

proceeding must certify to the accuracy and completeness of that information.<sup>43</sup> Parties must use the certification formats provided in 19 CFR 351.303(g).<sup>44</sup> Commerce intends to reject factual submissions if the submitting party does not comply with the applicable certification requirements.

#### Notification to Interested Parties

Interested parties must submit applications for disclosure under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305. Parties wishing to participate in these investigations should ensure that they meet the requirements of 19 CFR 351.103(d) (e.g., by filing the required letters of appearance). Note that Commerce has amended certain of its requirements pertaining to the service of documents in 19 CFR 351.303(f).<sup>45</sup>

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

Dated: October 28, 2024.

#### Ryan Majerus,

*Deputy Assistant Secretary for Policy and Negotiations, performing the non-exclusive functions and duties of the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.*

#### Appendix

##### Scope of the Investigations

The merchandise subject to these investigations consists of thermoformed molded fiber products regardless of shape, form, function, fiber source, or finish. Thermoformed molded fiber products are formed with cellulose fibers, thermoformed using one or more heated molds, and dried/cured in the mold.

Thermoformed molded fiber products include, but are not limited to, plates, bowls, clamshells, trays, lids, food or foodservice contact packaging, and consumer or other product packaging.

Thermoformed molded fiber products are relatively dense, with a typical fiber density above 0.5 grams per cubic centimeter, and are generally characterized by relatively smooth surfaces. They may be derived from any virgin or recycled cellulose fiber source (including, but not limited to, those sourced from wood, woody crops, agricultural crops/byproducts/residue, and agricultural/industrial/other waste). They may have any weight, shape, dimensionality, design, or size, and may be bleached, unbleached, dyed, colored, or printed. They may include

ingredients, additives, or chemistries to enhance functionality including, but not limited to, anti-microbial, anti-fungal, anti-bacterial, heat/flame resistant, hydrophobic, oleophobic, absorbent, or adsorbent. Thermoformed molded fiber products may also be subject to other processing or treatments, including, but not limited to, hot or after pressing, die-cutting, punching, trimming, padding, perforating, printing, labeling, dyeing, coloring, coating, laminating, embossing, debossing, repacking, or denesting. Thermoformed molded fiber products subject to these investigations may also have additional design features, including, but not limited to, tab closures, venting, channeling, or stiffening.

Thermoformed molded fiber products remain covered by the scope of these investigations whether the subject product is encased by exterior packaging or whether the subject product forms the outer packaging for non-subject products. They also remain covered by the scope of these investigations whether imported alone, or in any combination of subject and non-subject merchandise (e.g., a lid or cover of any type packaged with a molded fiber bowl, inclusion of any items to make the thermoformed molded fiber packaging suitable for end-use such as absorbent pads). When thermoformed molded fiber products are imported in combination with non-subject merchandise, only the thermoformed molded fiber products are subject merchandise.

Excluded from the scope of these investigations are thermoformed molded fiber products imported as packaging material that enclose and/or surround non-subject merchandise prepackaged for final sale upon importation into the United States (e.g., molded fiber packaging surrounding a cellular phone).

Thermoformed molded fiber products include thermoformed molded fiber products matching the above description that have been finished, packaged, or otherwise processed in a third country by performing finishing, packaging, or processing that would not otherwise remove the merchandise from the scope of the investigations if performed in the country of manufacture of the thermoformed molded fiber products. Examples of finishing, packaging, or other processing in a third country that would not otherwise remove the merchandise from the scope of the investigations if performed in the country of manufacture of the thermoformed molded fiber products include, but are not limited to, hot or after pressing, die-cutting, punching, trimming, padding, perforating, printing, labeling, dyeing, coloring, coating, laminating, embossing, debossing, repacking, or denesting.

Thermoformed molded fiber products are classified under subheadings 7823.70.0020 and 4823.70.0040, Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS). Imports may also be classified under subheadings 4823.61.0020, 4823.61.0040, 4823.69.0020, 4823.69.0040, 4823.90.1000, HTSUS. References to the HTSUS classification are provided for convenience and customs purposes, and the written

description of the merchandise under investigation is dispositive.

