Public Call-In Information: 

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ivy L. Davis, at ero@usccr.gov or by phone at 202–376–7533.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Interested members of the public may listen to the discussion by calling the following toll-free conference call number: 1–877–260–1479 and conference call ID number: 1929821. Please be advised that before placing them into the conference call, the conference call operator may ask callers to provide their names, their organizational affiliations (if any), and email addresses (so that callers may be notified of future meetings). Callers can expect to incur charges for calls they initiate over wireless lines, and the Commission will not refund any incurred charges. Callers will incur no charge for calls they initiate over landline connections to the toll-free telephone number herein.

Persons with hearing impairments may also follow the discussion by first calling the Federal Relay Service at 1–800–877–8339 and providing the operator with the toll-free conference call number: 1–877–260–1479 and conference call ID number: 1929821.

Members of the public are invited to make statements during the Public Comments section of the meeting or to submit written comments. The comments must be received in the regional office by Friday, March 6, 2020. Comments may be mailed to the Eastern Regional Office, U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, 1331 Pennsylvania Avenue, Suite 1150, Washington, DC 20425 or emailed to Evelyn Bohor at ero@usccr.gov. Persons who desire additional information may contact the Eastern Regional Office at 202–376–7533.

Records and documents discussed during the meeting will be available for public viewing as they become available at: https://gsageo.force.com/FACA/FACAPublicViewCommitteeDetails?id=a100000001gZlKAAQPlease click the “Meeting Details” and “Documents” links. Records generated from this meeting may also be inspected and reproduced at the Eastern Regional Office, as they become available, both before and after the meeting. Persons interested in the work of this advisory committee are advised to go to the Commission’s website, www.usccr.gov, or to contact the Eastern Regional Office at the above phone numbers, email or street address.

Agenda
Thursday, March 5, 2020, at 11:30 a.m. (EST)
I. Welcome and Roll call
II. Planning Meeting
—discuss the status of minor clarifying edits from Committee members and expert presenters who participated in the DC Mental Health Court briefings
—discuss panel summaries prepared by several Committee members
—discuss proposed report draft
III. Other Business
IV. Next Planning Meeting
V. Public Comments
VI. Adjourn
David Mussatt,
Supervisory Chief, Regional Programs Unit.
[FR Doc. 2020–03151 Filed 2–14–20; 8:45 am]
BILINGUE CODE P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
International Trade Administration
[A–570–119]
Certain Vertical Shaft Engines Between 225cc and 999cc, 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.


SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

The Petition

On January 15, 2020, the U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) received an antidumping duty (AD) petition concerning imports of certain vertical shaft engines between 225cc and 999cc, and parts thereof (vertical shaft engines) from the People’s Republic of China (China), filed in proper form on behalf of the Coalition of American Vertical Engine Producers (the petitioner or the Coalition). The Petition was accompanied by a countervailing duty (CVD) petition concerning imports of vertical shaft engines from China.

On January 17, 2020, Commerce requested supplemental information pertaining to certain aspects of the Petition, to which the petitioner filed its response on January 22, 2020. On January 27, 2020, Commerce had a phone conversation with the petitioner requesting that it address certain issues. The petitioner filed responses to these requests on January 29, 2020.

In accordance with section 732(b)(4) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), the petitioner alleges that imports of vertical shaft engines 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 such imports are materially injuring, or threatening material injury to, the domestic industry producing vertical shaft engines 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 its allegations.

Commerce finds that the petitioner filed the Petition on behalf of the domestic industry, because the petitioner is an interested party, as defined in sections 771(9)(C) and (F) of the Act. Commerce also finds that the


petitioner demonstrated sufficient industry support with respect to the initiation of the requested AD investigation.\(^6\)

**Period of Investigation**

Because China is a non-market economy (NME) country, pursuant to 19 CFR 351.204(b)(1), and because the Petition was filed on January 15, 2020, the period of investigation (POI) is July 1, 2019 through December 31, 2020.

