

Parties should confirm the date, time, and location of the hearing two days before the scheduled date. All submissions, including case and rebuttal briefs, as well as hearing requests, should be filed using ACCESS.³⁵ An electronically-filed document must be received successfully in its entirety by ACCESS by 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time on the established deadline.

Assessment Rates

Consistent with section 751(a)(1) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.212(b)(1), upon issuing the final results of this review, Commerce will determine, and CBP shall assess, antidumping duties on all appropriate entries covered by this review.³⁶ Commerce intends to issue assessment instructions to CBP no earlier than 35 days after the date of publication of the final results of this review in the **Federal Register**. If a timely summons is filed at the U.S. Court of International Trade, the assessment instructions will direct CBP not to liquidate relevant entries until the time for parties to file a request for a statutory injunction has expired (*i.e.*, within 90 days of publication).

With respect to the companies for which we have rescinded this review, Commerce will instruct CBP to assess antidumping duties on all appropriate entries at rates equal to the cash deposit rate of estimated antidumping duties required at the time of entry, or withdrawal from warehouse, for consumption, during the POR, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.212(c)(1)(i). Commerce intends to issue rescission instructions to CBP no earlier than 35 days after the date of publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**.

Cash Deposit Instructions

The following cash deposit requirements will be effective upon publication in the **Federal Register** of the notice of final results of administrative review for all shipments of nails from Taiwan entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the date of publication, as provided for by section 751(a)(2)(C) of the Act: (1) the cash deposit rate for Dar Yu, Liang Chyuan, Tricera, and YSI will be equal to the weighted-average dumping margin established in the final results of this review; (2) for merchandise exported by a company not covered in this review but covered in a prior completed segment of the proceeding, the cash

deposit rate will continue to be the company specific rate published in the completed segment for the most recent period; (3) if the exporter is not a firm covered in this review or another completed segment of this proceeding, but the producer is, then the cash deposit rate will be the company-specific rate established for the completed segment for the most recent period for the producer of the merchandise; and (4) the cash deposit rate for all other producers or exporters will continue to be 2.16 percent, the all-others rate established in the less-than-fair-value investigation.³⁷ These cash deposit requirements, when imposed, shall remain in effect until further notice.

Final Results of the Review

Unless the deadline is otherwise extended, Commerce intends to issue the final results of this administrative review, including the results of its analysis of issues raised by interested parties in the written briefs, within 120 days after the date of publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**, pursuant to section 751(a)(3)(A) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.213(h)(1).

Notification to Importers

This notice serves as a preliminary reminder to importers of their responsibility under 19 CFR 351.402(f)(2) to file a certificate regarding the reimbursement of antidumping duties prior to liquidation of the relevant entries during this review period. Failure to comply with this requirement could result in Commerce's presumption that reimbursement of antidumping duties occurred and the subsequent assessment of double antidumping duties.

Notification to Interested Parties

We are issuing and publishing these preliminary results in accordance with sections 751(a)(1) and 777(i) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.213(h) and 351.221(b)(4).

Dated: March 27, 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

Companies for Which Commerce Is Rescinding the Administrative Review

1. Cool Shot Ltd.

³⁷ See *Certain Steel Nails from Taiwan: Notice of Court Decision Not in Harmony With Final Determination in Less Than Fair Value Investigation and Notice of Amended Final Determination*, 82 FR 55090 (November 20, 2017).

2. Chunyu Factory Co., Ltd
3. Create Trading Co., Ltd.
4. Fang Sheng Screw Co., Ltd
5. Fwang Tzay Enterprise Corp
6. Home Value Co., Ltd.
7. Hsi Yi Enterprise Co. Ltd.
8. Hsin Ho Mfg. Co., Ltd.
9. JCH Hardware Company, Inc.
10. Joker Industrial Co., Ltd.
11. Leading Hardware Corporation
12. Panther T & H Industry Co., Ltd.
13. Perfect Seller Co., Ltd.
14. Phoenix Merchandise Inc.
15. Sanji Co., Ltd.
16. Sourcing Metrics Ltd.
17. TG Co., Ltd
18. Xiamen Huiyu Chemical Trading Co.
19. Yeun Chang Hardware Tool Company Limited

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[C-533-927]

Certain Epoxy Resins From India: Final Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination

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

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) determines that countervailable subsidies are being provided to producers and exporters of certain epoxy resins (epoxy resins) from India. The period of investigation (POI) is January 1, 2023, through December 31, 2023.