[FR Doc. 2024–25561 Filed 11–1–24; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DS-P

#### DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

#### International Trade Administration

[C–570–181, C–533–933]

#### Hexamethylenetetramine From the People's Republic of China and India: Initiation of Countervailing Duty Investigations

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

**DATES:** Applicable October 21, 2024.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Eliza Delong at 202–482–3878 (the People's Republic of China (China)), and Nicholas Czajkowski at 202–482–1395 (India), AD/CVD Operations, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

##### The Petitions

On September 30, 2024, the U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) received countervailing duty (CVD) petitions concerning imports of hexamethylenetetramine (hexamine) from China and India filed in proper form on behalf of Bakelite LLC (the petitioner).<sup>1</sup> The CVD Petitions were accompanied by antidumping duty (AD) petitions concerning imports of hexamine from China, Germany, India, and Saudi Arabia.<sup>2</sup>

Between October 2 and 11, Commerce requested supplemental information pertaining to certain aspects of the Petitions.<sup>3</sup> Between October 7 and 18, 2024, the petitioner filed timely responses to these requests for additional information.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> See Petitioner's Letter, "Petitions for the Imposition of Antidumping and Countervailing Duties," dated September 30, 2024 (Petitions).

<sup>2</sup> *Id.*

<sup>3</sup> See Commerce's Letters, "Supplemental Questions," dated October 2, 2024 (First General Issues Questionnaire), *see also* Country-Specific CVD Supplemental Questionnaires: China Supplemental and India Supplemental, dated October 2, 2024; Commerce's Letter, "Second Supplemental Questions," dated October 11, 2024 (Second General Issues Questionnaire); and Memorandum, "Phone Call," dated October 15, 2024 (October 15, 2024, Memorandum).

<sup>4</sup> See Petitioner's Letters, "Response to Supplemental Questions," dated October 7, 2024 (First General Issues Supplement); *see also* Country-Specific CVD Supplemental Responses:

<sup>43</sup> See section 782(b) of the Act.

<sup>44</sup> 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](https://enforcement.trade.gov/lei/notices/factual_info_final_rule_FAQ_07172013.pdf).

<sup>45</sup> See *Administrative Protective Order, Service, and Other Procedures in Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings*, 88 FR 67069 (September 29, 2023).

In accordance with section 702(b)(1) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), the petitioner alleges that the Government of China (GOC), and the Government of India (GOI) (collectively, Governments) are providing countervailable subsidies, within the meaning of sections 701 and 771(5) of the Act, to producers of hexamine from China and India, and that such imports are materially injuring, or threatening material injury to, the domestic industry producing hexamine 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 CVD investigations, the Petitions were accompanied by information reasonably available to the petitioner supporting its allegations.

Commerce finds that the petitioner filed the Petitions 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 with respect to the initiation of the requested CVD investigations.<sup>5</sup>

#### Periods of Investigation

Because the Petitions were filed on September 30, 2024, the periods of investigation for the China and India CVD investigations are January 1, 2023, through December 31, 2023.<sup>6</sup>

#### Scope of the Investigations

The merchandise covered by these investigations is hexamine from China and India. For a full description of the scope of these investigations, see the appendix to this notice.

#### Comments on the Scope of the Investigations

On October 2 and 11, 2024, Commerce requested information and clarification from the petitioner regarding the proposed scope to ensure that the scope language in the Petitions is an accurate reflection of the products for which the domestic industry is seeking relief.<sup>7</sup> During October 7 through 18, 2024, the petitioner provided clarifications and revised the

China CVD Supplement and India CVD Supplement, dated October 7 and 8, 2024; Petitioner's Letter, "Petitioner's Response to Second Supplemental Questions," dated October 17, 2024 (Second General Issues Supplement), and Petitioner's Letter, "Erratum to Response to Supplemental Questions," dated October 18, 2024 (Second General Issues Errata).

