

This notice is issued and published pursuant to sections 702 and 777(i) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.203(c).

Dated: April 19, 2021.

Christian Marsh,

Acting Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

Appendix—Scope of the Investigation

The merchandise covered by this investigation consists of gas-powered, walk-behind snow throwers (also known as snow blowers), which are snow moving machines that are powered by internal combustion engines and primarily pedestrian-controlled. The scope of the investigation covers certain snow throwers (also known as snow blowers), whether self-propelled or non-self-propelled, whether finished or unfinished, whether assembled or unassembled, and whether containing any additional features that provide for functions in addition to snow throwing. Subject merchandise also includes finished and unfinished snow throwers that are further processed in a third country or in the United States, including, but not limited to, assembly or any other processing that would not otherwise remove the merchandise from the scope of this investigation if performed in the country of manufacture of the in-scope snow throwers.

Walk-behind snow throwers subject to the scope of this investigation are powered by internal combustion engines which are typically spark ignition, single or multiple cylinder, and air-cooled with power take off shafts.

For the purposes of this investigation, an unfinished and/or unassembled snow thrower means at a minimum, a sub-assembly comprised of an engine, auger housing (*i.e.*, intake frame), and an auger (or “auger paddle”) packaged or imported together. An intake frame is the portion of the snow thrower—typically of aluminum or steel—that houses and protects an operator from a rotating auger and is the intake point for the snow. Importation of the subassembly whether or not accompanied by, or attached to, additional components including, but not limited to, handle(s), impeller(s), chute(s), track tread(s), or wheel(s) constitutes an unfinished snow thrower for purposes of this investigation. The inclusion in a third country of any components other than the snow thrower sub-assembly does not remove the snow thrower from the scope. A snow thrower is within the scope of this investigation regardless of the origin of its engine.

Specifically excluded is merchandise covered by the scope of the antidumping and countervailing duty orders on certain vertical shaft engines between 225cc and 999cc, and parts thereof from the People’s Republic of China. See *Certain Vertical Shaft Engines Between 225cc and 999cc, and Parts Thereof, from the People’s Republic of China: Amended Final Antidumping Duty Determination and Antidumping Duty Order*, 86 FR 12623 (March 4, 2021) and *Certain Vertical Shaft Engines Between 225cc and 999cc, and Parts Thereof from the People’s Republic of China: Countervailing Duty Order and Amended Final Affirmative*

Countervailing Duty Determination, 86 FR 12619 (March 4, 2021).

The snow throwers subject to this investigation are typically entered under Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) subheading 8430.20.0060. Certain parts of snow throwers subject to this investigation may also enter under HTSUS 8431.49.9095. The HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes only, and the written description of the merchandise under investigation is dispositive.

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BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–570–131, C–570–132]

Twist Ties From the People’s Republic of China: Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Orders; Correction

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

ACTION: Notice; correction.

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce (Commerce) published a notice in the *Federal Register* of April 14, 2021, regarding the antidumping duty (AD) and countervailing duty (CVD) orders on twist ties from the People’s Republic of China (China). This notice contained the incorrect name of one of the companies subject to the CVD order.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ajay Menon, AD/CVD Operations, Office II, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–1993.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Correction

In the *Federal Register* of April 14, 2021, in FR Doc 2021–07630, on page 19604, in the second column, correct the name of the fifth company listed in the “Company” table to be Zhenjiang Zhonglian I/E Co., Ltd.

Background

On April 14, 2021, Commerce published in the *Federal Register* the AD and CVD orders on twist ties from China.¹ We misspelled the name of the fifth company in the “Company” table subject to the CVD order as Zhenjiang Zhonglian VE Co., Ltd. The correct

¹ See *Twist Ties from the People’s Republic of China: Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Orders*, 86 FR 19602 (April 14, 2021).

name of this company is Zhenjiang Zhonglian I/E Co., Ltd.

Notification to Interested Parties

This notice is issued and published in accordance with section 706(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, and 19 CFR 351.211(b).

Dated: April 20, 2021.