DATES: Applicable April 3, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Eliza DeLong or Colin Thrasher, 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) 482-3878 or (202) 482-6458, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On September 13, 2024, Commerce published the *Preliminary Determination* in this investigation in the **Federal Register**.¹ On January 3, 2025, Commerce issued its Post Preliminary Analysis.²

¹ See *Certain Epoxy Resins from India: Preliminary Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination and Alignment of Final Determination with Final Antidumping Duty Determination*, 89 FR 74889 (September 13, 2024) (*Preliminary Determination*), and accompanying Preliminary Decision Memorandum (PDM).

² See Memorandum, "Post-Preliminary Analysis," dated January 3, 2025 (Post-Preliminary Analysis).

³⁵ See 19 CFR 351.303.

³⁶ See 19 CFR 351.212(b).

For a complete description of the events that followed the *Preliminary Determination*, see the Issues and Decision Memorandum.³ The Issues and 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>. In addition, a complete version of the Issues and Decision Memorandum can be accessed directly at <https://access.trade.gov/public/FRNoticesListLayout.aspx>.

Scope of the Investigation

The product covered by this investigation are epoxy resins from India. For a complete description of the scope of investigation, see Appendix I.

Scope Comments

During the course of this investigation, Commerce received scope comments from interested parties. Commerce issued a Preliminary Scope Decision Memorandum to address these comments and set aside a period of time for parties to address scope issues in scope-specific case and rebuttal briefs.⁴ Between February 2025 and March 2025, Commerce received scope-specific case and rebuttal briefs from interested parties.⁵ We made changes to the scope of the investigation from the scope published in the *Preliminary Determination*, as noted in Appendix I.⁶

Verification

As provided in section 782(i) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), in November 2024, Commerce conducted verifications of the information reported by Atul Limited (Atul) and the Government of India (GOI) for use in our final determination.

³ See Memorandum, "Issue and Decision Memorandum for the Final Affirmative Determination of the Countervailing Duty Investigation of Certain Epoxy Resins from India," dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (Issues and Decision Memorandum).

⁴ See Memorandum, "Preliminary Scope Decision Memorandum," dated November 6, 2024 (Preliminary Scope Decision Memorandum).

⁵ See Petitioner's Letter, "Case Brief on Scope Issues," dated February 28, 2025; The Sherwin-Williams Company's Letter, "Scope Case Brief on Behalf of Sherwin-Williams," dated February 28, 2025; PPG Industries, Inc.'s Letter, "Scope Case Brief of PPG Industries, Inc.," dated February 28, 2025; Petitioner's Letter, "Petitioner's Letter in Lieu of Rebuttal Brief on Scope Issues," dated March 5, 2025; PPG Industries' Letter, "Rebuttal Scope Case Brief of PPG Industries, Inc.," dated March 5, 2025; and Sherwin-Williams' Letter, "Scope Rebuttal Brief on Behalf of Sherwin Williams," dated March 5, 2025.

⁶ See Memorandum, "Final Scope Decision Memorandum," dated concurrently with this notice.

We used standard verification procedures, including an examination of relevant account records and original source documents provided by Atul and the GOI.⁷

Analysis of Subsidy Programs and Comments Received

The subsidy programs under investigation, and the issues raised in the case and rebuttal briefs that were submitted by interested parties in this investigation are discussed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum. For a complete list of the issues raised by parties, and to which we responded in the Issues and Decision Memorandum, see Appendix II.

Methodology

Commerce conducted this investigation in accordance with section 701 of the Act. For each of the subsidy programs found to be countervailable, Commerce determines that there is a subsidy, *i.e.*, a financial contribution by an "authority" that gives rise to a benefit to the recipient, and that the subsidy is specific.⁸ For a full description of the methodology underlying our final determination, see the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

In making this final determination, Commerce relied, in part, on facts otherwise available, with adverse inferences (AFA), pursuant to sections 776(a) and (b) of the Act. For a full discussion of our methodology, including our application of AFA, see the *Preliminary Determination*,⁹ and the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

Changes Since the Preliminary Determination

Based on our review of the information examined at verification and analysis of the comments received from interested parties, we made certain changes to the countervailable subsidy rate calculations for Atul which, in turn, impacted the rates assigned to Champion Advanced Materials (Champion) and all other producers/exporters, including the addition of subsidy programs included in the Post-Preliminary Analysis. For a discussion of these changes, see the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

⁷ See Memoranda, "Verification of the Government of India Questionnaire Responses," dated January 14, 2025; and "Verification of Atul Limited Questionnaire Responses," dated January 14, 2025.

⁸ See sections 771(5)(B) and (D) of the Act regarding financial contribution; see also section 771(5)(E) of the Act regarding benefit; and section 771(5A) of the Act regarding specificity.

⁹ See *Preliminary Determination* PDM at 8–32.

