

impairments. To request additional accommodations, please email Liliana Schiller, Support Services Specialist, at lschiller@usccr.gov at least 10 business days prior to the meeting.

Members of the public are entitled to submit written comments; the comments must be received in the regional office within 30 days following the meeting. Written comments may be emailed to Victoria Moreno at vmoreno@usccr.gov. Persons who desire additional information may contact the Regional Programs Coordination Unit at (312) 353-8311.

Records generated from this meeting may be inspected and reproduced at the Regional Programs Coordination Unit Office, as they become available, both before and after the meeting. Records of the meetings will be available via www.facadatabase.gov under the Commission on Civil Rights, North Carolina Advisory Committee link. Persons interested in the work of this Committee are directed to the Commission's website, <http://www.usccr.gov>, or may contact the Regional Programs Coordination Unit at lschiller@usccr.gov.

Agenda

- I. Welcome & Roll Call
- II. Committee Discussion on Post-Report Activities
- III. Committee Discussion on a New Civil Rights Topic
- IV. Public Comment
- V. Next Steps
- VI. Adjournment

Dated: August 18, 2023.

David Mussatt,

Supervisory Chief, Regional Programs Unit.

[FR Doc. 2023-18171 Filed 8-22-23; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Foreign-Trade Zones Board

[S-155-2023]

Foreign-Trade Zone 29; Application for Subzone; BlueOval SK LLC; Glendale, Kentucky

An application has been submitted to the Foreign-Trade Zones (FTZ) Board by the Louisville & Jefferson County Riverport Authority, grantee of FTZ 29, requesting subzone status for the facility of BlueOval SK LLC, located in Glendale, Kentucky. The application was submitted pursuant to the provisions of the Foreign-Trade Zones Act, as amended (19 U.S.C. 81a-81u), and the regulations of the FTZ Board (15 CFR part 400). It was formally docketed on August 18, 2023.

The proposed subzone (1424.7 acres) is located at 2022 Battery Park Drive, Glendale, Kentucky. No authorization for production activity has been requested at this time. The proposed subzone would be subject to the existing activation limit of FTZ 29.

In accordance with the FTZ Board's regulations, Juanita Chen of the FTZ Staff is designated examiner to review the application and make recommendations to the Executive Secretary.

Public comment is invited from interested parties. Submissions shall be addressed to the FTZ Board's Executive Secretary and sent to: ftz@trade.gov. The closing period for their receipt is October 2, 2023. Rebuttal comments in response to material submitted during the foregoing period may be submitted during the subsequent 15-day period to October 17, 2023.

A copy of the application will be available for public inspection in the "Online FTZ Information Section" section of the FTZ Board's website, which is accessible via www.trade.gov/ftz.

For further information, contact Juanita Chen at juanita.chen@trade.gov.

Dated: August 18, 2023.

Elizabeth Whiteman,
Executive Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2023-18163 Filed 8-22-23; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[C-560-839]

Mattresses From Indonesia: Initiation of Countervailing Duty Investigation

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

DATES: Applicable August 17, 2023.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Natasia Harrison and Harrison Tanchuck, 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) 482-1240 or (202) 482-7421, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

The Petition

On July 28, 2023, the U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) received a countervailing duty (CVD) petition concerning imports of mattresses from Indonesia filed in proper form on behalf

of the petitioners,¹ U.S. producers of mattresses and certified unions that represent workers engaged in the domestic production of mattresses.² The CVD petition (the Petition) was accompanied by antidumping duty (AD) petitions concerning imports of mattresses from Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Burma, India, Italy, Kosovo, Mexico, the Philippines, Poland, Slovenia, Spain, and Taiwan.³

On August 1, 2, and 8, 2023, Commerce requested supplemental information pertaining to certain aspects of the Petition.⁴ On August 7 and 9, 2023, the petitioners filed timely responses to these requests for additional information.⁵

In accordance with section 702(b)(1) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), the petitioners allege that the Government of Indonesia (GOI) is providing countervailable subsidies, within the meaning of sections 701 and 771(5) of the Act, to producers of mattresses in Indonesia, and that such

¹ Brooklyn Bedding; Carpenter Co.; Corsicana Mattress Company; Future Foam Inc.; FXI, Inc.; Kolcraft Enterprises Inc.; Leggett & Platt, Incorporated; Serta Simmons Bedding Inc.; Southerland, Inc.; Tempur Sealy International; the International Brotherhood of Teamsters; and the United Steel, Paper and Forestry, Rubber, Manufacturing, Energy, Allied Industrial and Service Workers International Union (collectively, the petitioners).

