

dumping margin established in the final results of this administrative review; (2) for previously investigated or reviewed Chinese and non-Chinese exporters not listed above or in appendix II that received a separate rate in a prior segment of this proceeding, the cash deposit rate will continue to be the existing exporter-specific rate published for the most recently completed segment of this proceeding; (3) for all Chinese exporters of subject merchandise that have not been found to be entitled to a separate rate, the cash deposit rate will be the rate for the China-wide entity (*i.e.*, 2.42 USD/kg); and (4) for all non-Chinese exporters of subject merchandise that have not received their own separate rate, the cash deposit rate will be the rate applicable to the Chinese exporter that supplied that non-Chinese exporter. These deposit requirements, when imposed, shall remain in effect until further notice.

Notification to Importers

This notice serves as a final 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 has occurred and the subsequent assessment of double antidumping duties.

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 subject to sanction.

Notification to Interested Parties

We are issuing and publishing these final results of administrative review in accordance with sections 751(a)(1) and 777(i)(1) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.221(b)(5) and 351.213(h)(2).

Dated: November 5, 2024.

Abdelali Elouaradia,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

Appendix I

List of Topics Discussed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum

- I. Summary
- II. Background
- III. Scope of the *Order*
- IV. Changes Since the *Preliminary Results*
- V. Discussion of the Issues
 - Comment 1: Calculation Errors
 - Comment 2: Surrogate Country (SC) Selection and Factors of Production (FOP)
 - Comment 3: Surrogate Values (SVs)
 - Comment 4: Financial Ratio
 - Comment 5: Value-Added Tax (VAT)
 - Comment 6: Russian SV Data
 - Comment 7: Carbonized Screenings and By-Product FOP
 - Comment 8: GHC's Separate Rate
 - Comment 9: GHC's FOP Database
- VI. Recommendation

Appendix II

Review-Specific Rate Applicable for Non-Selected Companies Under Review

1. Bengbu Modern Environmental Co., Ltd.
2. Carbon Activated Tianjin Co., Ltd.
3. Datong Hongdi Carbon Co., Ltd.
4. Datong Juqiang Activated Carbon Co., Ltd.
5. Datong Municipal Yunguang Activated Carbon Co., Ltd.
6. Jacobi Carbons AB; Jacobi Carbons Industry (Tianjin) Co., Ltd.; Tianjin Jacobi International Trading Co. Ltd.; Jacobi Adsorbent Materials
7. Ningxia Huahui Environmental Technology Co., Ltd.
8. Ningxia Mineral & Chemical Limited
9. Shanxi Industry Technology Trading Co., Ltd.
10. Shanxi Sincere Industrial Co., Ltd.
11. Tancarab Activated Carbon Co., Ltd.
12. Tianjin Channel Filters Co., Ltd.

Companies Considered To Be Part of the China-Wide Entity

1. Beijing Pacific Activated Carbon Products Co., Ltd.
2. Shanxi Dapu International Trade Co., Ltd.
3. Shanxi DMD Corp.
4. Shanxi Tianxi Purification Filter Co., Ltd.
5. Sinoacarbon International Trading Co., Ltd.
6. Tianjin Maijin Industries Co., Ltd.

[FR Doc. 2024-27580 Filed 11-22-24; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-570-186, A-533-936]

Overhead Door Counterbalance Torsion Springs From the People's Republic of China and India: Initiation of Less-Than-Fair-Value Investigations

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

DATES: Applicable November 18, 2024.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Joshua Weiner (the People's Republic of China (China)) and Ajay Menon (India), AD/CVD Operations, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-3902 and (202) 482-0208, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

The Petitions

On October 29, 2024, the U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) received antidumping duty (AD) petitions concerning imports of overhead door counterbalance torsion springs (overhead door springs) from China and India filed in proper form on behalf of IDC Group, Inc., Iowa Spring Manufacturing, Inc., and Service Spring Corp. (collectively, the petitioners), U.S. producers of overhead door springs.¹ The AD Petitions were accompanied by countervailing duty (CVD) petitions concerning imports of overhead door springs from China and India.²

Between November 1 and 15, 2024, Commerce requested supplemental information pertaining to certain aspects of the Petitions in supplemental questionnaires.³ The petitioners responded to Commerce's supplemental questionnaires on November 7 and 15, 2024.⁴

¹ See Petitioners' Letter, "Petitions for the Imposition of Antidumping and Countervailing Duties," dated October 29, 2024 (Petitions).

