

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of Industry and Security

In the Matter of: Shantia Hassanshahi, a/k/a Shantia Hassan Shahi, a/k/a Shahi, a/k/a Shantia Haas, a/k/a Sean Haas, 6041 Weeping Banyan Lane, Woodland Hills, CA 91367; Amended Order Denying Export Privileges

On December 12, 2016, in the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia, Shantia Hassanshahi, a/k/a Shantia Hassan Shahi, a/k/a Shahi, a/k/a a Shantia Haas, a/k/a Sean Haas (“Hassanshahi”) was convicted of violating the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701, *et seq.* (2012)) (“IEEPA”). Specifically, Hassanshahi was convicted of willfully conspiring to export and cause the export of goods and technology from Canada to Iran, as well as services related thereto from the United States to Iran, without the required license from the U.S. Department of the Treasury’s Office of Foreign Assets Control. Hassanshahi was sentenced to 12 months in prison, one year of supervised release, 100 hours of community service, and a \$100 assessment.

On September 28, 2017, I issued an order denying Hassanshahi’s export privileges, pursuant to Section 766.25 of the Export Administration Regulations (“EAR” or “Regulations”), for a period of five (5) years from the date his conviction.¹ In addition, pursuant to Section 750.8 of the Regulations, the order also revoked any licenses issued pursuant to the Act or Regulations in which Hassanshahi had an interest at the time of his conviction.

Prior to issuance of the September 28, 2017 order, the Bureau of Industry and Security (“BIS”), in accordance with Section 766.25 of the Regulations, provided Hassanshahi notice of the proposed action and an opportunity to make a written submission opposing it. Notice was provided using the prison address for Hassanshahi, who received the notice letter on or about July 22, 2017, more than two months prior to the

order’s issuance. BIS did not receive a submission or other response to the Notice from Hassanshahi. The September 28, 2017 order—which issued based upon my review of the facts available to BIS at the time and my consultations with BIS’s Office of Export Enforcement, including its Director—listed Hassanshahi’s prison address as his last known address.

Following issuance of the September 28, 2017 order, BIS sought to send a copy of it to Hassanshahi at his prison address via first class mail. However, the package was returned to BIS, as it apparently arrived at the prison at or about the time Hassanshahi was being released. BIS has subsequently obtained updated information indicating that Hassanshahi’s current address is 6041 Weeping Banyan Lane, Woodland Hills, CA 91367. Thus, the September 28, 2017 order needs to be amended to include the updated address information for purposes of the denial of Hassanshahi’s export privileges. In addition, as set forth below, this amended order shall be delivered to Hassanshahi at his current address in Woodland Hills, California, and shall be published in the **Federal Register**.

Accordingly, it is hereby *ordered*:

First, from the date of this Order until December 12, 2021, Shantia Hassanshahi, a/k/a Shantia Hassan Shahi, a/k/a Shahi, a/k/a Shantia Haas, a/k/a Sean Haas, with a last known address of 6041 Weeping Banyan Lane, Woodland Hills, CA 91367, and when acting for or on his behalf, his successors, assigns, employees, agents or representatives (“the Denied Person”), may not, directly or indirectly, participate in any way in any transaction involving any commodity, software or technology (hereinafter collectively referred to as “item”) exported or to be exported from the United States that is subject to the Regulations, including, but not limited to:

A. Applying for, obtaining, or using any license, license exception, or export control document;

B. Carrying on negotiations concerning, or ordering, buying, receiving, using, selling, delivering, storing, disposing of, forwarding, transporting, financing, or otherwise servicing in any way, any transaction involving any item exported or to be exported from the United States that is subject to the Regulations, or engaging in any other activity subject to the Regulations; or

C. Benefitting in any way from any transaction involving any item exported or to be exported from the United States that is subject to the Regulations, or

from any other activity subject to the Regulations.

