

impact of artificially suppressed copper prices due to dumping and state-sponsored overproduction; (vii) the potential for export restrictions by foreign nations, including the ability of foreign nations to weaponize their control over refined copper supplies; (viii) the feasibility of increasing domestic copper mining, smelting, and refining capacity to reduce import reliance; and (ix) the impact of current trade policies on domestic copper production and whether additional measures, including tariffs or quotas, are necessary to protect national security.

Material submitted by members of the public that is business confidential information will be exempted from public disclosure as provided for by § 705.6 of the regulations. See the **ADDRESSES** section of this notice. Communications from agencies of the United States Government will not be made available for public inspection. The Bureau of Industry and Security does not maintain a separate public inspection facility. Requesters should first view the Bureau's web page, which can be found at <https://efoia.bis.doc.gov/> (see "Electronic FOIA" heading). If requesters cannot access the website, they may call 202-482-0795 for assistance. The records related to this assessment are made accessible in accordance with the regulations published in part 4 of title 15 of the Code of Federal Regulations (15 CFR 4.1 *et seq.*).

Eric Longnecker,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Technology Security.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of Industry and Security

[Docket No. 250310-0030]

X-RIN 0694-XC117

Notice of Request for Public Comments on Section 232 National Security Investigation of Imports of Timber and Lumber

AGENCY: Bureau of Industry and Security, Office of Strategic Industries and Economic Security, U.S. Department of Commerce.

ACTION: Notice of request for public comments.

SUMMARY: The Secretary of Commerce has initiated an investigation to determine the effects on the national security of imports of wood products: timber, lumber, and their derivative

products. This investigation has been initiated under section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, as amended. Interested parties are invited to submit written comments, data, analyses, or other information pertinent to the investigation to the Department of Commerce's Bureau of Industry and Security. This notice identifies issues on which the Department is especially interested in obtaining the public's views.

DATES: Comments may be submitted at any time but must be received by April 1, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Comments on this notice, may be submitted to the Federal rulemaking portal at: www.regulations.gov. The www.regulations.gov ID for this notice is BIS-2025-0011. Please refer to X-RIN 0694-XC117 in all comments.

All filers using the portal should use the name of the person or entity submitting the comments as the name of their files, in accordance with the instructions below. Anyone submitting business confidential information should clearly identify the business confidential portion at the time of submission, file a statement justifying nondisclosure and referring to the specific legal authority claimed, and provide a non-confidential version of the submission.

For comments submitted electronically containing business confidential information, the file name of the business confidential version should begin with the characters "BC." Any page containing business confidential information must be clearly marked "BUSINESS CONFIDENTIAL" on the top of that page. The corresponding non-confidential version of those comments must be clearly marked "PUBLIC." The file name of the non-confidential version should begin with the character "P." Any submissions with file names that do not begin with either a "BC" or a "P" will be assumed to be public and will be made publicly available at: <https://www.regulations.gov>. Commenters submitting business confidential information are encouraged to scan a hard copy of the non-confidential version to create an image of the file, rather than submitting a digital copy with redactions applied, to avoid inadvertent redaction errors which could enable the public to read business confidential information.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Stephen Astle, Director, Defense Industrial Base Division, Office of Strategic Industries and Economic Security, Bureau of Industry and

Security, U.S. Department of Commerce (202) 482-2533, wood232@bis.doc.gov. For more information about the Section 232 program, including the regulations and the text of previous investigations, see www.bis.doc.gov/232.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On March 1, 2025, the President Issued Executive Order 14223, Addressing the Threat to National Security from Imports of Timber, Lumber (90 FR 11359), instructing the Secretary of Commerce (Secretary) to initiate an investigation under section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act (19 U.S.C. 1862) to determine the effects on national security of imports of wood products: timber, lumber, and their derivative products. On March 10, 2025, the Secretary initiated the 232 investigation.