**Scope of the Investigation**

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

**Comments on Scope of the Investigation**

As discussed in the *Preamble* to Commerce's regulations, we are setting aside a period for interested parties to raise issues regarding product coverage (i.e., scope).\(^2\) 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,\(^8\) all such factual information should be limited to public information. To facilitate preparation of its questionnaires, Commerce requests that all interested parties submit scope comments by 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time (ET) on February 24, 2020, which is 20 calendar days from the signature date of this notice. Any rebuttal comments, which may include factual information, must be filed by 5:00 p.m. ET on March 5, 2020, which is 10 calendar days from the initial comment deadline.\(^9\)

Commerce requests that any factual information the parties consider relevant to the scope of the investigation be submitted during this 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 such comments must also be filed on the record of the concurrent AD and CVD investigations.

**Filing Requirements**

All submissions to Commerce must be filed electronically using Enforcement and Compliance’s Antidumping Duty and Countervailing Duty Centralized Electronic Service System (ACCESS).\(^10\) An electronically filed document must be received successfully in its entirety by the time and date it is due. Documents exempted from the electronic submission requirements must be filed manually (i.e., in paper form) with Enforcement and Compliance’s APO/Dockets Unit, Room 18022, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230, and stamped with the date and time of receipt by the applicable deadlines.

**Comments on Product Characteristics for AD Questionnaires**

Commerce is providing interested parties an opportunity to comment on the appropriate physical characteristics of vertical shaft engines to be reported in response to Commerce’s AD questionnaire. 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 believe 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 questionnaire, all comments must be filed by 5:00 p.m. ET on February 24, 2020, which is 20 calendar days from the signature date of this notice. Any rebuttal comments, which may include factual information, must be filed by 5:00 p.m. ET on March 5, 2020, which is 10 calendar days from the initial comment deadline.\(^11\) All comments and submissions to Commerce must be filed electronically using ACCESS, as explained above, on the record of this AD investigation.

**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.”\(^7\)

Section 771(4)(A) of the Act defines the “industry” as the producers as a whole of a domestic like product. Thus, to determine whether a petition has the requisite industry support, the statute directs Commerce to look to producers and workers who produce the domestic like product. The International Trade Commission (ITC), which is responsible for determining whether “the domestic industry” has been injured, must also determine what constitutes a domestic like product in order to define the industry. While both Commerce and the ITC must apply the same statutory definition regarding the domestic like product,\(^12\) they do so for different purposes and pursuant to a separate and distinct authority. In addition, Commerce’s determination is subject to limitations of time and information. Although this may result in different definitions of the like product, such differences do not render the decision of either agency contrary to law.\(^13\)

Section 771(10) of the Act defines the domestic like product as “a product which is like, or in the absence of like, most similar in characteristics and uses with, the article subject to an investigation under this title.” Thus, the reference point from which the domestic like product analysis begins is “the article subject to an investigation” (i.e., the class or kind of merchandise to be investigated, which normally will be the scope as defined in the petition). With regard to the domestic like product, the petitioner does not offer a

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\(^{6}\) See “Determination of Industry Support for the Petition” section, infra.

\(^{7}\) See *Antidumping Duties: Countervailing Duties*, 62 FR 27296, 27323 (May 19, 1997) (*Preamble*).

\(^{8}\) See 19 CFR 351.102(b)(21) (defining “factual information”).

\(^{9}\) See 19 CFR 351.303(b).


\(^{11}\) See 19 CFR 351.303(b).

\(^{12}\) See section 771(10) of the Act.

\(^{13}\) See *USEC, Inc. v. United States*, 132 F. Supp. 2d 1, 8 (CIT 2001) (citing *Algoma Steel Corp.*, Ltd. v. United States, 688 F. Supp. 639, 644 (CIT 1989). aff’d 865 F.2d 240 (Fed. Cir. 1989)).
definition of the domestic like product distinct from the scope of the investigation.\textsuperscript{14} Based on our analysis of the information submitted on the record, we have determined that vertical shaft engines, as defined in the scope, constitute a single domestic like product, and we have analyzed industry support in terms of that domestic like product.\textsuperscript{15}

In determining whether the petitioner has standing, the petitioner has said that the 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).\textsuperscript{21} First, the petition estimated 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). Second, the domestic producers (or workers) have met the statutory criteria for industry support under section 733(c)(4)(A)(i) of the Act because the domestic producers (or workers) support the petition account for at least 25 percent of the total production of the domestic like product. Finally, the domestic producers (or workers) have met the statutory criteria for industry support under section 733(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. 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.\textsuperscript{24}

