

the intermediary (e.g., a reseller, trading company, or exporter) was destined for the United States. In such instances, we will instruct CBP to liquidate unreviewed entries at the all-others rate if there is no rate for the intermediate company(ies) involved in the transaction.⁷

Cash Deposit Requirements

The following cash deposit requirements will be effective retroactively for all shipments of subject merchandise that entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after June 29, 2020, the date of publication of the *Final Results* of this administrative review, as provided for by section 751(a)(2)(C) of the Act: (1) The cash deposit rate for ARLANXEO Brasil will be equal to the weighted-average dumping margin established in these amended final results of review; (2) for producers or exporters not covered in this review but covered in a prior segment of the proceeding, the cash deposit rate will continue to be the company-specific rate published for the most recently completed segment of this proceeding; (3) if the exporter is not a firm covered in this review or another completed segment of this proceeding, but the producer is, then the cash deposit rate will be the rate established for the most recently completed segment of this proceeding for the producer of the merchandise; and (4) if neither the exporter nor the producer is a firm covered in this or any previously completed segment of this proceeding, then the cash deposit rate will be the all-others rate of 19.61 percent established in the less-than-fair-value investigation.⁸ These cash deposit requirements, when imposed, shall remain in effect until further notice.

Notification to Importers

This notice also 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 POR. Failure to comply with this requirement could result in Commerce's presumption that reimbursement of antidumping duties occurred and the

subsequent assessment of doubled antidumping duties.

Administrative Protective Order

This notice also serves as a reminder to parties subject to administrative protective orders (APO) of their responsibility concerning the disposition 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 return or destruction of APO materials or conversion to judicial protective order is hereby requested. Failure to comply with the regulations and the terms of an APO is a sanctionable violation.

Notification to Interested Parties

These amended final results and notice are issued and published in accordance with sections 751(h) and 777(i) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.224(e).

Dated: July 29, 2020.

Jeffrey I. Kessler,

Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

[FR Doc. 2020-17030 Filed 8-4-20; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-570-133]

Certain Metal Lockers and Parts Thereof From the People's Republic of China: Initiation of Less-Than-Fair-Value Investigation

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

DATES: Applicable July 29, 2020.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Patrick Barton at (202) 482-0012 or Laurel LaCivita at (202) 482-4243; AD/CVD Operations, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

The Petition

On July 9, 2020, the U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) received an antidumping duty (AD) petition concerning imports of certain metal lockers and parts thereof (metal lockers) from the People's Republic of China (China) filed in proper form on behalf of List Industries, Inc., Lyon LLC, Penco Products, Inc., and Tennsco LLC

(collectively, the petitioners), domestic producers of metal lockers.¹ The Petition was accompanied by a countervailing duty (CVD) petition concerning imports of metal lockers from China.²

On July 13, 2020, Commerce requested supplemental information pertaining to certain aspects of the Petition in separate supplemental questionnaires.³ Further, on July 22, 2020, Commerce held a conversation via telephone with counsel to the petitioners requesting further clarification regarding certain issues.⁴ As part of these requests, Commerce asked that the petitioners provide further information regarding the proposed scope to ensure that the scope language in the Petition is an accurate reflection of the products for which the domestic industry is seeking relief.⁵ On July 16, 17, and 23, 2020, the petitioners filed responses to Commerce's supplemental questionnaires, which included revisions to the scope.⁶

In accordance with section 732(b) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), the petitioners allege that imports of metal lockers from China 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 domestic metal locker industry in the United States.

¹ See Petitioners' Letter, "Petitions for the Imposition of Antidumping and Countervailing Duties: Certain Metal Lockers and Parts Thereof from the People's Republic of China," dated July 9, 2020 (the Petition).

² *Id.*

³ See Commerce's Letters, "Certain Metal Lockers and Parts Thereof from the People's Republic of China—Petitions for the Imposition of Antidumping and Countervailing Duties: Supplemental Questions," (Volume I Supplemental Questionnaire); and "Certain Metal Lockers and Parts Thereof from the People's Republic of China—Petition for the Imposition of Antidumping Duties: Supplemental Questions," (Volume II Supplemental Questionnaire) both dated July 13, 2020.