<sup>5</sup> See section on "Determination of Industry Support for the Petitions," *infra*.

<sup>6</sup> See 19 CFR 351.204(b)(2).

<sup>7</sup> See First General Issues Questionnaire; see also Second General Issues Questionnaire; and October 15, 2024, Memorandum.

scope.<sup>8</sup> The description of merchandise covered by these investigations, as described in the appendix to this notice, reflects these clarifications.

As discussed in the *Preamble* to Commerce's regulations, we are setting aside a period for interested parties to raise issues regarding product coverage (*i.e.*, scope).<sup>9</sup> Commerce will consider all comments received from interested parties and, if necessary, will consult with interested parties prior to the issuance of the preliminary determinations. If scope comments include factual information, all such factual information should be limited to public information.<sup>10</sup> To facilitate preparation of its questionnaires, Commerce requests that scope comments be submitted by 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time (ET) on November 12, 2024, which is the next business day after 20 calendar days from the signature date of this notice.<sup>11</sup> Any rebuttal comments, which may include factual information, must be filed by 5:00 p.m. ET on November 22, 2024, which is 10 calendar days from the initial comment deadline.

Commerce requests that any factual information that parties consider relevant to the scope of the investigations be submitted during that time period. However, if a party subsequently finds that additional factual information pertaining to the scope of the investigations may be relevant, the party must contact Commerce and request permission to submit the additional information. All scope comments must be filed simultaneously on the records of the concurrent 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.<sup>12</sup> An

<sup>8</sup> See First General Issues Supplement at 3–5; see also Second General Issues Supplement at 1–3 and Second General Issues Errata.

<sup>9</sup> See *Antidumping Duties; Countervailing Duties; Final Rule*, 62 FR 27296, 27323 (May 19, 1997) (*Preamble*).

<sup>10</sup> See 19 CFR 351.102(b)(21) (defining "factual information").

<sup>11</sup> See 19 CFR 351.303(b)(1). The deadline for scope comments falls on November 10, 2024, which is a Sunday. Monday, November 11, 2024 is a federal holiday. In accordance with 19 CFR 351.303(b)(1), Commerce will accept comments filed by 5:00 p.m. ET on November 12, 2024 ("For both electronically filed and manually filed documents, if the applicable due date falls on a non-business day, the Secretary will accept documents that are filed on the next business day.").

<sup>12</sup> See *Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings: Electronic Filing Procedures*;

electronically filed document must be received successfully in its entirety by the time and date it is due.

#### Consultations

Pursuant to sections 702(b)(4)(A)(i) and (ii) of the Act, Commerce notified the Governments of the receipt of the Petitions and provided an opportunity for consultations with respect to the Petitions.<sup>13</sup> Commerce held consultations with the GOI on October 10, 2024,<sup>14</sup> and the GOC on October 16, 2024.<sup>15</sup>

#### Determination of Industry Support for the Petitions

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

*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](https://access.trade.gov/help/Handbook_on_Electronic_Filing_Procedures.pdf).

<sup>13</sup> See Commerce's Letters, "Invitation for Consultation to Discuss the Countervailing Duty Petition," dated September 5, 2024, and September 6, 2024.

<sup>14</sup> See Memorandum, "Consultations with the Government of India," dated October 10, 2024 (GOI Consultations Memorandum).

<sup>15</sup> See Memorandum, "Consultations with the Government of China," dated October 16, 2024 (GOC Consultations Memorandum).