### 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.\textsuperscript{25}

The petitioner contends that the industry’s injured condition is illustrated by a significant and increasing volume of subject imports; reduced market share; underselling and price depression or suppression; lost sales and revenues; and a decline in the domestic industry’s financial performance and profitability. We have assessed the allegations and supporting evidence regarding material injury, threat of material injury, causation, as well as negligibility, and we have determined that these allegations are properly supported by adequate evidence, and meet the statutory requirements for initiation.\textsuperscript{27}

### Allegations of Sales at Less Than Fair Value

The following is a description of the allegation of sales at LTFV upon which Commerce based its decision to initiate an AD investigation of vertical shaft engines 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.

### Export Price

The petitioner based export price (EP) on sales offers to customers in the United States for the sale of vertical shaft engines produced in and exported from China.\textsuperscript{28} In order to calculate ex-factory U.S. prices, where appropriate, the petitioner made deductions from U.S. prices for foreign inland freight and foreign brokerage and handling.\textsuperscript{29}

### Normal Value

Commerce considers China to be a non-market economy (NME) country.\textsuperscript{30} 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.\textsuperscript{31}

The petitioner claims that Turkey is an appropriate surrogate country for China, because it is a market economy country that is at a level of economic development comparable to that of China and it is a significant producer of comparable merchandise.\textsuperscript{32} The petitioner valued direct material inputs and packing materials using Trade Data Monitor, data from the International Energy Agency to value electricity and natural gas, and data from the International Labor Organization to value labor.\textsuperscript{33} Based on the information provided by the petitioner, we determine that it is appropriate to use Turkey as a surrogate country for purposes of initiation.\textsuperscript{34}

Interested parties will have the opportunity to submit comments regarding surrogate country selection and, pursuant to 19 CFR 351.301(c)(3)(i), will be provided an opportunity to submit publicly available information to value FOPs, within 30 days before the scheduled date of the preliminary determination.

Factors of Production

Because information regarding the volume of inputs consumed by Chinese producers/exporters were not reasonably available, the petitioner used the product-specific consumption rates of a U.S. vertical shaft engines producer as a surrogate to estimate a Chinese manufacturer’s FOPs.\textsuperscript{35} The petitioner valued the estimated FOPs using surrogate values from Turkey.\textsuperscript{36} The petitioner calculated factory overhead, selling, general and administrative expenses, and profit based on the experience of a Turkish producer of comparable merchandise (i.e., radiators, boilers, heat pumps, motors, and other products).\textsuperscript{37}

Fair Value Comparisons

Based on the data provided in the Petition, there is reason to believe that imports of vertical shaft engines from China are being, or are likely to be, sold in the United States at LTFV. Based on comparisons of EP to NV, in accordance with sections 772 and 773 of the Act, the estimated dumping margins for vertical shaft engines from China range from 324.73 percent to 637.73 percent.\textsuperscript{38}

Initiation of LTFV Investigation

We find that the Petition on vertical shaft engines from China, 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 vertical shaft engines 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.

Critical Circumstances

The petitioner alleges that there have been massive imports of vertical shaft engines over a relatively short period. Based on the petitioner’s calculation, the imports of engines in the classification that most closely approximates vertical shaft engines surged 35.7 percent between June 2019 through November 2019 against the same period in calendar year 2018.\textsuperscript{45} The petitioner also asserts that there have been massive imports of vertical shaft engines over a relatively short period. Based on the petitioner’s calculation, the imports of engines in the classification that most closely approximates vertical shaft engines surged 35.7 percent between June 2019 through November 2019 against the same period in calendar year 2018.\textsuperscript{45} The petitioner chose these base and comparison periods in order to account for seasonality and the unusual circumstances caused by the imposition of 25 percent Section 301 duties, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.206(h)(1)(i). The petitioner asserts that, because the surge in imports constituted more than a 15 percent change, import volumes of vertical shaft engines are massive, as defined in Commerce’s regulations.

