

Notices

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This section of the FEDERAL REGISTER contains documents other than rules or proposed rules that are applicable to the public. Notices of hearings and investigations, committee meetings, agency decisions and rulings, delegations of authority, filing of petitions and applications and agency statements of organization and functions are examples of documents appearing in this section.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Marketing Service

[Doc. Number AMS-FV-10-0047, FV-16-330]

United States Standards for Grades of Cauliflower

AGENCY: Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) is revising the United States Standards for Grades of Cauliflower. The revision amends the color requirement to allow all colors of cauliflower to be certified to a U.S. grade. In addition, AMS is amending the size requirement to allow curds less than 4 inches in diameter to be certified to a grade, adding marking requirements for curd sizes less than 4 inches in diameter, and removing references to an unclassified category of cauliflower.

DATES: Effective June 26, 2017.

ADDRESSES: Standardization Branch, Specialty Crops Inspection Division, Specialty Crops Program, Agricultural Marketing Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, National Training and Development Center, Riverside Business Park, 100 Riverside Parkway, Suite 101, Fredericksburg, VA 22406.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Contact Dave Horner at the address above, or at phone (540) 361-1128; fax (540) 361-1199; or, email Dave.Horner@ams.usda.gov. The current U.S. Standards for Grades of Cauliflower are available on the Specialty Crops Inspection Division Web site at <http://www.ams.usda.gov/grades-standards/cauliflower-grades-and-standards>.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Section 203(c) (7 U.S.C. 1622(c)) of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (7 U.S.C. 1621-1627), as amended, directs and authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture "to develop and improve

standards of quality, condition, quantity, grade, and packaging, and recommend and demonstrate such standards in order to encourage uniformity and consistency in commercial practices." AMS is committed to carrying out this authority in a manner that facilitates the marketing of agricultural commodities and makes copies of official standards available upon request. The United States Standards for Grades of Fruits and Vegetables not connected with Federal marketing orders or U.S. import requirements no longer appear in the Code of Federal Regulations, but are maintained by USDA, AMS, Specialty Crops Program, and are available on the Internet at <http://www.ams.usda.gov/grades-standards>.

AMS is revising the voluntary United States Standards for Grades of Cauliflower using the procedures that appear in Part 36, Title 7 of the Code of Federal Regulations (7 CFR part 36). The cauliflower grade standards in §§ 51.540 to 51.556 were last revised March 15, 1968.

Background and Comments

On February 9, 2012, AMS published a notice in the **Federal Register** (77 FR 6772) soliciting comments on proposed revisions to the United States Standards for Grades of Cauliflower. The industry expressed some confusion about the meaning of some of the proposed revisions and requested clarification. Following the comment period, AMS determined it would not proceed with the revisions as proposed.

On May 9, 2016, AMS addressed the industry concerns and clarified the issues from the previous notice by publishing in the **Federal Register** (81 FR 28046) a second notice soliciting comments on proposed revisions to the United States Standards for Grades of Cauliflower. No comments were received on this second proposal.

Based on the information gathered from the industry, AMS is revising the U.S. No. 1 cauliflower color standards by adding the phrase "unless otherwise specified" to the basic requirement for color in § 51.540(a)(3). The phrase "unless otherwise specified" in regards to color will be interpreted as follows: When colors other than white, creamy white, or cream color are specified, cauliflower heads of those colors may be certified to a grade. Likewise, when designated as a mixed-color pack, one

grade may be applied to all the cauliflower colors in the pack, not just to the curds that are white, creamy white, or cream color. For example, a grade may be applied to a pack containing a green, an orange, a purple, and a white cauliflower curd when specified as a mixed-color pack.

AMS is also revising the U.S. No. 1 size provisions in § 51.540(a)(4) for cauliflower heads to read as follows: "Size—not less than 4 inches in diameter, unless marked to a maximum diameter of less than 4 inches. Cauliflower curds marked less than four inches may not be comingled with cauliflower curds packed to be 4 inches and larger. For marking requirements see § 51.556."

To explain the marking requirements, AMS is adding "§ 51.556 Marking Requirements," which reads as follows: "When the product is packed to be less than 4 inches in maximum diameter, 90 percent or more of the master containers shall be plainly stamped, printed, labeled, or otherwise marked with the maximum diameter. The term 'maximum' or its recognized abbreviation, when following a diameter size marking, means that the curds are of the size marked or smaller." The current § 51.556, Metric Conversion Table, is redesignated as § 51.557.

Furthermore, curds that are specified to be less than 4 inches in maximum diameter do not include cauliflower florets, since florets are pieces of curd and not considered small heads of cauliflower. Therefore, florets cannot be certified to a grade.

Revisions to the cauliflower color and size requirements also apply to the U.S. Commercial grade. The U.S. Commercial grade consists of heads of cauliflower which meet the requirements of U.S. No. 1 grade except for increased defect tolerances.

In addition, AMS is removing the "Unclassified" cauliflower category from the standards. The unclassified section is being removed from all standards as they are otherwise revised. This category is not a grade and only serves to show that no grade has been applied to the lot. It is no longer considered necessary.

AMS believes that permitting all colors, mixed-color packs, and smaller sizes of cauliflower to be certified to a grade reflects current marketing practices and consumer demand, and

will facilitate the marketing of cauliflower by providing the industry with more flexibility.

The official grade of a lot of cauliflower covered by these standards will be determined by the procedures set forth in the Regulations Governing Inspection, Certification, and Standards of Fresh Fruits, Vegetables and Other Products (7 CFR 51.1, 7 CFR 51.61).

The United States Standards for Grades of Cauliflower will be effective 30 days after publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**.

