authority within the National Telecommunications and Information Administration that is headed by a Board. The Act directs FirstNet to ensure the building, deployment, and operation of a nationwide, interoperable public safety broadband network. The FirstNet Board is responsible for making strategic decisions regarding FirstNet’s operations. The FirstNet Board held its first public meeting on September 25, 2012.

Matters to be Considered: FirstNet will post detailed agendas of each meeting on its Web site, <http://www.firstnet.gov>, prior to the meetings. The agenda topics are subject to change. Please note that the subjects that will be discussed by the Committees and the Board may involve commercial or financial information that is privileged or confidential, personnel matters, or other legal matters affecting FirstNet. As such, the Committee chairs and Board Chair may call for a vote to close the meetings only for the time necessary to preserve the confidentiality of such information, pursuant to 47 U.S.C. 1424(e)(2).

Times and Dates of Meetings: On June 29, 2016 between 1 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. CST, there will be an open public joint meeting of the Governance and Personnel, Finance, Technology, and Consultation and Outreach Committees. The full FirstNet Board will hold an open public meeting on June 30, 2016 between 8:30 a.m. and 12 p.m. CST.

Place: The meetings on June 29–30, 2016 will be held at W Chicago—City Center, 172 West Adams Street, Chicago, IL 60603.

Other Information: These meetings are open to the public and press on a first-come, first-served basis. Space is limited. In order to get an accurate headcount, all expected attendees are asked to provide notice of intent to

attend by sending an email to BoardRSVP@firstnet.gov. If the number of RSVPs indicates that expected attendance has reached capacity, FirstNet will respond to all subsequent notices indicating that capacity has been reached and that in-person viewing may no longer be available but that the meeting may still be viewed by webcast as detailed below. For access to the meetings, valid government issued photo identification may be requested for security reasons.

The meetings are accessible to people with disabilities. Individuals requiring accommodations, such as sign language interpretation or other ancillary aids, are asked to notify Monica Welham, Executive Assistant, FirstNet, at (571) 665-6144 or monica.welham@firstnet.gov, at least five (5) business days before the applicable meeting(s).

The meetings will also be webcast. Please refer to FirstNet’s Web site at www.firstnet.gov for webcast instructions and other information. Viewers experiencing any issues with the live webcast may email support@sparkstreetdigital.com or call 202-684-3361 x9 for support. A variety of automated troubleshooting tests are also available via the “Troubleshooting Tips” button on the webcast player. The meetings will also be available to interested parties by phone. To be connected to the meetings in listen-only mode by telephone, please dial 800-857-9642 and passcode 2162310.

Records: FirstNet maintains records of all Board proceedings. Minutes of the Board Meeting and the Committee meetings will be available at www.firstnet.gov.

Dated: June 21, 2016.

Karen Miller-Kuwana,
Board Secretary, First Responder Network Authority.

[FR Doc. 2016-15158 Filed 6-24-16; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-TL-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

Application(s) for Duty-Free Entry of Scientific Instruments

Pursuant to Section 6(c) of the Educational, Scientific and Cultural Materials Importation Act of 1966 (Pub. L. 89-651, as amended by Pub. L. 106-36; 80 Stat. 897; 15 CFR part 301), we invite comments on the question of whether instruments of equivalent scientific value, for the purposes for which the instruments shown below are intended to be used, are being manufactured in the United States.

Comments must comply with 15 CFR 301.5(a)(3) and (4) of the regulations and be postmarked on or before July 18, 2016. Address written comments to Statutory Import Programs Staff, Room 3720, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, DC 20230. Applications may be examined between 8:30 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. at the U.S. Department of Commerce in Room 3720.

Docket Number: 15-052. **Applicant:** Iowa State University of Science and Technology, 211 TASF, Ames, IA 50011-3020. **Instrument:** Electron Microscope. **Manufacturer:** FEI, Co., Czech Republic and Great Britain.

Intended Use: The instrument will be used to perform microstructure examination, compositional analysis and orientation analysis on materials such as metals, compounds, alloys, oxides and organic materials.

Justification for Duty-Free Entry: There are no instruments of the same general category manufactured in the United States. **Application accepted by Commissioner of Customs:** April 13, 2016.

Docket Number: 16-007. **Applicant:** University of California, Riverside, 900 University Ave., Riverside, CA 92521.

Instrument: Electron Microscope. **Manufacturer:** FEI Company, the Netherlands. **Intended Use:** The instrument will be used to characterize the morphology and structure at microscopic down to atomic scale of materials and biological tissues.

