

steel plate with one or two tubes or pins welded onto the plate for connecting the panels.

Temporary steel fencing is covered by the scope regardless of coating, painting, or other finish. Both temporary steel fence panels and temporary steel fence stands are covered by the scope, whether imported assembled or unassembled, and whether imported together or separately.

Subject merchandise includes material matching the above description that has been finished, assembled, or packaged in a third country, including by coating, painting, assembling, attaching to, or packaging with another product, or any other finishing, assembly, or packaging operation that would not otherwise remove the merchandise from the scope of the investigation if performed in the country of manufacture of the temporary steel fencing.

Temporary steel fencing is included in the scope of this investigation whether or not imported attached to, or in conjunction with, other parts and accessories such as posts, hooks, rings, brackets, couplers, clips, connectors, handles, brackets, or latches. If temporary steel fencing is imported attached to, or in conjunction with, such non-subject merchandise, only the temporary steel fencing is included in the scope.

Merchandise covered by this investigation is currently classified in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) under the subheading 7308.90.9590. Subject merchandise may also enter under subheadings 7326.90.8688 and 7323.99.9080 of the HTSUS. The HTSUS subheadings set forth above are provided for convenience and U.S. Customs purposes only. The written description of the scope is dispositive.

[FR Doc. 2025-02443 Filed 2-10-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DS-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-552-801]

Certain Frozen Fish Fillets From the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Administrative Review: Notice of Partial Rescission; 2022-2023

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

SUMMARY: On January 24, 2025, the U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) published a partial revocation of Vinh Hoan Corporation (Vinh Hoan) from the antidumping duty (AD) order on certain frozen fish fillets (fish fillets) from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (Vietnam). As a result of this partial revocation, Commerce is rescinding the review with respect to entries that were produced and exported by Vinh Hoan.

DATES: Applicable February 11, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Javier Barrientos, AD/CVD Operations,

Office V, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-2243.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On October 18, 2023, Commerce initiated a review of the AD order on fish fillets from Vietnam¹ with respect to Vinh Hoan² for the period of review (POR) August 1, 2022, through July 31, 2023.³ On January 24, 2025, Commerce published its revocation of the *Order* with respect to Vinh Hoan as an exporter and producer of subject merchandise, effective August 1, 2021.⁴ Thus, Commerce is rescinding the review with respect to subject merchandise produced and exported by Vinh Hoan because there is no further basis for conducting an administrative review of the *Order* for the POR with respect to such merchandise. Consistent with Vinh Hoan's revocation, Commerce will continue to review entries where Vinh Hoan was the exporter but not the producer of subject merchandise or where Vinh Hoan was the producer but not the exporter of subject merchandise to the extent the relevant exporter is subject to our ongoing review, as applicable.

In accordance with the *Revocation Notice*, Commerce has instructed U.S. Customs and Border Protection to liquidate unliquidated entries of certain frozen fish fillets from Vietnam produced and exported by Vinh Hoan which were entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after August 1, 2021, without regard to antidumping duties.⁵

Notification to Interested Parties

This notice is issued and published in accordance with 19 CFR 351.213(d)(4).

¹ See *Notice of Antidumping Duty Order: Certain Frozen Fish Fillets from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam*, 68 FR 47909 (August 12, 2003) (*Order*).

² The Vinh Hoan Corporation is a collapsed entity consisting of Vinh Hoan Corporation, Van Duc Food Export Joint Stock Company, Van Duc Tien Giang Food Export Company, Thanh Binh Dong Thap One Member Company Limited, and Vinh Phuoc Food Company Limited. See *Certain Frozen Fish Fillets from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review and Final Determination of No Shipments; 2018-2019*, 86 FR 36102 (July 8, 2021), and accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum at Comment 8.

³ See *Initiation of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Administrative Reviews*, 88 FR 71829, 71835 (October 18, 2023).

⁴ See *Certain Frozen Fish Fillets from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Notice of Partial Revocation of the Antidumping Duty Order*, 90 FR 8120 (January 24, 2025) (*Revocation Notice*).

⁵ *Id.*

Dated: February 5, 2025.

Scot Fullerton,

Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations.

