

U.S. Customs and Border Protection



8 CFR PART 106

RIN 1651-AB48

9-11 RESPONSE AND BIOMETRIC ENTRY-EXIT FEE FOR H-1B AND L-1 VISAS

AGENCY:U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: Notice of proposed rulemaking.

SUMMARY: The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) proposes to amend and clarify the regulations concerning the 9-11 Response & Biometric Entry-Exit Fee for H-1B and L-1 Visas (9-11 Biometric Fee). The proposed regulatory changes would clarify DHS’s interpretation of ambiguous statutory language to require that covered employers submit the 9-11 Biometric Fee for all extension-of-stay petitions, regardless of whether a Fraud Fee applies, so as to include extension-of-stay petitions that do not involve a change of employer. The 9-11 Biometric Fee would continue to apply unchanged to petitions seeking an initial grant of status. The proposed changes will also help DHS comply with its congressional mandate to implement a biometric entry-exit data system.

DATES: Comments must be received by July 8, 2024.

ADDRESSES: Please submit comments, identified by docket number, by the following method:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal:* <http://www.regulations.gov>. Follow the instructions for submitting comments via docket number USCBP-2023-XXXX.

Instructions: All submissions received must include the agency name and docket number for this rulemaking. All comments received will be posted without change to <http://www.regulations.gov>, including any personal information provided. For detailed instructions on submitting comments and additional information on the rulemaking process, see the “Public Participation” heading of the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section of this document.

Docket: For access to the docket to read background documents or comments received, go to <http://www.regulations.gov>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Larry Panetta, Office of Field Operations, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, by phone at 202–344–1253 or email at LARRY.A.PANETTA@CBP.DHS.GOV.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Public Participation

Interested persons are invited to participate in this rulemaking by submitting written data, views, or arguments on all aspects of the notice of proposed rulemaking. The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) also invite comments that relate to the economic, environmental, or federalism effects that might result from this proposal.

Comments that will provide the most assistance to DHS and CBP in developing these procedures will reference a specific portion of the proposed rule, explain the reason for any recommended change, and include data, information, or authority that support such recommended change. Comments should be submitted through the Federal eRulemaking Portal.

II. Background

A. Statutory Authorization and History

1. Initial Supplemental H–1B and L–1 Fee

H–1B and L–1 classifications are temporary nonimmigrant worker classifications. H–1B and L–1 classifications are authorized under sections 101(a)(15)(H)(i)(b) and (L), respectively, of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA), as amended (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)(H)(i)(b), (L)). H–1B status is a nonimmigrant classification for noncitizens who work in certain specialty services or occupations. L–1 status allows companies to seek a temporary intracompany transfer of certain noncitizen employees who perform executive or managerial functions or have specialized knowledge.¹

¹ For more information on H–1B nonimmigrant classification, see U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS), H–1B Specialty Occupations, DOD Cooperative Research and Development Project Workers, and Fashion Models, <https://www.uscis.gov/working-in-the-united-states/h-1b-specialty-occupations>. For more information on L–1 nonimmigrant classification, see USCIS, L–1A Intracompany Transferee Executive or Manager,

In 2010, Congress established a supplemental fee for certain employers petitioning for beneficiaries to obtain H-1B or L-1 status (2010 Supplemental Fee). *See* section 402 of the Act of August 13, 2010, Public Law 111-230, 124 Stat. 2485, 2487 (Pub. L. 111-230) (8 U.S.C. 1101 note). The 2010 Supplemental Fee applied to employers that employ 50 or more employees in the United States with more than 50 percent of the employees in the United States in H-1B or L-1 nonimmigrant status (covered employers). Sec. 402, Public Law 111-230. The statute required covered employers to pay an increase to “the filing fee and fraud prevention and detection fee” in the amount of \$2,000 or \$2,250 for H-1B or L-1 petitions, respectively. Sec. 402, Public Law 111-230.

The statutory language in Public Law 111-230 required covered employers to pay the 2010 Supplemental Fee at the time that a fraud detection and prevention fee (Fraud Fee) is collected. Sec. 402, Public Law 111-230. The \$500 Fraud Fee is established under separate statutory authority. *See* sec. 426(a) of the H-1B Visa Reform Act of 2004, Public Law 108-447, 118 Stat. 2809, 3357 (the 2004 H-1B Visa Reform Act) (8 U.S.C. 1184(c)(12)(A), section 214(c)(12)(A) of the INA). Pursuant to section 426(b) of the 2004 H-1B Visa Reform Act, the Department of State, in collaboration with DHS and the Department of Labor, uses Fraud Fee collections to combat fraud in immigration processes. 8 U.S.C. 1356(v)(2), section 286(v)(2) of the INA. With limited exceptions, the statute requires employers to pay the Fraud Fee when petitioning for an initial grant of H-1B or L-1 nonimmigrant status or for change of employer petitions for beneficiaries already in H-1B or L-1 status. *See* sec. 426(a) of the 2004 H-1B Visa Reform Act.

Although Public Law 111-230 could reasonably be considered as ambiguous because, among other things, it was not clear whether the increased fee applied once per covered petition or twice, that is, as an increase to the petition fee and separately as an increase to the Fraud Fee, DHS interpreted the 2010 Supplemental Fee to apply only once per covered petition and only when the Fraud Fee applied. Accordingly, DHS implemented regulations applying the 2010 Supplemental Fee to petitions subject to the Fraud Fee seeking initial grants of H-1B or L-1 status and change of employer petitions for beneficiaries already in H-1B or L-1 status, consistent with applicability of the

https://www.uscis.gov/working-in-the-united-states/temporary-workers/l-1a-intracompany-transferee-executive-or-manager; and USCIS, L-1B Intracompany Transferee Specialized Knowledge, https://www.uscis.gov/working-in-the-united-states/temporary-workers/l-1b-intracompany-transferee-specialized-knowledge.

Fraud Fee. *See* 76 FR 53764, 53768, 53781. The 2010 Supplemental Fee sunset on September 30, 2015, after an extension by Congress.²

2. 9–11 Response and Biometric Entry-Exit Fee

On December 18, 2015, Congress established the “9–11 Response and Biometric Entry-Exit Fee” for certain H–1B and L–1 petitions (9–11 Biometric Fee). *See* Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016, Div. O, sec. 402(g), Public Law 114–113, 129 Stat. 2242, 3006 (Pub. L. 114–113) (49 U.S.C. 40101 note).³ Public Law 114–113 instated the 9–11 Biometric Fee after the 2010 Supplemental Fee expired. The amount of the 2010 Supplemental Fee was doubled for the 9–11 Biometric Fee to be \$4,000 and \$4,500 for H–1B and L–1 petitions, respectively. *Id.* At the same time, Congress also established the 9–11 Response and Biometric Exit Account (9–11 Biometric Account), into which 50 percent of the funds from the 9–11 Biometric Fee collections are deposited, up to \$1 billion. *Id.* DHS may use the funds available in the 9–11 Biometric Account to implement the biometric entry and exit data system required by section 7208 of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004, Public Law 108–458, 118 Stat. 3638, 3817 (IRTPA), (8 U.S.C. 1365b). Sec. 402(g), Public Law 114–113. Section 7208 of the IRTPA (8 U.S.C. 1365b), adopting recommendations by the National Commission on Terrorist Attacks Upon the United States (also known as the 9/11 Commission), requires DHS to implement a biometric entry-exit system that uses biometric data to confirm the identity of travelers entering and exiting the United States. As the DHS component responsible for controlling the border and monitoring the arrival and departure of U.S. citizens and noncitizens, CBP implements biometric operations in the

² *See* sec. 402, Public Law 111–230, (establishing the initial sunset date for the 2010 Supplemental Fee as September 30, 2014), as amended by sec. 302 of the James Zadroga 9/11 Health and Compensation Act of 2010, Public Law 111–347, 124 Stat. 3623, 3667 (extending the sunset date to September 30, 2015).

³ The 9–11 Biometric Fee is a fee related to petitions for H–1B and L–1 classification and is discussed in those terms in this proposed rulemaking. Although not all those seeking H–1B and L–1 classification are required to obtain a visa, the headings in the statute refer to temporary fee increases for H–1B and L–1 visas, and consequently the headings in the implementing regulations refer to fees for H–1B and L–1 visas. Accordingly, the subject heading of this document and the proposed regulatory headings also refer to fees for H–1B and L–1 visas.

land, sea, and air environments.⁴ Pursuant to congressional extension, the 9–11 Biometric Fee is currently set to expire on September 30, 2027.⁵

The statutory language establishing the 9–11 Biometric Fee is similar to that of Public Law 111–230. However, Public Law 114–113 has two important distinctions, beyond the increased fee amounts. First, Congress added the word “combined,” thereby resolving a potential ambiguity that existed in Public Law 111–230 and clarifying that the fee increase served as a single fee increase rather than as separate fee increases to both the filing fee and the Fraud Fee. Sec. 402(g), Public Law 114–113. Second, with respect to the types of petitions for which the fees must be submitted, Congress inserted the phrase “including an application for an extension of such status.” *Id.* This addition clarified that the 9–11 Biometric Fee is required for both petitions seeking an initial grant of status and extension-of-stay petitions.

B. Prior DHS Rulemaking Addressing the 9–11 Biometric Fee

Although the statutory changes discussed above clarified some of the ambiguous language in Public Law 111–230, the new legislation, Public Law 114–113, could still be reasonably considered ambiguous concerning the issue of whether covered employers filing extension-of-stay petitions must pay the 9–11 Biometric Fee for all extension petitions or only those involving a change in employer. At the time that the 9–11 Biometric Fee was established in 2015, DHS interpreted the new language in Public Law 114–113 consistent with its prior interpretation; that is, the 9–11 Biometric Fee only applies when the Fraud Fee also applies. Accordingly, DHS implemented regulations in a final rule published on October 24, 2016 (2016 Fee Rule) that set forth its interpretation. *See* 81 FR 73292.

In the years following the 2016 Fee Rule, DHS monitored the collection of the 9–11 Biometric Fee and evaluated other permissible interpretations of the ambiguous statutory language in Public Law 114–113. After careful consideration, on November 14, 2019, DHS proposed an interpretation expanding the circumstances in which the 9–11 Biometric Fee would apply (2019 Fee NPRM), as well as proposing numerous other changes related to fees collected by DHS. 84

⁴ *See* sec. 411 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, as amended by sec. 802 of the Trade Facilitation and Trade Enforcement Act of 2015, Public Law 114–125, 130 Stat. 122, 199 (HSA) (6 U.S.C. 211); secs. 215.8 and 235.1 of title 8 of the Code of Federal Regulations (8 CFR 215.8 and 235.1).