Second, no person may, directly or indirectly, do any of the following:

A. Export or reexport to or on behalf of the Denied Person any item subject to the Regulations;

B. Take any action that facilitates the acquisition or attempted acquisition by the Denied Person of the ownership, possession, or control of any item subject to the Regulations that has been or will be exported from the United States, including financing or other support activities related to a transaction whereby the Denied Person acquires or attempts to acquire such ownership, possession or control;

C. Take any action to acquire from or to facilitate the acquisition or attempted acquisition from the Denied Person of any item subject to the Regulations that has been exported from the United States;

D. Obtain from the Denied Person in the United States any item subject to the Regulations with knowledge or reason to know that the item will be, or is intended to be, exported from the United States; or

E. Engage in any transaction to service any item subject to the Regulations that has been or will be exported from the United States and which is owned, possessed or controlled by the Denied Person, or service any item, of whatever origin, that is owned, possessed or controlled by the Denied Person if such service involves the use of any item subject to the Regulations that has been or will be exported from the United States. For purposes of this paragraph, servicing means installation, maintenance, repair, modification or testing.

Third, after notice and opportunity for comment as provided in Section 766.23 of the Regulations, any other person, firm, corporation, or business organization related to Hassanshahi by ownership, control, position of responsibility, affiliation, or other connection in the conduct of trade or business may also be made subject to the provisions of this Order in order to prevent evasion of this Order.

Fourth, in accordance with Part 756 of the Regulations, Hassanshahi may file an appeal of this Order with the Under Secretary of Commerce for Industry and Security. The appeal must be filed within 45 days from the date of this Order and must comply with the provisions of Part 756 of the Regulations.

Fifth, a copy of this Order shall be delivered to Hassanshahi, and shall be published in the **Federal Register**.

¹ The Regulations are currently codified in the Code of Federal Regulations at 15 CFR parts 730–774 (2017). The Regulations issued pursuant to the Export Administration Act (50 U.S.C. 4601–4623 (Supp. III 2015) (available at <http://uscode.house.gov>)) (“EAA” or “the Act”). Since August 21, 2001, the Act has been in lapse and the President, through Executive Order 13222 of August 17, 2001 (3 CFR, 2001 Comp. 783 (2002)), which has been extended by successive Presidential Notices, the most recent being that of August 15, 2017 (82 FR 39005 (Aug. 16, 2017)), has continued the Regulations in effect under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701, *et seq.* (2012)).

Sixth, this Order is effective immediately and shall remain in effect until December 12, 2021.

Issued this 4th day of December, 2017.

Karen H. Nies-Vogel,

Director, Office of Exporter Services.

[FR Doc. 2017-26564 Filed 12-8-17; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-570-026, C-570-027]

Certain Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products From the People's Republic of China: Affirmative Preliminary Determination of Anti-Circumvention Inquiries on the Antidumping Duty and Countervailing Duty Orders

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

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce (the Department) preliminarily determines that imports of certain corrosion-resistant steel products (CORE), produced in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (Vietnam) using carbon hot-rolled steel (HRS) or cold-rolled steel (CRS) flat products manufactured in the People's Republic of China (PRC), are circumventing the antidumping duty (AD) and countervailing duty (CVD) orders on CORE from the PRC.

DATE: Applicable December 11, 2017.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Nancy Decker or Mark Hoadley, AD/CVD Operations, Office VII, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-0196 or (202) 482-3148, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Certain domestic interested parties, Steel Dynamics, Inc. (SDI), California Steel Industries (CSI), ArcelorMittal USA LLC (AMUSA), Nucor Corporation (Nucor), United States Steel Corporation, and AK Steel Corporation (collectively, the domestic parties), filed submissions¹ alleging that imports of

CORE from Vietnam made from HRS or CRS sourced from the PRC and exported to the United States as CORE of Vietnamese origin are circumventing the *CORE Orders*.² In their submissions, domestic parties requested the Department initiate anti-circumvention inquiries pursuant to section 781(b) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), and 19 CFR 351.225(h), to determine whether the importation of the PRC-origin HRS or CRS substrate input for finishing into CORE in Vietnam and subsequent sale of that CORE to the United States constitutes circumvention of the *CORE Orders*.