² *Id.*

³ See Commerce's Letters, "Supplemental Questions," dated November 1, 2024 (General Issues Questionnaire); see also Country-Specific AD Supplemental Questionnaires: China Supplemental and India Supplemental, dated November 1 and 4, 2024; and Memorandum, "Phone Call," dated November 15, 2024 (November 15, 2024, Memorandum).

⁴ See Petitioners' Letters, "Petitioners' Supplement to Volume I of the Petition for the Imposition of Antidumping and Countervailing duties on Imports from China and India," dated November 7, 2024 (General Issues Supplement); see also Country-Specific AD Supplemental Responses: China AD Supplement and India AD Supplement, dated November 7, 2024; and Petitioners' Letter,

In accordance with section 732(b) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), the petitioners allege that imports of overhead door springs from China and India 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 overhead door springs industry in the United States. Consistent with section 732(b)(1) of the Act, the Petitions were accompanied by information reasonably available to the petitioners supporting their allegations.

Commerce finds that the petitioners filed the Petitions on behalf of the domestic industry, because the petitioners are interested parties, as defined in section 771(9)(C) of the Act. Commerce also finds that the petitioners demonstrated sufficient industry support for the initiation of the requested LTFV investigations.⁵

Periods of Investigation

Because the Petitions were filed on October 29, 2024, pursuant to 19 CFR 351.204(b)(1), the period of investigation (POI) for the India LTFV investigation is October 1, 2023, through September 30, 2024. Because China is a non-market economy (NME) country, pursuant to 19 CFR 351.204(b)(1), the POI for the China LTFV investigation is April 1, 2024, through September 30, 2024.

Scope of the Investigations

The products covered by these investigations are overhead door springs from China and India. For a full description of the scope of these investigations, see the appendix to this notice.

Comments on the Scope of the Investigations

On November 1 and 15, 2024, Commerce requested information and clarification from the petitioners regarding the proposed scope to ensure that the scope language in the Petitions is an accurate reflection of the products for which the domestic industry is seeking relief.⁶ On November 7 and 15, 2024, the petitioners provided clarifications and revised the scope.⁷

⁵ “Petitioners’ Amendment to the Scope of the Petition for the Imposition of Antidumping and Countervailing Duties on Imports from China and India,” dated November 15, 2024 (Scope Supplement).

⁶ See section on “Determination of Industry Support for the Petitions,” *infra*.

⁷ See General Issues Questionnaire; see also November 15, 2024, Memorandum.

⁸ See General Issues Supplement at 3–18; see also Scope Supplement at 2 and Attachment.

The description of merchandise covered by these investigations, 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 determinations. 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 December 9, 2024, which is the next business day after 20 calendar days from the signature date of this notice.¹⁰ 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 December 19, 2024, which is 10 calendar days from the initial comment deadline.

Commerce requests that any factual information that parties consider relevant to the scope of these investigations be submitted during that period. However, if a party subsequently finds that additional factual information pertaining to the scope of the investigations 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

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). The deadline for scope comments falls on December 8, 2024, which is a Sunday. In accordance with 19 CFR 351.303(b)(1), Commerce will accept comments filed by 5:00 p.m. ET on December 9, 2024 (“For both electronically filed and manually filed documents, if the applicable due date falls on a non-business day, the Secretary will accept documents that are filed on the next business day.”).

¹¹ See *Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings; Electronic Filing Procedures; Administrative Protective Order Procedures*, 76 FR 39263 (July 6, 2011); see also *Enforcement and*

electronically filed document must be 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 overhead door springs 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) or cost of production (COP) 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. Specifically, they may provide comments as to which characteristics are appropriate to use as: (1) general product characteristics; and (2) product comparison criteria. We note that it is not always appropriate to use all product characteristics as product comparison criteria. We base product comparison criteria on meaningful commercial differences among products. In other words, although there may be some physical product characteristics utilized by manufacturers to describe overhead door springs, it may be that only a select few product characteristics take into account commercially meaningful physical characteristics. In addition, interested parties may comment on the order in which the physical characteristics should be used in matching products. Generally, Commerce attempts to list the most important physical characteristics first and the least important characteristics last.