² See Petitioners' Letter, "Mattresses from Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Burma, India, Indonesia, Italy, Kosovo, Mexico, Philippines, Poland, Slovenia, Spain, and Taiwan: Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Petitions," dated July 28, 2023 (the Petition).

³ *Id.*

⁴ See Commerce's Letters, "Petitions for the Imposition of Antidumping Duties on Imports of Mattresses from Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Burma, India, Italy, Kosovo, Mexico, the Philippines, Poland, Slovenia, Spain, and Taiwan and Countervailing Duties on Imports from Indonesia: Supplemental Questions," dated August 1, 2023 (First General Issues Supplemental Questionnaire); "Petition for the Imposition of Countervailing Duties on Imports of Mattresses from Indonesia: Supplemental Questions," dated August 2, 2023; and "Petitions for the Imposition of Antidumping Duties on Imports of Mattresses from Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Burma, India, Italy, Kosovo, Mexico, the Philippines, Slovenia, Spain, and Taiwan and Countervailing Duties on Imports from Indonesia: Supplemental Questions," dated August 8, 2023 (Second General Issues Supplemental Questionnaire).

⁵ See Petitioners' Letters, "Mattresses from Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Burma, India, Indonesia, Italy, Kosovo, Mexico, Philippines, Poland, Slovenia, Spain, and Taiwan: Responses to Petition Supplemental Questionnaires," dated August 7, 2023 (General Issues 1SQR); "Mattresses from Indonesia: Mattress Petitioners' Response to the Department of Commerce's Supplemental Questions," dated August 7, 2023; and "Mattresses from Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Burma, India, Italy, Kosovo, Mexico, Philippines, Slovenia, Spain, and Taiwan: Responses to the Department's Second General Issues Supplemental Questionnaire," dated August 9, 2023 (General Issues 2SQR).

imports are materially injuring, or threatening material injury to, the domestic industry producing in the United States. Consistent with section 702(b)(1) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.202(b), for those alleged programs on which we are initiating a CVD investigation, the Petition is supported by information reasonably available to the petitioners.

Commerce finds that the petitioners filed the Petition on behalf of the domestic industry because the petitioners are interested parties as defined in sections 771(9)(C) and (D) of the Act.⁶ Commerce also finds that the petitioners demonstrated sufficient industry support with respect to the initiation of the requested CVD investigation.⁷

Period of Investigation

Because the Petition was filed on July 28, 2023, the period of investigation (POI) for Indonesia is January 1, 2022, through December 31, 2022.⁸

Scope of the Investigation

The products covered by this investigation are mattresses from Indonesia. For a full description of the scope of this investigation, see the appendix to this notice.

Comments on Scope of the Investigation

On August 1 and 8, 2023, Commerce requested further information and clarification from the petitioners 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.⁹ On August 7 and 9, 2023, the petitioners revised the scope.¹⁰ The description of 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 parties to raise issues regarding product coverage (*i.e.*,

scope).¹¹ 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 determination. If scope comments include factual information, all such factual information should be limited to public information.¹² To facilitate preparation of its questionnaires, Commerce requests that scope comments be submitted by 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time (ET) on September 6, 2023, 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 September 18, 2023, which is the next business day after 10 calendar days from the initial comment deadline.¹³

Commerce requests that any factual information that the parties consider relevant to the scope of the investigation be submitted during that time 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 scope comments must also be filed on the record of each of the concurrent AD 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.¹⁴ An electronically-filed document must be received successfully in its entirety by the time and date it is due.¹⁵

¹¹ See *Antidumping Duties; Countervailing Duties*, 62 FR 27296, 27323 (May 19, 1997) (*Preamble*); see also 19 CFR 351.312.

¹² See 19 CFR 351.102(b)(21) (defining "factual information").

¹³ See 19 CFR 351.303(b)(1) ("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."). The initial deadline for rebuttal comments falls on September 16, 2023, which is a Saturday.

¹⁴ 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 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.

¹⁵ See 19 CFR 351.303(b)(1).