⁴ See Memorandum, "Telephone Conversation with the Petitioners regarding Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Petitions Covering Certain Metal Lockers and Parts Thereof from the People's Republic of China," dated July 22, 2020.

⁵ *Id.*

⁶ See Petitioners' Letters, "Certain Metal Lockers and Parts Thereof from the People's Republic of China—Petitioners' Response to Supplemental Questionnaire Regarding Volume I: General Issues" (First General Issues Supplement); "Certain Metal Lockers and Parts Thereof from the People's Republic of China—Petitioners' Response to Supplemental Questionnaire Regarding Volume II: Antidumping Duty Petition" (China AD Supplement), both dated July 16, 2020; and "Certain Metal Lockers and Parts Thereof from the People's Republic of China—Petitioners' Petitioners' Second Amendment to Volume I Relating to General Issues," dated July 23, 2020 (Second General Issues Supplement).

⁷ For a full discussion of this practice, see *Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings: Assessment of Antidumping Duties*, 68 FR 23954 (May 6, 2003).

⁸ See *Emulsion Styrene-Butadiene Rubber from Brazil: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Final Negative Determination of Critical Circumstances*, 82 FR 33048 (July 19, 2019).

Consistent with section 732(b)(1) of the Act, the Petition is accompanied by information reasonably available to the petitioners supporting the allegations.

Commerce finds that the petitioners filed the Petition 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 AD investigation.⁷

Period of Investigation

Because China is a non-market economy (NME) country, pursuant to 19 CFR 351.204(b)(1), the period of investigation (POI) is January 1, 2020 through June 30, 2020.

Scope of the Investigation

The merchandise covered by this investigation is metal lockers from China. For a full description of the scope of this investigation, see the appendix to this notice.

Comments on the Scope of the Investigation

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 comments received from interested parties and, if necessary, will consult with interested parties prior to the issuance of the preliminary determination. If scope comments include factual information, all such factual information should be limited to public information.⁹ To facilitate preparation of its questionnaires, Commerce requests that all interested parties submit such comments by 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time (ET) on August 18, 2020, which is 20 calendar days from the signature date of this notice. Any rebuttal comments, which may include factual information, must be filed by 5:00 p.m. ET on August 28, 2020, which is ten calendar days from the initial comment deadline.¹⁰

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

investigation may be relevant, the party may contact Commerce and request permission to submit the additional information. All such submissions must also be filed on the record of the concurrent CVD investigation.

Filing Requirements

All submissions to Commerce must be filed electronically using Enforcement and Compliance's Antidumping Duty and Countervailing Duty Centralized Electronic Service System (ACCESS), unless an exception applies.¹¹ An 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 metal lockers 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 (FOPs) 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.

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 August 18, 2020, which is 20 calendar days from the signature date of this notice. Any rebuttal comments must be filed by 5:00 p.m. ET on August 28, 2020. All comments and submissions to Commerce must be filed electronically using ACCESS.

Determination of Industry Support for the Petition

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 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 must apply the same statutory definition regarding the domestic like product,¹² 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.¹³

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 investigation.¹⁴ Based on our analysis of

⁷ See the Petition at Volume I, section I.C., "Information Related to Industry Support."

⁸ See *Antidumping Duties; Countervailing Duties, Final Rule*, 62 FR 27296, 27323 (May 19, 1997) (*Preamble*).

⁹ See 19 CFR 351.102(b)(21) (defining "factual information").

¹⁰ See 19 CFR 351.303(b).

¹¹ See *Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings: Electronic Filing Procedures; Administrative Protective Order Procedures*, 76 FR 39263 (July 6, 2011); see also *Enforcement and 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 help 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%20on%20Electronic%20Filing%20Procedures.pdf>.

¹² See section 771(10) of the Act.

