

review, Commerce determined, pursuant to sections 751(c)(1) and 752(c) of the Act, that revocation of the AD order on hangers from China would likely lead to a continuation or recurrence of dumping and, therefore, notified the ITC of the magnitude of the margins of dumping likely to prevail should the order be revoked.⁴ On August 21, 2019, the ITC published its determination, pursuant to section 751(c) of the Act, that revocation of the *Order* would likely lead to a continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time.⁵

Scope of the Order

The merchandise that is subject to the order is steel wire garment hangers, fabricated from carbon steel wire, whether or not galvanized or painted, whether or not coated with latex or epoxy or similar gripping materials, and/or whether or not fashioned with paper covers or capes (with or without printing) and/or nonslip features such as saddles or tubes. These products may also be referred to by a commercial designation, such as shirt, suit, strut, caped, or latex (industrial) hangers. Specifically excluded from the scope of the order are wooden, plastic, and other garment hangers that are not made of steel wire. Also excluded from the scope of the order are chrome-plated steel wire garment hangers with a diameter of 3.4 mm or greater. The products subject to the order are currently classified under U.S. Harmonized Tariff Schedule (HTSUS) subheadings 7326.20.0020, 7323.99.9060, and 7323.99.9080.

Although the HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the merchandise is dispositive.

Continuation of the Order

As a result of the determinations by Commerce and the ITC that revocation of the *Order* would likely lead to a continuation or recurrence of dumping 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 AD order on hangers from China. U.S. Customs and Border Protection will continue to collect cash deposits for estimated antidumping duties at the rates in effect at the time

of entry for all imports of subject merchandise. The effective date of the continuation of the *Order* will be the date of publication in the **Federal Register** of this notice of continuation. Pursuant to section 751(c)(2) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.218(c)(2), Commerce intends to initiate the next five-year review of the *Order* not later than 30 days prior to the fifth anniversary of the effective date of continuation.

Administrative Protective Order (APO)

This notice also serves as the only reminder to parties subject to APO of their responsibility concerning the return, destruction, or conversion to judicial protective order of proprietary information disclosed under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305(a)(3). Timely written notification of the 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 of the APO which may be subject to sanctions.

Notification to Interested Parties

This five-year (sunset) review and this notice are in accordance with section 751(c) of the Act, and published pursuant to section 777(i)(1) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.218(f)(4).

Dated: August 22, 2019.

Christian Marsh,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-570-916, C-570-917]

Laminated Woven Sacks From the People's Republic of China: Continuation of Antidumping 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 International Trade Commission (ITC) that revocation of the antidumping (AD) and countervailing duty (CVD) orders on laminated woven sacks (woven sacks) from the People's Republic of China (China) would likely lead to a continuation or recurrence of dumping and countervailable subsidies, as well as material injury to an industry in the United States, Commerce is publishing

a notice of continuation of the AD and CVD orders.

DATES: Applicable August 28, 2019.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Genevieve Coen at (202) 482-3251 (Antidumping Duty); and Thomas Dunne or Jacqueline Arrowsmith at (202) 482-2328 and (202) 482-5255, respectively (Countervailing Duty); AD/CVD Operations, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On August 7, 2008, Commerce published the AD and CVD orders on woven sacks from China.¹ On July 1, 2013, Commerce initiated the first five-year (sunset) review of the AD and orders on woven sacks from China, pursuant to section 751(c) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act).² As a result of its review, Commerce determined that revocation of the AD and CVD orders on woven sacks from China would likely lead to a continuation or recurrence of dumping and countervailable subsidies and, therefore, notified the ITC of the magnitude of the margins and net countervailable subsidy rates likely to prevail should the orders be revoked.³ The ITC determined, pursuant to section 751(c) of the Act, that revocation of the AD and CVD orders on woven sacks from China would lead to a continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time.⁴ Accordingly, the continuation of the AD duty order was published on March 26, 2014, and the continuation of the CVD order was published on March 27, 2014, at the conclusion of the first five-year (sunset) reviews.⁵

¹ See *Notice of Antidumping Duty Order: Laminated Woven Sacks from the People's Republic of China*, 73 FR 45941 (August 7, 2008); and *Laminated Woven Sacks from the People's Republic of China: Countervailing Duty Order*, 73 FR 45955 (August 7, 2008) (collectively, *Orders*).

² See *Initiation of Five-Year (Sunset) Reviews*, 78 FR 39256 (July 1, 2013).

³ See *Laminated Woven Sacks from the People's Republic of China: Final Results of Expedited First Sunset Review of the Antidumping Duty Order*, 78 FR 64472 (October 29, 2013); and *Laminated Woven Sacks from the People's Republic of China: Final Results of the Expedited Sunset Review of the Countervailing Duty Order*, 78 FR 69369 (November 19, 2013).

⁴ See *Laminated Woven Sacks from China*, 79 FR 15140 (March 18, 2014).

⁵ See *Laminated Woven Sacks from the People's Republic of China: Continuation of the Antidumping Duty Order*, 79 FR 16770 (March 26, 2014); and *Laminated Woven Sacks from the People's Republic of China: Continuation of the*

⁴ See *Steel Wire Garment Hangers from the People's Republic of China: Final Results of the Expedited Second Sunset Review of the Antidumping Duty Order*, 84 FR 27091 (June 11, 2019).

⁵ See *Steel Wire Garment Hangers from China: Determination*, 84 FR 43615 (August 21, 2019).