[FR Doc. 2025-02482 Filed 2-10-25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DS-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-570-198]

Temporary Steel Fencing From the People's Republic of China: Initiation of Less-Than-Fair-Value Investigation

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

DATES: Applicable February 4, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Robert Palmer, Office VIII, AD/CVD Operations, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-9068.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

The Petition

On January 15, 2025, the U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) received an antidumping duty (AD) petition concerning imports of temporary steel fencing from the People's Republic of China (China) filed in proper form on behalf of ZND US Inc. (the petitioner), a U.S. producer of temporary steel fencing.¹ The AD Petition was accompanied by a countervailing duty (CVD) petition concerning imports of temporary steel fencing from China.²

On January 17 and 29, 2025, Commerce requested supplemental information pertaining to certain aspects of the Petition in supplemental questionnaires.³ On January 22, 30, and 31, 2025, the petitioner filed timely responses to these requests for additional information.⁴

¹ See Petitioner's Letter, "Petitions for the Imposition of Antidumping and Countervailing Duties," dated January 15, 2025 (Petition).

² *Id.*

³ See Commerce's Letters, "Supplemental Questions," dated January 17, 2025 (General Issues Questionnaire); "Supplemental Questions," dated January 17, 2025; "Supplemental Questions," dated January 29, 2025; and "Supplemental Questions," dated January 29, 2025 (Second General Issues Questionnaire).

⁴ See Petitioner's Letters, "Petitioner's Response to Commerce's Supplemental Questions," dated January 22, 2025 (First General Issues Supplement); "Petitioner's Response to Commerce's

Continued

In accordance with section 732(b) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), the petitioner alleges that imports of temporary steel fencing from China are being, or are likely to be, sold in the United States at less than fair value (LTFV) within the meaning of section 731 of the Act, and that imports of such products are materially injuring, or threatening material injury to, the temporary steel fencing industry in the United States. Consistent with section 732(b)(1) of the Act, the Petition was accompanied by information reasonably available to the petitioner supporting its allegations.

Commerce finds that the petitioner filed the Petition on behalf of the domestic industry, because the petitioner is an interested party, as defined in section 771(9)(C) of the Act. Commerce also finds that the petitioner demonstrated sufficient industry support for the initiation of the requested LTFV investigation.⁵

Period of Investigation

Because the Petition was filed on January 15, 2025, and because China is a non-market economy (NME) country, pursuant to 19 CFR 351.204(b)(1), the period of investigation (POI) for the LTFV investigation is July 1, 2024, through December 31, 2024.

Scope of the Investigation

The product covered by this investigation is temporary steel fencing from China. For a full description of the scope of this investigation, see the appendix to this notice.

Comments on the Scope of the Investigation

On January 17 and 29, 2025, Commerce requested information and clarification from the petitioner regarding the proposed scope to ensure that the scope language in the Petition is an accurate reflection of the products for which the domestic industry is seeking relief.⁶ On January 22 and 31, 2025, the petitioner provided clarifications and revised the scope.⁷

Supplemental Questions,” dated January 22, 2025; “Petitioner’s Response to Commerce’s Supplemental Questions,” dated January 27, 2025; “Petitioner’s Response to Commerce’s Supplemental Questions,” dated January 30, 2025; and “Petitioner’s Response to Commerce’s Supplemental Questions,” dated January 31, 2025 (Second General Issues Supplement).

⁵ See section on “Determination of Industry Support for the Petition,” *infra*.

⁶ See First General Issues Questionnaire; see also Second General Issues Questionnaire.

⁷ See First General Issues Supplement at I-Supp-2 through I-Supp-9 and Exhibits I-4-Supp and I-14-Supp through I-19-Supp; see also Second General Issues Supplement at 2-8 and Exhibits I-4-Supp 2, I-22-Supp 2, and I-23-Supp 2.

The description of merchandise covered by this investigation, as described in the appendix to this notice, reflects these clarifications.

As discussed in the *Preamble* to Commerce’s regulations, we are setting aside a period for interested parties to raise issues regarding product coverage (*i.e.*, scope).⁸ Commerce will consider all scope comments received from interested parties and, if necessary, will consult with interested parties prior to the issuance of the preliminary determination. If scope comments include factual information,⁹ all such factual information should be limited to public information. To facilitate preparation of its questionnaires, Commerce requests that scope comments be submitted by 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time (ET) on February 24, 2025, which is 20 calendar days from the signature date of this notice. Any rebuttal comments, which may include factual information, and should also be limited to public information, must be filed by 5:00 p.m. ET on March 6, 2025, which is 10 calendar days from the initial comment deadline.¹⁰

Commerce requests that any factual information that parties consider relevant to the scope of this investigation be submitted during that period. However, if a party subsequently finds that additional factual information pertaining to the scope of the investigation may be relevant, the party must contact Commerce and request permission to submit the additional information. All scope comments must be filed simultaneously on the records of the concurrent LTFV and CVD investigations.