¹³ See *USEC, Inc. v. United States*, 132 F. Supp. 2d 1, 8 (CIT 2001) (citing *Algoma Steel Corp., Ltd. v. United States*, 688 F. Supp. 639, 644 (CIT 1988), *aff'd* 865 F. 2d 240 (Federal Circuit 1989)).

¹⁴ See Volume I of the Petition at 17–19; see also First General Issues Supplement at 6–9; and Second General Issues Supplement at 2–5.

the information submitted on the record, we have determined that metal lockers, as defined in the scope, constitute a single domestic like product, and we have analyzed industry support in terms of that domestic like product.¹⁵

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 Petition with reference to the domestic like product as defined in the “Scope of the Investigation,” in the appendix to this notice. To establish industry support, the petitioners provided their 2019 production of the domestic like product, as well as the 2019 production of DeBourgh Manufacturing, a supporter of the Petition.¹⁶ The petitioners compared the production of the supporters of the Petition to the estimated total production of the domestic like product for the entire domestic 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 Petition, the First General Issues Supplement, the Second General Issues Supplement, and other information readily available to Commerce indicates that the petitioners have established industry support for the Petition.¹⁹ First, the Petition established support 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

¹⁵ For a discussion of the domestic like product analysis as applied to this case and information regarding industry support, see Antidumping Duty Investigation Initiation Checklist: Certain Metal Lockers and Parts Thereof from the People’s Republic of China (China AD Initiation Checklist) at Attachment II, “Analysis of Industry Support for the Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Petitions Covering Certain Metal Lockers and Parts Thereof from China” (Attachment II), dated concurrently with this notice and on file electronically via ACCESS.

¹⁶ See Volume I of the Petition at 3, 5 and Exhibit GEN–2; see also Second General Issues Supplement at 5–6 and Exhibit GEN–SUPP2–2.

¹⁷ See Volume I of the Petition at 3, 5 and Exhibits GEN–1 and GEN–2; see also First General Issues Supplement at 10 and Exhibit GEN–SUPP–1; and Second General Issues Supplement at 5–6 and Exhibit GEN–SUPP2–2.

¹⁸ See Volume I of the Petition at 3, 5 and Exhibits GEN–1 and GEN–2; see also First General Issues Supplement at 10 and Exhibit GEN–SUPP–1; and Second General Issues Supplement at 5–6 and Exhibit GEN–SUPP2–2. For further discussion, see China AD Initiation Checklist at Attachment II.

¹⁹ See China AD Initiation Checklist at Attachment II.

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

statutory criteria for industry support under section 732(c)(4)(A)(i) of the Act because the domestic producers (or workers) who support the Petition 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 Petition 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 Petition.²² Accordingly, Commerce determines that the Petition was 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 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 a significant and increasing volume of subject imports; reduced market share; underselling and price depression or suppression; lost sales and revenues; declines in production, capacity utilization, and shipments; and declines in operating income.²⁵ We assessed the allegations and supporting evidence regarding material injury, threat of material injury, causation, as well as negligibility, and we have determined that these allegations are properly supported by adequate evidence, and meet the statutory requirements for initiation.²⁶

²¹ See China AD Initiation Checklist at Attachment II.

²² *Id.*

²³ *Id.*

²⁴ See Volume I of the Petition at 19–20 and Exhibit GEN–1.

²⁵ See Volume I of the Petition at 16–17, 19–29 and Exhibits GEN–1, GEN–5, and GEN–8 through GEN–11; see also First General Issues Supplement at 11 and Exhibit GEN–SUPP–5.

²⁶ See China AD Initiation Checklist at Attachment III, Analysis of Allegations and Evidence of Material Injury and Causation for the Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Petitions Covering Certain Metal Lockers and Parts Thereof from the People’s Republic of China (Attachment III).

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 the AD investigation of imports of metal lockers from China. 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 China AD Investigation Initiation Checklist.