The petitioner requests that Commerce make a preliminary finding of critical circumstances within 45 days of the filing of the Petition.\textsuperscript{46} Section 732(e) of the Act states that when there is a reasonable basis to believe or suspect (1) there is a history of dumping or (2) the person by whom, or for whose account, the buyer of the merchandise knew or should have known, that the exporter was selling the subject merchandise at less than its fair value and that there was likely to be material injury by reason of such sales, and (B) that “there have been massive imports of the subject merchandise over a relatively short period.” Section 351.206(h)(2) of Commerce’s regulations provides that, generally, imports must increase by at least 15 percent during the “relatively short period” to be considered “massive” and section 351.206(i) defines a “relatively short period” as normally being the period beginning on the date the proceeding begins (i.e., the date the petition is filed)\textsuperscript{40} and ending at least three months later.\textsuperscript{41} The regulations also provide, however, that if Commerce “finds that importers, or exporters and producers, had reason to believe, at some time prior to the beginning of the proceeding, that a proceeding was likely,” Commerce “may consider a period of not less than three months from that earlier time.”\textsuperscript{42}

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vertical shaft engines from China and may request that CBP compile information on an expedited basis regarding entries of subject merchandise. If, at any time, the criteria for a finding of critical circumstances are established, we will issue a critical circumstances determination at the earliest possible date.

Respondent Selection

The petitioner named 35 companies in China as producers/exporters of vertical shaft engines. 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. After considering the large number of producers and exporters identified in the Petition, and considering the resources that must be used by Commerce to send Q&V questionnaires to all of these companies, Commerce has determined that it does not have sufficient administrative resources to send Q&V questionnaires to all 35 identified producers and exporters.

Therefore, Commerce has determined to limit the number of Q&V questionnaires that it will send out to exporters and producers based on CBP data for U.S. imports of vertical shaft engines during the POI under the appropriate Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States numbers 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.

On February 4, 2020, Commerce released CBP data on imports of vertical shaft engines from China under administrative protective order (APO) to all parties with access to information protected by APO, and indicated that interested parties wishing to comment on the CBP data must do so within three business days of the publication date of the notice of initiation of this investigation. We further stated that we will not accept rebuttal comments.

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 the Commerce website at http://enforcement.trade.gov/afo. 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.

In addition, Commerce will post the Q&V questionnaire along with filing instructions on Enforcement and Compliance’s website at http://www.trade.gov/enforcement/news.asp. In accordance with the standard practice for respondent selection in AD cases involving NME countries, Commerce intends to base respondent selection on the responses to the Q&V questionnaire that it receives.

Producers/exporters of vertical shaft engines from China that do not receive Q&V questionnaires may still submit a response to the Q&V questionnaire and can obtain a copy of the Q&V questionnaire from Enforcement & Compliance’s website. The Q&V questionnaire response must be submitted by the relevant China exporters/producers no later than February 14, 2020. All Q&V questionnaire responses must be filed electronically via ACCESS.

Separate Rates

In order to obtain separate-rate status in an NME investigation, exporters and producers must submit a separate-rate application. The specific requirements for submitting a separate-rate application in a China investigation are outlined in detail in the application itself, which is available on Commerce’s website at http://enforcement.trade.gov/nme/nme-sep-rate.html. The separate-rate application will be due 30 days after publication of this initiation notice. Exporters and producers who submit a separate-rate application and have been selected as mandatory respondents will be eligible for consideration for separate-rate status only if they respond to all parts of Commerce’s AD questionnaire as mandatory respondents. Commerce requires that companies from China submit a response to both the Q&V questionnaire and the separate-rate application by the respective deadlines in order to receive consideration for separate-rate status. Companies not filing a timely Q&V questionnaire response will not receive separate rate consideration.

Use of Combination Rates

Commerce will calculate combination rates for certain respondents that are eligible for a separate rate in an NME investigation. The Separate Rates and Combination Rates Bulletin states: “While 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.”

Distribution of Copies of the 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 its initiation, as required by section 732(d) of the Act.