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 December 9, 2024, which is the next business day after 20 calendar days from the signature date of this notice.¹² Any

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.

¹² See 19 CFR 351.303(b)(1). The deadline for comments on product characteristics falls on December 8, 2024, which is a Sunday. In accordance with 19 CFR 351.303(b)(1), Commerce will accept comments filed by 5:00 p.m. ET on December 9, 2024 (“For both electronically filed and manually filed documents, if the applicable due date falls on a non-business day, the Secretary

rebuttal comments must be filed by 5:00 p.m. ET on December 19, 2024, 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 each of the LTFV investigations.

Determination of Industry Support for the Petitions

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,¹³ 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.¹⁴

will accept documents that are filed on the next business day.”)

¹³ See section 771(10) of the Act.

¹⁴ See *USEC, Inc. v. United States*, 132 F. Supp. 2d 1, 8 (CIT 2001) (citing *Algoma Steel Corp., Ltd.*

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 petitioners do not offer a definition of the domestic like product distinct from the scope of the investigations.¹⁵ Based on our analysis of the information submitted on the record, we have determined that overhead door springs, as defined in the scope, constitute a single domestic like product, and we have analyzed industry support in terms of that domestic like product.¹⁶

In determining whether the petitioners have standing under section 732(c)(4)(A) of the Act, we considered the industry support data contained in the Petitions with reference to the domestic like product as defined in the “Scope of the Investigations,” in the appendix to this notice. To establish industry support, the petitioners provided their own production of the domestic like product in 2023 and compared this to the estimated total 2023 production of the domestic like product for the entire industry.¹⁷ We relied on data provided by the petitioners for purposes of measuring industry support.¹⁸

Our review of the data provided in the Petitions, the General Issues Supplement, and other information readily available to Commerce indicates that the petitioners have established industry support for the Petitions.¹⁹ First, the Petitions established support

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).

¹⁵ For a discussion of the domestic like product analysis as applied to these cases and information regarding industry support, see Checklists, “Antidumping Duty Investigation Initiation Checklists: Overhead Door Counterbalance Torsion Springs from the People’s Republic of China and India,” dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (Country-Specific AD Initiation Checklists), at Attachment II, Analysis of Industry Support for the Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Petitions Covering Overhead Door Counterbalance Torsion Springs from the People’s Republic of China and India (Attachment II). These checklists are on file electronically via ACCESS.

¹⁶ See Attachment II of the Country-Specific AD Initiation Checklists.

¹⁷ *Id.*

¹⁸ For further discussion, see Attachment II of the Country-Specific AD Initiation Checklists.

¹⁹ *Id.*

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).²⁰ 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 Petitions account for at least 25 percent of the total production of the domestic like product.²¹ 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 Petitions 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 Petitions.²² Accordingly, Commerce determines that the Petitions were filed on behalf of the domestic industry within the meaning of section 732(b)(1) of the Act.²³

Allegations and Evidence of Material Injury and Causation

The petitioners allege 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 petitioners allege that subject imports from China and India exceed the negligibility threshold provided for under section 771(24)(A) of the Act.²⁴

The petitioners contend that the industry’s injured condition is illustrated by the significant and increasing volume of subject imports; reduced market share; underselling and price depression and/or suppression; lost sales and revenues; and decline in the domestic industry’s production, shipments, and financial performance.²⁵ We assessed the allegations and supporting evidence regarding material injury, threat of material injury, causation, cumulation, as well as negligibility, and we have determined

²⁰ *Id.*; see also section 732(c)(4)(D) of the Act.

²¹ See Attachment II of the Country-Specific AD Initiation Checklists.