Trade Commission (ITC), which is responsible for determining whether “the domestic industry” has been injured, must also determine what constitutes a domestic like product in order to define the industry. While both Commerce and the ITC apply the same statutory definition regarding the domestic like product,<sup>16</sup> 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.<sup>17</sup>

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 investigations.<sup>18</sup> Based on our analysis of the information submitted on the record, we have determined that hexamine, as defined in the scope, constitutes a single domestic like product, and we have analyzed industry support in terms of that domestic like product.<sup>19</sup>

In determining whether the petitioner has standing under section 702(c)(4)(A) of the Act, we considered the industry support data contained in the Petitions with reference to the domestic like product as defined in the “Scope of the Investigations,” in the appendix to this

notice. To establish industry support, the petitioner provided its own production of the domestic like product in 2023.<sup>20</sup> The petitioner stated that there are no other known producers of hexamine in the United States; therefore, the Petitions are supported by 100 percent of the U.S. industry.<sup>21</sup> We relied on data provided by the petitioner for purposes of measuring industry support.<sup>22</sup>

Our review of the data provided in the Petitions, the First General Issues Supplement, and other information readily available to Commerce indicates that the petitioner has established industry support for the Petitions.<sup>23</sup> First, the Petitions 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).<sup>24</sup> 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 Petitions account for at least 25 percent of the total production of the domestic like product.<sup>25</sup> 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 Petitions account for more than 50 percent of the production of the domestic like product produced by that portion of the industry expressing support for, or opposition to, the Petitions.<sup>26</sup> Accordingly, Commerce determines that the Petitions were filed on behalf of the domestic industry within the meaning of section 702(b)(1) of the Act.<sup>27</sup>

### Injury Test

Because China and India are “Subsidies Agreement Countries” within the meaning of section 701(b) of the Act, section 701(a)(2) of the Act applies to these investigations. Accordingly, the ITC must determine whether imports of the subject merchandise from China and/or India

materially injure, or threaten material injury to, a U.S. industry.

### Allegations and Evidence of Material Injury and Causation

The petitioner alleges that imports of the subject merchandise are benefiting from countervailable subsidies and that such imports are causing, or threaten to cause, material injury to the U.S. industry producing the domestic like product. In addition, the petitioner alleges that subject imports from China and India individually exceed the negligibility threshold provided for under section 771(24)(A) of the Act.<sup>28</sup>

The petitioner contends that the industry’s injured condition is illustrated by the significant volume and market share of subject imports; underselling and price depression and/or suppression; lost sales and revenues; and adverse impact on the domestic industry’s production, capacity utilization, U.S. shipments, employment variables, capital expenditures, and sales and profitability.<sup>29</sup> We assessed the allegations and supporting evidence regarding material injury, threat of material injury, causation, cumulation, as well as negligibility, and we have determined that these allegations are properly supported by adequate evidence and meet the statutory requirements for initiation.<sup>30</sup>

### Initiation of CVD Investigations

Based upon the examination of the Petitions and supplemental responses, we find that they meet the requirements of section 702 of the Act. Therefore, we are initiating CVD investigations to determine whether imports of hexamine from China and India benefit from countervailable subsidies conferred by the GOC and GOI, respectively. In accordance with section 703(b)(1) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.205(b)(1), unless postponed, we will make our preliminary determinations no later than 65 days after the date of these initiations.

### China

Based on our review of the Petitions, we find that there is sufficient information to initiate a CVD investigation on 27 of the 28 programs alleged by the petitioner. For a full discussion of the basis for our decision

<sup>16</sup> See section 771(10) of the Act.

<sup>17</sup> 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 Algoma Steel Corp., Ltd. v. United States*, 865 F.2d 240 (Fed. Cir. 1989)).

<sup>18</sup> For a discussion of the domestic like product analysis as applied to these cases and information regarding industry support, see Checklists, “Countervailing Duty Investigation Initiation Checklists: Hexamethylenetetramine from the People’s Republic of China, Germany, India, and Saudi Arabia,” dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (Country-Specific CVD Initiation Checklists), at Attachment II, Analysis of Industry Support for the Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Petitions Covering Hexamethylenetetramine from the People’s Republic of China, Germany, India, and Saudi Arabia (Attachment II). These checklists are on file electronically via ACCESS.

<sup>19</sup> See Attachment II of the Country-Specific CVD Initiation Checklists.