On February 5, 2019, Commerce initiated the second five-year (sunset) review of the AD and CVD orders on woven sacks from China, pursuant to section 751(c) of the Act.⁶ As a result of its review, Commerce determined that revocation of the AD and CVD orders on woven sacks from China would likely lead to a continuation or recurrence of dumping and countervailable subsidies and, therefore, notified the ITC of the magnitude of the margins and net countervailable subsidy rates likely to prevail should the orders be revoked.⁷ On August 21, 2019, the ITC published its determination, pursuant to section 751(c) of the Act, that revocation of the AD and CVD orders on woven sacks from China would likely lead to a continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time.⁸

Scope of the Orders

The merchandise covered by the orders is laminated woven sacks. Laminated woven sacks are bags or sacks consisting of one or more plies of fabric consisting of woven polypropylene strip and/or woven polyethylene strip, regardless of the width of the strip; with or without an extrusion coating of polypropylene and/or polyethylene on one or both sides of the fabric; laminated by any method either to an exterior ply of plastic film such as biaxially-oriented polypropylene (BOPP) or to an exterior ply of paper that is suitable for high quality print graphics;⁹ printed with three colors or more in register; with or without lining; whether or not closed on one end; whether or not in roll form (including sheets, lay-flat tubing, and sleeves); with or without handles; with or without special closing features; not exceeding one kilogram in weight. Woven sacks are typically used for retail

packaging of consumer goods such as pet foods and bird seed.

Effective July 1, 2007, laminated woven sacks are classifiable under Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) subheadings 6305.33.0050 and 6305.33.0080. Laminated woven sacks were previously classifiable under HTSUS subheading 6305.33.0020. If entered with plastic coating on both sides of the fabric consisting of woven polypropylene strip and/or woven polyethylene strip, laminated woven sacks may be classifiable under HTSUS subheadings 3923.21.0080, 3923.21.0095, and 3923.29.0000. If entered not closed on one end or in roll form (including sheets, lay-flat tubing, and sleeves), laminated woven sacks may be classifiable under other HTSUS subheadings including 3917.39.0050, 3921.90.1100, 3921.90.1500, and 5903.90.2500. If the polypropylene strips and/or polyethylene strips making up the fabric measure more than 5 millimeters in width, laminated woven sacks may be classifiable under other HTSUS subheadings including 4601.99.0500, 4601.99.9000, and 4602.90.0000. Although HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the scope of the orders 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 and countervailable subsidies, as well as material injury to an industry in the United States, pursuant to section 751(d)(2) of the Act, Commerce hereby orders the continuation of the AD and CVD orders on woven sacks from China. U.S. Customs and Border Protection will continue to collect AD and CVD cash deposits at the rates in effect at the time of entry for all imports of subject merchandise. The effective date of the continuation of the orders will be the date of publication in the **Federal Register** of this notice of continuation. Pursuant to section 751(c)(2) of the Act, Commerce intends to initiate the next five-year review of the orders not later than 30 days prior to the fifth anniversary of the effective date of continuation.

Notification to Interested Parties

This five-year (sunset) review and this notice are in accordance with section 751(c) of the Act and published pursuant to section 777(i)(1) of the Act.

Dated: August 22, 2019.

Christian Marsh,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-580-895]

Low Melt Polyester Staple Fiber From the Republic of Korea: Notice of Final Results of Antidumping Duty Changed Circumstances Review

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

SUMMARY: On July 12, 2019, the Department of Commerce (Commerce) initiated, and published the preliminary results of, the changed circumstances review (CCR) of the antidumping duty (AD) order on low melt polyester staple fiber (low melt PSF) from the Republic of Korea (Korea). For these final results, Commerce continues to find that Toray Advanced Materials Korea, Inc. (TAK) is the successor-in-interest to Toray Chemical Korea, Inc. (TCK).

DATES: Applicable August 28, 2019.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Alice Maldonado, 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) 482-4682.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On May 23, 2019, TAK requested that, pursuant to section 751(b) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), and 19 CFR 351.216(b), Commerce conduct a CCR of the AD order on low melt PSF from Korea.¹ In its request, TAK argued that it is the successor-in-interest to its wholly-owned subsidiary TCK and, accordingly, Commerce should assign it the cash deposit rate established for TCK.² TAK stated that, in April 2019, TAK merged with TCK and, as a result of the merger, TAK assumed all of TCK's assets, rights, and liabilities.³

On July 12, 2019, Commerce initiated this CCR and concurrently published the notice of preliminary results, determining that TAK is the successor-

¹ See TAK's Letter, "Low Melt Polyester Staple Fiber from the Republic of Korea: Changed Circumstances Review Request," dated May 23, 2019, at 1-2.

² *Id.*

³ *Id.* at 2.

Countervailing Duty Order, 79 FR 17134 (March 27, 2014).

⁶ See *Initiation of Five-Year (Sunset) Reviews*, 84 FR 1704 (February 5, 2019).

⁷ See *Laminated Woven Sacks from the People's Republic of China: Final Results of the Expedited Second Sunset Review of the Antidumping Duty Order*, 84 FR 27089 (June 11, 2019), and accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum (IDM); *Laminated Woven Sacks from the People's Republic of China: Final Results of the Second Expedited Five-Year (Sunset) Review of the Countervailing Duty Order* 84 FR 27090 (June 11, 2019), and accompanying IDM.

⁸ See *Laminated Woven Sacks From China: Determinations*, 84 FR 43618 (August 21, 2019).

⁹ "Paper suitable for high quality print graphics," as used herein, means paper having an ISO brightness of 82 or higher and a Sheffield Smoothness of 250 or less. Coated free sheet is an example of a paper suitable for high quality print graphics.