

as the increased usage of smartphones and other electronic devices with smaller screens, evaluation of the internet instrument is needed. Testing may include revisions focused on improving login procedures and screen navigation, improving the user interface design, as well as methods to decrease respondent burden. Multiple tests may be conducted.

“Self-Response Mail Messaging and Contact Strategies Testing” will evaluate changes to ACS mailings, including the use of additional plain language to improve communication, redesigning the visual appearance of the mail materials, improving messaging to motivate response, and adding or removing materials included in the mailings. Changes to the contact method, the number of contacts, and the timing of the contacts may also be tested. Multiple tests may be conducted.

“Content Testing” will test the impact of changing ACS question wording and response categories, as well as redefining underlying constructs, on the quality of the data collected. New questions may also be tested. Working through the Office of Management and Budget Interagency Committee for the ACS, the Census Bureau will solicit proposals from other federal agencies to change existing questions or add new questions to the ACS. The Census Bureau evaluates changes to current questions by comparing the revised questions to the current ACS questions. For new questions, the Census Bureau proposes comparing the performance of two versions of any new questions and benchmark results with other well-known sources of such information. Response bias or variance may also be measured to evaluate the questions by conducting a follow-up interview with respondents. Multiple tests may be conducted. Since the 60-day **Federal Register** Notice was published, the scope of the testing was reduced from a Test A and Test B, each with 40,000 respondents, to only a Test A.

Additional reviews determined that the objectives of the testing can be accomplished with the single test.

“Nonresponse Follow-up Data Collection Testing” will test modifications to nonresponse follow-up data collection operations to increase response to the ACS. The proposed tests would evaluate changes to the materials used by ACS field representatives (FRs), including changes to the messaging to motivate response or changes to the types of materials used. Testing may also include evaluation of modifications to operational approaches and data collection procedures, such as contact methods and timing. Multiple tests may

be conducted. Since the 60-day **Federal Register** Notice was published, the scope of the testing was reduced from 100,000 to 60,000 respondents. Additional reviews determined that the objectives of the testing can be accomplished with a smaller number of respondents.

Affected Public: Individuals or households.

Frequency: Multiple one-time tests over a 3-year period.

Respondent's Obligation: Mandatory.
Legal Authority: Title 13 U.S.C. 141, 193, and 221.

This information collection request may be viewed at www.reginfo.gov. Follow the instructions to view the Department of Commerce collections currently under review by OMB.

Written comments and recommendations for the proposed information collection should be submitted within 30 days of the publication of this notice on the following website www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain. Find this particular information collection by selecting “Currently under 30-day Review—Open for Public Comments” or by using the search function and entering either the title of the collection or the OMB Control Number 0607–0936.

Sheleen Dumas,

Departmental PRA Compliance Officer, Office of the Under Secretary for Economic Affairs, Commerce Department.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–570–928, A–552–803, A–791–821]

Uncovered Innerspring Units From the People's Republic of China, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and South Africa: Continuation of Antidumping Duty Orders

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

SUMMARY: As a result of the determinations by the U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) and the U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC) that revocation of the antidumping duty (AD) orders on uncovered innerspring units from the People's Republic of China (China), the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (Vietnam), and South Africa would likely lead to the continuation or recurrence of dumping and material injury to an industry in the United States, Commerce is publishing a notice of continuation of these AD orders.

DATES: Applicable April 3, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Robert Galantucci, 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) 482–2923.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On December 11, 2008, Commerce published in the **Federal Register** the AD orders on imports of uncovered innerspring units from South Africa and Vietnam and, on February 19, 2009, Commerce published an AD order on imports of uncovered innerspring units from China.¹ On September 3, 2024, the ITC instituted,² and Commerce initiated,³ the third sunset review of the *Orders*, pursuant to section 751(c) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act). As a result of its reviews, Commerce determined that revocation of the *Orders* would likely lead to the continuation or recurrence of dumping, and therefore, notified the ITC of the magnitude of the margins of dumping likely to prevail should the *Orders* be revoked.⁴

On April 3, 2025, the ITC published its determination, pursuant to sections 751(c) and 752(a) of the Act, that revocation of the *Orders* would likely lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time.⁵

Scope of the Orders

The merchandise subject to the *Orders* is uncovered innerspring units composed of a series of individual metal springs joined together in sizes corresponding to the sizes of adult mattresses (*e.g.*, twin, twin long, full, full long, queen, California king, and king) and units used in smaller

¹ See *Antidumping Duty Order: Uncovered Innerspring Units from South Africa*, 73 FR 75390 (December 11, 2008); *Antidumping Duty Order: Uncovered Innerspring Units from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam*, 73 FR 75391 (December 11, 2008); and *Uncovered Innerspring Units from the People's Republic of China: Notice of Antidumping Duty Order*, 74 FR 7661 (February 19, 2009) (collectively, *Orders*).

² See *Uncovered Innerspring Units from China, South Africa, and Vietnam: Institution of Five-Year Reviews*, 89 FR 71414 (September 3, 2024).

³ See *Initiation of Five-Year (Sunset) Reviews*, 89 FR 71252 (September 3, 2024).

⁴ See *Uncovered Innerspring Units from the People's Republic of China, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and South Africa: Final Results of the Expedited Third Sunset Review of the Antidumping Duty Orders*, 90 FR 1080 (January 7, 2025), and accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum.