Christian Marsh,

Acting Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

[FR Doc. 2021–08635 Filed 4–23–21; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–570–141]

Certain Walk-Behind Snow Throwers 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 April 19, 2021.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Laurel LaCivita or Charles Doss, AD/CVD Operations, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–4243 or (202) 482–4474, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

The Petition

On March 30, 2021, the Department of Commerce (Commerce) received an antidumping duty (AD) petition concerning imports of certain walk-behind snow throwers and parts thereof (snow throwers) from the People’s Republic of China (China) filed in proper form on behalf of MTD Products Inc. (the petitioner), a domestic producer of snow throwers.¹ The Petition was accompanied by a countervailing duty (CVD) petition concerning imports of snow throwers from China.²

On April 2 and 9, 2021, Commerce requested supplemental information pertaining to certain aspects of the Petition in separate supplemental questionnaires and a phone call with

¹ See Petitioner’s Letter, “Petitions for the Imposition of Antidumping and Countervailing Duties on Certain Walk-Behind Snow Throwers from the People’s Republic of China,” dated March 30, 2021 (the Petition).

² *Id.*

the petitioner.³ On April 7 and 13, 2021, the petitioner filed timely responses to these requests for additional information.⁴

In accordance with section 732(b) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), the petitioner alleges that imports of snow throwers 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 snow thrower industry in the United States. Consistent with section 732(b)(1) of the Act, the Petition is accompanied by information reasonably available to the petitioner supporting the allegation.

Commerce finds that the petitioner filed the Petition on behalf of the domestic industry because the petitioner is an interested party, as defined in section 771(9)(C) of the Act. Commerce also finds that the petitioner demonstrated sufficient industry support for the initiation of the requested AD investigation.⁵

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 July 1, 2020, through December 31, 2020.

³ See Commerce's Letters, "Petitions for the Imposition of Antidumping and Countervailing Duties on Imports of Certain Walk-Behind Snow Throwers and Parts Thereof from the People's Republic of China: Supplemental Questions," dated April 2, 2021 (General Issues Supplemental Questionnaire); "Petition for the Imposition of Antidumping Duties on Imports of Certain Walk-Behind Snow Throwers and Parts Thereof from the People's Republic of China: Supplemental Questions Regarding Volume II (Antidumping Duty Allegation) of the Petition," dated April 2, 2021; see also Memorandum, "Petitions for the Imposition of Antidumping and Countervailing Duties on Imports of Certain Walk-Behind Snow Throwers and Parts Thereof from the People's Republic of China: Phone Call with Counsel to the Petitioner," dated April 9, 2021 (Phone Call with Petitioner's Counsel).

⁴ See Petitioner's Letters, "Petitions for the Imposition of Antidumping and Countervailing Duties on Certain Walk-Behind Snow Throwers from the People's Republic of China: General Issues Supplemental Questionnaire Response Volume I," dated April 7, 2021 (First General Issues Supplement); "Petitions for the Imposition of Antidumping and Countervailing Duties on Certain Walk-Behind Snow Throwers from the People's Republic of China: Supplemental Questionnaire Response Volume II," dated April 7, 2021 (China AD Supplement); and "Petitions for the Imposition of Antidumping and Countervailing Duties on Certain Walk-Behind Snow Throwers from the People's Republic of China: General Issues Second Supplemental Questionnaire Response Volume I," dated April 13, 2021 (Second General Issues Supplement).

⁵ See "Determination of Industry Support for the Petition" section, *infra*.

Scope of the Investigation

The merchandise covered by this investigation is snow throwers 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

On April 2 and 7, 2021, Commerce requested further information from the petitioner 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.⁶ On April 13, 2021, the petitioner revised the scope.⁷ The description of the merchandise covered by this investigation, 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 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 May 10, 2021, 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, must be filed by 5:00 p.m. ET on May 20, 2021, which is 10 calendar days from the initial comment deadline.¹¹

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

⁶ See General Issues Supplemental Questionnaire at 3; see also Phone Call with Petitioner's Counsel at 1–2.

⁷ See Second General Issues Supplement at 1 and Exhibit SSI–1.

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 Commerce's practice dictates that where a deadline falls on a weekend or Federal holiday (in this instance, May 9, 2021), the appropriate deadline is the next business day. See *Notice of Clarification: Application of "Next Business Day" Rule for Administrative Determination Deadlines Pursuant to the Tariff Act of 1930, As Amended*, 70 FR 24533 (May 10, 2005).

¹¹ See 19 CFR 351.303(b).

pertaining to the scope of the investigation may be relevant, the party may contact Commerce and request permission to submit the additional information. All scope submissions must be filed on the records of the concurrent AD and CVD investigations.

Filing Requirements

All submissions to Commerce must be filed electronically via Enforcement and Compliance (E&C)'s Antidumping Duty and Countervailing Duty Centralized Electronic Service System (ACCESS), unless an exception applies.¹² 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 snow throwers 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 May 10, 2021, which is the next business day after 20 calendar days from the signature date of this notice.¹³ Any rebuttal comments, which may include factual information, must be filed by 5:00 p.m. ET on May 20, 2021, which is ten calendar days after the initial comment deadline. All comments and submissions to Commerce must be filed electronically using ACCESS, as explained above, on the record of the AD investigation.