U.S. Price

The petitioners based export price (EP) on pricing information for metal lockers produced in and exported from China and sold or offered for sale in the United States. The petitioners made certain adjustments to U.S. price to calculate a net ex-factory U.S. price.²⁷

Normal Value

Commerce considers China to be an NME country.²⁸ 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 this investigation. Accordingly, NVs in China are appropriately based on FOPs valued in surrogate market economy countries, in accordance with section 773(c) of the Act.

The petitioners argue that Mexico is an appropriate surrogate country for China because Mexico is a market economy country that is at a level of economic development comparable to that of China and is a significant producer of comparable merchandise.²⁹ The petitioners submitted publicly available information from Mexico to value all FOPs.³⁰ Based on the information provided by the petitioners, we determine that it is appropriate to use Mexico as a surrogate country for China for initiation purposes.

Interested parties will have the opportunity to submit comments regarding the surrogate country selection and, pursuant to 19 CFR

²⁷ See China AD Initiation Checklist.

²⁸ See, *e.g.*, *Certain Collated Steel Staples From the People’s Republic of China: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances, Postponement of Final Determination and Extension of Provisional Measures*, 85 FR 882 (January 8, 2020), and accompanying Preliminary Decision Memorandum, unchanged in *Certain Collated Steel Staples from the People’s Republic of China: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Final Affirmative Critical Circumstances Determination*, 85 FR 33623 (June 2, 2020), and accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum.

²⁹ See Volume II of the Petition at 4–6 and Exhibit AD–3, “Costs in the Surrogate Country.”

³⁰ *Id.* at Exhibit AD–3.

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 determination.

Factors of Production

The petitioners used their own product-specific consumption rates as a surrogate to value Chinese manufacturers' FOPs.³¹ Additionally, the petitioners calculated factory overhead; selling, general and administrative expenses; and profit based on the experience of a Mexican producer of comparable merchandise.³²

Fair Value Comparisons

Based on the data provided by the petitioners, there is reason to believe that imports of metal lockers from China 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 metal lockers from China are 245.96 and 322.25 percent.³³

Initiation of LTFV Investigation

We find that the Petition and petition supplements meet the requirements of section 732 of the Act. Therefore, we are initiating an AD investigation to determine whether imports of metal lockers from China 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 determination no later than 140 days after the date of this initiation.

Respondent Selection

The Petition named 76 companies in China as producers/exporters of metal lockers.³⁴ In accordance with our standard practice for respondent selection in AD investigations involving NME countries, Commerce selects respondents based on quantity and value (Q&V) questionnaires in cases where it 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 exporters identified in the Petition, Commerce will solicit Q&V information that can serve as a basis for

selecting exporters for individual examination in the event that Commerce decides to limit the number of respondents individually examined pursuant to section 777A(c)(2) of the Act. Since there are 76 producers and exporters for China identified in the Petition, Commerce has determined to limit the number of Q&V questionnaires that it will send out to exporters and producers based on U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) data for certain metal lockers from China during the POI under the appropriate Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States number listed in the "Scope of the Investigation," in the appendix. Accordingly, Commerce will send Q&V questionnaires to the largest producers and exporters that are identified in the CBP data for which there is address information on the record.

In addition, Commerce will post the Q&V questionnaire along with filing instructions on Enforcement and Compliance's website at <https://www.trade.gov/ec-adcvd-case-announcements>. Producers/exporters of metal lockers 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 Enforcement and Compliance's website. In accordance with the standard practice for respondent selection in AD cases involving NME countries, in the event Commerce decides to limit the number of respondents individually investigated, Commerce intends to base respondent selection on the responses to the Q&V questionnaire that it receives.

Responses to the Q&V questionnaire must be submitted by the relevant Chinese producers/exporters no later than 5:00 p.m. ET on August 12, 2020, 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.

On July 27, 2020, Commerce released CBP data on imports of metal lockers from China under administrative protective order (APO) to all parties with access to information protected by APO, and indicated that interested parties wishing to comment on the CBP data must do so within three business days of the publication date of the notice of initiation of this investigation.³⁵ We further stated that we will not accept rebuttal comments.