Preliminary Determinations by the ITC

The ITC will preliminarily determine, within 45 days after the date on which the Petition was filed, whether there is a reasonable indication that imports of

Footnotes:

47 See section 732(e) of the Act.
49 See Volume I of the Petition, at Exhibit I–10.
52 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.
53 See Policy Bulletin 05.1, at 6 (emphasis added).
vertical shaft engines from China are materially injuring or threatening material injury to a U.S. industry. A negative ITC determination will result in the investigation being terminated. Otherwise, this investigation will proceed according to statutory and regulatory time limits.

**Submission of Factual Information**

Factual information is defined in 19 CFR 351.102(b)(21) as: (i) Evidence submitted in response to questionnaires; (ii) evidence submitted in support of allegations; (iii) publicly available information to value factors under 19 CFR 351.408(c) or to measure the adequacy of remuneration under 19 CFR 351.111(a)(2); (iv) evidence placed on the record by Commerce; and (v) evidence other than factual information described in (i)–(iv). Any party, when submitting factual information, must specify under which subsection of 19 CFR 351.102(b)(21) the information is being submitted 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. 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. Please 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, 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, standalone submission; under limited circumstances Commerce will grant untimely filed requests for the extension of time limits. Parties should review Extension of Time Limits; Final Rule, 78 FR 57790 (September 20, 2013), available at http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2013-09-20/html/2013-22853.htm, prior to submitting extension requests or factual information in this investigation.

**Certification Requirements**

Any party submitting factual information in an AD or CVD proceeding must certify to the accuracy and completeness of that information. Parties must use the certification formats provided in 19 CFR 351.303(g). 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. Instructions for filing such applications may be found on the Commerce website at http://enforcement.trade.gov/apo. On January 22, 2008, Commerce published Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings: Documents Submission Procedures; APO Procedures, 73 FR 3634 (January 22, 2008). Parties wishing to participate in this investigation should ensure that they meet the requirements of these procedures (e.g., the filing of letters of appearance as discussed in 19 CFR 351.103(d)).

This notice is issued and published pursuant to sections 732(c)(2) and 777(i) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.203(c).


Jeffrey I. Kessler,
Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

**Appendix**

**Scope of the Investigation**

The merchandise covered by this investigation consists of spark-ignited, non-road, vertical shaft engines, whether finished or unfinished, whether assembled or unassembled, primarily for riding lawn mowers and zero-turn radius lawn mowers. Engines meeting this physical description may also be for other non-hand-held outdoor power equipment such as, including but not limited to, tow-behind brush mowers, grinders, and vertical shaft generators. The subject engines are spark ignition, single or multiple cylinder, air cooled, internal combustion engines with vertical power take off shafts with a minimum displacement of 225 cubic centimeters (cc) and a maximum displacement of 990cc. Typically, engines with displacements of this size generate gross power of between 6.7 kilowatts (kw) to 42 kw.

Engines covered by this scope normally must comply with and be certified under Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) air pollution controls title 40, chapter I, subchapter U, part 1054 of the Code of Federal Regulations standards for small non-road spark-ignition engines and equipment. Engines that otherwise meet the physical description of the scope but are not certified under 40 CFR part 1054 and are not certified under other parts of subchapter U of the EPA air pollution controls are not excluded from the scope of this proceeding. Engines that may be certified under both 40 CFR part 1054 as well as other parts of subchapter U remain subject to the scope of this proceeding.

For purposes of this investigation, an unfinished engine covers at a minimum a sub-assembly comprised of, but not limited to, the following components: crankcase, crankshaft, camshaft, piston(s), and connecting rod(s). Importation of these components together, whether assembled or unassembled, and whether or not accompanied by additional components such as an oil pan, manifold, cylinder head(s), valve train, or valve cover(s), constitutes an unfinished engine for purposes of this investigation. The inclusion of other products such as spark plugs fitted into the cylinder head or electrical devices (e.g., ignition modules, ignition coils) for synchronizing with the motor to supply tension current does not remove the product from the scope. The inclusion of any other components not identified as comprising the unfinished engine subassembly in a third country does not remove the engine from the scope.

The engines subject to this investigation are typically classified in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) at subheadings: 8407.90.1020, 8407.90.1060, and 8407.90.1080. The engine subassemblies that are subject to this investigation enter under HTSUS 8409.91.9990. Engines subject to this investigation may also enter under HTSUS 8407.90.9060 and 8407.90.9080. 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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