All-Others Rate

In accordance with section 705(c)(1)(B)(i) of the Act, we calculated an individual estimated countervailable subsidy rate for one of the mandatory respondents, Atul. Section 705(c)(5)(A)(i) of the Act states that, for companies not individually investigated, Commerce will determine an all-others rate equal to the weighted-average countervailable subsidy rates established for exporters and/or producers individually investigated, excluding any rates that are zero, *de minimis*, or determined entirely under section 776 of the Act.

In this investigation, we are assigning a rate based entirely on AFA to Champion. Therefore, the only rate that is not zero, *de minimis*, or based entirely on AFA is the rate calculated for Atul. Consequently, we have also assigned the rate calculated for Atul as the rate for all-other producers and exporters.

Final Determination

Commerce determines that the following estimated net countervailable subsidy rates exist for the period January 1, 2023, through December 31, 2023:

Company	Subsidy rate (percent <i>ad valorem</i>)
Atul Limited	10.66
Champion Advanced Materials*	* 103.72
All Others	10.66

* Rate based on facts available with adverse inferences.

Disclosure

Commerce intends to disclose its calculations performed to interested parties in this final determination within five days of its public announcement or, if there is no public announcement, within five days of the date of the publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.224(b).

Suspension of Liquidation

As a result of our *Preliminary Determination*, and pursuant to sections 703(d)(1)(B) and (d)(2) of the Act, Commerce instructed U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to collect cash deposits and suspend liquidation of entries of subject merchandise from India that were entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after September 13, 2024, the date of publication of the *Preliminary*

Determination in the **Federal Register**.¹⁰ In accordance with section 703(d) of the Act, we instructed CBP to discontinue the suspension of liquidation of all entries of subject merchandise entered or withdrawn from warehouse, on or after January 11, 2025, but to continue the suspension of liquidation of all entries of subject merchandise on or before January 10, 2025.

If the U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC) issues a final affirmative injury determination, we will issue a countervailing duty (CVD) order, reinstate the suspension of liquidation under section 706(a) of the Act, and require a cash deposit of estimated countervailing duties for entries of subject merchandise in the amounts indicated above. Pursuant to section 705(c)(2) of the Act, if the ITC determines that material injury, or threat of material injury, does not exist, this proceeding will be terminated, and all estimated duties deposited or securities posted as a result of the suspension of liquidation will be refunded or cancelled.

ITC Notification

In accordance with section 705(d) of the Act, Commerce will notify the ITC of its final affirmative determination that countervailable subsidies are being provided to producers and exporters of epoxy resins from India. As Commerce's final determination is affirmative, in accordance with section 705(b) of the Act, the ITC will determine, within 45 days, whether the domestic industry in the United States is materially injured, or threatened with material injury, by reason of import of epoxy resins from India. In addition, we are making available to the ITC all non-privileged and non-proprietary information in our files, provided the ITC confirms that it will not disclose such information, either publicly or under administrative protective order (APO), without the written consent of the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

If the ITC determines that material injury or threat of material injury does not exist, this proceeding will be terminated and all cash deposits will be refunded. If the ITC determines that such injury does exist, Commerce will issue a CVD order directing CBP to assess, upon further instruction by Commerce, countervailing duties on all imports of the subject merchandise that are entered, or withdrawn, for consumption on or after the effective date of the suspension of liquidation, as

discussed above in the "Suspension of Liquidation" section.

Administrative Protective Order (APO)

This notice will serve as the only reminder to parties subject to the APO of their responsibility concerning the destruction of proprietary information disclosed under APO, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305(a)(3). Timely written notification of the return/ 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 which is subject to sanction.

Notification to Interested Parties

This determination is issued and published pursuant to sections 705(d) and 777(i) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.210(c).

Dated: March 28, 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 I

Scope of the Investigation

The merchandise subject to this investigation is fully or partially uncured epoxy resins, also known as epoxide resins, polyepoxides, oxirane resins, ethoxyline resins, diglycidyl ether of bisphenol, (chloromethyl) oxirane, or aromatic diglycidyl, which are polymers or prepolymers containing epoxy groups (*i.e.*, three-membered ring structures comprised of two carbon atoms and one oxygen atom). Epoxy resins range in physical form from low viscosity liquids to solids. All epoxy resins are covered by the scope of this investigation irrespective of physical form, viscosity, grade, purity, molecular weight, or molecular structure, and packaging.