Consultations

Pursuant to sections 702(b)(4)(A)(i) and (ii) of the Act, Commerce notified the GOI of the receipt of the Petition and provided it an opportunity for consultations with respect to the Petition.¹⁶ Commerce held consultations with the GOI on August 15, 2023.¹⁷

Determination of Industry Support for the Petition

Section 702(b)(1) of the Act requires that a petition be filed on behalf of the domestic industry. Section 702(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 702(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 must apply the same statutory definition regarding the domestic like product,¹⁸ 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,

¹⁶ See Commerce's Letter, "Invitation for Consultations to Discuss the Countervailing Duty Petition," dated July 28, 2023.

¹⁷ See Memorandum, "Consultations with Officials from the Government of Indonesia," dated August 16, 2023.

¹⁸ See section 771(10) of the Act.

⁶ See Petitions at Volume I (pages 6–8). Brooklyn Bedding LLC, Carpenter Co., Corsicana Mattress Company, Future Foam, Inc., FXI, Inc., Kolcraft Enterprises, Inc., Leggett & Platt, Incorporated, Serta Simmons Bedding, LLC, Southerland, Inc., and Tempur Sealy International are interested parties as defined in section 771(9)(C) of the Act. The International Brotherhood of Teamsters and USW are interested parties as defined in section 771(9)(D) of the Act.

⁷ See "Determination of Industry Support for the Petitions" section, *infra*.

⁸ See 19 CFR 351.204(b)(2).

⁹ See First General Issues Supplemental Questionnaire at 3–4; see also Second General Issues Supplemental Questionnaire at 3.

¹⁰ See General Issues 1SQR at 4 and Exhibit 3; see also General Issues 2SQR at 1 and Exhibit 2.

such differences do not render the decision of either agency contrary to law.¹⁹

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.²⁰ Based on our analysis of the information submitted on the record, we have determined that mattresses, as defined in the scope, constitute a single domestic like product, and we have analyzed industry support in terms of that domestic like product.²¹

In determining whether the petitioners have standing under section 702(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 the total 2022 shipments of the domestic like product for the supporters of the Petition, and compared this to the estimated total 2022 shipments of the domestic like product for the entire domestic industry.²² Because total industry production data for the domestic like product for 2022 are not reasonably available to the petitioners, and the petitioners have established that shipments are a reasonable proxy for production data,²³ we have relied on the

¹⁹ 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)).

²⁰ See Petition at Volume I (pages I–19 through I–23); see also General Issues 1SQR at 2 and Exhibit 1.

²¹ For a discussion of the domestic like product analysis as applied to this case and information regarding industry support, see Indonesia CVD Initiation Checklist at Attachment II, Analysis of Industry Support for the Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Petitions Covering Mattresses from Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Burma, India, Indonesia, Italy, Kosovo, Mexico, the Philippines, Poland, Slovenia, Spain, and Taiwan (Attachment II).

²² See Petition at Volume I (pages I–7 through I–8 and Exhibit I–6); see also General Issues 1SQR at 5–7 and Exhibits 4–8; and General Issues 2SQR at 2–3 and Exhibits 3–5.

²³ See Petition at Volume I (pages I–7 through I–8 and Exhibit I–6); see also General Issues 1SQR at 5–6.

data provided by the petitioners for purposes of measuring industry support.²⁴

Our review of the data provided in the Petition, the General Issues 1SQR, the General Issues 2SQR, and other information readily available to Commerce indicates that the petitioners have established industry support for the Petition.²⁵ 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).²⁶ Second, the domestic producers (or workers) have met the statutory criteria for industry support under section 702(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.²⁷ Finally, the domestic producers (or workers) have met the statutory criteria for industry support under section 702(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.²⁸ Accordingly, Commerce determines that the Petition was filed on behalf of the domestic industry within the meaning of section 702(b)(1) of the Act.²⁹

Injury Test

Because Indonesia is a “Subsidies Agreement Country” within the meaning of section 701(b) of the Act, section 701(a)(2) of the Act applies to this investigation. Accordingly, the ITC must determine whether imports of the subject merchandise from Indonesia materially injure, or threaten material injury to, a U.S. industry.