Authority: 7 U.S.C. 1621–1627.

Dated: May 19, 2017.

Bruce Summers,

Acting Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service.

[FR Doc. 2017–10674 Filed 5–24–17; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–433–812, A–423–812, A–427–828, A–428–844, A–475–834, A–588–875, A–580–887, A–583–858]

Certain Carbon and Alloy Steel Cut-To-Length Plate From Austria, Belgium, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan, the Republic of Korea, and Taiwan: Amended Final Affirmative Antidumping Determinations for France, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Republic of Korea and Taiwan, and Antidumping Duty Orders

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

SUMMARY: Based on affirmative final determinations by the Department of Commerce (the Department) and the International Trade Commission (the ITC), the Department is issuing antidumping duty orders on certain carbon and alloy steel cut-to-length plate (CTL plate) from Austria, Belgium, France, the Federal Republic of Germany (Germany), Italy, Japan, the Republic of Korea (Korea), and Taiwan. In addition, the Department is amending its final affirmative determinations with respect to France, Germany, Korea, and Taiwan.

DATES: May 25, 2017.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Edythe Artman at (202) 482–3931 (Austria), Andrew Medley (202) 482–6345 (Belgium), Terre Keaton Stefanova at (202) 482–1280 (France), David Goldberger at (202) 482–4136 (Germany), Alice Maldonado at (202)

482–4682 (Italy), Kabir Archuletta at (202) 482–2593 (Japan), Michael J. Heaney at (202) 482–4475 (Korea), or Tyler Weinhold (Taiwan) at (202) 482–1121, AD/CVD Operations, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20230.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

In accordance with sections 735(d) and 777(i)(1) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), and 19 CFR 351.210(c), on April 4, 2017, the Department published its affirmative final determinations in the less-than-fair-value (LTFV) investigations of CTL plate from Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Korea, and Taiwan.¹ On May 18, 2017, the ITC notified the Department of its affirmative determination, pursuant to section 735(d) of the Act, that an industry in the United States is materially injured within the meaning of section 735(b)(1)(A)(i) of the Act, by reason of the LTFV imports of CTL plate from Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Korea, and Taiwan, and its determination that critical circumstances do not exist with respect to imports of subject merchandise from Austria, Belgium, and Italy that are subject to the Department's affirmative critical circumstances findings.²

¹ See *Certain Carbon and Alloy Steel Cut-To-Length Plate from Austria: Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Final Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances*, 82 FR 16366 (April 4, 2017); *Certain Carbon and Alloy Steel Cut-To-Length Plate from Belgium: Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Final Determination of Critical Circumstances*, in Part, 82 FR 16378 (April 4, 2017); *Certain Carbon and Alloy Steel Cut-to-Length Plate from France: Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value*, 82 FR 16363 (April 4, 2017) (*France Final*); *Certain Carbon and Alloy Steel Cut-to-Length Plate from the Federal Republic of Germany: Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value*, 82 FR 16360 (April 4, 2017) (*Germany Final*); *Certain Carbon and Alloy Steel Cut-to-Length Plate from Italy: Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Final Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances*, 82 FR 16345 (April 4, 2017); *Certain Carbon and Alloy Steel Cut-to-Length Plate from Japan: Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value*, 82 FR 16349 (April 4, 2017); *Certain Carbon and Alloy Steel Cut-To-Length Plate from the Republic of Korea: Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Final Negative Critical Circumstances Determination*, 82 FR 16369 (April 4, 2017) (*Korea Final*); and *Certain Carbon and Alloy Steel Cut-To-Length Plate from Taiwan: Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Final Negative Determination of Critical Circumstances Final*, 82 FR 16372 (April 4, 2017) (*Taiwan Final*).

² See Letter regarding CTL plate from Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Korea, and Taiwan Australia, Brazil, China, Indonesia, and Portugal (May 18, 2017) (ITC Letter). See also

Scope of the Orders

The merchandise covered by these orders is certain CTL plate. See Appendix A for Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, and Italy, Appendix B for Korea, Appendix C for Japan, and Appendix D for Taiwan.

Amendment to Final Determinations

A ministerial error is defined 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.³

France Amended Final Determination

Pursuant to section 735(e) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.224(e) and (f), the Department is amending the *France Final* to reflect the correction of ministerial errors in the final estimated weighted-average dumping margin calculated for Dillinger France S.A. (Dillinger France). In addition, because Dillinger France's estimated weighted-average dumping margin is the basis for the estimated weighted-average dumping margin determined for all other French producers and exporters of subject merchandise, we also are revising the “all-others” rate in *France Final*.⁴

Germany Amended Final Determination

Pursuant to section 735(e) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.224(e) and (f), the Department is amending the *Germany Final* to reflect the correction of a ministerial error in the final estimated weighted-average dumping margin calculated for AG der Dillinger Hüttenwerke (Dillinger Germany). In addition, because the Department determined the estimated weighted-average dumping margin for all other German producers and exporters of subject merchandise based on a weighted-average of the respondents' estimated weighted-average dumping margins using publicly-ranged quantities for their sales of subject

Carbon and Alloy Steel Cut-to-Length Plate from Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Korea, and Taiwan Investigation Nos. 701–TA–561 and 731–TA–1317–1318, 1321–1325, and 1327 (Final) USITC Publication 4691 (May 2017) (ITC Report).

³ See section 735(e) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.224(f).

⁴ See “Estimated Weighted-Average Dumping Margins” section below.

⁵ See Memorandum, “Less-Than-Fair-Value Investigation of Certain Carbon and Alloy Steel Cut-To-Length Plate from France: Allegation of Ministerial Error in the Final Determination,” dated April 28, 2017.