⁵ *See* sec. 402(g), Public Law 114–113 (establishing the initial sunset date for the 9–11 Biometric Fee as September 30, 2025), as amended by sec. 30203(b) of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018, Public Law 115–123, 132 Stat. 64, 126 (extending this date to September 30, 2027).

FR 62280. DHS received several comments on the 2019 Fee NPRM opposing the proposed 9–11 Biometric Fee. After considering the comments, on August 3, 2020, DHS adopted the 9–11 Biometric Fee interpretation that would require the additional fee for all H–1B or L–1 extension of stay petitions filed by covered employers, among other changes, in a Final Rule (2020 Fee Rule). *See* 85 FR 46788. For additional information on the comments and DHS’ responses, see the 2020 Fee rule at 85 FR 46866. However, before the 2020 Fee Rule could go into effect, it was enjoined in its entirety during the course of litigation unrelated to the 9–11 Biometric Fee.⁶ Accordingly, DHS never changed its collection practices regarding the 9–11 Biometric Fee and currently collects the 9–11 Biometric Fee only for petitions filed by covered employers seeking initial grants of H–1B or L–1 status or change of employer petitions filed by covered employers for beneficiaries already in H–1B or L–1 status, including *change of employer* petitions requesting an extension of such status, but not for other extension of stay requests.⁷

III. Purpose of 9–11 Biometric Fee and Need for Rulemaking

A. The Purpose of the 9–11 Biometric Fee

In Public Law 114–113, Congress expressly intended for the 9–11 Biometric Fee to fund the biometric entry and exit programs it mandated earlier in order to improve security, combat visa and travel document fraud, and protect our country against terrorism. As discussed above, Congress enacted the IRTPA in 2004 and implemented recommendations made by the 9/11 Commission. *See* Tit. VII of the IRTPA. Section 7208 of the IRTPA (8 U.S.C. 1365b) requires DHS to implement a biometric entry and exit data system. Congress

⁶ *See Immigrant Legal Res. Ctr. v. Wolf*, 491 F. Supp. 3d 520 (N.D. Cal. Sept. 29, 2020) (granting plaintiffs’ motion to enjoin the 2020 Fee Rule in its entirety by finding plaintiffs met initial burden to show then-Acting Secretary of DHS Chad Wolf lacked authority to approve the 2020 Fee Rule and further that the 2020 Fee Rule violated procedural and substantive requirements under the Administrative Procedure Act in adopting certain asylum- and naturalization-related new fees, fee increases, and fee waiver reductions); *see also Nw. Immigrant Rts. Project v. U.S. Citizenship & Immigr. Servs.*, 496 F. Supp. 3d 31 (D.D.C. Oct. 8, 2020) (granting plaintiffs’ motion for preliminary injunction challenging the fee increases, new fees, and fee waiver reductions adopted in the 2020 Fee Rule on similar grounds).

⁷ Although the 2020 Fee Rule was enjoined prior to its effective date, the regulatory language at 8 CFR 106.2(c)(8)–(9) was revised in 2020 to reflect the changes adopted in the 2020 Fee Rule. 85 FR 46788. On January 31, 2024, DHS published a final rule replacing the language at 8 CFR 106.2(c)(8)–(9) with the pre-2020 Fee Rule version of the regulations in order to align the regulations with DHS practice in light of the injunction on the 2020 Fee Rule (2024 Final Rule). 89 FR 6194. In the 2024 Final Rule, DHS noted that the 9–11 Biometric Fee may be the subject of a future rulemaking. *Id.* at 6240.

expressed in the IRTPA that a biometric entry-exit data system is “an essential investment in efforts to protect the United States by preventing the entry of terrorists.” Sec. 7208(a) of the IRTPA (8 U.S.C. 1365b(a)). Moreover, the IRTPA explicitly highlights certain goals for DHS and the biometric entry-exit system in addition to serving as a vital counterterrorism mechanism, which include efficiently screening travelers, integrating and modifying relevant databases to address increased volume and usage, and improving database search capacities. Sec. 7208(h) of the IRTPA (8 U.S.C. 1365b(h)).

In 2015, Congress established the 9–11 Biometric Account for the purpose of funding the biometric entry-exit system that Congress mandated in the IRTPA. Sec. 402(g), Public Law 114–113. Congress also implemented the 9–11 Biometric Fee, which replaced and doubled the expired 2010 Supplemental Fee, in order to fund the 9–11 Biometric Account and, by extension, DHS’s biometric entry-exit data system. DHS believes the interpretation of Public Law 114–113 proposed in this rulemaking would better align the regulations with legislative intent and better enable DHS to meet its congressional mandates.

CBP is the primary DHS component responsible for implementing an integrated, automated entry-exit system that matches the biographic data and biometric information of noncitizens entering and departing the United States at land, sea, and air points of entry. *See* sec. 411(c)(10) of the HSA (6 U.S.C. 211(c)(10)); sec. 7208 of the IRTPA (8 U.S.C. 1365b). Pursuant to CBP’s mission to control the border and regulate the arrival and departure of both U.S. citizens and noncitizens, CBP has the authority to confirm the identity of all travelers and verify that the travelers are the authorized bearers of their travel documents. *See* sec. 411 of the HSA (6 U.S.C. 211); and 8 CFR 235.1. An integrated biometric entry-exit system has provided the most accurate way to verify an individual’s identity. By operating these systems, CBP can therefore improve security and effectively combat attempts by terrorists who use false travel documents to circumvent border checkpoints. Further, biometrically verifying that a person who presents a travel document is the true bearer of that document helps to prevent visa and immigration fraud and the fraudulent use of legitimate travel documentation.

The funding that DHS receives from the 9–11 Biometric Account supports critical biometric entry-exit operations in the land, sea, and air entry environments that are ongoing and must be sustained in

order to continue their use.⁸ Specifically, the 9–11 Biometric Account buttresses the development, operations, and maintenance of the Traveler Verification Service (TVS).⁹ TVS is the facial comparison matching service that serves as the backbone of CBP’s biometric entry-exit data system.¹⁰ TVS effectively and efficiently matches passengers to the travel documents they present to CBP.¹¹ Maintaining TVS enables CBP to continue preserving the United States’ crucial health, operational, and national security interests.¹²

DHS’s biometric entry-exit data system also directly and positively affects the travel industry by restoring consumer confidence in travel safety. Using biometric technology, air and sea partners can facilitate check-in, security, and boarding processes that historically involved long lines, heavy personal interaction, and frequent handling of travel documents. The implementation of biometric technology, namely facial comparison, in all travel environments encourages contactless travel that involves minimal physical contact, which is more efficient and increases the safety of travelers, CBP officers, and port personnel.

In addition to streamlining travel and restoring consumer confidence, the use of facial biometric matching protects the identity of travelers and provides another layer of security. TVS reduces the number of times that travelers must show their travel documents, which contain personally identifiable information, to government and carrier personnel throughout both entry and exit processes. The use of facial biometric matching has also proven to be an effective tool in combatting the use of stolen and fraudulent travel and identity documents. Since the program’s inception in 2018, CBP officers at U.S. airports have successfully intercepted 77 impostors who were denied admission to the United States and identified 1,806 imposters on

⁸ Section 402(g) of Public Law 114–113 provides that DHS may draw from the 9–11 Biometric Account to implement the biometric entry-exit data system as required by Congress. DHS directs these funds to CBP because CBP is the agency ultimately responsible for implementing the biometric entry-exit data system. *See* secs. 411(c)(10), (g)(3) of the HSA (6 U.S.C. 211(c)(10), (g)(3)); sec. 7208 of the IRTPA (8 U.S.C. 1365b).

⁹ *See* CBP, DHS/CBP/PIA–056, Privacy Impact Assessment for the Traveler Verification Service 1 (Nov. 14, 2018), <https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/privacy-pia-cbp056-tvs-february2021.pdf>.

¹⁰ *See* CBP, DHS/CBP/PIA–056, Privacy Impact Assessment for the Traveler Verification Service 4 (Nov. 14, 2018), <https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/privacy-pia-cbp056-tvs-february2021.pdf>. *See id.* at 4.

¹¹ *See id.* at 6; CBP, Traveler Verification Service for Simplified Travel (2018), https://www.cbp.gov/sites/default/files/assets/documents/2018-Aug/Traveler_Verification_Service_For_Simplified_Travel3.pdf.

¹² *See* CBP, DHS/CBP/PIA–056, Privacy Impact Assessment for the Traveler Verification Service 16 (Nov. 14, 2018), <https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/privacy-pia-cbp056-tvs-february2021.pdf>.

arrival in the land pedestrian environment. Further, since June 2017 through December 5, 2023, DHS has confirmed over 304,004 overstays through the use of facial biometric matching at exit.¹³

DHS's current biometric entry-exit operations have proven successful in enhancing national security and public safety.¹⁴ Ultimately, lack of adequate funding poses a dire threat to DHS's mission, CBP officers, and public safety. Without the proposed regulatory changes to the collection of the 9–11 Biometrics Fee, DHS cannot maintain its current biometric entry operations or continue implementing other essential entry and exit programs. Failure to maintain or continue implementing DHS's biometric entry and exit operations increases risks to security vulnerabilities, interoperability and data management issues, cyber resilience in the event of a cyberattack from criminal hackers, system availability and reliability, and system scalability to meet the demands of travel partners. The 9–11 Biometric Fee is essential to funding these biometric entry-exit programs, and the regulations proposed will directly support DHS's fulfilment of its congressional mandates.

B. Need for Rulemaking

DHS must interpret ambiguous statutory language to implement the responsibilities that Congress has assigned to the agency. The language in Public Law 114–113 establishing the 9–11 Biometric Fee is ambiguous regarding the fee's applicability to extension-of-stay petitions. DHS must therefore resolve the statutory ambiguity to determine whether the 9–11 Biometric Fee applies to all extension-of-stay petitions by covered employers.¹⁵ As discussed above, Public Law 114–113 established the 9–11 Biometric Fee by again enacting and doubling the 2010 Supplemental Fee to be \$4,000 for H–1B petitions and \$4,500 for L–1 petitions. Congress also added new phrasing in two pertinent places that guided the Department's proposed interpretation: “. . . the *combined* filing fee and [Fraud Fee] required to be submitted with an application for admission [as an H–1B or L nonimmigrant], *including an application for an extension*

¹³ Imposter and overstay numbers are tracked internally by CBP and not published publicly. This information is based on information provided by CBP's Office of Field Operations via email on September 12, 2023. Partial overstay numbers are reported in DHS's Entry/Exit Overstay Reports, available at <https://www.dhs.gov/publication/entryexit-overstay-report>.