Justification for Duty-Free Entry: There are no instruments of the same general category manufactured in the United States. **Application accepted by Commissioner of Customs:** May 9, 2016.

Dated: June 21, 2016.

Gregory W. Campbell,
Director of Subsidies Enforcement,
Enforcement and Compliance.

[FR Doc. 2016-15139 Filed 6-24-16; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DS-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[C-570-043]

Countervailing Duty Investigation of Stainless Steel Sheet and Strip From the People’s Republic of China: Preliminary Determination of Critical Circumstances

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

SUMMARY: On February 12, 2016, the Department of Commerce (the Department) received a countervailing

duty (CVD) petition concerning imports of stainless steel sheet and strip (stainless sheet and strip) from the People's Republic of China (PRC).¹ On May 6, 2016, the Department received timely allegations that critical circumstances exist with respect to imports of the merchandise under investigation.² Based on information provided by Petitioners, data placed on the record of this investigation by the mandatory respondent, and data collected by the Department, the Department preliminarily determines that critical circumstances exist for imports of stainless sheet and strip from the PRC.

DATES: Effective on June 27, 2016.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Emily Halle, AD/CVD Operations, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-0176.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Section 703(e)(1) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), provides that the Department will preliminarily determine that critical circumstances exist in CVD investigations if there is a reasonable basis to believe or suspect: (A) That “the alleged countervailable subsidy” is inconsistent with the Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM) Agreement of the World Trade Organization, and (B) that there have been massive imports of the subject merchandise over a relatively short period. Section 19 CFR 351.206 provides that imports must increase by at least 15 percent during the “relatively short period” to be considered “massive” and defines a “relatively short period” as normally being the period beginning on the date the proceeding begins (*i.e.*, the date the petition is filed) and ending at least three months later.³ The regulations also provide, however, that, if the Department finds that importers, or

exporters or producers, had reason to believe, at some time prior to the beginning of the proceeding, that a proceeding was likely, the Department may consider a period of not less than three months from that earlier time.⁴

On March 25, 2016, the Department selected Ningbo Baoxin Stainless Steel Co., Ltd. (Ningbo Baoxin) and Shanxi Taigang Stainless Steel Co. Ltd. (Taigang) as mandatory respondents.⁵ Since Ningbo Baoxin has not participated in this proceeding, we selected Daming International Import Export Co Ltd (Daming) as an additional mandatory respondent on May 5, 2016.⁶ Daming has not participated in this proceeding.

Alleged Countervailable Subsidies Are Inconsistent With the SCM Agreement

To determine whether an alleged countervailable subsidy is inconsistent with the SCM Agreement, in accordance with section 703(e)(1)(A) of the Act, the Department considered the evidence currently on the record of this investigation. Specifically, as determined in our initiation checklist, the following subsidy programs, alleged in the Petition and supported by information reasonably available to Petitioners, appear to be either export contingent or contingent upon the use of domestic goods over imported goods, which would render them inconsistent with the SCM Agreement: Preferential Lending to Stainless Sheet and Strip Producers and Exporters Classified As “Honorable Enterprises,”⁷ Export Loans,⁸ Export Credit Guarantees,⁹ Income Tax Credits for Domestically-Owned Companies Purchasing Domestically Produced Equipment,¹⁰ Subsidies for Development of Famous Brands and China World Top Brands,¹¹ and Export Assistance Grants.¹² Therefore, the Department preliminarily determines that there are alleged subsidies in this CVD investigation that are inconsistent with the SCM Agreement.

⁴ *Id.*

⁵ See Memorandum, “Countervailing Duty Investigation of Stainless Steel Sheet and Strip from the People's Republic of China: Respondent Selection,” March 25, 2016.

⁶ See Memorandum, “Countervailing Duty Investigation of Stainless Steel Sheet and Strip From the People's Republic of China: Second Analysis Regarding Respondent Selection,” May 5, 2016.

⁷ See PRC CVD Initiation Checklist, March 3, 2016, at 9.

⁸ *Id.*, at 10.

⁹ *Id.*, at 12.

¹⁰ *Id.*, at 21.

¹¹ *Id.*, at 32.

¹² *Id.*, at 36.