Allegations and Evidence of Material Injury and Causation

The petitioners allege that imports of the subject merchandise are benefitting from countervailable subsidies and that such imports are causing, or threaten to

²⁴ See Petition at Volume I (pages I–7 through I–8 and Exhibit I–6); see also General Issues 1SQR at 5–7 and Exhibits 4–8; and General Issues 2SQR at 2–3 and Exhibits 3–5.

²⁵ See Attachment II of the Indonesia CVD Initiation Checklist.

²⁶ *Id.*; see also section 702(c)(4)(D) of the Act.

²⁷ See Attachment II of the Indonesia CVD Initiation Checklist.

²⁸ *Id.*

²⁹ *Id.*

cause, material injury to the U.S. industry producing the domestic like product. In addition, the petitioners allege that subject imports exceed the negligibility threshold provided for under section 771(24)(A) of the Act.³⁰

The petitioners contend that the industry’s injured condition is illustrated by a significant and increasing volume of subject imports; declining market share; underselling and price suppression; lost sales and revenues; and adverse impact on the domestic industry’s operations, capacity utilization, production, commercial shipment volumes, employment variables, and financial performance.³¹ We have assessed the allegations and supporting evidence regarding material injury, threat of material injury, and causation, and we have determined that these allegations are properly supported by adequate evidence, and meet the statutory requirements for initiation.³²

Initiation of CVD Investigation

Based upon the examination of the Petition and supplemental responses, we find that they meet the requirements of section 702 of the Act. Therefore, we are initiating a CVD investigation to determine whether imports of mattresses from Indonesia benefit from countervailable subsidies conferred by the GOI. In accordance with section 703(b)(1) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.205(b)(1), unless postponed, we will make our preliminary determination no later than 65 days after the date of this initiation. Based on our review of the Petition, we find that there is sufficient information to initiate a CVD investigation on five of the nine programs alleged by the petitioner. For a full discussion of the basis for our decision to initiate an investigation of each program, see the Indonesia CVD Initiation Checklist. A public version of the initiation checklist for this investigation is available on ACCESS.

Respondent Selection

The petitioners identified 24 companies in Indonesia as producers and/or exporters of mattresses.³³ Commerce intends to follow its standard

³⁰ See Petition at Volume I (page I–24 and Exhibit I–12).

³¹ *Id.* at Volume I (pages I–24 through I–52 and Exhibits I–2 through I–5 and I–9 through I–16); see also General Issues 1SQR at 2, 7 and Exhibit 1.

³² See Indonesia CVD Initiation Checklist at Attachment III, Analysis of Allegations and Evidence of Material Injury and Causation for the Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Petitions Covering Mattresses from Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Burma, India, Indonesia Italy, Kosovo, Mexico, Philippines, Poland, Slovenia, Spain, and Taiwan.

³³ See Petition at Volume I (Exhibit I–10).

practice in CVD investigations and calculate company-specific subsidy rates in this investigation. 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 U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) data for U.S. imports of mattresses from Indonesia during the POI under the appropriate Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States subheadings listed in the "Scope of the Investigation" in the appendix.

On August 11, 2023, Commerce released CBP data on U.S. imports of mattresses from Indonesia 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 and/or respondent selection must do so within three business days after the publication date of the notice of initiation of this investigation.³⁴ Comments must be filed electronically using ACCESS. An electronically-filed document must be received successfully in its entirety via ACCESS by 5:00 p.m. ET on the specified deadline. Commerce will not accept rebuttal comments regarding the CBP data or respondent selection.

Distribution of Copies of the Petition

In accordance with section 702(b)(4)(A) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.202(f), a copy of the public version of the Petition has been provided to the GOI 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 its initiation, as required by section 702(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 mattresses from Indonesia are materially injuring, or threatening material injury to, a U.S. industry.³⁵ A negative ITC determination will result in the investigation being terminated.³⁶

³⁴ See Memorandum, "Release of U.S. Customs and Border Protection Data," dated August 11, 2023.

³⁵ See section 703(a)(1) of the Act.

³⁶ *Id.*

Otherwise, this CVD 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 submitted³⁷ 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.³⁸ 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 351.301.³⁹ 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, 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; Commerce will grant untimely filed requests for the

³⁷ See 19 CFR 351.301(b).

³⁸ See 19 CFR 351.301(b)(2).