¹² 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_on_Electronic_Filing_Procedures.pdf.

¹³ See 19 CFR 351.303(b).

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,¹⁴ 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.¹⁵

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 petitioner does not offer a definition of the domestic like product distinct from the scope of the investigation.¹⁶ Based on our analysis of the information submitted on the record, we have determined that snow throwers, as defined in the scope, constitute a single domestic like product, and we have analyzed industry support in terms of that domestic like product.¹⁷

In determining whether the petitioner has 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 petitioner provided its own shipments of snow throwers in 2020.¹⁸ The petitioner estimated the production of the domestic like product for the entire industry based on shipment data, because production data for the entire domestic industry are not available, and shipments are a close approximation of production in the snow throwers industry.¹⁹ The petitioner compared its shipments to the estimated total 2020 shipments of the domestic like product for the entire domestic industry.²⁰ We relied on data provided by the petitioner for purposes of measuring industry support.²¹

Our review of the data provided in the Petition, the First General Issues Supplement, the Second General Issues

¹⁴ See Petition at Volume I at 18–22 and Exhibits I-13, I-15 and I-19; *see also* First General Issues Supplement at 5–6.

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

¹⁶ See Second General Issues Supplement at 2 and Exhibit SSI-2.

¹⁷ See Petition at Volume I at 4–6 and Exhibits I-1, I-7, and I-19; *see also* First General Issues Supplement at 7–8 and Exhibit SI-3; and Second General Issues Supplement at 2–4 and Exhibits SS1-2 and SS1-4.

¹⁸ See Petition at Volume I at 4–6 and Exhibits I-1, I-7, and I-19; *see also* First General Issues Supplement at 7–8 and Exhibit SI-3; and Second General Issues Supplement at 2–4 and Exhibits SS1-2 and SS1-4.

¹⁹ See Petition at Volume I at 4–6 and Exhibits I-1, I-7, and I-19; *see also* First General Issues Supplement at 7–8 and Exhibit SI-3; and Second General Issues Supplement at 2–4 and Exhibits SS1-2 and SS1-4.

Supplement, and other information readily available to Commerce indicates that the petitioner has established industry support for the Petition.²² 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).²³ 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 Petition account for at least 25 percent of the total production of the domestic like product.²⁴ 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.²⁵ 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.²⁶

Allegations and Evidence of Material Injury and Causation

The petitioner alleges 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 petitioner alleges that subject imports exceed the negligibility threshold provided for under section 771(24)(A) of the Act.²⁷

The petitioner contends that the industry’s injured condition is illustrated by significant and increasing volume and market share of subject imports; lost sales and revenues; underselling and price depression and/or suppression; and decline in profitability, employment variables, capital expenditures, and capacity utilization.²⁸ We assessed the

²² See China AD Initiation Checklist at Attachment II.

²³ *Id.*; *see also* section 732(c)(4)(D) of the Act.

²⁴ See China AD Initiation Checklist at Attachment II.

²⁵ *Id.*

²⁶ *Id.*

²⁷ See Petition at Volume I at 22–23 and Exhibit I-8; *see also* First General Issues Supplement at 9.

²⁸ See Petition at Volume I at 22–34 and Exhibits I-7, I-9 through I-11, I-17, I-18, and I-21 through I-23; *see also* First General Issues Supplement at 3,

¹⁴ See section 771(10) of the Act.

¹⁵ 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 (Fed. Cir. 1989)).

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.²⁹

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 snow throwers 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 AD Initiation Checklist.

U.S. Price

The petitioner based export price (EP) on a transaction-specific average unit value (AUV) derived from official U.S. import statistics for imports under HTSUS 8430.20.0060 obtained from the ITC's Dataweb and tied to ship manifest data from Datamyne.³⁰ The petitioner made adjustments for movement and other expenses, where appropriate.³¹

Normal Value

Commerce considers China to be an NME country.³² 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, NV in China is appropriately based on FOPs valued in a surrogate market economy country, in accordance with section 773(c) of the Act.

The petitioner states 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.³³ The petitioner submitted publicly-available information from Mexico to value all FOPs, with the exception of two inputs for which Mexico did not have significant data.³⁴ Based on the information provided by the petitioner, we determine that it is appropriate to use Mexico as a surrogate country for China for initiation purposes.³⁵

Interested parties will have the opportunity to submit comments regarding surrogate country selections 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 determination.