³⁵ See Memorandum, "Certain Metal Lockers and Parts Thereof from the People's Republic of China:

Interested parties must submit applications for disclosure under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305(b). Instructions for filing such applications may be found on Enforcement and Compliance's website at <http://enforcement.trade.gov/apo>.

Comments must be filed electronically using 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. Commerce intends to finalize its decisions regarding respondent selection within 20 days of publication of this notice.

Separate Rates

In order to obtain separate-rate status in an NME investigation, exporters and producers must submit a separate-rate application.³⁶ The specific requirements for submitting a separate-rate application in a China investigation are outlined in detail in the application itself, which is available on Commerce's website at <http://enforcement.trade.gov/nme/nme-sep-rate.html>. The separate-rate application will be due 30 days after publication of this initiation notice.³⁷ 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 to both the Q&V questionnaire and the separate-rate application by the respective deadlines in order 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 the {Commerce} will now

Release of Customs Data from U.S. Customs and Border Protection," dated July 27, 2020.

³⁶ See Policy Bulletin 05.1: "Separate-Rates Practice and Application of Combination Rates in Antidumping Investigation Involving NME Countries," (April 5, 2005), available at <http://enforcement.trade.gov/policy/bull05-1.pdf> (Policy Bulletin 05.1).

³⁷ Although in past investigations this deadline was 60 days, consistent with 19 CFR 351.301(a), which states that "the Secretary may request any person to submit factual information at any time during a proceeding," this deadline is now 30 days.

³¹ See China AD Supplement at Exhibit AD-S2, "U.S. Consumption Quantities."

³² See China AD Supplement at Exhibit AD-S4, "Normal Value."

³³ See China AD Supplement at Exhibit AD-S5, "Margins of Dumping."

³⁴ See Volume I of the Petition at 27 and Exhibit GEN-6, "List of Chinese Producers/Exporters."

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 produced by a firm that supplied the exporter during the period of investigation.³⁸

Distribution of Copies of the AD Petition

In accordance with section 732(b)(3)(A) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.202(f), copies of the public version of the AD Petition has been provided to the government of China via ACCESS. To the extent practicable, we will attempt to provide a copy of the public version of the AD Petition to each exporter named in the AD Petition, as provided under 19 CFR 351.203(c)(2).

ITC Notification

Commerce will notify the ITC of its 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 Petition was filed, whether there is a reasonable indication that imports of metal lockers from China are materially injuring, or threatening material injury to, a U.S. industry.³⁹ A negative ITC determination will result in the investigation being terminated.⁴⁰ Otherwise, this investigation 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 submitted⁴¹ 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.⁴² 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 this investigation.

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. 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, we 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, stand-alone submission; under limited circumstances we will grant untimely-filed requests for the extension of time limits. Parties should review *Extension of Time Limits; Final Rule*, 78 FR 57790 (September 20, 2013), available at <http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2013-09-20/html/2013-22853.htm>, prior to submitting factual information in this investigation.

Certification Requirements

Any party submitting factual information in an AD or CVD proceeding must certify to the accuracy and completeness of that information.⁴³ Parties must use the certification formats provided in 19 CFR

351.303(g).⁴⁴ 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. On January 22, 2008, Commerce published *Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings: Documents Submission Procedures; APO Procedures*, 73 FR 3634 (January 22, 2008). Parties wishing to participate in this investigation should ensure that they meet the requirements of these procedures (e.g., the filing of letters of appearance as discussed at 19 CFR 351.103(d)). Note that Commerce has temporarily modified certain of its requirements for serving documents containing business proprietary information.⁴⁵

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: July 29, 2020.