Filing Requirements

All submissions to Commerce must be filed electronically via Enforcement and Compliance’s Antidumping Duty and Countervailing Duty Centralized Electronic Service System (ACCESS), unless an exception applies.¹¹ An electronically filed document must be

⁸ See *Antidumping Duties; Countervailing Duties, Final Rule*, 62 FR 27296, 27323 (May 19, 1997) (*Preamble*); see also 19 CFR 351.312.

⁹ See 19 CFR 351.102(b)(21) (defining “factual information”).

¹⁰ See 19 CFR 351.303(b)(1).

¹¹ See *Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings: Electronic Filing Procedures; Administrative Protective Order Procedures*, 76 FR 39263 (July 6, 2011); see also *Enforcement and Compliance: Change of Electronic Filing System Name*, 79 FR 69046 (November 20, 2014) for details of Commerce’s electronic filing requirements, effective August 5, 2011. Information on using ACCESS can be found at <https://access.trade.gov/help.aspx> and a handbook can be found at https://access.trade.gov/help/Handbook_on_Electronic_Filing_Procedures.pdf.

received successfully in its entirety by the time and date it is due.

Comments on Product Characteristics

Commerce is providing interested parties an opportunity to comment on the appropriate physical characteristics of temporary steel fencing to be reported in response to Commerce’s AD questionnaires. This information will be used to identify the key physical characteristics of the subject merchandise in order to report the relevant factors of production (FOP) accurately, as well as to develop appropriate product comparison criteria.

Interested parties may provide any information or comments that they feel are relevant to the development of an accurate list of physical characteristics. In order to consider the suggestions of interested parties in developing and issuing the AD questionnaires, all product characteristics comments must be filed by 5:00 p.m. ET on February 24, 2025, which is 20 calendar days from the signature date of this notice. Any rebuttal comments must be filed by 5:00 p.m. ET on March 6, 2025, which is 10 calendar days from the initial comment deadline. All comments and submissions to Commerce must be filed electronically using ACCESS, as explained above, on the record of the LTFV investigation.

Determination of Industry Support for the Petition

Section 732(b)(1) of the Act requires that a petition be filed on behalf of the domestic industry. Section 732(c)(4)(A) of the Act provides that a petition meets this requirement if the domestic producers or workers who support the petition account for: (i) at least 25 percent of the total production of the domestic like product; and (ii) more than 50 percent of the production of the domestic like product produced by that portion of the industry expressing support for, or opposition to, the petition. Moreover, section 732(c)(4)(D) of the Act provides that, if the petition does not establish support of domestic producers or workers accounting for more than 50 percent of the total production of the domestic like product, Commerce shall: (i) poll the industry or rely on other information in order to determine if there is support for the petition, as required by subparagraph (A); or (ii) determine industry support using a statistically valid sampling method to poll the “industry.”

Section 771(4)(A) of the Act defines the “industry” as the producers as a whole of a domestic like product. Thus, to determine whether a petition has the

requisite industry support, the statute directs Commerce to look to producers and workers who produce the domestic like product. The U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC), which is responsible for determining whether “the domestic industry” has been injured, must also determine what constitutes a domestic like product in order to define the industry. While both Commerce and the ITC apply the same statutory definition regarding the domestic like product,¹² they do so for different purposes and pursuant to a separate and distinct authority. In addition, Commerce’s determination is subject to limitations of time and information. Although this may result in different definitions of the like product, such differences do not render the decision of either agency contrary to law.¹³

Section 771(10) of the Act defines the domestic like product as “a product which is like, or in the absence of like, most similar in characteristics and uses with, the article subject to an investigation under this title.” Thus, the reference point from which the domestic like product analysis begins is “the article subject to an investigation” (i.e., the class or kind of merchandise to be investigated, which normally will be the scope as defined in the petition).

With regard to the domestic like product, the petitioner does not offer a definition of the domestic like product distinct from the scope of the investigation.¹⁴ Based on our analysis of the information submitted on the record, we have determined that temporary steel fencing, as defined in the scope, constitutes a single domestic like product, and we have analyzed industry support in terms of that domestic like product.¹⁵

In determining whether the petitioner has standing under section 732(c)(4)(A) of the Act, we considered the industry support data contained in the Petition

with reference to the domestic like product as defined in the “Scope of the Investigation,” in the appendix to this notice. To establish industry support, the petitioner provided the 2024 production of the domestic like product for the U.S. producers that support the Petition and compared this to the estimated total production of the domestic like product in 2024 by the entire U.S. temporary steel fencing industry.¹⁶ We relied on data provided by the petitioner for purposes of measuring industry support.¹⁷