Epoxy resins may contain modifiers or additives, such as hardeners, curatives, colorants, pigments, diluents, solvents, thickeners, fillers, plasticizers, softeners, flame retardants, toughening agents, catalysts, Bisphenol F, and ultraviolet light inhibitors, so long as the modifier or additive has not chemically reacted so as to cure the epoxy resin or convert it into a different product no longer containing epoxy groups. Such epoxy resins with modifiers or additives are included in the scope where the epoxy resin component comprises no less than 30 percent of the total weight of the product. The scope also includes blends of epoxy resins with different types of epoxy resins, with or without the inclusion of modifiers and additives, so long as the combined epoxy resin component comprises at least 30 percent of the total weight of the blend.

Epoxy resins that enter as part of a system or kit with separately packaged co-reactants, such as hardeners or curing agents, are

within the scope. The scope does not include any separately packaged co-reactants that would not fall within the scope if entered on their own.

The scope includes merchandise matching the above description that has been processed in a third country, including by commingling, diluting, introducing, or removing modifiers or additives, or performing any other processing that would not otherwise remove the merchandise from the scope of the investigation if performed in the subject country.

The scope also includes epoxy resin that is commingled or blended with epoxy resin from sources not subject to this investigation. Only the subject component of such commingled products is covered by the scope of this investigation. Excluded from the scope are phenoxy resins, which are polymers with a weight greater than 11,000 Daltons, a Melt Flow Index (MFI) at 200 °C (392 °F) no less than 4 grams and no greater than 70 grams per 10 min, Glass-Transition Temperatures (Tg) no less than 80 °C (176 °F) and no greater than 100 °C (212 °F), and which contain no epoxy groups other than at the terminal ends of the molecule.

Excluded from the scope are certain paint and coating products, which are blends, mixtures, or other formulations of epoxy resin, curing agent, and pigment, in any form, packaged in one or more containers, wherein (1) the pigment represents a minimum of 10 percent of the total weight of the product, (2) the epoxy resin represents a maximum of 80 percent of the total weight of the product, and (3) the curing agent represents 5 to 40 percent of the total weight of the product.

Excluded from the scope are preimpregnated fabrics or fibers, often referred to as "pre-pregs," which are composite materials consisting of fabrics or fibers (typically carbon or glass) impregnated with epoxy resin.

Also excluded from the scope is Tetramethyl Bisphenol F Diglycidyl Ether epoxy resin, also known as Tetramethyl Bisphenol F-DGE Polymer (TMBPF-DGE), that (1) has the chemical name: phenol, 4, 4'-methylenebis[2,6-dimethyl-, polymer with 2-(chloromethyl)oxirane, (2) falls under Chemical Abstract Services (CAS) Registry Number 113693-69-9, and (3) has an epoxy equivalent weight (EEW), also referred to as the weight per epoxide (WPE), of no less than 200 and no greater than 230 grams of epoxy resin per epoxy equivalent (g/eq or GEW).¹¹

This merchandise is currently classifiable under Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) subheading 3907.30.0000. Subject merchandise may also be entered under subheadings 3907.29.0000, 3824.99.9397, 3214.10.0020, 2910.90.9100, 2910.90.9000, 2910.90.2000, and 1518.00.4000. The HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes only; the written description of the scope is dispositive.

¹¹ The bracket in this sentence is part of the chemical formula and does not denote business proprietary information.

¹⁰ See *Preliminary Determination*, 89 FR at 74890.

Appendix II**List of Topics Discussed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum**

- I. Summary
- II. Background
- III. Use of Facts Otherwise Available and Application of Adverse Inferences
- IV. Subsidies Valuation Information
- V. Analysis of Programs
- VI. Discussion of the Issues
 - Comment 1: Countervailability of Remission of Duties and Taxes on Export Products (RoDTEP)
 - Comment 2: Countervailability of Section 35(1)(iv) of the Income Tax Act
 - Comment 3: Countervailability of State Government of Gujarat (SGOG)—Electricity Duty Exemption (EDE)
 - Comment 4: Countervailability of SGOG—Preferential Water Rates
 - Comment 5: Provision of Coal for Less Than Adequate Remuneration (LTAR) Benefit Calculation
 - Comment 6: Countervailability of Provision of Natural Gas for LTAR
 - Comment 7: Countervailability of the Advanced Authorization Program (AAP)
 - Comment 8: Countervailability of Provision of Land by the Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation (GIDC) for LTAR
 - Comment 9: Countervailability of the Export Promotion of Capital Goods Scheme (EPCGS)
- VII. Recommendation

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**International Trade Administration**

[A–570–135, C–570–136]

Certain Chassis and Subassemblies Thereof From the People’s Republic of China: Notice of Covered Merchandise Referral and Initiation of Covered Merchandise Inquiry

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

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) has received a covered merchandise referral from U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) in connection with a CBP investigation concerning alleged evasion of the antidumping/countervailing duty (AD/CVD) orders on certain chassis and subassemblies thereof (chassis) from the People’s Republic of China (China). Commerce is initiating a covered merchandise inquiry to determine whether the merchandise described in the referral is subject to the AD/CVD orders on chassis from China. Interested parties are invited to comment and submit factual information addressing this initiation.