Jeffrey I. Kessler,

Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

Appendix—Scope of the Investigation

The scope of this investigation covers certain metal lockers, with or without doors, and parts thereof (certain metal lockers). The subject certain metal lockers are metal storage devices less than 27 inches wide and less than 27 inches deep, whether floor standing, installed onto a base or wall-mounted. In a multiple locker assembly (whether a welded locker unit, otherwise assembled locker unit or knocked down unit or kit), the width measurement shall be based on the width of an individual locker not the overall unit dimensions. All measurements in this scope are based on actual measurements. The subject certain metal lockers typically include the bodies (back, side, shelf, top and bottom panels), door frames with or without doors which can be integrated into the sides or made separately, and doors. The subject metal lockers typically are made of flat-rolled metal, metal mesh and/or expanded metal, which includes but is not limited to alloy or non-alloy steel (whether or not galvanized or otherwise metallically coated for corrosion resistance), stainless steel, or aluminum, but the doors may also include transparent polycarbonate, Plexiglas or similar transparent material or any combination

⁴⁴ See *Certification of Factual Information to Import Administration During Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings*, 78 FR 42678 (July 17, 2013) (*Final Rule*). Answers to frequently asked questions regarding the *Final Rule* are available at http://enforcement.trade.gov/tlei/notices/factual_info_final_rule_FAQ_07172013.pdf.

⁴⁵ See *Temporary Rule Modifying AD/CVD Service Requirements Due to COVID-19: Extension of Effective Period*, 85 FR 41363. (July 10, 2020).

³⁸ See Policy Bulletin 05.1 at 6 (emphasis added).

³⁹ See section 733(a) of the Act.

⁴⁰ *Id.*

⁴¹ See 19 CFR 351.301(b).

⁴² See 19 CFR 351.301(b)(2).

⁴³ See section 782(b) of the Act.

thereof. Metal mesh refers to both wire mesh and expanded metal mesh. Wire mesh is a wire product in which the horizontal and transverse wires are welded at the cross-section in a grid pattern. Expanded metal mesh is made by slitting and stretching metal sheets to make a screen of diamond or other shaped openings. The doors are configured with or for a handle or other device that permit the use of a mechanical or electronic lock or locking mechanism, including, but not limited to: A combination lock, a padlock, a key lock, lever or knob lock, and a wireless lock. The subject locker may also enter with the lock or locking device included or installed. The doors or body panels may also include vents (including wire mesh or expanded metal mesh vents) or perforations. The bodies, body components and doors are typically powder coated, otherwise painted or epoxy coated or may be unpainted. The subject merchandise includes metal lockers imported either as welded or otherwise assembled units (ready for installation or use) or as knocked down units or kits (requiring assembly prior to installation or use).

The subject lockers may be shipped as individual or multiple locker units preassembled, welded, or combined into banks or tiers for ease of installation or as sets of component parts, bulk packed (*i.e.*, all backs in one package, crate, rack, carton or container and sides in another package, crate, rack, carton or container) or any combination thereof. The knocked down lockers are shipped unassembled requiring a supplier, contractor or end-user to assemble the individual lockers and locker banks prior to installation.

The scope also includes all parts and components of lockers made from flat-rolled metal or expanded metal (*e.g.*, doors, frames, shelves, tops, bottoms, backs, side panels, *etc.*) as well as accessories that are attached to the lockers when installed (including, but not limited to, slope tops, bases, expansion filler panels, dividers, recess trim, decorative end panels, and end caps) that may be imported together with lockers or other locker components or on their own. The particular accessories listed for illustrative purposes are defined as follows:

a. Slope tops: Slope tops are slanted metal panels or units that fit on the tops of the lockers and that slope from back to front to prevent the accumulation of dust and debris on top of the locker and to discourage the use of the tops of lockers as storage areas. Slope tops come in various configurations including, but not limited to, unit slope tops (in place of flat tops), slope hoods made of a back, top and end pieces which fit over multiple units and convert flat tops to a sloping tops, and slope top kits that convert flat tops to sloping tops and include tops, backs and ends.

b. Bases: Locker bases are panels made from flat-rolled metal that either conceal the legs of the locker unit, or for lockers without legs, provide a toe space in the front of the locker and conceal the flanges for floor anchoring.