³⁹ See 19 CFR 351.302.

extension of time limits only in limited cases where we determine, based on 19 CFR 351.302, that extraordinary circumstances exist. Parties should review Commerce's regulations concerning factual information prior to submitting factual information in this investigation.⁴⁰

Certification Requirements

Any party submitting factual information in an AD or CVD proceeding must certify to the accuracy and completeness of that information.⁴¹ Parties must use the certification formats provided in 19 CFR 351.303(g).⁴² 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 administrative protective order in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305. Parties wishing to participate in this investigation should ensure that they meet the requirements of 19 CFR 351.103(d) (e.g., by filing the required letters of appearance). Note that Commerce has temporarily modified certain of its requirements for serving documents containing business proprietary information, until further notice.⁴³

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

Dated: August 17, 2023.

Lisa W. Wang,

Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

Appendix

Scope of the Investigation

The products covered by this investigation are all types of youth and adult mattresses. The term "mattress" denotes an assembly of materials that at a minimum includes a "core," which provides the main support system of the mattress, and may consist of innersprings, foam, other resilient filling, or a combination of these materials. Mattresses also may contain: (1) "upholstery," the

⁴⁰ See 19 CFR 301; see also *Extension of Time Limits; Final Rule*, 78 FR 57790 (September 20, 2013), available at <https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2013-09-20/html/2013-22853.htm>.

⁴¹ See section 782(b) of the Act.

⁴² See *Certification of Factual Information to Import Administration During Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings*, 78 FR 42678 (July 17, 2013) (*Final Rule*); see also frequently asked questions regarding the *Final Rule*, available at https://enforcement.trade.gov/lei/notices/factual_info_final_rule_FAQ_07172013.pdf.

⁴³ See *Temporary Rule Modifying AD/CVD Service Requirements Due to COVID-19; Extension of Effective Period*, 85 FR 41363 (July 10, 2020).

material between the core and the top panel of the ticking on a single-sided mattress, or between the core and the top and bottom panel of the ticking on a double-sided mattress; and/or (2) “ticking,” the outermost layer of fabric or other material (e.g., vinyl) that encloses the core and any upholstery, also known as a cover.

The scope of this investigation is restricted to only “adult mattresses” and “youth mattresses.” “Adult mattresses” are frequently described as “twin,” “extra-long twin,” “full,” “queen,” “king,” or “California king” mattresses. “Youth mattresses” are typically described as “crib,” “toddler,” or “youth” mattresses. All adult and youth mattresses are included regardless of size and size description or how they are described (e.g., frameless futon mattress and tri-fold mattress).

The scope encompasses all types of “innerspring mattresses,” “non-innerspring mattresses,” and “hybrid mattresses.” “Innerspring mattresses” contain innersprings, a series of metal springs joined together in sizes that correspond to the dimensions of mattresses. Mattresses that contain innersprings are referred to as “innerspring mattresses” or “hybrid mattresses.” “Hybrid mattresses” contain two or more support systems as the core, such as layers of both memory foam and innerspring units.

“Non-innerspring mattresses” are those that do not contain any innerspring units. They are generally produced from foams (e.g., polyurethane, memory (viscoelastic), latex foam, gel infused viscoelastic (gel foam), thermobonded polyester, polyethylene) or other resilient filling.

Mattresses covered by the scope of this investigation may be imported independently, as part of furniture or furniture mechanisms (e.g., convertible sofa bed mattresses, sofa bed mattresses imported with sofa bed mechanisms, corner group mattresses, day-bed mattresses, roll-away bed mattresses, high risers, trundle bed mattresses, crib mattresses), or as part of a set (in combination with a “mattress foundation”). “Mattress foundations” are any base or support for a mattress. Mattress foundations are commonly referred to as “foundations,” “boxsprings,” “platforms,” and/or “bases.” Bases can be static, foldable, or adjustable. Only the mattress is covered by the scope if imported as part of furniture, with furniture mechanisms, or as part of a set, in combination with a mattress foundation.

Excluded from the scope of this investigation are “futon” mattresses. A “futon” is a bi-fold frame made of wood, metal, or plastic material, or any combination thereof, that functions as both seating furniture (such as a couch, love seat, or sofa) and a bed. A “futon mattress” is a tufted mattress, where the top covering is secured to the bottom with thread that goes completely through the mattress from the top through to the bottom, and it does not contain innersprings or foam. A futon mattress is both the bed and seating surface for the futon.