²² *Id.*

²³ *Id.*

²⁴ For further information regarding negligibility and the injury allegation, see Country-Specific AD Initiation Checklists at Attachment III, Analysis of Allegations and Evidence of Material Injury and Causation for the Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Petitions Covering Overhead Door Counterbalance Torsion Springs from the People’s Republic of China and India (Attachment III).

²⁵ *Id.*

that these allegations are properly supported by adequate evidence and meet the statutory requirements for initiation.²⁶

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 LTFV investigations of imports of overhead door springs from China and India. 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 Country-Specific AD Initiation Checklists.

U.S. Price

For China and India, the petitioners based export price (EP) on pricing information for overhead door springs sold or offered for sale in the United States and exported from each country during the POI.²⁷ For each country, the petitioners made certain adjustments to U.S. price to calculate a net ex-factory U.S. price, where applicable.²⁸

Normal Value²⁹

For India, the petitioners based NV on home market pricing information they obtained for overhead door springs produced in and sold, or offered for sale, in India during the applicable time period.³⁰ The petitioners provided information indicating that the prices for overhead door springs sold or offered for sale in the Indian market were below the COP.³¹ Therefore, for India, the petitioners also based NV on constructed value.³² For further discussion of CV for India, see the section “Normal Value Based on Constructed Value,” below.

Commerce considers China to be an NME country.³³ In accordance with

section 771(18)(C)(i) of the Act, any 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 the China 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 petitioners claim that Malaysia 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.³⁴ The petitioners provided publicly available information from Malaysia to value all FOPs except labor.³⁵ Consistent with Commerce’s recent practice in cases involving Malaysia as a surrogate country,³⁶ to value labor, the petitioners provided data from another surrogate country, the Republic of Türkiye (Türkiye). Based on the information provided by the petitioners, we believe it is appropriate to use Malaysia as a surrogate country for China to value all FOPs except labor and Türkiye to value labor 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 determinations.

Factors of Production

Because information regarding the volume of inputs consumed by Chinese producers/exporters was not reasonably available, the petitioners used the production experience and product-specific consumption rates of a U.S. producer of overhead door springs as a surrogate to value Chinese manufacturers’ FOPs.³⁷ Additionally, the petitioners calculated factory overhead, selling, general, and administrative (SG&A) expenses, and profit based on the experience of a

Malaysian producer of comparable merchandise.³⁸

Normal Value Based on Constructed Value

As noted above for India, the petitioners provided information indicating that the prices for overhead door springs sold or offered for sale in India were below the COP.³⁹ Therefore, for India, the petitioners also calculated NV based on CV.⁴⁰

Pursuant to section 773(e) of the Act, the petitioners calculated CV as the sum of the cost of manufacturing, SG&A expenses, financial expenses, and profit.⁴¹ For India, in calculating the cost of manufacturing, the petitioners relied on the production experience and product-specific consumption rates of a U.S. producer of overhead door springs, valued using publicly available information applicable India, where applicable.⁴² For India, in calculating SG&A expenses, financial expenses, and profit ratios, the petitioners relied on the fiscal year 2023 financial statements of an Indian producer of comparable merchandise.⁴³

Fair Value Comparisons

Based on the data provided by the petitioners, there is reason to believe that imports of overhead door springs from China and India 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 overhead door springs for each of the countries covered by this initiation are as follows: (1) China—669.36 to 778.31 percent; and (2) India—46.75 to 126.14 percent.⁴⁴

Initiation of LTFV Investigations

Based upon the examination of the Petitions and supplemental responses, we find that they meet the requirements of section 732 of the Act. Therefore, we are initiating LTFV investigations to determine whether imports of overhead door springs from China and India are being, 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 determinations no later than 140 days after the date of these initiations.

²⁶ *Id.*

²⁷ See Country-Specific AD Initiation Checklists.

²⁸ See Country-Specific AD Initiation Checklists.

²⁹ In accordance with section 773(b)(2) of the Act, for the India investigation, Commerce will request information necessary to calculate the constructed value (CV) and COP to determine whether there are reasonable grounds to believe or suspect that sales of the foreign like product have been made at prices that represent less than the COP of the product.

³⁰ See India AD Initiation Checklist.

³¹ *Id.*

³² *Id.*

³³ 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).