Our review of the data provided in the Petition and other information readily available to Commerce indicates that the petitioner has established industry support for the Petition.¹⁸ First, the Petition established support from domestic producers (or workers) accounting for more than 50 percent of the total production of the domestic like product and, as such, Commerce is not required to take further action in order to evaluate industry support (e.g., polling).¹⁹ Second, the domestic producers (or workers) have met the statutory criteria for industry support under section 732(c)(4)(A)(i) of the Act because the domestic producers (or workers) who support the Petition account for at least 25 percent of the total production of the domestic like product.²⁰ Finally, the domestic producers (or workers) have met the statutory criteria for industry support under section 732(c)(4)(A)(ii) of the Act because the domestic producers (or workers) who support the Petition account for more than 50 percent of the production of the domestic like product produced by that portion of the industry expressing support for, or opposition to, the Petition.²¹ Accordingly, Commerce determines that the Petition was filed on behalf of the domestic industry within the meaning of section 732(b)(1) of the Act.²²

Allegations and Evidence of Material Injury and Causation

The petitioner alleges that the U.S. industry producing the domestic like product is being materially injured, or is threatened with material injury, by reason of the imports of the subject merchandise sold at LTFV. In addition, the petitioner alleges that subject imports from China exceed the

negligibility threshold provided for under section 771(24)(A) of the Act.²³

The petitioner contends that the industry’s injured condition is illustrated by the significant volume and market share of subject imports; underselling and price depression and/or suppression; lost sales and revenues; and declines in the domestic industry’s production, capacity utilization, employment variables, and financial performance.²⁴ We assessed the allegations and supporting evidence regarding material injury, threat of material injury, causation, cumulation, as well as negligibility, and we have determined that these allegations are properly supported by adequate evidence and meet the statutory requirements for initiation.²⁵

Allegations of Sales at LTFV

The following is a description of the allegations of sales at LTFV upon which Commerce based its decision to initiate a LTFV investigation of imports of temporary steel fencing from China. The sources of data for the deductions and adjustments relating to U.S. price and normal value (NV) are discussed in greater detail in the China AD Initiation Checklist.

U.S. Price

The petitioner based export price (EP) on pricing information for temporary steel fencing produced in China and offered for sale in the United States during the POI.²⁶ The petitioner made certain adjustments to U.S. price to calculate a net ex-factory U.S. price, where applicable.²⁷

Normal Value

Commerce considers China to be an NME country.²⁸ In accordance with section 771(18)(C)(i) of the Act, any

²³ For further information regarding negligibility and the injury allegation, see China AD Initiation Checklist at Attachment III, Analysis of Allegations and Evidence of Material Injury and Causation for the Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Petitions Covering Temporary Steel Fencing from the People’s Republic of China (Attachment III).

²⁴ See Attachment III of the China AD Initiation Checklist.

²⁵ *Id.*

²⁶ See China AD Initiation Checklist.

²⁷ *Id.*

²⁸ See, e.g., *Certain Freight Rail Couplers and Parts Thereof from the People’s Republic of China: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances*, 88 FR 15372 (March 13, 2023), and accompanying Preliminary Decision Memorandum at 5, unchanged in *Certain Freight Rail Couplers and Parts Thereof from the People’s Republic of China: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less-Than-Fair Value and Final Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances*, 88 FR 34485 (May 30, 2023).

¹² See section 771(10) of the Act.

¹³ See *USEC, Inc. v. United States*, 132 F. Supp. 2d 1, 8 (CIT 2001) (citing *Algoma Steel Corp., Ltd. v. United States*, 688 F. Supp. 639, 644 (CIT 1988), *aff’d Algoma Steel Corp., Ltd. v. United States*, 865 F.2d 240 (Fed. Cir. 1989)).

¹⁴ For a discussion of the domestic like product analysis as applied to this case and information regarding industry support, see Checklist, “Antidumping Duty Investigation Initiation Checklist: Temporary Steel Fencing from the People’s Republic of China,” dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (China AD Initiation Checklist), at Attachment II, Analysis of Industry Support for the Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Petitions Covering Temporary Steel Fencing from the People’s Republic of China (Attachment II). This checklist is on file electronically via ACCESS.

¹⁵ See Attachment II of the China AD Initiation Checklist.

¹⁶ *Id.*

¹⁷ For further discussion, see Attachment II of the China AD Initiation Checklist.

¹⁸ *Id.*

¹⁹ *Id.*; see also section 732(c)(4)(D) of the Act.

²⁰ See Attachment II of the China AD Initiation Checklist.

²¹ *Id.*

²² *Id.*

determination that a foreign country is an NME country shall remain in effect until revoked by Commerce. Therefore, we continue to treat China as an NME country for purposes of the initiation of this LTFV investigation. Accordingly, we base NV on FOPs valued in a surrogate market economy country in accordance with section 773(c) of the Act.