<sup>20</sup> *Id.*

<sup>21</sup> *Id.*

<sup>22</sup> For further discussion, see Attachment II of the Country-Specific AD Initiation Checklists.

<sup>23</sup> For further discussion, see Attachment II of the Country-Specific CVD Initiation Checklists.

<sup>24</sup> *Id.*; see also section 702(c)(4)(D) of the Act.

<sup>25</sup> See Attachment II of the Country-Specific CVD Initiation Checklists.

<sup>26</sup> *Id.*

<sup>27</sup> *Id.*

<sup>28</sup> For further information regarding negligibility and the injury allegation, see Country-Specific CVD Initiation Checklists at Attachment III, Analysis of Allegations and Evidence of Material Injury and Causation for the Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Petitions Covering Hexamethylenetetramine from the People’s Republic of China, Germany, India, and Saudi Arabia (Attachment III).

<sup>29</sup> *Id.*

<sup>30</sup> *Id.*

to initiate on each program, see the China CVD Initiation Checklist. A public version of the initiation checklist for this investigation is available on ACCESS.

### India

Based on our review of the Petitions, we find that there is sufficient information to initiate a CVD investigation on 18 of the 18 programs alleged by the petitioner. For a full discussion of the basis for our decision to initiate on each program, see the India CVD Initiation Checklist. A public version of the initiation checklist for this investigation is available on ACCESS.

### Respondent Selection

In the Petitions, the petitioner identified 10 companies in China and four companies in India as producers and/or exporters of hexamine.<sup>31</sup> Commerce intends to follow its standard practice in CVD investigations and calculate company-specific subsidy rates in these investigations. In the event that Commerce determines that the number of companies is large and it cannot individually examine each company based on Commerce's resources, Commerce normally selects mandatory respondents in CVD investigations using U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) entry data for U.S. imports under the appropriate Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) subheading(s) listed in the "Scope of the Investigations" in the appendix. However, for these investigations, the main HTSUS subheading under which the subject merchandise would enter (2933.69.5000) is not limited to subject merchandise and therefore may also cover non-subject merchandise. Therefore, we cannot rely on CBP entry data in selecting respondents. Accordingly, for China and India, Commerce will send Q&V questionnaires to each producer and/or exporter for which there is complete address information on the record.

Commerce will post the Q&V questionnaire along with filing instructions on Commerce's website at <https://www.trade.gov/ec-adcvd-case-announcements>. Producers/exporters of hexamine from China and India that do not receive Q&V questionnaires may still submit a response to the Q&V questionnaire and can obtain a copy of the Q&V questionnaire from Commerce's website. Responses to the

Q&V questionnaire must be submitted by the relevant Chinese and Indian producers/exporters no later than 5:00 p.m. ET on November 4, 2024, which is two weeks from the signature date of this notice. All Q&V questionnaire responses must be filed electronically via ACCESS. An electronically filed document must be received successfully, in its entirety, by ACCESS no later than 5:00 p.m. ET on the deadline noted above.

Interested parties must submit applications for disclosure under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305(b). Instructions for filing such applications may be found on Commerce's website at <https://www.trade.gov/administrative-protective-orders>.

### Distribution of Copies of the Petitions

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 Petitions has been provided to the GOC and GOI via ACCESS. To the extent practicable, we will attempt to provide a copy of the public version of the Petitions to each exporter named in the Petitions, as provided under 19 CFR 351.203(c)(2).

### ITC Notification

Commerce will notify the ITC of 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 Petitions were filed, whether there is a reasonable indication that imports of hexamine from China and/or India are materially injuring, or threatening material injury to, a U.S. industry.<sup>32</sup> A negative ITC determination for any country will result in the investigation being terminated with respect to that country.<sup>33</sup> Otherwise, these CVD investigations will proceed according to statutory and regulatory time limits.