³⁴ See China AD Initiation Checklist.

³⁵ *Id.*

³⁶ See, e.g., *Certain Collated Steel Staples from the People’s Republic of China: Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; and Final Determination of No Shipments; 2021–2022*, 88 FR 85242 (December 7, 2023), and accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum (IDM) at Comment 2; and *Light-Walled Rectangular Pipe and Tube from the People’s Republic of China: Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review*, 88 FR 15671 (March 14, 2023), and accompanying IDM at Comment 2.

³⁷ See China AD Initiation Checklist.

³⁸ *Id.*

³⁹ See India AD Initiation Checklist.

⁴⁰ *Id.*

⁴¹ *Id.*

⁴² *Id.*

⁴³ *Id.*

⁴⁴ See Country-Specific AD Initiation Checklists.

Respondent Selection

India

In the Petitions, the petitioners identified eight companies in India as producers/exporters of overhead door springs.⁴⁵ In the event that Commerce determines that the number of companies is large, and it cannot individually examine each company based upon Commerce's resources, where appropriate, Commerce intends to select mandatory respondents based on quantity and value (Q&V) questionnaires issued to potential respondents. Following standard practice in LTFV investigations involving market economy countries, Commerce would normally select respondents based on U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) entry data for imports under the appropriate Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) subheading(s) listed in the "Scope of the Investigations" in the Appendix. However, for these investigations, the main HTSUS subheadings under which the subject merchandise would enter (7320.20.5020, 7320.20.5045, and 7320.20.5060) are not limited to subject merchandise and therefore may also cover non-subject merchandise. Therefore, we cannot rely on CBP entry data in selecting respondents. Accordingly, for India, Commerce will send Q&V questionnaires to each producer and/or exporter for which there is complete address information on the record.

Commerce will post the Q&V questionnaire along with filing instructions on Commerce's website at <https://www.trade.gov/ec-adcvd-case-announcements>. Producers/exporters of overhead door springs from India 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 Indian producers/exporters no later than 5:00 p.m. ET on December 2, 2024, 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). Instructions for filing such applications may be found on Commerce's website at <https://www.trade.gov/administrative-protective-orders>.

China

In the Petitions, the petitioners identified 80 companies in China as producers and/or exporters of overhead door springs.⁴⁶ Our standard practice for respondent selection in AD investigations involving NME countries is to select respondents based on 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 Petitions, 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 80 Chinese producers and/or exporters identified in the Petitions, 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.⁴⁷

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 overhead door springs 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 December 2, 2024, 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 APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305(b).

⁴⁶ Petitions at Volume I (page 15 and Exhibit GEN-4); see General Issues Supplement at 2-3 and Exhibit SUPP-GEN-1.

⁴⁷ See Memorandum, "Release of U.S. Customs and Border Protection Entry Data," dated November 15, 2024.

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>. The separate rate application will be due 30 days after publication of this initiation notice. Exporters and producers must file a timely separate rate application if they want to be considered for individual examination. 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 respond to all parts of Commerce's AD questionnaire as mandatory respondents. 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 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

⁴⁵ See Petitions at Volume I (page 15 and Exhibit GEN-4); see General Issues Supplement at 2-3 and Exhibit SUPP-GEN-1.

produced by a firm that supplied the exporter during the period of investigation.⁴⁸

Distribution of Copies of the Petitions

In accordance with section 732(b)(3)(A) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.202(f), copies of the public version of the Petitions have been provided to the governments of China and India via ACCESS. To the extent practicable, we will attempt to provide a copy of the public version of the Petitions to each exporter named in the Petitions, 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 Determinations by the ITC

The ITC will preliminarily determine, within 45 days after the date on which the Petitions were filed, whether there is a reasonable indication that imports of overhead door springs from China and/or India are materially injuring, or threatening material injury to, a U.S. industry.⁴⁹ A negative ITC determination for any country will result in the investigation being terminated with respect to that country.⁵⁰ Otherwise, these LTFV investigations 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 submitted⁵¹ 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.⁵² 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 these investigations.