The petitioner claims that the Republic of Türkiye (Türkiye) is an appropriate surrogate country for China because it is a market economy that is at a level of economic development comparable to that of China and is a significant producer of comparable merchandise.²⁹ The petitioner provided publicly available information from Türkiye to value all FOPs.³⁰ Based on the information provided by the petitioner, we believe it is appropriate to use Türkiye as a surrogate country for China to value all FOPs for initiation purposes.

Interested parties will have the opportunity to submit comments regarding surrogate country selection and, pursuant to 19 CFR 351.301(c)(3)(i), will be provided an opportunity to submit publicly available information to value FOPs within 30 days before the scheduled date of the preliminary determination.

Factors of Production

Because information regarding the volume of inputs consumed by Chinese producers/exporters was not reasonably available, the petitioner used a U.S. producer's production experience and product-specific consumption rates as a surrogate to value Chinese manufacturers' FOPs.³¹ Additionally, the petitioner calculated factory overhead, selling, general, and administrative expenses, and profit based on the experience of two Turkish producers of comparable merchandise.³²

Fair Value Comparisons

Based on the data provided by the petitioner, there is reason to believe that imports of temporary steel fencing from China are being, or are likely to be, sold in the United States at LTFV. Based on comparisons of EP to NV in accordance with sections 772 and 773 of the Act, the estimated dumping margins for temporary steel fencing from China covered by this initiation range from 501.26 to 738.98 percent.³³

Initiation of LTFV Investigation

Based upon the examination of the Petition and supplemental responses, we find that they meet the requirements of section 732 of the Act. Therefore, we are initiating a LTFV investigation to determine whether imports of temporary steel fencing are, or are likely to be, sold in the United States at LTFV. In accordance with section 733(b)(1)(A) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.205(b)(1), unless postponed, we will make our preliminary determination no later than 140 days after the date of this initiation.

Respondent Selection

In the Petition, the petitioner identified over 150 companies in China as producers and/or exporters of temporary steel fencing.³⁴ Our standard practice for respondent selection in AD investigations involving NME countries is to select respondents based on quantity and value (Q&V) questionnaires in cases where Commerce has determined that the number of companies is large, and it cannot individually examine each company based upon its resources. Therefore, considering the number of producers and/or exporters identified in the Petition, Commerce will solicit Q&V information that can serve as a basis for selecting exporters for individual examination in the event that Commerce determines that the number is large and decides to limit the number of respondents individually examined pursuant to section 777A(c)(2) of the Act. Because there are over 150 Chinese producers and/or exporters identified in the Petition, Commerce has determined that it will issue Q&V questionnaires to the largest producers and/or exporters in China that are identified in the U.S. Customs and Border Protection POI entry data for which there is complete address information on the record.³⁵

Commerce will post the Q&V questionnaires along with filing instructions on Commerce's website at <https://www.trade.gov/ec-adcvd-case-announcements>. Producers/exporters of temporary steel fencing from China that do not receive Q&V questionnaires may still submit a response to the Q&V questionnaire and can obtain a copy of the Q&V questionnaire from Commerce's website. Responses to the Q&V questionnaire must be submitted by the relevant Chinese producers/exporters no later than 5:00 p.m. ET on

February 18, 2025, which is two weeks from the signature date of this notice. All Q&V questionnaire responses must be filed electronically via ACCESS. An electronically filed document must be received successfully, in its entirety, by ACCESS no later than 5:00 p.m. ET on the deadline noted above.

Interested parties must submit applications for disclosure under administrative protective order (APO) in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305(b). As stated above, instructions for filing such applications may be found on Commerce's website at <https://www.trade.gov/administrative-protective-orders>.

Separate Rates

In order to obtain separate rate status in an NME investigation, exporters and producers must submit a separate rate application. The specific requirements for submitting a separate rate application in an NME investigation are outlined in detail in the application itself, which is available on Commerce's website at <https://access.trade.gov/Resources/nme/nme-sep-rate.html>. Note that Commerce recently promulgated new regulations pertaining to separate rates, including the separate rate application deadline and eligibility for separate rate status, in 19 CFR 351.108.³⁶ Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.108(d)(1), the separate rate application will be due 21 days after publication of this initiation notice.³⁷ Exporters and producers must file a timely separate rate application if they want to be considered for individual examination. In addition, pursuant to 19 CFR 351.108(e), exporters and producers who submit a separate rate application and have been selected as mandatory respondents will be eligible for consideration for separate rate status only if they fully respond to all parts of Commerce's AD questionnaire and participate in the LTFV proceeding as mandatory respondents.³⁸ Commerce requires that companies from China submit a response both to the Q&V questionnaire and to the separate rate application by the respective deadlines to receive consideration for separate rate status. Companies not filing a timely Q&V questionnaire response will not receive separate rate consideration.