¹⁴ For more information on CBP's biometrics program, please visit CBP's website at <https://biometrics.cbp.gov>.

¹⁵ “Covered employers” are those employers with more than 50 employees in the United States and where more than 50 percent of the employees in the United States are in H–1B or L–1 nonimmigrant status. Sec. 420(g), Public Law 114–113.

of such status, shall be increased.” Sec. 402(g), Public Law 114–113 (emphasis added).

Previously, DHS had to determine whether the 9–11 Biometric Fee applies to all extension petitions by covered employers or just those for which the Fraud Fee is also charged (change of employer petitions for a beneficiary already in H–1B or L–1 status, including a change of employer petition that requests an extension of such status). In 2016, DHS interpreted the 9–11 Biometric Fee to apply only when the Fraud Fee also applied. 81 FR 73292. In 2019, DHS considered that applying the 9–11 Biometric Fee to all extension petitions would be a significant new substantive expansion of the 9–11 Biometric Fee compared to the interpretation that DHS adopted from 2010–2015 for the 2010 Supplemental Fee. At that time, DHS considered the latter reading would be consistent with the scope of the 2010 Supplemental Fee (although in the higher amounts provided by Pub. L. 114–113). See 2019 Fee NRPM, 84 FR 62280, 62322.

The construction of the statutory ambiguity in Public Law 114–113 that DHS adopted in 2016 was not, however, the only reasonable one. Another reasonable interpretation of that statute is that the 9–11 Biometric Fee applies to all extension of stay petitions even when the Fraud Fee is not applicable. Under this alternative interpretation of Public Law 114–113, the language “including an application for an extension of such status” is a substantive amendment, and the insertion of the word “combined” is a clarifying one. It is plausible that Congress added the reference to extension of status so that the 9–11 Biometric Fee would be collected for all extension of stay petitions, not just those where a change of employer is also requested. Under this interpretation, the insertion of the word “combined” can be viewed as a clarifying edit that the increase to the fee is applied only once per petition and not once for the filing fee and once for the Fraud Fee such that it might apply two times for some petitions. In that case, a covered employer would pay the filing fee plus the Fraud Fee plus the applicable 9–11 Biometric Fee (\$4,000 for H–1B petitions or \$4,500 for L–1 petitions). When the Fraud Fee does not apply, the “combined filing fee and [Fraud Fee]” is simply the filing fee plus \$0, such that covered employers would pay the filing fee + \$0 for the Fraud Fee + the applicable 9–11 Biometric Fee. This interpretation would give meaning to all of Congress’s alterations to the earlier statute.

Following the passage of Public Law 114–113, DHS considered alternative interpretations of the ambiguous language, but ultimately decided, at that time, to maintain its earlier interpretation, that the 9–11 Biometric Fee applies only when the Fraud Fee applies.

DHS internally noted that alternative interpretations were also reasonable but chose to maintain the status quo for that time while internally reviewing alternative interpretations. See 2019 Fee NRP, 84 FR 62280, 62322. DHS has reexamined this matter and believes that its alternative interpretation of Public Law 114–113, proposed here, is more consistent with the goal of the statute to ensure employers that employ a substantial number of H–1B or L–1 nonimmigrant workers pay an additional fee by making the 9–11 Biometric Fee applicable to all petitions by covered employers, regardless of whether or not the Fraud Fee also applies. In other words, the 9–11 Biometric Fee should apply to all H–1B or L–1 petitions filed by covered employers seeking initial classification of a beneficiary as an H–1B or L–1 nonimmigrant or an extension of stay for those already in such status, irrespective whether the extension of stay request is for a change of covered employers or for the purpose of remaining employed with the original covered employer.

In addition to putting forth a permissible interpretation of Public Law 114–113, DHS is also affirming that the interpretation in this rulemaking more closely aligns with Congress’s objective to require an additional fee for covered employers, who by definition rely on H–1B and L–1 nonimmigrants for 50 percent of their workforce.¹⁶ Accordingly, a reasonable interpretation of Public Law 114–113 is that Congress intended for covered employers to pay the 9–11 Biometric Fee even when the beneficiaries remain with the same employer. Without this proposed change, covered employers can avoid paying the 9–11 Biometric Fee while employing a substantial number of H–1B and L–1 nonimmigrants as long as the beneficiary remains employed by the same covered employer.¹⁷ The ability of these petitioners to avoid paying the 9–11 fee entirely in some cases would appear to be against the Congressional intent in establishing these fees. From fiscal year 2018 to fiscal year 2022, 29 percent of all H–1B petitions were subject to the 9–11 Biometric Fee. Had this rule been in effect for that same time period, the percentage of H–1B petitions

¹⁶ See USCIS, Fee Increase for Certain H–1B and L–1 Petitions (Pub. L. 114–113), <https://www.uscis.gov/working-in-the-united-states/temporary-workers/h-1b-specialty-occupations-and-fashion-models/fee-increase-for-certain-h-1b-and-l-1-petitions-public-law-114-113>.

¹⁷ Individual L–1 petitions (Form I–129S) filed on the basis of a previously approved “blanket L” petition are currently subject to the Fraud Fee and, by extension, the 9–11 Biometric Fee. USCIS already considers this a change of employer, even if the petitioner is covered under the same “blanket L” approval as the previous petitioner. Therefore, the proposed changes will not alter current USCIS practice in this regard.

that would have been subject to the 9–11 Biometric Fee would have been 84 percent of all H–1B petitions.¹⁸

Significantly, a delay in this additional funding will continue to jeopardize CBP's ability to meet its congressional mandate to enhance national security by deploying a fully integrated biometric entry-exit data system. Without additional funding, CBP will be unable to maintain its current biometric entry operations, as well as ensure that TVS continues to be available to CBP and external stakeholders. CBP will also be unable to expand biometric confirmation to additional sea and land modalities at points of entry to the United States and fully implement a comprehensive biometric exit system at all land, sea, and air exits.¹⁹

Actual collections have fallen short of both anticipated collections and what is necessary to maintain and expand biometric operations. In December 2015, the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) published a report on the fee provisions in Public Law 114–113 and estimated annual revenues of \$420 million per year (except for \$380 million in the first year of FY 2016) from the 9–11 Biometric Fee through its lifespan.²⁰ Pursuant to the statute, 50 percent of those annual total collections—or an estimated \$210 million per year—would be deposited into the 9–11 Biometric Account and made available to DHS and CBP, up to \$1 billion. However, actual collections pre-COVID–19 repeatedly fell well below CBO's estimates: \$158 million in FY 2016, \$125 million in FY 2017, \$119 million in FY 2018, and \$118 million in FY 2019.²¹ Notwithstanding the impact of COVID–19 on collections during FYs 2020–21,²² DHS believes that collections have fallen short of CBO projections primarily because the current statutory interpretation fails to apply the 9–11 Biometric Fee to all extension

¹⁸ Due to limitations in available data, similar calculations are not available for L–1 petitions.

¹⁹ Since 2004, DHS has worked to develop and implement a comprehensive biometric entry and exit data system as required by section 7208 of the IRTPA. *See, e.g.*, Implementation of the United States Visitor and Immigrant Status Indicator Technology Program (“US–VISIT”); Biometric Requirements, 69 FR 468 (Jan. 5, 2004). Additional resources discussing DHS's plans to enhance biometric operations are DHS's annual Entry/Exit Overstay Reports, available at <https://www.dhs.gov/publication/entryexit-overstay-report>.

²⁰ *See* Congressional Budget Office, Cost Estimate on H.R. 2029, Amendment #1 (2016 Omnibus) Table 3 (Dec. 16, 2015), <https://www.cbo.gov/sites/default/files/114th-congress-2015-2016/costestimate/hr2029amendment1divisionsa.pdf>.

²¹ FY 2018–2021 data are based on data provided by USCIS via email between 11/30/2021 and 12/21/2021.

²² FY 2018–2021 data are based on data provided by USCIS via email between 11/30/2021 and 12/21/2021. The collection totals for FYs 2020 and 2021 were \$72 million and \$57 million, respectively. DHS recognizes the impact COVID–19 had on collection totals during this time frame but emphasizes that collection totals fell short of estimated collections prior to the COVID–19 pandemic.

petitions regardless of whether there is a change of employer. Both the previous interpretation and the current interpretation of Public Law 114–113 are reasonable based on the wording in the statute; therefore, DHS is proposing to amend the regulations to better align with its Congressional mandate to implement a fully integrated biometric entry-exit system.

IV. Proposed Changes to Regulations

A. Proposed Amendment to Collection of 9–11 Biometric Fees

DHS proposes to amend the regulations at 8 CFR 106.2(c)(8) and (9) to specify that the 9–11 Biometric Fee will apply to all H–1B and L–1 extension-of-stay petitions in addition to all previously covered H–1B and L–1 petitions.²³ Accordingly, DHS proposes to replace the phrase “certain petitioners” with “all petitioners” in the subparagraphs concerning both H–1B and L–1 petitioners. This proposed change will allow DHS to charge all covered petitioners the 9–11 Biometric Fee, including those seeking extension petitions that do not involve a change of employer, as opposed to only those petitioners whose petitions are also subject to the Fraud Fee.

B. Proposed Clarifying Amendments

DHS also proposes certain clarifying amendments. First, DHS proposes to insert the phrase “except for petitioners filing an amended petition without an extension of stay request.” Amended petitions are filed to notify USCIS of a material change in the terms or conditions of employment or the beneficiary’s eligibility as specified in the original approved petition. *See* USCIS, Form I–129, Instructions for Petition for Nonimmigrant Worker, <https://www.uscis.gov/sites/default/files/document/forms/i-129instr.pdf>. Under the proposed regulations, covered petitioners filing an H–1B or L–1 amended petition that does not include an extension of stay request would not be required to submit the 9–11 Biometric Fee.

DHS further proposes to clarify the method by which it determines whether a petitioner is a covered employer. Currently, DHS counts all full-time and part-time employees who hold H–1B or L–1 status in order to determine whether an employer meets the definition of “covered employer” by reaching the 50 percent threshold. DHS re-

²³ As stated previously, 8 CFR part 106 and the other regulatory changes in the 2020 Fee Rule have been codified although DHS is enjoined from implementing or enforcing them and is still charging the fees as set forth in 8 CFR 103.7(b)(1) as they existed prior to the 2020 Fee Rule. DHS is proposing in this rule to replace the enjoined provisions at 8 CFR 106.2(c)(7) and (8) pertaining to the 9–11 Biometric Fees. The 9–11 Biometric Fee provisions are proposed at 8 CFR 106.2(c)(8) and (9) in the 2023 Fee NPRM, and so are proposed as such here.

quires the 9–11 Biometric Fee once the threshold is met to be considered a covered employer. DHS proposes adding the words “in the aggregate” to both provisions in 8 CFR 106.2(c)(8) and (9) to clarify its current practice.