Written Comments

This investigation is being undertaken in accordance with part 705 of the National Security Industrial Base Regulations (15 CFR parts 700 to 709) ("NSIBR"). Interested parties are invited to submit written comments, data, analyses, or information pertinent to this investigation to the Office of Strategic Industries and Economic Security, U.S. Department of Commerce ("the Department"), no later than April 1, 2025. The Department is particularly interested in comments and information directed to the criteria listed in § 705.4 of the regulations as they affect national security, including the following: (i) the current and projected demand for timber and lumber in the United States; (ii) the extent to which domestic production of timber and lumber can meet domestic demand; (iii) the role of foreign supply chains, particularly of major exporters, in meeting United States timber and lumber demand; (iv) the impact of foreign government subsidies and predatory trade practices on United States timber, lumber, and derivative product industry competitiveness; (v) the feasibility of increasing domestic timber and lumber capacity to reduce imports; (vi) the impact of current trade policies on domestic timber, lumber, and derivative product production, and whether additional measures, including tariffs or quotas, are necessary to protect national security; and (vii) any other relevant factors.

Material submitted by members of the public that is business confidential information will be exempted from public disclosure as provided for by § 705.6 of the regulations. See the **ADDRESSES** section of this notice.

Communications from agencies of the United States Government will not be made available for public inspection. The Bureau of Industry and Security does not maintain a separate public inspection facility. Requesters should first view the Bureau's web page, which can be found at <https://efoia.bis.doc.gov/> (see "Electronic FOIA" heading). If requesters cannot access the website, they may call 202-482-0795 for assistance. The records related to this assessment are made accessible in accordance with the regulations published in part 4 of title 15 of the Code of Federal Regulations (15 CFR 4.1 *et seq.*).

Eric Longnecker,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Technology Security.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-570-016]

Passenger Vehicle and Light Truck Tires From the People's Republic of China: Notice of Court Decision Not in Harmony With the Results of Antidumping Administrative Review; Notice of Amended Final Results

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

SUMMARY: On November 26, 2024, the U.S. Court of International Trade (the Court) issued a partial judgment in *YC Rubber Co. (North America) LLC., et al. v. United States*, Consol., Court no. 19-00069, sustaining, in part, the U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce)'s first remand results pertaining to the administrative review of the antidumping duty (AD) order on passenger vehicle and light truck tire (passenger tires) from the People's Republic of China (China) covering the period August 1, 2016, through July 31, 2017. Commerce is notifying the public that the Court's partial judgment is not in harmony with Commerce's final results of the administrative review, and that Commerce is amending the final results with respect to the dumping margin assigned to Kenda Rubber (China) Co., Ltd. (Kenda).

DATES: Applicable November 26, 2024.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Charles DeFilippo, 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) 482-3797.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On April 26, 2019, Commerce published its *Final Results* in the 2016-2017 AD administrative review of passenger tires from China. Commerce calculated a rate of 64.57 percent for Zhaoqing Junhong Co., Ltd. (Junhong) and relied on that rate to establish the rate for the separate rate respondents.¹

In its August 29, 2022, opinion, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit (Federal Circuit) remanded the *Final Results*, concluding that Commerce erred in restricting its examination to a single mandatory respondent and in applying the single mandatory respondent's rate to the separate rate respondents.² Therefore, on remand, Commerce sought to select an additional mandatory respondent to review and selected Kenda as a mandatory respondent.³ In March and May 2023, Kenda submitted responses to sections A through D of Commerce's AD questionnaire.⁴ In June 2023, Kenda submitted responses to Commerce's supplemental questionnaire.⁵ In the first remand redetermination, issued in October 2023, Commerce: (1) recalculated Kenda's estimated weighted-average dumping margin to be 18.15 percent based on its reported data; (2) recalculated the separate rate and applied it to Shandong Linglong Tyre Co. (Linglong); and (3) continued to find Shandong Wanda Boto Tyre Co., Ltd.