Use of Combination Rates

Commerce will calculate combination rates for certain respondents that are

²⁹ See China AD Initiation Checklist.

³⁰ *Id.*

³¹ See China AD Initiation Checklist.

³² *Id.*

³³ *Id.*

³⁴ See Petition at Volume I (pages I-11 and I-23 and Exhibit I-8); see also First General Issues Supplement at I-Supp-1 and Exhibit I-8-Supp; and Second General Issues Supplement at 1-2.

³⁵ See Memorandum, "Release of U.S. Customs and Border Protection Entry Data," dated January 30, 2025.

³⁶ See *Regulations Enhancing the Administration of the Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Trade Remedy Laws*, 89 FR 101694, 101759-60 (December 16, 2024).

³⁷ See 19 CFR 351.108(d)(1).

³⁸ See 19 CFR 351.108(e).

eligible for a separate rate in an NME investigation. The Separate Rates and Combination Rates Bulletin states:

{w}hile continuing the practice of assigning separate rates only to exporters, all separate rates that {Commerce} will now assign in its NME investigation will be specific to those producers that supplied the exporter during the period of investigation. Note, however, that one rate is calculated for the exporter and all of the producers which supplied subject merchandise to it during the period of investigation. This practice applies both to mandatory respondents receiving an individually calculated separate rate as well as the pool of non-investigated firms receiving the {weighted average} of the individually calculated rates. This practice is referred to as the application of “combination rates” because such rates apply to specific combinations of exporters and one or more producers. The cash-deposit rate assigned to an exporter will apply only to merchandise both exported by the firm in question and produced by a firm that supplied the exporter during the period of investigation.³⁹

Distribution of Copies of the Petition

In accordance with section 732(b)(3)(A) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.202(f), copies of the public version of the Petition have been provided to the Government of China via ACCESS. To the extent practicable, we will attempt to provide a copy of the public version of the Petition to each exporter named in the Petition, as provided under 19 CFR 351.203(c)(2).

ITC Notification

Commerce will notify the ITC of our initiation, as required by section 732(d) of the Act.

Preliminary Determination by the ITC

The ITC will preliminarily determine, within 45 days after the date on which the Petition was filed, whether there is a reasonable indication that imports of temporary steel fencing from China are materially injuring, or threatening material injury to, a U.S. industry.⁴⁰ A negative ITC determination will result in the investigation being terminated.⁴¹ Otherwise, this LTFV investigation will proceed according to statutory and regulatory time limits.

Submission of Factual Information

Factual information is defined in 19 CFR 351.102(b)(21) as: (i) evidence submitted in response to questionnaires;

(ii) evidence submitted in support of allegations; (iii) publicly available information to value factors under 19 CFR 351.408(c) or to measure the adequacy of remuneration under 19 CFR 351.511(a)(2); (iv) evidence placed on the record by Commerce; and (v) evidence other than factual information described in (i)–(iv). Section 351.301(b) of Commerce’s regulations requires any party, when submitting factual information, to specify under which subsection of 19 CFR 351.102(b)(21) the information is being submitted⁴² and, if the information is submitted to rebut, clarify, or correct factual information already on the record, to provide an explanation identifying the information already on the record that the factual information seeks to rebut, clarify, or correct.⁴³ Time limits for the submission of factual information are addressed in 19 CFR 351.301, which provides specific time limits based on the type of factual information being submitted. Interested parties should review the regulations prior to submitting factual information in this investigation.

Extensions of Time Limits

Parties may request an extension of time limits before the expiration of a time limit established under 19 CFR 351.301, or as otherwise specified by Commerce. In general, an extension request will be considered untimely if it is filed after the expiration of the time limit established under 19 CFR 351.301, or as otherwise specified by Commerce.⁴⁴ For submissions that are due from multiple parties simultaneously, an extension request will be considered untimely if it is filed after 10:00 a.m. ET on the due date. Under certain circumstances, Commerce may elect to specify a different time limit by which extension requests will be considered untimely for submissions which are due from multiple parties simultaneously. In such a case, we will inform parties in a letter or memorandum of the deadline (including a specified time) by which extension requests must be filed to be considered timely. An extension request must be made in a separate, standalone submission; under limited circumstances we will grant untimely filed requests for the extension of time limits, where we determine, based on 19 CFR 351.302, that extraordinary

circumstances exist. Parties should review Commerce’s regulations concerning the extension of time limits and the *Time Limits Final Rule* prior to submitting factual information in this investigation.⁴⁵

Certification Requirements

Any party submitting factual information in an AD or CVD proceeding must certify to the accuracy and completeness of that information.⁴⁶ Parties must use the certification formats provided in 19 CFR 351.303(g).⁴⁷ Commerce intends to reject factual submissions if the submitting party does not comply with the applicable certification requirements.