Particular Market Situation Allegation

Section 773(e) of the Act addresses the concept of particular market situation (PMS) for purposes of CV, stating that "if a particular market situation exists such that the cost of materials and fabrication or other processing of any kind does not accurately reflect the cost of production in the ordinary course of trade, the administering authority may use another calculation methodology under this subtitle or any other calculation methodology." When an interested party submits a PMS allegation pursuant to section 773(e) of the Act (*i.e.*, a cost-based PMS allegation), the submission must be filed in accordance with the requirements of 19 CFR 351.416(b), and Commerce will respond to such a submission consistent with 19 CFR 351.301(c)(2)(v). If Commerce finds that a cost-based PMS exists under section 773(e) of the Act, then it will modify its dumping calculations appropriately.

Neither section 773(e) of the Act, nor 19 CFR 351.301(c)(2)(v), sets a deadline for the submission of cost-based PMS allegations and supporting factual information. However, in order to administer section 773(e) of the Act, Commerce must receive PMS allegations and supporting factual information with enough time to consider the submission. Thus, should an interested party wish to submit a cost-based PMS allegation and supporting new factual information pursuant to section 773(e) of the Act, it must do so no later than 20 days after submission of a respondent's initial section D questionnaire response.

We note that a PMS allegation filed pursuant to sections 773(a)(1)(B)(ii)(III) or 773(a)(1)(C)(iii) of the Act (*i.e.*, a sales-based PMS allegation) must be filed within 10 days of submission of a respondent's initial section B questionnaire response, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.301(c)(2)(i) and 19 CFR 351.404(c)(2).

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.⁵³ 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 these investigations.⁵⁴

Certification Requirements

Any party submitting factual information in an AD or CVD proceeding must certify to the accuracy and completeness of that information.⁵⁵ Parties must use the certification formats provided in 19 CFR 351.303(g).⁵⁶ 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 these investigations 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

⁵³ 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>.

⁵⁴ See 19 CFR 351.302; see also, *e.g.*, *Time Limits Final Rule*.

⁵⁵ See section 782(b) of the Act.

⁵⁶ 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 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>.

⁴⁹ See section 733(a) of the Act.

⁵⁰ *Id.*

⁵¹ See 19 CFR 351.301(b).

⁵² See 19 CFR 351.301(b)(2).

requirements pertaining to the service of documents in 19 CFR 351.303(f).⁵⁷

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: November 18, 2024.

Abdelali Elouaradia,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

Appendix

Scope of the Investigations

The merchandise covered by these investigations is helically-wound, overhead door counterbalance torsion steel springs (overhead door counterbalance torsion springs) and any cones, plugs or other similar fittings for mounting and creating torque in the spring (herein collectively referred to as cones) attached to or entered with and invoiced with the subject overhead door counterbalance torsion springs. Overhead door counterbalance torsion springs are helical steel springs with tightly wound coils that store and release mechanical energy by winding and unwinding along the spring's axis by an angle, using torque to create a lifting force in the counterbalance assembly typically used to raise and lower overhead doors, including garage doors, industrial rolling doors, warehouse doors, trailer doors, and other overhead doors, gates, grates, or similar devices. The merchandise covered by these investigations covers all overhead door counterbalance torsion springs with a coil inside diameter of 15.8 millimeters (mm) or more but not exceeding 304.8 mm (measured across the diameter from inner edge to inner edge); a wire diameter of 2.5 mm to 20.4 mm; a length of 127 mm or more; and regardless of the following characteristics:

- wire type (including, but not limited to, oil-tempered wire, hard-drawn wire, music wire, galvanized or other coated wire);
- wire cross-sectional shape (e.g., round, square, or other shapes);
- coating (e.g., uncoated, oil- or water-based coatings, lubricant coatings, zinc, aluminum, zinc-aluminum, paint or plastic coating, etc.);
- winding orientation (left-hand or right-hand wind direction);
- end type (including, but not limited to, looped, double looped, clipped, long length, mini warehouse, Barcol, Crawford, Kinnear, Wagner, rolling steel or barrel ends); and
- whether the overhead door counterbalance torsion springs are fitted with hardware, including but not limited to fasteners, clips, and cones (winding or stationary cones).