Factors of Production

The petitioner used its own product-specific consumption rates as a surrogate to value Chinese manufacturers' FOPs.³⁶ Additionally, the petitioner calculated factory overhead; selling, general and administrative expenses; and profit based on the experience of a Mexican producer of comparable merchandise.³⁷

Fair Value Comparisons

Based on the data provided by the petitioner, there is reason to believe that imports of snow throwers from China are being, or are likely to be, sold in the United States at LTFV. Based on a comparison of EP to NV, in accordance with sections 772 and 773 of the Act, the estimated dumping margin for snow throwers from China is 89.96%.³⁸

Initiation of LTFV Investigation

Based upon our examination of the Petition on snow throwers from China and supplemental responses, we find that the Petition meets the requirements of section 732 of the Act. Therefore, we are initiating an AD investigation to determine whether imports of snow throwers 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

In the Petition, the petitioner named 36 companies in China as producers and/or exporters of snow throwers.³⁹

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 36 producers and/or exporters 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 snow throwers from China during the POI under the appropriate Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States subheadings 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 E&C's website at <https://enforcement.trade.gov/questionnaires/questionnaires-ad.html>. Producers and/or exporters of snow throwers 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 E&C'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 May 3, 2021,

9 and Exhibits SI-1 and SI-5; see also Second General Issues Supplement at 4-5 and Exhibit SSI-3.

²⁹ See 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 Walk-Behind Snow Throwers and Parts Thereof from the People's Republic of China (Attachment III).

³⁰ See the AD Initiation Checklist.

³¹ *Id.*

³² See, e.g., *Antidumping Duty Investigation of Certain Aluminum Foil from the People's Republic of China: Affirmative Preliminary Determination of Sales at Less-Than-Fair Value and Postponement of Final Determination*, 82 FR 50858, 50861 (November 2, 2017), and accompanying Preliminary Decision Memorandum at 7-8, unchanged in *Certain Aluminum Foil from the People's Republic of China: Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value*, 83 FR 9282 (March 5, 2018).

³³ See Petition at Volume II at 3 and Exhibits II-1, II-2.

³⁴ *Id.* at 3 and 6 and Exhibits II-1, II-8a, and II-8c. The petitioner valued the two missing inputs using data from Brazil, also demonstrated to be a significant producer of comparable merchandise.

³⁵ Further, we find it appropriate to use Brazilian data in the alternative where information from Mexico was unavailable.

³⁶ *Id.* at 5.

³⁷ *Id.* at 3 and 7.

³⁸ See China AD Supplement at Exhibit SII-3.

³⁹ See Petition at Volume I at 16 and Exhibit I-5; and General Issues Supplement at Exhibit SI-6.

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 E&C'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.⁴⁰ 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 E&C'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.⁴¹ Exporters and/or 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 respondents 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

⁴⁰ 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).

⁴¹ 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.

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 produced by a firm that supplied the exporter during the period of investigation.⁴²

Distribution of Copies of the AD Petition

In accordance with section 732(b)(3)(A) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.202(f), a copy of the public version of the Petition has been provided to the Government of China via ACCESS. Furthermore, to the extent practicable, Commerce will attempt to provide a copy of the public version of the Petition to each exporter named in the Petition, 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 Determination 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 snow throwers from China are materially injuring, or threatening material injury to, a U.S. industry.⁴³ A negative ITC determination will result in the investigation being terminated.⁴⁴ Otherwise, the 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 submitted⁴⁵ 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.⁴⁶ 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, Commerce 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 Commerce's regulations concerning the extension of time limits prior to submitting factual information in this investigation.⁴⁷

⁴⁵ See 19 CFR 351.301(b).

⁴⁶ See 19 CFR 351.301(b)(2).

⁴⁷ See 19 CFR 351.302, *see also, e.g., 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>.

⁴² See Policy Bulletin 05.1 at 6 (emphasis added).

⁴³ See section 733(a) of the Act.

⁴⁴ *Id.*

Certification Requirements

Any party submitting factual information in an AD or CVD proceeding must certify to the accuracy and completeness of that information.⁴⁸ Parties must use the certification formats provided in 19 CFR 351.303(g).⁴⁹ 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 this investigation should ensure that they meet the requirements of Commerce's document submission procedures (e.g., the filing of letters of appearance as discussed at 19 CFR 351.103(d)).⁵⁰ Note that Commerce has temporarily modified certain of its requirements for serving documents containing business proprietary information until further notice.⁵¹

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: April 19, 2021.