Notification to Interested Parties

Interested parties must submit applications for disclosure under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305. Parties wishing to participate in this investigation should ensure that they meet the requirements of 19 CFR 351.103(d) (e.g., by filing the required letter of appearance). Note that Commerce has amended certain of its requirements pertaining to the service of documents in 19 CFR 351.303(f).⁴⁸

This notice is issued and published pursuant to sections 732(c)(2) and 777(i) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.203(c).

Dated: February 4, 2025.

Christopher Abbott,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Policy and Negotiations, performing the non-exclusive functions and duties of the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

Appendix

Scope of the Investigation

The merchandise subject to this investigation is temporary steel fencing. Temporary steel fencing consists of temporary steel fence panels and temporary steel fence stands. Temporary steel fence panels, when assembled with temporary steel fence stands or other types of stands outside of the scope, with each other, or with posts, create a free-standing fence. Temporary steel fence panels are covered by the scope regardless of whether they attach to a stand or the type of stand to which they connect.

Temporary steel fence panels have a welded frame of steel tubing and an interior

⁴⁵ See 19 CFR 351.302; see also, e.g., *Time Limits Final Rule*.

⁴⁶ See section 782(b) of the Act.

⁴⁷ See *Certification of Factual Information to Import Administration During Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings*, 78 FR 42678 (July 17, 2013) (*Final Rule*). Additional information regarding the *Final Rule* is available at <https://access.trade.gov/Resources/filing/index.html>.

⁴⁸ See *Administrative Protective Order, Service, and Other Procedures in Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings*, 88 FR 67069 (September 29, 2023).

³⁹ See Enforcement and Compliance’s Policy Bulletin No. 05.1, regarding, “Separate-Rates Practice and Application of Combination Rates in Antidumping Investigation Involving NME Countries,” (April 5, 2005), at 6 (emphasis added), available on Commerce’s website at <https://access.trade.gov/Resources/policy/bull05-1.pdf>.

⁴⁰ See section 733(a) of the Act.

⁴¹ *Id.*

⁴² See 19 CFR 351.301(b).

⁴³ See 19 CFR 351.301(b)(2).

⁴⁴ See 19 CFR 351.301; see also *Extension of Time Limits; Final Rule*, 78 FR 57790 (September 20, 2013) (*Time Limits Final Rule*), available at <https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2013-09-20/html/2013-22853.htm>.

consisting of chain link, steel wire mesh, or other steel materials that are not more than 10 millimeters in actual diameter or width. The steel tubing may surround all edges of the temporary steel fence panel or only be attached along two parallel sides of the panel. All temporary steel fence panels with at least two framed sides are covered by the scope, regardless of the number of edges framed with steel tubing.

Temporary steel fence panels are typically between 10 and 12 feet long and six to eight feet high, though all temporary steel fence panels are covered by the scope regardless of dimension or weight as long as a single panel is over six square feet in actual surface area and weighs more than four pounds.

Temporary steel fence panels may be square, rectangular, or have rounded edges, and may or may not have gates, doors, wheels, or barbed wire or other features, though all temporary steel fence panels are covered by the scope regardless of shape and other features. Temporary steel fence panels may have one or more horizontal, vertical, or diagonal reinforcement tubes made of steel welded to the inside frame, though all temporary steel fence panels are covered by the scope regardless of the existence, number, or type of reinforcement tubes attached to the panel. Temporary steel fence panels may have extensions, pins, tubes, or holes at the bottom of the panel, but all temporary steel fence panels are covered regardless of the existence of such features.

Steel fence stands are shapes made of steel that stand flat on the ground and have one or two open tubes or solid pins into which temporary steel fence panels are inserted to stand erect. The steel fence stand may be made of welded steel tubing or may be a flat steel plate with one or two tubes or pins welded onto the plate for connecting the panels.

Temporary steel fencing is covered by the scope regardless of coating, painting, or other finish. Both temporary steel fence panels and temporary steel fence stands are covered by the scope, whether imported assembled or unassembled, and whether imported together or separately.