V. Statutory and Regulatory Reviews

A. *Executive Orders 12866, 14094, and 13563*

Executive Order 12866 (Regulatory Planning and Review), as amended by Executive Order 14094 (Modernizing Regulatory Review), and Executive Order 13563 (Improving Regulation and Regulatory Review) direct agencies to assess the costs and benefits of available regulatory alternatives and, if regulation is necessary, to select regulatory approaches that maximize net benefits (including potential economic, environmental, public health and safety effects, distributive impacts, and equity). Executive Order 13563 emphasizes the importance of quantifying both costs and benefits, reducing costs, harmonizing rules, and promoting flexibility.

The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) has not designated this proposed rule a significant regulatory action under section 3(f) of Executive Order 12866, as amended by Executive Order 14094. Accordingly, OMB has not reviewed this proposed rule.

As a result of this rule, DHS expects H–1B and L–1 transfer payments from fee payers to the U.S. Government to increase by a combined total of \$157.3 million annually. This will ensure that covered employers²⁴ would have to pay the 9–11 Biometric Fee as well as increase funds to implement and maintain CBP’s biometrics programs. Public Law 114–113 exempts employers that do not employ 50 or more employees with more than 50 percent of employees under H–1B and/or L–1 status from the 9–11 Biometric Fee.

1. Purpose of the Rule

In 2020, after evaluating alternative interpretations of Public Law 114–113, DHS adopted the 2020 Fee Rule, which made the 9–11 Biometric Fee applicable to all petitions by covered employers, except for amended petitions without an extension of stay request, regardless of whether the Fraud Fee also applies. DHS believes that Congress’s intent with the 9–11 Biometric Fee was twofold. First, to ensure that covered employers would generally have to pay an additional fee of \$4,000 or \$4,500 for H–1B or L–1 petitions, respectively. Second, to fund congressionally mandated biometric entry and exit

²⁴ “Covered employers” are those employers with more than 50 employees in the United States and where more than 50 percent of the employees in the United States are in H–1B or L–1 nonimmigrant status. Sec. 402(g), Public Law 114–113.

programs that protect against terrorism. However, the interpretation that DHS adopted in the 2020 Fee Rule never went into effect because the 2020 Fee Rule was enjoined in its entirety during litigation unrelated to the 9–11 Biometric Fee. DHS maintains that the interpretation adopted in the 2020 Fee Rule is most consistent with the statute’s goals. Therefore, DHS is proposing to adopt regulations that better align with Congress’s intent for Public Law 114–113. The proposed change would expand the instances in which the 9–11 Biometric Fee applies by applying the 9–11 Biometric Fee to all H–1B or L–1 petitions seeking initial grants of status or an extension of stay, regardless of whether the Fraud Fee applies. By implementing this alternative interpretation of ambiguous language in Public Law 114–113, DHS is effectuating Congressional intent because the increased collections will provide necessary funds for the implementation and maintenance of biometric entry and exit data systems as required by Congress under section 7208 of the IRTPA.

CBP is responsible for implementing an integrated and automated entry-exit system that matches biographic data and biometrics of noncitizens entering and departing the United States. CBP currently relies on the 9–11 Biometric Fee to fund several processes and programs such as TVS, which benefit the public by increasing consumer confidence in travel safety and speeding up the boarding process while encouraging contactless travel. CBP’s use of biometrics has also proven to be effective in combatting the use of stolen and fraudulently presented travel and identity documents. The 9–11 Biometric Fee funds biometrics programs that also benefit other government agencies by providing assurance that the travelers arriving match their travel documents.

2. Transfer Payments From Rule

Fees paid to government agencies for goods and services provided by the agency are considered transfer payments because they are monetary payments from payers to the government and do not affect the total resources available to society. Costs associated with the provision of these goods and services are considered government costs of the regulation. Therefore, in this regulatory impact analysis, DHS discusses the additional transfer payments that H–1B and L–1 petitioners will experience as a result of this rule in qualitative, and when possible, quantitative, and monetized terms. This analysis evaluates the impact on transfer payments for H–1B petitions and L–1 petitions separately due to the differences in fee amounts and the data available. The period of analysis is for fiscal years (FY) 2023–2027.

CBP bases its estimates on data from FY 2018–2022 due to data limitations.²⁵

Currently, of the H–1B and L–1 petitions submitted by covered employers, only those requesting new employment or a change of employer are required to pay the 9–11 Biometric Fee. This rule will increase transfer payments from H–1B and L–1 petitioners by also applying the 9–11 Biometric Fee to H–1B and L–1 extension-of-stay petitions filed by covered employers.

The H–1B submissions currently subject to the 9–11 Biometric Fee and the resulting transfer payments are shown in Table 1.²⁶ Projected annual submissions are an average of submissions from FY 2018–2022. Multiplying the projected submissions by the fee amount of \$4,000 provides the projected annual transfer payments in the baseline. Transfer payments shown in Table 1 are not a result of this rule and are not added to those in Table 2 when totaling the additional transfer payments as a result of this rule; these fee payments are already occurring in the baseline. The values of Table 1 and Table 2 can be added together for an estimate of the total petitions subject to the 9–11 Biometric Fee and the transfer payments for covered H–1B employers under this rule.

TABLE 1—BASELINE ANNUAL H–1B SUBMISSIONS AND TRANSFER PAYMENTS

Fiscal year	A—New employment	E—Change of employer	Total submissions	Fee amount	Total actual & projected transfer payments
2018	16,511	7,016	23,527	\$4,000	\$93,907,000
2019	17,669	5,878	23,547	4,000	93,924,000
2020	10,149	4,616	14,765	4,000	58,692,000
2021	8,583	4,431	13,014	4,000	51,860,500
2022	6,715	3,925	10,640	4,000	43,664,000
2023	11,926	5,174	17,100	4,000	68,400,000
2024	11,926	5,174	17,100	4,000	68,400,000
2025	11,926	5,174	17,100	4,000	68,400,000
2026	11,926	5,174	17,100	4,000	68,400,000
2027	11,926	5,174	17,100	4,000	68,400,000

- Fee requirements are not changing for these categories under this rule.
- Projected submissions for 2023–2027 are based on the average of submissions for 2018–2022 rounded up.
- Total Actual Transfer Payments differ from expected values based on calculations (Total Submissions × Fee Amount) due to differences in the timing of filings and when collections take place.

²⁵ See sec. 402(g), Public Law 114–113 (establishing the initial sunset date for the 9–11 Biometric Fee as September 30, 2025), as amended by sec. 30203(b) of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018, Public Law 115–123, 132 Stat. 64, 126 (extending this date to September 30, 2027.)

²⁶ FY 2018–2021 data are based on data provided by USCIS via email between 11/30/2021 and 12/21/2021 and FY 2022 data was provided by USCIS via email between 3/17/23 and 5/8/23.

Table 2 shows the number of additional annual H–1B submissions to which the 9–11 Biometric Fee would apply upon the implementation of this rule. As done in Table 1, the projected submissions for FY 2023–2027 are an average of the FY 2018–2022 submissions and multiplying the projected submissions by the \$4,000 fee provides the projected annual transfer payments that would result if this rule is finalized as proposed.

TABLE 2—ANNUAL H–1B SUBMISSIONS NEWLY SUBJECT TO FEE

Fiscal year	B—Continuation of previously approved employment without change	C—Change in previously approved employment	D—New concurrent employment	F—Amended petition	Total submissions	Fee amount	Total actual & projected transfer payments
2018	20,925	7,403	9	16,705	45,042	\$0	\$0
2019	27,127	7,362	24	9,127	43,640	0	0
2020	21,337	7,373	27	13,708	42,445	0	0
2021	7,826	2,667	105	8,727	19,325	0	0
2022	4,440	2,479	144	4,314	11,377	0	0
2023	16,331	5,457	62	10,517	32,367	4,000	129,468,000
2024	16,331	5,457	62	10,517	32,367	4,000	129,468,000
2025	16,331	5,457	62	10,517	32,367	4,000	129,468,000
2026	16,331	5,457	62	10,517	32,367	4,000	129,468,000
2027	16,331	5,457	62	10,517	32,367	4,000	129,468,000

- The categories listed in this table are based on options for question 2 in part 2 of Form I–129.
- The 9–11 Biometric Fee is only applicable to petitions in these categories which also include an extension of stay request and do not reflect the total number of petitions received.
- The 9–11 Biometric Fee was not required for submissions pursuant to the categories listed this table for 2018–2022.
- Projected submissions for 2023–2027 are based on the average of submissions for 2018–2022 rounded up.

The numbers of H–1B petitions shown in Table 1 are based on petitioners’ responses to Form I–129 Part 2, Questions 2 and 4, indicating the purpose of the request was New Employment or a Change of Employer. DHS assumes that petitioners newly required to pay the 9–11 Biometric Fee as a result of this rule will continue participating in the H–1B and L–1 programs at their current rate because this is a known fee and an expected cost of participation in the program. Similar information collected in L Classification Supplement Items 4.a and 4.b is not preserved in USCIS’s administrative data. Consequently, DHS estimates the number of L–1 petitions with 50 or more employees and more than 50 percent of employees in H–1B/L–1 status that are currently subject to the fee by dividing the L–1 collections deposited in the CBP and Treasury accounts by the \$4,500 fee amount, as shown in Table 3. Due to the lack of data regarding L Classification Supplement Items 4.a and 4.b, DHS estimated the projected submissions that will be subject to the fee as a result of this proposed rule by calculating the ratio of H–1B submissions newly subject to the fee to the H–1B submissions currently subject to the fee for FY 2018–2022. This multiplier (1.8929) was then

applied to the number of projected L–1 submissions subject to the fee to find the projected L–1 submissions newly subject to the fee as a result of this rule and is shown in Table 3. This methodology assumes that the ratio of new fee payers to baseline fee payers is the same for L–1 and H–1B. To the extent it differs, the transfers will be higher or lower than projected. We request comment on this assumption.