### Submission of Factual Information

Factual information is defined in 19 CFR 351.102(b)(21) as: (i) evidence submitted in response to questionnaires; (ii) evidence submitted in support of allegations; (iii) publicly available information to value factors of production 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 submitted<sup>34</sup> 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.<sup>35</sup> Time limits for the submission of factual information are addressed in 19 CFR 351.301, which provides specific time limits based on the type of factual information being submitted. Interested parties should review the regulations prior to submitting factual information in these investigations.

### Extensions of Time Limits

Parties may request an extension of time limits before the expiration of a time limit established under 19 CFR 351.301, or as otherwise specified by Commerce. In general, an extension request will be considered untimely if it is filed after the expiration of the time limit established under 19 CFR 351.301, or as otherwise specified by Commerce.<sup>36</sup> For submissions that are due from multiple parties simultaneously, an extension request will be considered untimely if it is filed after 10:00 a.m. ET on the due date. Under certain circumstances, Commerce may elect to specify a different time limit by which extension requests will be considered untimely for submissions which are due from multiple parties simultaneously. In such a case, we will inform parties in a letter or memorandum of the deadline (including a specified time) by which extension requests must be filed to be considered timely. An extension request must be made in a separate, standalone submission; under limited circumstances we will grant untimely filed requests for the extension of time limits, where we determine, based on 19 CFR 351.302, that extraordinary circumstances exist. Parties should review Commerce's regulations concerning the extension of time limits and the *Time Limits Final Rule* prior to submitting factual information in these investigations.<sup>37</sup>

<sup>34</sup> See 19 CFR 351.301(b).

<sup>35</sup> See 19 CFR 351.301(b)(2).

<sup>36</sup> See 19 CFR 351.302.

<sup>37</sup> See 19 CFR 351.301; see also *Extension of Time Limits: Final Rule*, 78 FR 57790 (September 20, 2013) (*Time Limits Final Rule*), available at <https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2013-09-20/html/2013-22853.htm>.

<sup>31</sup> See Petitions at Volume I (pages 10–11 and Exhibits I–8); see also First General Issues Supplement at 1–2 and Exhibit I–S1.

<sup>32</sup> See section 703(a)(1) of the Act.

<sup>33</sup> *Id.*

## Certification Requirements

Any party submitting factual information in an AD or CVD proceeding must certify to the accuracy and completeness of that information.<sup>38</sup> Parties must use the certification formats provided in 19 CFR 351.303(g).<sup>39</sup> Commerce intends to reject factual submissions if the submitting party does not comply with the applicable certification requirements.

## Notification to Interested Parties

Interested parties must submit applications for disclosure under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305. Parties wishing to participate in these investigations should ensure that they meet the requirements of 19 CFR 351.103(d) (e.g., by filing the required letters of appearance). Note that Commerce has amended certain of its requirements pertaining to the service of documents in 19 CFR 351.303(f).<sup>40</sup>

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

Dated: October 21, 2024.

### Ryan Majerus,

*Deputy Assistant Secretary for Policy and Negotiations, performing the non-exclusive functions and duties of the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.*

## Appendix

### Scope of the Investigations

The scope of the investigations covers hexamine in granular form, with a particle size of 5 millimeters or less, whether stabilized or unstabilized, whether or not blended, mixed, pulverized, or grounded with other products, containing 50 percent or more hexamine by weight.

Hexamine is the common name for hexamethylene tetramine (Chemical Abstract Service #100-97-0), and is also referred to as 1,3,5,7-tetraazaadamantanemethenamine; HMT; HMTA; 1,3,5,7-tetraazatricyclo {3.3.1.1<sup>3,7</sup>} decane; 1,3,5,7-tetraazaadamantane; hexamethylenamine. Hexamine has the chemical formula C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>12</sub>N<sub>4</sub>.

Granular hexamine that has been blended with other product(s) is included in this scope when the resulting mix contains 50 percent or more of hexamine by weight, regardless of whether it is blended with inert additives, co-reactants, or any additives that undergo self-condensation.

<sup>38</sup> See section 782(b) of the Act.