Subject merchandise includes material matching the above description that has been finished, assembled, or packaged in a third country, including by coating, painting, assembling, attaching to, or packaging with another product, or any other finishing, assembly, or packaging operation that would not otherwise remove the merchandise from the scope of the investigation if performed in the country of manufacture of the temporary steel fencing.

Temporary steel fencing is included in the scope of this investigation whether or not imported attached to, or in conjunction with, other parts and accessories such as posts, hooks, rings, brackets, couplers, clips, connectors, handles, brackets, or latches. If temporary steel fencing is imported attached to, or in conjunction with, such non-subject merchandise, only the temporary steel fencing is included in the scope.

Merchandise covered by this investigation is currently classified in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) under the subheading 7308.90.9590. Subject

merchandise may also enter under subheadings 7326.90.8688 and 7323.99.9080 of the HTSUS. The HTSUS subheadings set forth above are provided for convenience and U.S. Customs purposes only. The written description of the scope is dispositive.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-588-878]

Glycine From Japan: Notice of Amended Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review Pursuant to Settlement; 2018–2020

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

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) is issuing these amended final results pursuant to a settlement agreement with Nagase & Co., Ltd. (Nagase) with respect to the final results of the administrative review of glycine from Japan during the period of review (POR) October 31, 2018, through May 31, 2020.

DATES: Applicable February 11, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: John K. Drury, AD/CVD Operations, Office VI, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-0195.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On September 29, 2021, Commerce published the final results of the 2018–2020 administrative review of the antidumping duty (AD) order on glycine from Japan.¹ In the *Final Results*, Commerce calculated a weighted-average dumping margin of 27.71 percent for Nagase for the POR.²

Following the publication of the *Final Results*, Nagase filed a lawsuit with the U.S. Court of International Trade (CIT) challenging certain aspects of Commerce's *Final Results*, including: (1) Commerce's inclusion of certain research and development (R&D) expenses unrelated to Nagase's costs of

producing glycine; (2) Commerce's inclusion of compensation for payment expenses; and (3) Commerce's refusal to modify the importer-specific AD assessment rate calculated for Nagase's affiliated importer. On April 11, 2023, the CIT sustained, in part, and remanded, in part, Commerce's final results.³ Commerce filed its remand redetermination on August 9, 2023. In its remand redetermination, Commerce modified its treatment of the R&D expenses at issue and made no changes to its calculation methodology of the importer-specific AD assessment rate for Nagase's affiliated importer.⁴ The CIT sustained Commerce's redetermination on July 30, 2024.⁵ On October 2, 2024, Nagase appealed the decision to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit (Federal Circuit).

On January 30, 2025, the United States and Nagase entered into an agreement to settle this dispute. Pursuant to the terms of settlement, the parties have agreed to a final assessment as discussed below. The Federal Circuit issued its order dismissing the appeal on February 3, 2025.⁶

Assessment Rates

Consistent with the settlement agreement and the order of dismissal, issued on February 3, 2025, Commerce will instruct U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to liquidate all unliquidated entries produced by Yuki Gosei Kogyo Co., Ltd., exported by Nagase, and imported by Nagase America LLC or Nagase America Corporation at the rate at which cash deposits were collected at the time of entry during the 2018–2020 period of review and otherwise to liquidate entries of glycine produced by Yuki Gosei Kogyo Co., Ltd., exported by Yuki Gosei Kogyo Co., Ltd. or Nagase, and imported by an unaffiliated importer (*i.e.*, an importer other than Nagase America LLC or Nagase America Corporation) at the importer-specific assessment rate determined by Commerce in the *Final Results*.

Pursuant to section 751(a)(2)(C) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), and 19 CFR 351.212(b)(1), Commerce has determined, and CBP shall assess, antidumping duties on all appropriate

³ See *Nagase & Co. v. US*, 628 F.Supp.3d 1326 (CIT 2023).

⁴ See *Final Results of Redetermination Pursuant to Court Remand, Nagase & Co. v. US*, Court No. 21-00574, Slip Op. 23-46 (CIT April 11, 2023), dated August 8, 2023, available at <https://access.trade.gov/public/FinalRemandRedetermination.aspx>.

⁵ See *Nagase & Co., Ltd. v. US*, 719 F.Supp.3d 1343 (CIT 2024).

⁶ See *Nagase & Co., Ltd. v. US*, CAFC 2025-1008, ECF No. 22, Order of Dismissal (February 3, 2025).

¹ See *Glycine from Japan: Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2018–2020*, 86 FR 53946 (September 29, 2021), and accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum (IDM); and *Glycine from Japan: Final Results of Administrative Review; 2018–2020; Correction*, 86 FR 57127 (October 14, 2021) (collectively, *Final Results*).

² *Id.*