On November 14, 2016, the Department published the notice of initiation of anti-circumvention inquiries on imports of CORE from Vietnam.³ On August 29, 2017, the Department postponed the final determination of these inquiries and the revised final deadlines are now February 15, 2018.⁴ For a complete description of the events that followed the initiation of these inquiries, see the Preliminary Decision Memorandum.⁵ A list of topics included in the Preliminary Decision Memorandum is included as Appendix I to this notice. The Preliminary Decision Memorandum is a public document and is on file electronically via Enforcement and Compliance's Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Centralized Electronic Service System (ACCESS). ACCESS is available to registered users at <https://access.trade.gov>, and to all parties in the Central Records Unit, Room B8024 of the main Department of Commerce building. In addition, a complete version of the Preliminary Decision Memorandum can be accessed directly at <http://enforcement.trade.gov/frn/>. The signed and the electronic

² See *Certain Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products from India, Italy, the People's Republic of China, the Republic of Korea and Taiwan: Amended Final Affirmative Antidumping Determination for India and Taiwan, and Antidumping Duty Orders*, 81 FR 48390 (July 25, 2016), and *Certain Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products from India, Italy, Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of China: Countervailing Duty Order*, 81 FR 48387 (July 25, 2016) (collectively *CORE Orders*).

³ See *Certain Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products from the People's Republic of China: Initiation of Anti-Circumvention Inquiries on the Antidumping Duty and Countervailing Duty Orders*, 81 FR 79454 (November 14, 2016) (*Initiation Notice*).

⁴ See Letter, "Certain Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products (CORE) from the People's Republic of China (PRC): Extension of Anti-Circumvention Final Determinations," August 29, 2017.

⁵ See Memorandum, "Decision Memorandum for the Preliminary Determinations in the Anti-Circumvention Inquiries of Certain Corrosion-Resistant Steel Products from the People's Republic of China," dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (Preliminary Decision Memorandum).

versions of the Preliminary Decision Memorandum are identical in content.

Scope of the Orders

The products covered by these orders are certain flat-rolled steel products, either clad, plated, or coated with corrosion-resistant metals such as zinc, aluminum, or zinc-, aluminum-, nickel- or iron-based alloys, whether or not corrugated or painted, varnished, laminated, or coated with plastics or other non-metallic substances in addition to the metallic coating. For a complete description of the scope of the orders, see the Preliminary Decision Memorandum.⁶

Scope of the Anti-Circumvention Inquiries

These anti-circumvention inquiries cover CORE produced in Vietnam from HRS or CRS substrate input manufactured in the PRC and subsequently exported from Vietnam to the United States (inquiry merchandise). These preliminary rulings apply to all shipments of inquiry merchandise on or after the date of the initiation of these inquiries. Importers and exporters of CORE produced in Vietnam using (1) HRS manufactured in Vietnam or third countries, (2) CRS manufactured in Vietnam using HRS produced in Vietnam or third countries, or (3) CRS manufactured in third countries, must certify that the HRS or CRS processed into CORE in Vietnam did not originate in the PRC, as provided for in the certifications attached to the **Federal Register** notice. Otherwise, their merchandise may be subject to antidumping and countervailing duties if the Department makes affirmative final determinations in these inquiries.

Methodology

The Department is conducting these anti-circumvention inquiries in accordance with section 781(b) of the Act. Because Vietnam and the PRC⁷ are non-market economy countries, within the meaning of section 771(18) of the Act, the Department has calculated the

⁶ *Id.*

⁷ See *Antidumping Duty Investigation of Certain Aluminum Foil from the People's Republic of China: Affirmative Preliminary Determination of Sales at Less-Than-Fair Value and Postponement of Final Determination*, 82 FR 50858, 50861 (November 2, 2017) citing Memorandum to Gary Taverman, "China's Status as a Non-Market Economy," dated October 26, 2017. See also *Certain Oil Country Tubular Goods from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review*, 81 FR 24797 (October 14, 2016) (unchanged in *Certain Oil Country Tubular Goods from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2014-2015*, 82 FR 18611 (April 20, 2017)).

¹ See Domestic Parties' Letter, "Certain Cold-Rolled Steel Flat Products from China: Request for Circumvention Ruling," dated September 22, 2016 (Circumvention Ruling Request September 22, 2017), and Petitioners' Letter, "Certain Cold-Rolled Steel Flat Products from the People's Republic of China—Request for Circumvention Ruling Pursuant to Section 781(b) of the Tariff Act of 1930," dated September 23, 2016 (Circumvention Ruling Request September 27, 2017).