Also excluded from the scope are airbeds (including inflatable mattresses) and

waterbeds, which consist of air- or liquid-filled bladders as the core or main support system of the mattress.

Also excluded is certain multifunctional furniture that is convertible from seating to sleeping, regardless of filler material or components, where such filler material or components are upholstered, integrated into the design and construction of, and inseparable from, the furniture framing, and the outermost layer of the multifunctional furniture converts into the sleeping surface. Such furniture may, and without limitation, be commonly referred to as “convertible sofas,” “sofabeds,” “sofa chaise sleepers,” “futons,” “ottoman sleepers,” or a like description.

Also excluded from the scope of this investigation are any products covered by the existing antidumping duty orders on uncovered innerspring units from the People’s Republic of China, South Africa, and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. See *Uncovered Innerspring Units from the People’s Republic of China, South Africa, and Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Continuation of Antidumping Duty Orders*, 84 FR 55285 (October 16, 2019).

Also excluded from the scope of this investigation are bassinet pads with a nominal length of less than 39 inches, a nominal width of less than 25 inches, and a nominal depth of less than 2 inches.

Additionally, also excluded from the scope of this investigation are “mattress toppers.” A “mattress topper” is a removable bedding accessory that supplements a mattress by providing an additional layer that is placed on top of a mattress. Excluded mattress toppers have a height of four inches or less.

The products subject to this investigation are currently classifiable under Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) subheadings: 9404.21.0010, 9404.21.0013, 9404.21.0095, 9404.29.1005, 9404.29.1013, 9404.29.1095, 9404.29.9085, 9404.29.9087, and 9404.29.9095. Products subject to this investigation may also enter under HTSUS subheadings: 9401.41.0000, 9401.49.0000, and 9401.99.9081. Although the HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the merchandise subject to this investigation is dispositive.

[FR Doc. 2023–18164 Filed 8–22–23; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–428–820]

Certain Small Diameter Seamless Carbon and Alloy Standard, Line and Pressure Pipe From Germany: Continuation of Antidumping Duty Order

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

SUMMARY: As a result of the determinations by the U.S. Department

of Commerce (Commerce) and the U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC) that revocation of the antidumping duty (AD) order on certain small diameter seamless carbon and alloy standard, line and pressure pipe (seamless pipe) from Germany would likely lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping and material injury to an industry in the United States, Commerce is publishing a notice of continuation of this AD order.

DATES: Applicable August 16, 2023.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Yang Jin Chun, 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) 482–5760.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On August 3, 1995, Commerce published the AD order on seamless pipe from Germany.¹ On January 3, 2023, the ITC instituted, and Commerce initiated, the fifth sunset review of the *Order*, pursuant to section 751(c) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act).² Commerce conducted an expedited (120-day) sunset review of the *Order*, pursuant to section 751(c)(3)(B) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.218(e)(1)(ii)(C)(2). As a result of its review, Commerce determined that revocation of the *Order* would likely lead to the continuation or recurrence of dumping, and therefore, notified the ITC of the magnitude of the margins of dumping likely to prevail should the *Order* be revoked.³

On August 16, 2023, the ITC published its determination, pursuant to sections 751(c) and 752(a) of the Act, that revocation of the *Order* would likely lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time.⁴

¹ See *Notice of Antidumping Duty Order and Amended Final Determination: Certain Small Diameter Seamless Carbon and Alloy Steel Standard, Line and Pressure Pipe from Germany*, 60 FR 39704 (August 3, 1995) (*Order*).

² See *Seamless Carbon and Alloy Steel Standard, Line, and Pressure Pipe from Germany; Institution of a Five-Year Review*, 88 FR 110 (January 3, 2023); and *Initiation of Five-Year (Sunset) Reviews*, 88 FR 63, 64 (January 3, 2023).

³ See *Certain Small Diameter Seamless Carbon and Alloy Standard, Line and Pressure Pipe from Germany: Final Results of Expedited Fifth Sunset Review of the Antidumping Duty Order*, 88 FR 29890 (May 9, 2023), and accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum.

⁴ See *Certain Small Diameter Seamless Carbon and Alloy Standard, Line and Pressure Pipe from Germany; Determinations*, 88 FR 55721 (August 16, 2023).