Christian Marsh,

Acting Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

Appendix—Scope of the Investigation

The merchandise covered by this investigation consists of gas-powered, walk-behind snow throwers (also known as snow blowers), which are snow moving machines that are powered by internal combustion engines and primarily pedestrian-controlled. The scope of the investigation covers certain snow throwers (also known as snow blowers), whether self-propelled or non-self-propelled, whether finished or unfinished, whether assembled or unassembled, and whether containing any additional features that provide for functions in addition to snow throwing. Subject merchandise also includes finished and unfinished snow throwers that are further processed in a third country or in the United States, including, but not limited to, assembly or any other processing that would not otherwise remove the merchandise from the scope of this

investigation if performed in the country of manufacture of the in-scope snow throwers.

Walk-behind snow throwers subject to the scope of this investigation are powered by internal combustion engines which are typically spark ignition, single or multiple cylinder, and air-cooled with power take off shafts.

For the purposes of this investigation, an unfinished and/or unassembled snow thrower means at a minimum, a sub-assembly comprised of an engine, auger housing (i.e., intake frame), and an auger (or "auger paddle") packaged or imported together. An intake frame is the portion of the snow thrower—typically of aluminum or steel—that houses and protects an operator from a rotating auger and is the intake point for the snow. Importation of the subassembly whether or not accompanied by, or attached to, additional components including, but not limited to, handle(s), impeller(s), chute(s), track tread(s), or wheel(s) constitutes an unfinished snow thrower for purposes of this investigation. The inclusion in a third country of any components other than the snow thrower sub-assembly does not remove the snow thrower from the scope. A snow thrower is within the scope of this investigation regardless of the origin of its engine.

Specifically excluded is merchandise covered by the scope of the antidumping and countervailing duty orders on certain vertical shaft engines between 225cc and 999cc, and parts thereof from the People's Republic of China. See *Certain Vertical Shaft Engines Between 225cc and 999cc, and Parts Thereof, from the People's Republic of China: Amended Final Antidumping Duty Determination and Antidumping Duty Order*, 86 FR 12623 (March 4, 2021) and *Certain Vertical Shaft Engines Between 225cc and 999cc, and Parts Thereof From the People's Republic of China: Countervailing Duty Order and Amended Final Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination*, 86 FR 12619 (March 4, 2021).

The snow throwers subject to this investigation are typically entered under Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) subheading 8430.20.0060. Certain parts of snow throwers subject to this investigation may also enter under HTSUS 8431.49.9095. The HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes only, and the written description of the merchandise under investigation is dispositive.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–851–804]

Seamless Carbon and Alloy Steel Standard, Line, and Pressure Pipe From the Czech Republic: Antidumping Duty Order

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

SUMMARY: Based on affirmative final determinations by the Department of Commerce (Commerce) and the International Trade Commission (ITC), Commerce is issuing an antidumping duty order on seamless carbon and alloy steel standard, line, and pressure pipe (seamless pipe) from the Czech Republic.

DATES: Applicable April 26, 2021.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dmitry Vladimirov, AD/CVD Operations, Office I, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–0665.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

In accordance with sections 735(d) and 777(i)(1) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), and 19 CFR 351.210(c), on March 5, 2021, Commerce published its affirmative final determination in the less-than-fair-value (LTFV) investigation of seamless pipe from the Czech Republic.¹ On April 19, 2021, the ITC notified Commerce of its final affirmative determination that an industry in the United States is materially injured within the meaning of section 735(b)(1)(A)(i) of the Act, by reason of the LTFV imports of seamless pipe from the Czech Republic.²

Scope of the Order

The products covered by this order are seamless pipe and redraw hollows from the Czech Republic, less than or equal to 16 inches in nominal outside diameter, regardless of wall-thickness, manufacturing process, end finish, or surface finish. For a complete description of the scope of the order, see the appendix to this notice.

¹ See *Seamless Carbon and Alloy Steel Standard, Line, and Pressure Pipe from the Czech Republic: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value*, 86 FR 12909 (March 5, 2021) (*Final Determination*).

² See ITC's Letter, "Notification of ITC Final Determination," dated April 19, 2021 (ITC Notification Letter).

⁴⁸ See section 782(b) of the Act.

⁴⁹ 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.

⁵⁰ See *Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings: Documents Submission Procedures; APO Procedures*, 73 FR 3634 (January 22, 2008).

⁵¹ See *Temporary Rule Modifying AD/CVD Service Requirements Due to COVID–19; Extension of Effective Period*, 85 FR 41363 (July 10, 2020).