TABLE 3—ANNUAL L–1 SUBMISSIONS SUBJECT TO FEE
[Current and new]

Fiscal year	Calculated & projected submissions currently subject to fee	Projected submissions newly subject to fee	Total submissions	Fee amount	Actual & projected transfer payments	Projected transfer payments resulting from rule	Total actual & projected transfer payments
2018	5,586	0	5,586	\$4,500	\$25,137,000	\$0	\$25,137,000
2019	5,411	0	5,411	4,500	24,349,046	0	24,349,046
2020	2,935	0	2,935	4,500	13,207,954	0	13,207,954
2021	1,082	0	1,082	4,500	4,869,499	0	4,869,499
2022	1,314	0	1,314	4,500	5,912,000	0	5,912,000
2023	3,266	6,183	9,449	4,500	14,697,000	27,823,500	42,520,500
2024	3,266	6,183	9,449	4,500	14,697,000	27,823,500	42,520,500
2025	3,266	6,183	9,449	4,500	14,697,000	27,823,500	42,520,500
2026	3,266	6,183	9,449	4,500	14,697,000	27,823,500	42,520,500
2027	3,266	6,183	9,449	4,500	14,697,000	27,823,500	42,520,500

- L–1 submissions were calculated by dividing the actual transfer payments by the fee amount for FY 2018–2022.
- The 9–11 Biometric Fee is only applicable to petitions which also include an extension of stay request and do not reflect the total number of petitions received.
- Projected submissions currently subject to fee for 2023–2027 are based on the average of submissions for 2018–2022.
- Projected L–1 submissions newly subject to fee are calculated using the ratio of H–1B submissions newly subject to fee to H–1B submissions currently subject to fee from 2018–2022 (a multiplier of 1.8929).

In undiscounted 2022 dollars, DHS believes this rule will result in a combined total increase of \$157.3 million annually to H–1B and L–1 transfer payments. Table 4 provides estimates of the undiscounted transfer payments and Table 5 provides estimates of the discounted transfer payments of this rule for fiscal years 2023 to 2027. From FYs 2023 to 2027, H–1B and L–1 petitioners will experience a total in transfer payments of \$720.3 million if discounted at three percent and \$644.9 million if discounted at seven percent. Petitioners will experience total annualized transfer payments of \$157.3 million under both three and seven percent discount rates.

TABLE 4—UNDISCOUNTED PROJECTED TRANSFER PAYMENTS FROM THE PROPOSED RULE

Year	H–1B Projected undiscounted transfer payments	L–1 Projected undiscounted transfer payments	Total projected undiscounted transfer payments
2023	\$129,468,000	\$27,823,500	\$157,291,500
2024	129,468,000	27,823,500	157,291,500
2025	129,468,000	27,823,500	157,291,500

Year	H-1B Projected undiscounted transfer payments	L-1 Projected undiscounted transfer payments	Total projected undiscounted transfer payments
2026	129,468,000	27,823,500	157,291,500
2027	129,468,000	27,823,500	157,291,500
Total	647,340,000	139,117,500	786,457,500

Note: Estimates may not sum to total due to rounding.

TABLE 5—TOTAL MONETIZED PRESENT VALUE AND ANNUALIZED ADDITIONAL TRANSFER PAYMENTS FROM THE PROPOSED RULE

Fiscal year	3% Discount rate	7% Discount rate
2023	\$152,710,194	\$147,001,402
2024	148,262,324	137,384,488
2025	143,944,004	128,396,718
2026	139,751,460	119,996,932
2027	135,681,030	112,146,666
Total	720,349,013	644,926,205
Net Present Value	720,349,013	644,926,205
Annualized Transfer Payments	157,291,500	157,291,500

With this additional funding CBP will be able to meet its congressional mandate to enhance national security by deploying a fully integrated biometric entry-exit data system. CBP will be able to maintain its current biometric entry and exit operations, as well as ensure that TVS continues to be available to CBP and external stakeholders. CBP will also be able to continue its expansion to all ports of entry in order to fully implement a comprehensive biometric exit system at all land, sea, and air exits.²⁷

B. Regulatory Flexibility Act

The Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et. seq.*) (RFA), as amended by the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996 (SBREFA), requires agencies to assess the impact of regulations on small entities. A small entity may be a small business (defined as any independently owned and operated business not dominant in its field that qualifies as a small business per the Small

²⁷ Since 2004, DHS has worked to develop and implement a comprehensive biometric entry and exit data system as required by section 7208 of the IRTPA. *See, e.g.*, Implementation of the United States Visitor and Immigrant Status Indicator Technology Program (“US-VISIT”); Biometric Requirements, 69 FR 468 (Jan. 5, 2004). Additional resources discussing DHS’s plans to enhance biometric operations are DHS’s annual Entry/Exit Overstay Reports, available at <https://www.dhs.gov/publication/entryexit-overstay-report>.

Business Act); a small not-for-profit organization; or a small governmental jurisdiction (locality with fewer than 50,000 people).

As discussed above, this rule will result in transfer payments to the U.S. Government from employers with 50 or more employees and more than 50 percent of employees in H-1B and/or L-1 nonimmigrant status (covered employers). DHS used a random sample of 399 H-1B/L-1 petitioners provided by USCIS to positively identify 264 small entities based on the size standards of the Small Business Administration. Only 41 of these small entities have more than 50 employees and would be subject to the 9-11 Biometric Fee. The rule also states that the 9-11 Biometric Fee is applicable only to entities with more than 50 percent of employees in H-1B or L-1 status. DHS does not have enough information to determine how many employers fit this description. Therefore, DHS is unable to determine whether this rule affects a substantial number of small businesses. However, DHS can estimate that an approximate maximum of 16 percent of small businesses will be affected by this rule.²⁸

Petitioning employers with 50 or more employees and more than 50 percent of employees in H-1B or L-1 status will pay the 9-11 Biometric Fee. The fee for H-1B and L-1 petitions under Public Law 114-113 is \$4,000 and \$4,500, respectively. DHS does not have enough information on the number of times a petitioning employer would pay the 9-11 Biometric Fee due to the rule change to determine whether this rule has a significant impact on small businesses.

Although DHS was able to estimate effects of the rule and create a rough estimate of the number of small businesses affected by the rule, DHS was unable to determine how many employers have more than 50 percent of its employees in the United States in H-1B or L-1 nonimmigrant status, or the number of times that an individual employer would be subject to the 9-11 Biometric Fee due to a lack of detailed petition data available on filings. Therefore, DHS seeks public comment on the number of small companies that would be subject to this fee and how often small companies would pay the 9-11 Biometric Fee. DHS has conducted the following Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis.

1. A Description of the Reasons Why Action by the Agency Is Being Considered

DHS is proposing to amend regulations to implement an interpretation of the statutory language in Public Law 114-113 that DHS now believes would better align with congressional intent by expanding the instances in which the 9-11 Biometric Fee would apply. DHS

²⁸ 41 out of 264 confirmed small entities sampled ($41/264 = .1553$ or 15.53%).

believes this interpretation and the consequent increased collections would better enable DHS to comply with its congressional mandate under section 7208 of the IRTPA to implement and maintain biometric entry and exit data.

2. A Succinct Statement of the Objectives of, and Legal Basis for, the Proposed Rule

The 9–11 Biometric Fee is authorized under Div. O, section 402(g) of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016, Public Law 114–113, 129 Stat. 2242, 3006. This statute set aside 50 percent of the funds that come from the 9–11 Biometric Fee (up to a total of \$1 billion) to be deposited into a 9–11 Biometric Account. The funds from the 9–11 Biometric Account are available to support the congressionally mandated biometric entry-exit data system, as described under section 7208 of the IRTPA. Annual maintenance costs for those biometric entry and exit data systems that CBP has already implemented currently exceed the annual funding received through the 9–11 Biometric Fee. These funds are insufficient to finish implementing the biometric entry operations to additional sea and land modalities or to implement a comprehensive biometric exit system. DHS believes this proposed rule will increase collections and provide adequate funding to better allow CBP to meet Congress’s biometric programs mandate and would better align with congressional intent.

3. A Description and, Where Feasible, an Estimate of the Number of Small Entities to Which the Proposed Rule Will Apply

The proposed rule could potentially affect small, covered employers across a wide range of industries. CBP used a random sample of 399 H–1B and L–1 petitioners in 2020 to estimate the number of small entities affected by this rule. Table 6 shows the distribution of entities across the sample provided by USCIS. From this sample, six entities listed an invalid North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) code and 68 did not report a NAICS code, and so CBP cannot make a determination on the size of the entity or the impact this rule will have on them. Of the remaining 325 entities in the sample, CBP was able to positively identify 264 as small entities based on size standards of the Small Business Administration. Table 6 shows the distribution of small entities across industries.

TABLE 6—NAICS CODES, DESCRIPTIONS, NUMBER, AND PERCENT OF INDUSTRY IN SAMPLE ARE SMALL

Primary NAICS code	Industry description	Number of small entities in sample	Number of entities in sample	Percent of industry in sample are small
511210.....	Software Publishers	18	19	95
541511 ...	Custom Computer Programming Services	17	17	100
561439 ...	Other Business Service Centers (including Copy Shops)	14	15	93
541618 ...	Other Management Consulting Services	11	13	85
541330 ...	Engineering Services	9	9	100
621111	Offices of Physicians (except Mental Health Specialists)	9	9	100
611110.....	Elementary and Secondary Schools ..	7	7	100
541211 ...	Offices of Certified Public Accountants	7	7	100
621493 ...	Freestanding Ambulatory Surgical and Emergency Centers	6	6	100
561110	Office Administrative Services	5	5	100
541512 ...	Computer Systems Design Services ..	4	4	100
423610 ...	Electrical Apparatus and Equipment, Wiring Supplies, and Related Equipment Merchant Wholesalers	4	4	100
541110	Offices of Lawyers	4	6	67
446110 ...	Pharmacies and Drug Stores	4	4	100
523930 ...	Investment Advice	4	4	100
621210 ...	Offices of Dentists	4	4	100
611310 ...	Colleges, Universities, and Professional Schools	3	4	75
541714 ...	Research and Technology in Biotechnology (except Nanobiotechnology) .	3	3	100
541611 ...	Administrative Management and General Management Consulting Services.	3	4	75
518210 ...	Data Processing, Hosting, and Related Services	3	3	100
541690 ...	Other Scientific and Technical Consulting Services	3	6	50
621399	Offices of All Other Miscellaneous Health Practitioners	3	3	100
541720 ...	Research and Development in the Social Sciences and Humanities	3	3	100
238210 ...	Electrical Contractors and Other Wiring Installation Contractors	3	3	100
488390 ...	Other Support Activities for Water Transportation	3	3	100
541519 ...	Other Computer Related Services	3	3	100
921120	Legislative Bodies	3	3	100

Primary NAICS code	Industry description	Number of small entities in sample	Number of entities in sample	Percent of industry in sample are small
Other	Various *	104	154	68
Total	264	325	81

* Two or fewer small entities in NAICS category.

Of the 264 confirmed small entities, 223 had fewer than 50 employees and would be statutorily exempt from paying the 9–11 Biometric Fee and 40 small entities had 50 or more employees. CBP did not have an employee count for one employer and cannot determine whether it is affected by this rule.