¹ See *Certain Passenger Vehicle and Light Truck Tires from the People's Republic of China: Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review and Final Determination of No Shipments; 2016-2017*, 84 FR 17781 (April 26, 2019) (*Final Results*).

² See *YC Rubber Co. (North America) LLC., et al. v. United States*, 2022 U.S. App. LEXIS 14259, (Fed. Cir. 2022).

³ See Memorandum, "Certain Passenger Vehicle and Light Truck Tires from the People's Republic of China—Respondent Selection," dated March 10, 2023.

⁴ See Kenda's Letter, "Passenger Vehicle and Light Truck Tires from the People's Republic of China: Kenda's Response to Section A and Double Remedy Questionnaire," dated April 17, 2023; see also Kenda's Letter, "Certain Passenger Vehicle and Light Truck Tires from China: Kenda Section C Questionnaire Response," dated May 2, 2023; Kenda's Letter, "Certain Passenger Vehicle and Light Truck Tires from China: Kenda Section D Questionnaire Response," dated May 9, 2023.

⁵ See Kenda's Letters, "Certain Passenger Vehicle and Light Truck Tires from China: Kenda First Supplemental Questionnaire Response: Questions 2, 3, and 5-12," dated June 22, 2023; and "Certain Passenger Vehicle and Light Truck Tires from China: Kenda First Supplemental Questionnaire Response: Questions 1, 4, and 13-15," dated June 27, 2023.

(Wanda Boto), Mayrun Tyre (Hong Kong) Limited (Mayrun), Shandong Hengyu Science & Technology Co., Ltd. (Hengyu), and Winrun Tyre Co., Ltd. (Winrun) to be part of the China-wide entity.⁶ The Court remanded for a second time, concluding that Commerce: (1) may have erred in the order in which it selected a second respondent; (2) did not support with substantial evidence its denial of separate rate status for Mayrun, Hengyu, Winrun, and Wanda Boto; and (3) did not sufficiently explain its denial of the new withdrawal requests submitted during the first remand.⁷

In its second remand redetermination, issued in October 2024, pursuant to the *Remand Order*, Commerce reexamined the U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) data and determined that the correct order of selection for a second mandatory respondent was: (1) Wanda Boto; (2) Hengyu; (3) Mayrun; (4) Winrun; (5) Linglong, and (6) Kenda. Thus, on remand, Commerce selected Linglong as an additional mandatory respondent; however, because Linglong refused to participate, Commerce continued to rely on Kenda as the second mandatory respondent. In addition, Commerce found that: (1) Wanda Boto, Mayrun, Hengyu, Winrun, and Linglong failed to establish their entitlement to a separate rate and thus were part of the China-wide entity; and (2) that it is inappropriate to accept the untimely review withdrawal requests filed by Mayrun, Hengyu, Winrun, and Linglong. Finally, Commerce recalculated the cash deposit rate applicable to the China-wide entity to account for combined export subsidies and estimated domestic subsidy pass-through of 11.13 percent.⁸ In response to a motion by Kenda for partial judgement, the Court issued a partial judgement sustaining Commerce's final redetermination with respect to Kenda's dumping margin calculation.⁹

⁶ See *YC Rubber Co. (North America) LLC., et al. v. United States*, Consol. Court No. 19-000069, Slip Op. 21-1489 (CIT February 2, 2023), dated October 31, 2023 (*First Remand Results*), available at <https://access.trade.gov/public/FinalRemandRedetermination.aspx>.

⁷ See *YC Rubber Co. (North America) LLC., et al. v. United States*, 711 F. Supp. 3d 1387 (CIT 2024).

⁸ See *YC Rubber Co. (North America) LLC., et al. v. United States*, Consol. Court No. 19-000069, Slip Op. 24-74 (CIT June 18, 2024) (*Second Remand Results*).

⁹ See *YC Rubber Co. (North America) LLC., et al. v. United States*, Consol. Court No. 19-000069, ECF Nos. 124 and 125 (CIT November 26, 2024).