Massive Imports

In determining whether there are “massive imports” over a “relatively short period,” pursuant to sections 703(e)(1)(B) and 733(e)(1)(B) of the Act, the Department normally compares the import volumes of the subject merchandise for at least three months immediately preceding the filing of the petition (*i.e.*, the “base period”) to a comparable period of at least three months following the filing of the petition (*i.e.*, the “comparison period”). Imports normally will be considered massive when imports during the comparison period have increased by 15 percent or more compared to imports during the base period.

Petitioners did not provide any argument or evidence pursuant to CFR 351.206(i), that importers, exporters or producers had a reason to believe, at some time prior to the filing of the petition, that a proceeding was likely. Thus, in order to determine whether there has been a massive surge in imports for the cooperating mandatory respondent, we have used a comparison period starting with the month the petition was filed in (*i.e.*, February 2016), up to the most recent month we have shipping data for on the record (*i.e.*, April 2016). We then selected a base period with the same number of months, starting in the month prior to the filing of the petition (*i.e.*, November 2015 through January 2016). Based on this analysis, we preliminarily determine that Taigang had massive imports.¹³

For “all other” exporters or producers, the Department compared Global Trade Atlas (GTA) data for the period February through April (the last month for which GTA data is currently available) with the proceeding three-month period of November 2015 through January 2016.¹⁴ We then

¹³ See Memorandum, “Monthly Shipment Quantity and Value Analysis for Critical Circumstances Preliminary Determination,” June 20, 2016.

¹⁴ The Department gathered GTA data under the following harmonized tariff schedule numbers:

7219.13.0031, 7219.13.0051, 7219.13.0071, 7219.13.0081, 7219.14.0030, 7219.14.0065, 7219.14.0090, 7219.23.0030, 7219.23.0060, 7219.24.0030, 7219.24.0060, 7219.32.0005, 7219.32.0020, 7219.32.0025, 7219.32.0035, 7219.32.0036, 7219.32.0038, 7219.32.0042, 7219.32.0044, 7219.32.0045, 7219.32.0060, 7219.33.0005, 7219.33.0020, 7219.33.0025, 7219.33.0035, 7219.33.0036, 7219.33.0038, 7219.33.0042, 7219.33.0044, 7219.33.0045, 7219.33.0070, 7219.33.0080, 7219.34.0005, 7219.34.0020, 7219.34.0025, 7219.34.0030, 7219.34.0035, 7219.34.0050, 7219.35.0005, 7219.35.0015, 7219.35.0030, 7219.35.0035, 7219.35.0050, 7219.90.0010, 7219.90.0020, 7219.90.0025, 7219.90.0060, 7219.90.0080, 7220.12.1000, 7220.12.5000, 7220.20.1010, 7220.20.1015, 7220.20.1060, 7220.20.1080,

¹ See Stainless Steel Sheet and Strip From the People's Republic of China—Petitions for the Imposition of Antidumping and Countervailing Duties,” February 12, 2016 (Petition). The petitioners for these investigations are AK Steel Corporation, Allegheny Ludlum, LLC d/b/a ATI Flat Rolled Products, North American Stainless, and Outokumpu Stainless USA, LLC (collectively, Petitioners).

² See Letter from Petitioners, “Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Investigations of Stainless Steel Sheet and Strip from the People's Republic of China—Petitioners Allegation of Critical Circumstances,” May 6, 2016 (Critical Circumstances Allegation).

³ See 19 CFR 351.206(i).

subtracted shipments reported by the cooperating mandatory respondent from the GTA data. Based on this analysis, we preliminarily determine that “all other” exporters or producers had massive imports.¹⁵

Because we do not have verifiable shipment data from the non-cooperating mandatory respondents (*i.e.*, those mandatory respondents that did not respond to the initial questionnaire or who otherwise indicated their unwillingness to participate in the investigation), we determined, on the basis of adverse facts available,¹⁶ that there has been a massive surge in imports. Accordingly, we preliminarily determine that the following producers/exporters had massive surges in imports: Ningbo Baoxin, and Daming.¹⁷

Conclusion

Based on the criteria and findings discussed above, we preliminarily determine that critical circumstances exist with respect to imports of stainless sheet and strip shipped by Taigang, Ningbo Baoxin, Daming, and “all other” exporters or producers.

Final Critical Circumstances Determination

We will issue a final determination concerning critical circumstances when we issue our final subsidy determination. All interested parties will have the opportunity to address this determination in case briefs to be submitted after completion of the preliminary CVD determination.

ITC Notification

In accordance with sections 703(f) and 733(f) of the Act, we will notify the ITC of our determination.