DATES: Applicable April 3, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jacob Keller at (202) 482–4849, AD/CVD Operations Office I, Enforcement & Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**Background**

Section 517(b)(4)(A)(i) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), provides a procedure whereby if, during the course of an Enforce and Protect Act (EAPA) investigation, CBP is unable to determine whether the merchandise at issue is covered merchandise within the meaning of section 517(a)(3) of the Act, it shall refer the matter to Commerce to make such a determination. Section 517(a)(3) of the Act defines covered merchandise as merchandise that is subject to an antidumping duty order issued under section 736 of the Act or a countervailing duty order issued under section 706 of the Act. Section 517(b)(4)(B) of the Act states that Commerce, after receiving a covered merchandise referral from CBP, shall determine whether the merchandise is covered merchandise and promptly transmit its determination to CBP. Commerce’s regulations at 19 CFR 351.227 establish procedures for covered merchandise referrals that Commerce receives from CBP in connection with an EAPA investigation.¹

On March 11, 2025, Commerce received a sufficient covered merchandise referral from CBP regarding CBP EAPA Investigation No. 7839² which concerns the *Orders* on chassis from China.³ Specifically, CBP explained that an allegation was filed by

¹ See *Regulations to Improve Administration and Enforcement of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Laws*, 86 FR 52300, 52354–62 (September 20, 2021) (final rule promulgating the regulation establishing procedures for covered merchandise referrals).

² See CBP’s Letter, “Covered Merchandise Referral Request for EAPA Investigation 7839 Involving the Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Orders on Certain Chassis and Subassemblies Thereof from the People’s Republic of China,” dated March 11, 2025 (Covered Merchandise Referral Request). The covered merchandise referral and any supporting documents will be made available on Enforcement and Compliance’s Antidumping Duty and Countervailing Duty Centralized Electronic Service System (ACCESS).

³ See *Certain Chassis and Subassemblies Thereof from the People’s Republic of China: Antidumping Duty Order*, 86 FR 36093 (July 8, 2021) (*AD Order*) and *Certain Chassis and Subassemblies Thereof from the People’s Republic of China: Countervailing Duty Order and Amended Final Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination*, 86 FR 24844 (May 10, 2021) (*CVD Order*), respectively (collectively, the *Orders*).

SAF–HOLLAND, Inc., alleging U.S. importer AXN Heavy Duty LLC (AXN) evaded the *Orders* on chassis from China.⁴ CBP informed Commerce that CBP is unable to determine whether certain merchandise is covered merchandise subject to the *Orders* on chassis from China.⁵ Thus, CBP has requested that Commerce issue a determination as to whether merchandise imported by AXN from China is covered merchandise subject to the *Orders* on chassis from China.⁶

Initiation of Covered Merchandise Inquiry

In accordance with 19 CFR 351.227(b)(1), Commerce is hereby notifying interested parties that it is initiating a covered merchandise inquiry, to determine whether the merchandise subject to the referral is covered merchandise within the meaning of section 517(a)(3) of the Act. Additionally, Commerce intends to provide interested parties with the opportunity to participate in this segment of the proceeding, including through the submission of comments and factual information, and, if appropriate, verification. In accordance with 19 CFR 351.227(m)(2), Commerce is initiating a single inquiry regarding the merchandise described in the covered merchandise referral on the record of the antidumping duty proceeding. Upon issuance of a final covered merchandise determination, Commerce will include a copy of the determination on the record of the countervailing duty proceeding.

In accordance with 19 CFR 351.227(d)(1), within 30 days of the date of publication of this notice, interested parties are permitted one opportunity to submit comment and factual information addressing the initiation. Within 14 days of the filing of such comments, any interested party is permitted one opportunity to submit comment and factual information to rebut, clarify, or correct factual information submitted by the other interested parties.

In accordance with 19 CFR 351.227(d)(2), following initiation of a covered merchandise inquiry, Commerce may also issue questionnaires and verify submissions received, where appropriate. Commerce may limit issuance of questionnaires to a reasonable number of respondents. Questionnaire responses are due on the date specified by Commerce. Within 14 days after a questionnaire response has

⁴ See Covered Merchandise Referral Request at 1.

⁵ *Id.* at 5.

⁶ *Id.* at 6.