For purposes of the diameters referenced above, where the nominal and actual measurements vary, a product is within the scope if application of either the nominal or actual measurement would place it within the scope based on the definitions set forth above.

The steel torsion springs included in the scope of these investigations are produced

from steel in which: (1) iron predominates, by weight, over each of the other contained elements; and (2) the carbon content is 2 percent or less, by weight.

Subject merchandise includes cones attached to or entered with and invoiced with the subject overhead door counterbalance torsion springs. Such cones, which are typically cast aluminum, aluminum alloy or steel (but may be made from other materials) are made to mount the subject springs to the overhead door counterbalance system and create and maintain torque in the spring. Cones or other similar fittings that are not attached to the subject springs or are not entered with and invoiced with the subject springs are not included within the scope unless entered as parts of kits as described below.

Subject merchandise also includes all subject overhead door counterbalance torsion springs and cones or other similar fittings for mounting and tensioning the spring entered as a part of overhead door kits, overhead door mounting or assembly kits, or as a part of a spring-operated motor assembly or as a part of a spring winder assembly kit for torsion springs. When counterbalance torsion springs and cones or other similar fittings for attaching and tensioning the torsion spring are entered as a part of such kits, only the counterbalance spring and cones or other similar fittings in the kit are within scope.

Subject merchandise also includes overhead door counterbalance torsion springs that have been further processed in a third country, including but not limited to cutting to length, attachment of hardware, cones or end-fittings, inclusion in garage door kits or garage door mounting or assembly kits, or any other processing that would not remove the merchandise from the scope of these investigations if performed in the country of manufacture of the in-scope overhead door counterbalance torsion springs.

All products that meet the written physical description are within the scope of these investigations unless specifically excluded. The following products are specifically excluded from the scope of these investigations:

- leaf springs (slender arc-shaped length of spring steel of a rectangular cross-section);
- disc springs (conical springs consisting of a convex disc with the outer edge working against the center of the disc);
- extension springs (close-wound round helical wire springs that store and release energy by resisting the external pulling forces applied to the spring's ends in the direction of its length);
- compression springs (helical coiled springs with open wound active coils (such open winding is also known as pitch) that are designed to compress under load or force); and
- spiral springs (torsion springs wound as concentric spirals such as a clock spring or mainspring).

The products subject to these investigations are currently classified under Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) subheadings 7320.20.5020, 7320.20.5045, and 7320.20.5060. They may also be classified under HTSUS subheading 8412.90.9085 if entered as parts of spring-

operated motors. They may also be classified in HTSUS subheading 8412.80.1000 (spring-operated motors) if entered as part of a spring counterweight assembly for an overhead door. They may also be classified in HTSUS subheading 7308.90.9590, a basket category that includes metal garage doors entered with mounting accessories or assemblies. Although the HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the scope of these investigations is dispositive.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[C–570–187, C–533–937]

Overhead Door Counterbalance Torsion Springs From the People's Republic of China and India: Initiation of Countervailing Duty Investigations

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

DATES: Applicable November 18, 2024.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: William Horn (the People's Republic of China (China)) and Krisha Hill (India), AD/CVD Operations, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–4868 and (202) 482–4037, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

The Petitions

On October 29, 2024, the U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) received countervailing duty (CVD) petitions concerning imports of overhead door counterbalance torsion springs (overhead door springs) from China and India filed in proper form on behalf of IDC Group, Inc., Iowa Spring Manufacturing, Inc., and Service Spring Corp. (collectively, the petitioners), U.S. producers of overhead door springs.¹ The CVD Petitions were accompanied by antidumping duty (AD) petitions concerning imports of overhead door springs from China and India.²

Between October 30 and November 15, 2024, Commerce requested supplemental information pertaining to certain aspects of the Petitions.³

¹ See Petitioners' Letter, "Petitions for the Imposition of Antidumping and Countervailing Duties," dated October 29, 2024 (Petitions).

² *Id.*

³ See Commerce's Letters, "Supplemental Questions," dated November 1, 2024 (General

⁵⁷ See *Administrative Protective Order, Service, and Other Procedures in Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings*, 88 FR 67069 (September 29, 2023).