<sup>39</sup> 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/tlei/notices/factual\\_info\\_final\\_rule\\_FAQ\\_07172013.pdf](https://enforcement.trade.gov/tlei/notices/factual_info_final_rule_FAQ_07172013.pdf).

<sup>40</sup> See *Administrative Protective Order, Service, and Other Procedures in Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings*, 88 FR 67069 (September 29, 2023).

Subject merchandise includes merchandise matching the above description that has been processed in a third country, including by commingling, diluting, adding or removing additives, or performing any other processing that would not otherwise remove the merchandise from the scope of the investigations if performed in the subject country.

Merchandise covered by the scope of the investigations can be classified in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule (HTSUS) of the United States under the subheading 2933.69.5000. The HTSUS subheading and Chemical Abstracts Service registry number are provided for convenience and customs purposes only; however, the written description of the scope is dispositive.

[FR Doc. 2024-25524 Filed 11-1-24; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DS-P

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### National Institute of Standards and Technology

### National Artificial Intelligence Advisory Committee

**AGENCY:** National Institute of Standards and Technology, Department of Commerce.

**ACTION:** Notice of open meeting.

**SUMMARY:** The National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) announces that the National Artificial Intelligence Advisory Committee (NAIAC or Committee) will hold a virtual briefing session. This session will be held via web conference on Thursday, November 21, 2024, from 2 p.m.–4:30 p.m. eastern time. The primary purpose of this informational briefing is to have invited guests brief the full Committee on topics of interest related to AI in Hardware and AI and Energy. The briefings are from outside subject matter experts to the full Committee. The final agenda will be posted on the NIST website at <https://www.nist.gov/itl/national-artificial-intelligence-advisory-committee-naiac>.

**DATES:** The NAIAC will meet on Thursday, November 21, 2024 from 2 p.m.–4:30 p.m. eastern time.

**ADDRESSES:** The meeting will be held via webinar. Please note participation instructions under the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section of this notice.

### FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

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**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** Pursuant to the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended, 5 U.S.C. 1001 *et seq.*, notice is hereby given that the NAIAC will meet virtually as set forth in the **DATES** section of this notice. The meetings will be open to the public.

The NAIAC is authorized by section 5104 of the National Artificial Intelligence Initiative Act of 2020 (Pub. L. 116-283), in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended (FACA), 5 U.S.C. 1001 *et seq.* The Committee advises the President and the National Artificial Intelligence Initiative Office on matters related to the National Artificial Intelligence Initiative. Additional information on the NAIAC is available at [ai.gov/naiac/](http://ai.gov/naiac/).

The primary purpose of this meeting is to have invited guests brief the full Committee on topics of interest related to AI in Hardware and AI and Energy. The briefings, organized by the NAIAC's AI Futures-Preparedness, Opportunities, and Competitiveness Working Group, and follow-up discussion will address the following: As advancements in AI hardware fuel unprecedented growth in applications, they also raise critical questions about energy use and sustainability. These two briefings will delve into the trajectory of AI hardware development for both pre-training and inference, examining the driving forces behind these innovations and the evolving energy supply and demand landscape in response to the burgeoning AI sector. Through these briefings, we aim to identify valid sustainability concerns and explore policy recommendations that can foster AI innovation while promoting a more sustainable energy future. Additional information, including the speaker names, will be available on the agenda, which will be posted online. Members of the public interested in reviewing the agenda in advance and viewing the sessions are encouraged to visit <https://www.nist.gov/itl/national-artificial-intelligence-advisory-committee-naiac> for session details and to register to watch virtually. The agenda items may change to accommodate NAIAC business. The final agenda will be posted on the NIST website at <https://www.nist.gov/itl/national-artificial-intelligence-advisory-committee-naiac>.

**Comments:** Individuals and representatives of organizations who would like to offer comments and suggestions related to items on the Committee's agenda for this meeting are invited to submit comments in advance of the event. Please note that all comments submitted via email will be treated as public documents and will be