Suspension of Liquidation

In accordance with sections 703(e)(2), because we have preliminarily found that critical circumstances exist with regard to imports exported by certain producers and exporters, if we make an affirmative preliminary determination that countervailable subsidies have been provided to these same producers/exporters at above *de minimis* rates,¹⁸

7220.20.6005, 7220.20.6010, 7220.20.6015, 7220.20.6060, 7220.20.6080, 7220.20.7005, 7220.20.7010, 7220.20.7015, 7220.20.7060, 7220.20.7080, 7220.90.0010, 7220.90.0015, 7220.90.0060, and 7220.90.0080.

¹⁵ *Id.*

¹⁶ See Section 776 of the Act.

¹⁷ See Memorandum, “Monthly Shipment Quantity and Value Analysis for Critical Circumstances Preliminary Determination,” dated concurrently with this **Federal Register** notice.

¹⁸ The preliminary determinations concerning the provision of countervailable subsidies is currently scheduled for July 11, 2016.

we will instruct U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to suspend liquidation of all entries of subject merchandise from these producers/exporters that are entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the date that is 90 days prior to the effective date of “provisional measures” (*e.g.*, the date of publication in the **Federal Register** of the notice of an affirmative preliminary determination that countervailable subsidies have been provided at above *de minimis* rates). At such time, we will also instruct CBP to require a cash deposit equal to the estimated preliminary subsidy rates reflected in the preliminary determination published in the **Federal Register**. This suspension of liquidation will remain in effect until further notice.

This notice is issued and published pursuant to section 777(i) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.206(c)(2).

Dated: June 20, 2016.

Ronald K. Lorentzen,

Acting Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

[FR Doc. 2016–15132 Filed 6–24–16; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–201–830]

Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod From Mexico: Amended Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2013–2014

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

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce (“Department”) is amending the *Final Results*¹ of the administrative review of the antidumping duty order on carbon and certain alloy steel wire rod from Mexico to correct ministerial errors. The period of review (“POR”) is October 1, 2013, through September 30, 2014.

DATES: *Effective Date:* June 27, 2016.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: James Terpstra, AD/CVD Operations, Office III, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington DC 20230; telephone 202–482–3965.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

¹ See *Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod from Mexico: Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2013–2014* 81 FR 31,592 (May 19, 2016) (“*Final Results*”).

Background

On May 16, 2016, the Department disclosed to interested parties its calculations for the *Final Results*.² On May 23, 2015, we received ministerial error allegations from Nucor Corporation³ and Deacero S.A.P.I de C.V. and Deacero USA (“Deacero”) regarding the Department’s final margin calculations.⁴

Period of Review

The POR covered by this review is October 1, 2013, through September 30, 2014.

Scope of the Order

The merchandise subject to this order is carbon and certain alloy steel wire rod. The product is currently classified under the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) item numbers 7213.91.3010, 7213.91.3090, 7213.91.4510, 7213.91.4590, 7213.91.6010, 7213.91.6090, 7213.99.0031, 7213.99.0038, 7213.99.0090, 7227.20.0010, 7227.20.0020, 7227.20.0090, 7227.20.0095, 7227.90.6051, 7227.90.6053, 7227.90.6058, and 7227.90.6059. Although the HTS numbers are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written product description remains dispositive.⁵

Ministerial Errors

Section 751(h) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (“the Act”), defines a “ministerial error” as including “errors in addition, subtraction, or other arithmetic function, clerical errors resulting from inaccurate copying, duplication, or the like, and any other unintentional error which the administering authority considers ministerial.” We analyzed Nucor’s and Deacero’s ministerial error comments and determined, in accordance with section 751(h) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.224(e), that there were ministerial

² See Memorandum, “Calculation Memorandum for Daecero S.A. de C.V. and Deacero USA, INC. (collectively, Deacero)” dated May 6, 2015.

³ Nucor Corporation (“Nucor”) is a domestic interested party.

⁴ See Letter from Nucor, “Eighth (12/13) Administrative Review of Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod from Mexico—Petitioner’s Comments on a Ministerial Error in Final Results” dated May 18, 2015; and Letter from Deacero “Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod from Mexico: Ministerial Error Comments” dated May 18, 2015.

⁵ For a complete description of the scope of the order, see “Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod from Mexico: Issues and Decision Memorandum for the Final Results of the Antidumping Administrative Review; 2012–2013” dated May 6, 2015 (“Issues and Decision Memorandum”).