c. Expansion filler panel: Expansion filler panels or fillers are metal panels that attach to locker units to cover columns, pipes or

other obstacles in a row of lockers or fill in gaps between the locker and the wall. Fillers may also include metal panels that are used on the sides or the top of the lockers to fill gaps.

d. Dividers: Dividers are metal panels that divide the space within a locker unit into different storage areas.

e. Recess trim: Recess trim is a narrow metal trim that bridges the gap between lockers and walls or soffits when lockers are recessed into a wall.

f. Decorative end panels: End panels fit onto the exposed ends of locker units to cover holes, bolts, nuts, screws and other fasteners. They typically are painted to match the lockers.

g. End caps: End caps fit onto the exposed ends of locker units to cover holes, bolts, nuts, screws and other fasteners.

The scope also includes all hardware for assembly and installation of the lockers and locker banks that are imported with or shipped, invoiced or sold with the imported locker or locker system.

Excluded from the scope are wire mesh lockers. Wire mesh lockers are those with each of the following characteristics:

(1) At least three sides, including the door, made from wire mesh;

(2) the width and depth each exceed 25 inches; and

(3) the height exceeds 90 inches.

Also excluded are lockers with bodies made entirely of plastic, wood or any nonmetallic material.

Also excluded are exchange lockers with multiple individual locking doors mounted on one master locking door to access multiple units. Excluded exchange lockers have multiple individual storage spaces, typically arranged in tiers, with access doors for each of the multiple individual storage space mounted on a single frame that can be swung open to allow access to all of the individual storage spaces at once. For example, uniform or garment exchange lockers are designed for the distinct function of securely and hygienically exchanging clean and soiled uniforms. Thus, excluded exchange lockers are a multi-access point locker whereas covered lockers are a single access point locker for personal storage.

Also excluded are metal lockers that are imported with an installed electronic, internet-enabled locking device that permits communication or connection between the locker's locking device and other internet connected devices.

Also excluded are hardware and accessories for assembly and installation of the lockers, locker banks and storage systems that are separately imported in bulk and are not incorporated into a locker, locker system or knocked down kit at the time of importation. Such excluded hardware and accessories include but are not limited to bulk imported rivets, nuts, bolts, hinges, door handles, locks, door/frame latching components, and coat hooks. Accessories of sheet metal, including but not limited to end panels, bases, dividers and sloping tops, are not excluded accessories.

The subject certain metal lockers are classified under Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) subheading

9403.20.0078. Parts of subject certain metal lockers are classified under HTS subheading 9403.90.8041. While HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and Customs purposes, the written description of the scope of the investigation is dispositive.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–570–038]

Amorphous Silica Fabric From the People's Republic of China: Rescission of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review; 2019–2020

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

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce (Commerce) is rescinding its administrative review of the antidumping duty order on certain amorphous silica fabric (silica fabric) from the People's Republic of China (China) for the period of review (POR) March 1, 2019 through February 29, 2020.

DATES: Applicable August 5, 2020.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Marc Castillo, 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) 482–0519.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On March 2, 2020, Commerce published in the **Federal Register** a notice of opportunity to request an administrative review of the antidumping duty order¹ on amorphous silica fabric from China for the POR.² On March 31, 2020, Commerce received a timely request from Auburn Manufacturing, Inc. (the petitioner), in accordance with section 751(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), and 19 CFR 351.213(b), to conduct an administrative review of the *Order* for 89 companies.³ On May 6, 2020, Commerce published in the **Federal Register** a notice of initiation with

¹ See *Certain Amorphous Silica Fabric from the People's Republic of China: Antidumping Duty Order*, 82 FR 14314 (March 17, 2017) (*Order*).

² See *Antidumping or Countervailing Duty Order, Finding, or Suspended Investigation: Opportunity to Request Administrative Review*, 85 FR 12267 (March 2, 2020).

³ See Petitioner's Letter, "Certain Amorphous Silica Fabric from the People's Republic of China," dated March 31, 2020.