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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).

Timken Notice

In its decision in *Timken*,¹⁰ as clarified by *Diamond Sawblades*,¹¹ the Federal Circuit held that, pursuant to section 516A(c) and (e) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), Commerce must publish a notice of court decision that is not “in harmony” with a Commerce determination and must suspend liquidation of entries pending a “conclusive” court decision. The Court’s November 26, 2024, judgment constitutes a final decision of the Court that is not in harmony with Commerce’s *Final Results*. Thus, this notice is published in fulfillment of the publication requirements of *Timken*.

Amended Final Results

Because there is now a final court judgment regarding the dumping margin calculation for Kenda, Commerce is amending its *Final Results* with respect to Kenda as follows:

Exporter/producer	Weighted-average dumping margin (percent)
Kenda Rubber (China) Co., Ltd	18.15

Cash Deposit Requirements

Because Kenda has a superseding cash deposit rate, *i.e.*, there have been final results published in a subsequent administrative review, we will not issue revised cash deposit instructions to CBP. Accordingly, this notice will not affect Kenda’s current cash deposit rate.

Liquidation of Suspended Entries

Commerce intends to instruct CBP to assess antidumping duties on unliquidated entries of subject merchandise produced and/or exported by Kenda in accordance with 19 CFR 351.212(b). We will instruct CBP to assess antidumping duties on all appropriate entries covered by this review when the importer-specific *ad valorem* assessment rate is not zero or *de minimis*. Where an import-specific *ad valorem* assessment rate is zero or *de minimis*,¹² we will instruct CBP to liquidate the appropriate entries without regard to antidumping duties.

Notification to Interested Parties

This notice is issued and published in accordance with sections 516A(c) and (e) and 777(i)(1) of the Act.

¹⁰ See *Timken Co. v. United States*, 893 F.2d 337 (Fed. Cir. 1990) (*Timken*).

¹¹ See *Diamond Sawblades Manufacturers Coalition v. United States*, 626 F.3d 1374 (Fed. Cir. 2010) (*Diamond Sawblades*).

¹² See 19 CFR 351.106(c)(2).

Dated: March 6, 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.

[FR Doc. 2025–04007 Filed 3–12–25; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**International Trade Administration**

[A–570–967, C–570–968]

Aluminum Extrusions From the People’s Republic of China: Notice of Amended Final Scope Rulings Pursuant to Court Decision

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

SUMMARY: On October 8, 2024, in the consolidated appeal of *Worldwide Door Components, Inc., v. United States, Endura Products, INC.*, Court No. 2023–1532 and *Columbia Aluminum Products, LLC, v. United States, Endura Products, INC.*, Court No. 2023–1534 (collectively, *Worldwide Federal Circuit*), the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit (Federal Circuit) reversed the U.S. Court of International Trade’s (CIT) *Second Remand Order*, and sustained the non-protested portions of Commerce’s *First Remand Redeterminations*. The Federal Circuit also vacated the CIT’s subsequent opinions and orders in this case following the *Second Remand Order*. In the *First Remand Redeterminations*, Commerce continued to find that certain door thresholds imported by Worldwide Door Components, Inc. (Worldwide) and Columbia Aluminum Products, Inc. (Columbia) are within the scope of the antidumping (AD) and countervailing duty (CVD) orders on aluminum extrusions from the People’s Republic of China (China). The CIT originally sustained Commerce’s *Third Remand Redeterminations* finding the products in question outside the scope of the *Orders* under respectful protest, and on December 29, 2022, Commerce published a notice of court decisions not in harmony with its final scope ruling and notice of amended final scope ruling. However, consistent with the Federal Circuit’s decision reversing and vacating the CIT’s opinion and order, Commerce is now amending the final scope rulings, as they were represented in the *Amended Final Scope Rulings*, to find that the Worldwide and Columbia door thresholds at issue are subject to the *Orders*.

DATES: Applicable January 7, 2024.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Erin Kearney, 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) 482–0167.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**Background**

On December 19, 2018, Commerce issued its Final Scope Rulings¹ that certain door thresholds imported by Worldwide and Columbia fall within the scope of the *Orders*.² Worldwide and Columbia appealed Commerce’s Final Scope Ruling. On December 23, 2020, pursuant to the CIT’s first remand orders in *Worldwide I* and *Columbia I*,³ Commerce issued its *First Remand Redeterminations*, in which Commerce continued to find that Worldwide’s and Columbia’s door thresholds were subassemblies included in the scope of the *Orders* and, therefore, failed to satisfy the requirements for the finished merchandise exclusion.⁴

In *Worldwide II* and *Columbia II*, the CIT determined that Commerce impermissibly based its analysis in the *First Remand Redeterminations* on inferences that were contradicted or unsupported by other information on the record.⁵ The CIT directed Commerce to reconsider whether Worldwide’s and

¹ See Memorandum, “Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Order on Aluminum Extrusions from the People’s Republic of China: Final Scope Rulings on Worldwide Door Components Inc., MJB Wood Group, Inc. and Columbia Door Thresholds,” dated December 19, 2018 (Final Scope Rulings).

² See *Aluminum Extrusions from the People’s Republic of China: Antidumping Duty Order*, 76 FR 30650 (May 26, 2011); and *Aluminum Extrusions from the People’s Republic of China: Countervailing Duty Order*, 76 FR 30653 (May 26, 2011) (collectively, the *Orders*).

³ See *Worldwide Door Components, Inc. v. United States*, 466 F. Supp. 3d 1370 (CIT 2020) (*Worldwide I*); and *Columbia Aluminum Products, LLC v. United States*, 470 F. Supp. 3d 1353 (CIT 2020) (*Columbia I*).

⁴ See *Final Results of Redetermination Pursuant to Court Remand, Aluminum Extrusions from the People’s Republic of China, Worldwide Door Components, Inc. v. United States*, Court No. 19–00012, Slip Op. 20–128 (CIT August 27, 2020), dated December 23, 2020, available at <https://access.trade.gov/resources/remands/20-128.pdf>; *Final Results of Redetermination Pursuant to Court Remand, Aluminum Extrusions from the People’s Republic of China, Columbia Aluminum Products, LLC v. United States*, Court No. 19–00013, Slip Op. 20–129 (CIT August 27, 2020), dated December 23, 2020, available at <https://access.trade.gov/resources/remands/20-129.pdf> (collectively, *First Remand Redeterminations*).

⁵ See *Worldwide Door Components, Inc. v. United States*, 537 F. Supp. 3d 1403, 1404–05, 1408–09 (CIT 2021) (*Worldwide II*); and *Columbia Aluminum Products, LLC v. United States*, 536 F. Supp. 3d 1346 (CIT 2021) (*Columbia II*).