⁵ See *Uncovered Innerspring Units from China, South Africa, and Vietnam Determinations*, 90 FR 14662 (April 3, 2025) (*ITC Final Determination*).

constructions, such as crib and youth mattresses. All uncovered innerspring units are included in the scope regardless of width and length. Included within this definition are innersprings typically ranging from 30.5 inches to 76 inches in width and 68 inches to 84 inches in length. Innersprings for crib mattresses typically range from 25 inches to 27 inches in width and 50 inches to 52 inches in length.

Uncovered innerspring units are suitable for use as the innerspring component in the manufacture of innerspring mattresses, including mattresses that incorporate a foam encasement around the innerspring.

Pocketed and non-pocketed innerspring units are included in this definition. Non-pocketed innersprings are typically joined together with helical wire and border rods. Non-pocketed innersprings are included in this definition regardless of whether they have border rods attached to the perimeter of the innerspring. Pocketed innersprings are individual coils covered by a “pocket” or “sock” of a nonwoven synthetic material or woven material and then glued together in a linear fashion.

Uncovered innersprings are classified under subheading 9404.29.9010 and have also been classified under subheadings 9404.10.0000, 9404.29.9005, 9404.29.9011, 7326.20.0070, 7326.20.0090, 7320.20.5010, 7320.90.5010, or 7326.20.0071 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS). The HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes only; the written description of the scope of the *Orders* is dispositive.

Continuation of the Orders

As a result of the determinations by Commerce and the ITC that revocation of the *Orders* would likely lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping and material injury to an industry in the United States, pursuant to section 751(d)(2) of the Act, Commerce hereby orders the continuation of the *Orders*. U.S. Customs and Border Protection will continue to collect AD cash deposits at the rates in effect at the time of entry for all imports of subject merchandise.

The effective date of the continuation of the *Orders* will be April 3, 2025.⁶ Pursuant to section 751(c)(2) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.218(c)(2), Commerce intends to initiate the next five-year reviews of the *Orders* not later than 30 days prior to fifth anniversary of the

date of the last determination by the ITC.

Administrative Protective Order (APO)

This notice also serves as a final reminder to parties subject to an APO of their responsibility concerning the return or destruction of proprietary information disclosed under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305(a)(3), which continues to govern business proprietary information in this segment of the proceeding. Timely written notification of the return or 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

These five-year (sunset) reviews and this notice are in accordance with sections 751(c) and 751(d)(2) of the Act and published in accordance with section 777(i) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.218(f)(4).

Dated: April 14, 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.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–201–820]

Fresh Tomatoes From Mexico: Intent To Terminate Suspension Agreement, Rescind an Administrative Review, and Issue an Antidumping Duty Order

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

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) intends to terminate the 2019 Agreement Suspending the Antidumping Duty Investigation on Fresh Tomatoes from Mexico (2019 Agreement), rescind one of two ongoing administrative reviews of the 2019 Agreement, and to institute an antidumping duty (AD) order. The underlying investigation was completed on October 25, 2019.

DATES: Applicable April 18, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Sally C. Gannon, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–0162.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On April 18, 1996, Commerce initiated an AD investigation to determine whether imports of fresh tomatoes from Mexico are being, or are likely to be, sold in the United States at less than fair value (LTFV).¹ On May 16, 1996, the United States International Trade Commission (ITC) notified Commerce of its affirmative preliminary injury determination.

On October 10, 1996, Commerce and certain tomato growers/exporters from Mexico initialed a proposed agreement to suspend the AD investigation. On October 28, 1996, Commerce determined imports of fresh tomatoes from Mexico were being sold at LTFV in the United States.² On the same day, Commerce and certain growers/exporters of fresh tomatoes from Mexico signed an agreement to suspend the investigation (1996 Suspension Agreement).³

On May 31, 2002, certain tomato growers/exporters from Mexico accounting for a significant percentage of all fresh tomatoes imported into the United States from Mexico provided written notice to Commerce of their withdrawal from the 1996 Suspension Agreement, effective on July 30, 2002. Because the 1996 Suspension Agreement would no longer cover substantially all imports of fresh tomatoes from Mexico, effective July 30, 2002, Commerce terminated the 1996 Suspension Agreement, terminated the sunset review of the suspended investigation, and resumed the antidumping investigation.⁴

On November 8, 2002, Commerce and certain tomato growers/exporters from Mexico initialed a proposed agreement suspending the resumed AD investigation on imports of fresh tomatoes from Mexico. On December 4, 2002, Commerce and certain growers/exporters of fresh tomatoes from Mexico

¹ See *Initiation of Antidumping Duty Investigation: Fresh Tomatoes from Mexico*, 61 FR 18377 (April 25, 1996).

² See *Notice of Preliminary Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Postponement of Final Determination: Fresh Tomatoes from Mexico*, 61 FR 56608 (November 1, 1996).

³ See *Suspension of Antidumping Investigation: Fresh Tomatoes from Mexico*, 61 FR 56618 (November 1, 1996).

⁴ See *Notice of Termination of Suspension Agreement, Termination of Sunset Review, and Resumption of Antidumping Investigation: Fresh Tomatoes from Mexico*, 67 FR 50858 (August 6, 2002).

⁶ See *ITC Final Determination*, 90 FR at 14662.