Based on the sample and the 50/50 threshold,²⁹ CBP estimates that an approximate maximum of 16 percent of small entities that hire H–1B or L–1 employees will be affected by this rule.³⁰

4. A Description of the Projected Reporting, Recordkeeping and Other Compliance Requirements of the Proposed Rule, Including an Estimate of the Classes of Small Entities Which Will Be Subject to the Requirement and the Type of Professional Skills Necessary for Preparation of the Report or Record

The proposed regulation does not propose changes to any required reporting or recordkeeping. As discussed above, this rule could affect any small entity that employs 50 or more people with more than 50 percent of employees in H–1B or L–1 nonimmigrant status.

The proposed rule would have compliance requirements for affected small businesses since it would amend the regulations at 8 CFR 106.2(c)(8) and (9) to specify that the 9–11 Biometric Fee will apply to all H–1B and L–1 extension-of-stay petitions in addition to all previously covered H–1B and L–1 petition. As a result, petitioning small businesses with 50 or more employees and more than 50 percent of employees in H–1B or L–1 status affected by the proposed rule would pay the 9–11 Biometric Fee. The fee for H–1B and L–1 petitions under Public Law 114–113 is \$4,000 and \$4,500, respectively.

5. Identification, to the Extent Practicable, of All Relevant Federal Rules Which May Duplicate, Overlap, or Conflict With the Proposed Rule

²⁹ “50/50 threshold” refers to the threshold for employers to be subject to the requirements of the 9–11 Biometric Fee. Employers with 50 or more employees and more than 50 percent of employees in H–1B or L–1 status will be subject to the Biometric Fee for certain H–1B and L–1 submissions.

³⁰ 41 out of 264 confirmed small entities sampled (41/264 = .1553 or 15.53%).

This proposed rule does not duplicate, overlap, or conflict with any Federal rules.

6. A Description of Any Significant Alternatives to the Proposed Rule Which Accomplish the Stated Objectives of Applicable Statutes and Which Minimize Any Significant Economic Impact of the Proposed Rule on Small Entities

Alternative 1 (chosen alternative): Adopt an alternative statutory interpretation to require covered employers to pay the 9–11 Biometric Fee for I–129 Form petitions, seeking initial grants of status as well as all extension-of-stay petitions, regardless of whether there is a change of employer.

Alternative 2: No regulatory action.

DHS has chosen to implement Alternative 1. DHS believes that the alternative statutory interpretation of Public Law 114–113 minimizes the impact on small businesses, because only entities with 50 or more employees and more than 50 percent of employees in H–1B or L–1 status must pay the 9–11 Biometric Fee, while still allowing DHS to receive enough funds for the required maintenance of biometric entry and exit data systems already in place. While Alternative 2 would have a smaller impact on small businesses, it would leave DHS unable to accomplish the stated objectives of the applicable statutes. Therefore, DHS believes Alternative 1 best balances funding requirements and provides the smallest possible impact on small businesses while doing so.

Alternative 2 would mean that the status quo would continue and DHS would lack sufficient funding for the implementation and maintenance of a congressionally mandated biometric entry-exit system because covered employers would not need to pay the 9–11 Biometric Fee for extensions. This alternative would require DHS to reallocate funds marked for other purposes in order to maintain and finish implementing current biometric entry operations and implement biometric exit operations, as required by section 7208 of the IRTPA.

C. Paperwork Reduction Act

The Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3507(d)) requires that DHS consider the impact of paperwork and other information collection burdens imposed on the public. An agency may not conduct, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless the collection of information displays a valid control number assigned by OMB. Form I–129 is covered by OMB ap-

proved collection 1615–0009. This rule makes no changes to this information collection, so the provisions of the PRA do not apply to this rule.

List of Subjects in 8 CFR 106

Citizenship and naturalization, Fees, Immigration.

Proposed Regulatory Amendments

For the reasons stated in the preamble, DHS proposes to amend part 106 of title 8, Code of Federal Regulations (8 CFR part 106), as follows:

PART 106—USCIS FEE SCHEDULE

■ 1. The authority citation for part 106 is revised to read as follows:
Authority: 8 U.S.C. 1101, 1103, 1254a, 1254b, 1304, 1356;48 U.S.C. 1806; Pub. L. 107–296, 116 Stat. 2135 (6 U.S.C. 101 note); Pub. L. 115–218, 132 Stat. 1547; Pub. L. 116–159, 134 Stat. 709.

■ 2. Amend § 106.2 by revising paragraphs (c)(8) and (c)(9) to read as follows:

§ 106.2 Fees.

* * * * *

(c) * * *

(8) *9–11 Response and Biometric Entry-Exit Fee for H–1B Visa.* For all petitioners filing an H–1B petition who employ 50 or more employees in the United States, if more than 50 percent of the petitioner’s employees in the aggregate are in H–1B, L–1A, or L–1B nonimmigrant status, except for petitioners filing an amended petition without an extension of stay request: \$4,000. This fee will apply to petitions filed on or before September 30, 2027.

(9) *9–11 Response and Biometric Entry-Exit Fee for L–1 Visa.* For all petitioners filing an L–1 petition who employ 50 or more employees in the United States, if more than 50 percent of the petitioner’s employees in the aggregate are in H–1B, L–1A, or L–1B nonimmigrant status, except for petitioners filing an amended petition without an extension of stay request: \$4,500. This fee will apply to petitions filed on or before September 30, 2027.

* * * * *

ALEJANDRO N. MAYORKAS,
Secretary,
U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

**AUTOMATED COMMERCIAL ENVIRONMENT (ACE)
EXPORT MANIFEST FOR VESSEL CARGO TEST:
RENEWAL OF TEST**

AGENCY: U.S. Customs and Border Protection; Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: General notice.

SUMMARY: This notice announces that U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) is renewing the Automated Commercial Environment (ACE) Export Manifest for Vessel Cargo Test, a National Customs Automation Program (NCAP) test concerning ACE export manifest capability.

DATES: The voluntary pilot initially began on August 20, 2015, as corrected on October 20, 2015, and modified and extended on August 14, 2017, and further extended on April 27, 2022. This renewal is effective May 31, 2024. The renewed test will run for an additional two years from the date of publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**.

ADDRESSES: Applications for new participants in the ACE Export Manifest for Vessel Cargo Test must be submitted via email to CBP Export Manifest at cbpexportmanifest@cbp.dhs.gov. In the subject line of the email, please write “ACE Export Manifest for Vessel Cargo Test Application”. Applications will be accepted at any time during the test period. Written comments concerning program, policy, and technical issues may also be submitted via email to CBP Export Manifest at cbpexportmanifest@cbp.dhs.gov. In the subject line of the email, please write “Comment on ACE Export Manifest for Vessel Cargo Test”. Comments may be submitted at any time during the test period.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Thomas J. Pagano, Branch Chief, or David Garcia, Program Manager, Outbound Enforcement and Policy Branch, Office of Field Operations, CBP, via email at cbpexportmanifest@cbp.dhs.gov, or by telephone, 202–344–3277.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

Under the current regulatory requirements, the complete manifest is generally not required to be submitted until after the departure of the vessel. *See* sections 4.75, 4.76, and 4.84 of title 19 of the Code of Federal Regulations (19 CFR 4.75, 4.76 and 4.84). The Automated Commercial Environment (ACE) Export Manifest for Vessel Cargo Test is a voluntary test in which participants agree to submit export

manifest data to U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) electronically at least twenty-four hours prior to loading of the cargo onto the vessel in preparation for departure from the United States. The ACE Export Manifest for Vessel Cargo Test is authorized under 19 CFR 101.9(b), which provides for the testing of National Customs Automation Program (NCAP) programs or procedures.

The ACE Export Manifest for Vessel Cargo Test examines the functionality of filing export manifest data for vessel cargo electronically in ACE. ACE creates a single automated export processing platform for certain export manifest, commodity, licensing, export control, and export targeting transactions. This will reduce costs for CBP, partner government agencies, and the trade community, as well as improve facilitation of export shipments through the supply chain.

The ACE Export Manifest for Vessel Cargo Test also assesses the feasibility of requiring the manifest information to be filed electronically in ACE within a specified time before the cargo is loaded on the vessel. This capability will enhance CBP's ability to calculate the risk and effectively identify and inspect shipments prior to the loading of cargo in order to facilitate compliance with U.S. export laws.

CBP announced the procedures and criteria related to participation in the ACE Export Manifest for Vessel Cargo Test in a notice published in the **Federal Register** on August 20, 2015 (80 FR 50644). This test was originally scheduled to run for approximately two years. A correction to the notice, regarding the technical capability requirements, was published on October 20, 2015 (80 FR 63575). On August 14, 2017, CBP extended the test period (82 FR 37890). At that time, CBP also modified the original notice to make certain data elements optional and opened the test to accept additional applications for all parties who met the eligibility requirements. CBP further renewed the test for an additional two years on April 27, 2022 (87 FR25036). Through this notice, CBP is renewing the test again.

The data elements, unless noted otherwise, are mandatory. Data elements which are mandatory must be provided to CBP for every shipment. Data elements which are marked "conditional" must be provided to CBP only if the particular information pertains to the cargo. Data elements which are marked "optional" may be provided to CBP but are not required to be completed. The data elements are set forth below:

- (1) Mode of Transportation (containerized vessel cargo or noncontainerized vessel cargo)
- (2) Name of Ship or Vessel
- (3) Nationality of Ship

- (4) Name of Master (optional)
- (5) Port of Loading
- (6) Port of Discharge
- (7) Bill of Lading Number (Master and House)
- (8) Bill of Lading Type (Master, House, Simple or Sub)
- (9) Number of House Bills of Lading (optional)
- (10) Marks and Numbers (conditional)
- (11) Container Numbers (conditional)
- (12) Seal Numbers (conditional)
- (13) Number and Kind of Packages
- (14) Description of Goods
- (15) Gross Weight (lb. or kg.) or Measurements (per HTSUS)
- (16) Shipper name and address
- (17) Consignee name and address
- (18) Notify Party name and address (conditional)
- (19) Country of Ultimate Destination
- (20) In-bond Number (conditional)
- (21) Internal Transaction Number (ITN) or AES Exemption Statement (per shipment)
- (22) Split Shipment Indicator (Yes/No) (optional)
- (23) Portion of Split Shipment (*e.g.*, 1 of 10, 4 of 10, 5 of 10, Final, etc.) (optional)
- (24) Hazmat Indicator (Yes/No)
- (25) UN Number (conditional) (If the hazmat indicator is yes, then UN (for United Nations Number) or NA (North American Number) and the corresponding four-digit identification number assigned to the hazardous material must be provided.)

- (26) Chemical Abstract Service (CAS) Registry Number (conditional)
- (27) Vehicle Identification Number (VIN) or Product Identification Number (conditional) (For shipments of used vehicles, the VIN must be reported, or for used vehicles that do not have a VIN, the Product Identification Number must be reported.)

For further details on the background and procedures regarding this test, please refer to the August 20, 2015 notice, as corrected by the October 20, 2015 notice, and the August 14, 2017 extension and modification.

II. Renewal of the ACE Export Manifest for Vessel Cargo Test Period

CBP will renew the test for another two years to continue evaluating the ACE Export Manifest for Vessel Cargo Test. This will assist CBP in determining whether electronic submission of manifests will allow for improvements in the functionality and capabilities at the departure level. The renewed test will run for two additional years from the date of publication.

III. Applicability of Initial Test Notice

All provisions in the August 20, 2015 notice, as corrected by the October 20, 2015 notice, and in the August 14, 2017 modification and extension remain applicable, subject to the further extension of the time period provided in this renewal.

IV. Paperwork Reduction Act

In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (Pub. L. 104–13, 44 U.S.C. 3507), an agency may not conduct, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless the collection of information displays a valid control number assigned by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). The collections of information in this NCAP test have been approved by OMB in accordance with the requirements of the Paperwork Reduction Act and assigned OMB control number 1651–0001.

DIANE J. SABATINO,
(A) *Executive Assistant Commissioner,*
Office of Field Operations,
U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

**AUTOMATED COMMERCIAL ENVIRONMENT (ACE)
EXPORT MANIFEST FOR AIR CARGO TEST: RENEWAL
OF TEST**

AGENCY: U.S. Customs and Border Protection; Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: General notice.

SUMMARY: This notice announces that CBP is renewing U.S. Customs and Border Protection’s (CBP’s) Automated Commercial Environment (ACE) Export Manifest for Air Cargo Test, a National Customs Automation Program (NCAP) test concerning ACE export manifest capability.

DATES: The voluntary pilot initially began on August 10, 2015, was modified and extended on August 14, 2017, and was further extended on December 22, 2021. This renewal is effective June 4, 2024. The extended test will run for an additional two years from the date of publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**.

ADDRESSES: Applications to participate in the ACE Export Manifest for Air Cargo Test must be submitted via email to CBP Export Manifest at *cbpexportmanifest@cbp.dhs.gov*. In the subject line of the email, please use “ACE Export Manifest for Air Cargo Test Application”. Applications will be accepted at any time during the test period. Written comments concerning program, policy, and technical issues may also be submitted via email to CBP Export Manifest at *cbpexportmanifest@cbp.dhs.gov*. In the subject line of the email, please use “Comment on ACE Export Manifest for Air Cargo Test”. Comments may be submitted at any time during the test period.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Thomas J. Pagano, Branch Chief, or David Garcia, Program Manager, Outbound Enforcement and Policy Branch, Office of Field Operations, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, via email at *cbpexportmanifest@cbp.dhs.gov*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

The Automated Commercial Environment (ACE) Export Manifest for Air Cargo Test is a voluntary test in which participants agree to submit export manifest data to U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) electronically, at least four hours prior to loading of the cargo onto the aircraft in preparation for departure from the United States. The ACE Export Manifest for Air Cargo Test is authorized under §

101.9(b) of title 19 of the Code of Federal Regulations (19 CFR 101.9(b)), which provides for the testing of National Customs Automation Program (NCAP) programs or procedures.

The ACE Export Manifest for Air Cargo Test examines the functionality regarding the filing of export manifest data for air cargo electronically in ACE. The ACE system creates a single automated export processing platform for certain export manifest, commodity, licensing, export control, and export targeting transactions. This will reduce costs for CBP, partner government agencies, and the trade community, as well as improve facilitation of export shipments through the supply chain.

The ACE Export Manifest for Air Cargo Test will also assess the feasibility of requiring the manifest information to be filed electronically in ACE within a specified time before the cargo is loaded on the aircraft. This capability will enable CBP to calculate the risk and effectively identify and inspect shipments prior to loading of cargo to ensure compliance with all U.S. export laws.

CBP announced the procedures and criteria related to participation in the ACE Export Manifest for Air Cargo Test in a notice published in the **Federal Register** on July 10, 2015 (80 FR 39790). This test was originally set to run for approximately two years. On August 14, 2017, CBP extended the test period for one additional year (82 FR 37888). At that time, CBP also modified the original notice, making certain of the data elements optional, and opened the test to accept additional applications for participation from all parties who met the eligibility requirements.

The data elements, unless noted otherwise, are mandatory. Data elements which are “mandatory” must be provided to CBP for every shipment. Data elements which are “conditional” must be provided to CBP only if the particular information pertains to the cargo. Data elements which are “optional” may be provided to CBP but are not required. The data elements are set forth below:

- (1) Exporting Carrier
- (2) Marks of nationality and registration
- (3) Flight number
- (4) Port of lading
- (5) Port of unloading
- (6) Scheduled date of departure
- (7) Consolidator (conditional)

- (8) De-consolidator (conditional)
- (9) Air waybill type (Master, House, Simple or Sub)
- (10) Air waybill number
- (11) Number of pieces and unit of measure (optional)
- (12) Weight (kg./lb.)
- (13) Number of house air waybills (optional)
- (14) Shipper name and address
- (15) Consignee name and address
- (16) Cargo description
- (17) AES Internal Transaction Number (ITN) or AES Exemption Statement/ Exception Classification (per shipment)
- (18) Split air waybill indicator (optional)
- (19) Hazmat indicator (Yes/No)
- (20) UN Number (conditional) (If the hazmat indicator is yes, the four-digit UN (United Nations) Number assigned to the hazardous material must be provided.)
- (21) In-bond number (optional)
- (22) Mode of transportation (containerized air cargo or noncontainerized air cargo) (optional).

For further details on the background and procedures and modifications regarding the test, please refer to the July 10, 2015 notice and August 14, 2017 extension and modification.

II. Extension of the ACE Export Manifest for Air Cargo Test Period

CBP will renew the test for another two years to continue further evaluation of the ACE Export Manifest for Air Cargo Test to determine whether electronic submission of the manifest will allow for improvements in capabilities at the departure level. The extended test will now run for two additional years from the date of publication.

III. Applicability of Initial Test Notice

All provisions found in the July 2015 notice, and modifications in the August 2017 extension, remain applicable, subject to the further extension of the time period provided herein.

IV. Paperwork Reduction Act

In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (Pub. L. 104–13, 44 U.S.C. 3507), an agency may not conduct, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless the collection of information displays a valid control number assigned by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). The collections of information in this NCAP test have been approved by OMB in accordance with the requirements of the Paperwork Reduction Act and assigned OMB control number 1651–0001.

DIANE J. SABATINO,
*Acting Executive Assistant Commissioner,
Office of Field Operations,
U.S. Customs and Border Protection.*

**NOTICE OF ISSUANCE OF FINAL DETERMINATION
CONCERNING CERTAIN UPHOLSTERED WOOD CHAIRS**

AGENCY: U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: Notice of final determination.

SUMMARY: This document provides notice that U.S. Customs and Border Protection (“CBP”) has issued a final determination concerning the country of origin of certain upholstered wood chairs. Based upon the facts presented, CBP has concluded that the components imported into the United States undergo a substantial transformation when made into the upholstered wood chairs.

DATES: The final determination was issued on May 29, 2024. A copy of the final determination is attached. Any party-at-interest, as defined in 19 CFR 177.22(d), may seek judicial review of this final determinations no later than July 5, 2024.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Elif Eroglu, Valuation and Special Programs Branch, Regulations and Rulings, Office of Trade, (202) 325–0277.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Notice is hereby given that on May 29, 2024, CBP issued a final determination concerning the country of origin of certain upholstered wood chairs for purposes of title III of the Trade Agreements Act of 1979. This final determination, HQ H338482, was issued at the request of J Squared Inc., d/b/a University Loft Company, under procedures set forth at 19 CFR part 177, subpart B, which implements title III of the Trade Agreements Act of 1979, as amended (19 U.S.C. 2511–18). In the final determination, CBP concluded that, based upon the facts presented, the imported components are substantially transformed in the United States when made into the subject upholstered wood chairs.

Section 177.29, CBP Regulations (19 CFR 177.29), provides that a notice of final determination shall be published in the **Federal Register** within 60 days of the date the final determination is issued. Section 177.30, CBP Regulations (19 CFR 177.30), provides that any party-at-interest, as defined in 19 CFR 177.22(d), may seek judicial review of a final determination within 30 days of publication of such determination in the **Federal Register**.

ALICE A. KIPEL,
*Executive Director, Regulations and Rulings,
Office of Trade.*

HQ H338482

May 29, 2024

OT:RR:CTF:VS H338482 EE

Category: Origin

MATTHEW JOHNSON
J SQUARED INC., D/B/A UNIVERSITY LOFT COMPANY
2588 JANNETIDES BLVD.
GREENFIELD, IN 46140

Re: U.S. Government Procurement; Title III, Trade Agreements Act of 1979 (19 U.S.C. 2511); Subpart B, Part 177, CBP Regulations; Country of Origin of Upholstered Wood Chairs

DEAR MR. JOHNSON:

This is in response to your request, dated March 28, 2024, for a final determination concerning the country of origin of certain upholstered wood chairs pursuant to Title III of the Trade Agreements Act of 1979 (“TAA”), as amended (19 U.S.C. 2511 *et seq.*), and subpart B of Part 177, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (“CBP”) Regulations (19 CFR 177.21, *et seq.*). Your request, submitted as an electronic ruling request, was forwarded to this office from the National Commodity Specialist Division for response. J Squared Inc., d/b/a University Loft Company (“ULC”), is a party-at-interest within the meaning of 19 CFR 177.22(d)(1) and 177.23(a) and is therefore entitled to request this final determination.

FACTS

You state that two upholstered wood chairs, item nos. G32PLY2 and G32PLY1, are manufactured at your facility in Greenfield, IN, utilizing components from various sources. Item no. G32PLY1 is a solid wood and high-pressure laminate upholstered chair. Its dimensions are: 19 15/16” wide x 23 11/16” deep x 33” high, with a 16” seat height. It features a waterfall-style, legged design and the legs and seat rails are constructed of curved bentwood. It is made of solid hardwood and high-pressure laminate.

Item no. G32PLY2 is a solid wood upholstered chair. Its dimensions are: 19 5/16” wide x 22 11/16” deep x 33” high with a 16” seat height. It features a waterfall-style, 2-position design and the legs and seat rails are constructed of curved bentwood.

You state that for both chairs, the construction allows for replacement of individual components. The production of the upholstered wood chairs involves the following steps:

Step #1

Fabric from the United States is cut to size for the seats with a cutting machine. Plastic welt cord from the United States is cut to size and wrapped around the inner upholstered chair back. The cut fabric for the back and the welt cord are sewn together with a sewing machine.

Step #2

Sheets of dust covers from the United States are cut to the specific size of the bottom seat with the cutting machine.

Step #3

Pre-cut foam from the United States for the seats and backs are trimmed around the edges of the seat for even application of the fabric.

For the seats, the foam is combined with the wooden seat component, the cut seat fabric, and the dust cover. The fabric and dust cover are stapled by hand over the foam and onto the wooden seat.

For the inner/outer backs, the foam is combined with the wooden inner seat back, the back cut fabric, and the plastic welt cord that have already been sewn together. The fabric/welt cord is stapled by hand over the foam and onto the inner seat back. A finished non-upholstered outer seat back is then attached.

Step #4

Seven wooden components of the base of the chairs, consisting of the left seat rail, right seat rail, left leg, right leg, front crossbar, back crossbar, and bottom crossbar, are combined with hardware that is also purchased in the same kit as the wooden chair components. These include 60mm bolts with Loctite, 40mm bolts with Loctite, 35mm bolts with Loctite, and 10mm x 40mm large wooden dowels. The kit is from China.

Five wooden components (minus the seat rails) are attached using wood glue and dowels. A total of four dowels are used per chair. Next, the chair base is put on a chair base clamp to make sure the base of the chair is square, and all dowels are properly inserted.

Once it is confirmed that the base is straight, the remaining two wood components are added. The left and right seat rails are attached to the base using the 60mm bolts with Loctite. The upholstered seats are attached to the base using four 40mm bolts with Loctite. The upholstered inner backs with a finished outer back are attached to the base using four 35mm bolts with Loctite.

Step #5

The chairs are packaged for shipment using Microfilm rolls to protect seat and back surfaces from touching during shipment. Chairs are then boxed or palletized.

You provided an outline of the manufacturing process of the two chairs and the costed bill of materials.

ISSUE

Whether the imported components are substantially transformed when assembled into the upholstered wood chairs in the United States.

LAW AND ANALYSIS

CBP issues country of origin advisory rulings and final determinations as to whether an article is or would be a product of a designated country or instrumentality for the purposes of granting waivers of certain “Buy American” restrictions in U.S. law or practice for products offered for sale to the U.S. Government, pursuant to subpart B of Part 177, 19 CFR 177.21–177.31, which implements Title III of the TAA, as amended (19 U.S.C. 2511–2518).

CBP’s authority to issue advisory rulings and final determinations is set forth in 19 U.S.C. 2515(b)(1), which states:

For the purposes of this subchapter, the Secretary of the Treasury shall provide for the prompt issuance of advisory rulings and final determinations on whether, under section 2518(4)(B) of this title, *an article is or would be a product of a foreign country or instrumentality designated pursuant to section 2511(b) of this title.*

Emphasis added.

The Secretary of the Treasury's authority mentioned above, along with other customs revenue functions, are delegated to CBP in the Appendix to 19 CFR part 0—Treasury Department Order No. 100–16, 68 FR 28,322 (May 23, 2003).

The rule of origin set forth under 19 U.S.C. 2518(4)(B) states:

An article is a product of a country or instrumentality only if (i) it is wholly the growth, product, or manufacture of that country or instrumentality, or (ii) in the case of an article which consists in whole or in part of materials from another country or instrumentality, it has been substantially transformed into a new and different article of commerce with a name, character, or use distinct from that of the article or articles from which it was so transformed.

See also 19 CFR 177.22(a).

In rendering advisory rulings and final determinations for purposes of U.S. Government procurement, CBP applies the provisions of subpart B of Part 177 consistent with the Federal Procurement Regulation ("FAR"). *See* 19 CFR 177.21. In this regard, CBP recognizes that the FAR restricts the U.S. Government's purchase of products to U.S.-made or designated country end products for acquisitions subject to the TAA. *See* 48 CFR 25.403(c)(1).

The FAR, 48 CFR 25.003, defines "U.S.-made end product" as:

. . . an article that is mined, produced, or manufactured in the United States or that is substantially transformed in the United States into a new and different article of commerce with a name, character, or use distinct from that of the article or articles from which it was transformed.

In order to determine whether a substantial transformation occurs, CBP considers the totality of the circumstances and makes such determinations on a case-by-case basis. The country of origin of the item's components, extent of the processing that occurs within a country, and whether such processing renders a product with a new name, character, and use are primary considerations in such cases. Additionally, CBP considers factors such as the resources expended on product design and development, the extent and nature of post-assembly inspection and testing procedures, and worker skill required during the actual manufacturing process when determining whether a substantial transformation has occurred. No one factor is determinative.

In *Carlson Furniture Indus. v. United States*, 65 Cust. Ct. 474, Cust. Dec. 4126 (1970), which involved wooden chair parts, the court held that the assembly operations after importation were substantial in nature and more than a simple assembly of parts. The importer assembled, fitted, and glued the wooden parts together, inserted steel pins into the key joints, cut the legs to length and leveled them, and in some instances, upholstered the chairs and fitted the legs with glides and casters. The assembly operations resulted in the creation of a new article of commerce.

In Headquarters Ruling Letter ("HQ") H083693, dated March 23, 2010, CBP held that a wood chest assembled in the United States was a product of

the United States for purposes of U.S. Government procurement. The wood chest was assembled from over 20 U.S. and foreign components in a 20-step process which took approximately 41 minutes. CBP held that the components that were used to manufacture the wood chest, when combined with a U.S.-origin laminate top, were substantially transformed as a result of the assembly operations performed in the United States.

In the instant case, as previously noted, the components in the kit from China consist of the left seat rail, right seat rail, left leg, right leg, front crossbar, back crossbar, bottom crossbar, 60mm bolts with Loctite, 40mm bolts with Loctite, 35mm bolts with Loctite, and 10mm x 40mm large wooden dowels. The U.S.-origin fabric, dust covers, and welt cord are cut to size and combined with the U.S.-origin foam to form the seat and the seat back. Based on the information presented, when the foreign components are integrated with the U.S. components, they lose their individual identities and become an integral part of a new article, the upholstered wood chair, possessing a new name, character and use. We, therefore, find that the last substantial transformation occurs in the United States. As to whether the upholstered wood chair produced in the United States qualifies as a “U.S.-made end product,” you may wish to consult with the relevant government procuring agency and review *Acetris Health, LLC v. United States*, 949 F.3d 719 (Fed. Cir. 2020).

HOLDING

Based on the information outlined above, we determine that the components imported into the United States undergo a substantial transformation when made into the subject upholstered wood chairs.

Notice of this final determination will be given in the **Federal Register**, as required by 19 CFR 177.29. Any party-at-interest other than the party which requested this final determination may request, pursuant to 19 CFR 177.31, that CBP reexamine the matter anew and issue a new final determination. Pursuant to 19 CFR 177.30, any party-at-interest may, within 30 days of publication of the **Federal Register** Notice referenced above, seek judicial review of this final determination before the U.S. Court of International Trade.

Sincerely,

Alice A. KIPPEL,

*Executive Director, Regulations and Rulings,
Office of Trade.*

GRANT OF “LEVER-RULE” PROTECTION

AGENCY: Customs and Border Protection (CBP), Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: Notice of grant of application for “Lever-Rule” protection.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to 19 CFR 133.2(f), this notice advises interested parties that CBP has granted an application from The Procter & Gamble Co., (“Procter & Gamble”) seeking “Lever-Rule” protection against importations of certain CREST®-branded toothpaste/dentifrice products manufactured in Mexico and Germany that bear the federally registered and recorded “CREST” trademark. Notice of the receipt of an application for “Lever-rule” protection was published in the March 13, 2024 issue of the *Customs Bulletin*.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Morgan McPherson, Intellectual Property Enforcement Branch, Regulations & Rulings, Morgan.N.McPherson@cbp.dhs.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

BACKGROUND

Pursuant to 19 CFR 133.2(f), this notice advises interested parties that CBP has granted “Lever-rule” protection for the following CREST®-branded toothpaste/dentifrice products manufactured abroad and intended for sale in countries outside the United States, that bear the “CREST” trademark (U.S. Trademark Registration No. 0608106 / CBP Recordation No. TMK 22–00257):

(1) CREST® Pro-Health toothpaste/dentifrice products made in Mexico and intended for sale in Mexico; Procter & Gamble seeks protection for the 125ml and 75ml product sizes.

(2) CREST® Complete toothpaste/dentifrice products made in Mexico and intended for sale in Mexico; Procter & Gamble seeks protection for the 75ml, 100ml, and 120ml product sizes, as well as the 180ml size, which is a 2-pack comprised of 2 90ml sized products.

(3) CREST® Complete toothpaste/dentifrice products made in Germany and intended for sale in Egypt, Lebanon, Jordan, and Iraq; Procter & Gamble seeks protection for the 100ml product size.

In accordance with *Lever Bros. Co. v. United States*, 981 F.2d 1330 (D.C. Cir. 1993), CBP has determined that the above-referenced gray market CREST toothpaste products manufactured abroad and not labelled for sale in the United States differ physically and materially from CREST toothpaste products authorized for sale in the United

Sates with respect to the following product characteristics: compliance with regulatory requirements, packaging features, and chemical composition.

ENFORCEMENT

Importation of the foreign-manufactured CREST products referenced *supra*, which are not labelled for sale in the U.S., are restricted, unless the labeling requirements of 19 CFR 133.2(b) are satisfied.

Dated: June 3, 2024

ALAINA VAN HORN

*Chief, Intellectual Property Enforcement
Regulations and Rulings, Office of Trade*

DISTRIBUTION OF CONTINUED DUMPING AND SUBSIDY OFFSET TO AFFECTED DOMESTIC PRODUCERS

AGENCY: U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: Notice of intent to distribute offset for Fiscal Year 2024.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to the *Continued Dumping and Subsidy Offset Act of 2000*, this document is U.S. Customs and Border Protection's (CBP) notice of intent to distribute assessed antidumping and countervailing duties (known as the continued dumping and subsidy offset) for Fiscal Year 2024 in connection with countervailing duty orders, antidumping duty orders, and findings under the *Antidumping Act of 1921*. This document provides the instructions for affected domestic producers, or anyone alleging eligibility to receive a distribution, to file certifications to claim a distribution in relation to the listed orders and findings, and to provide CBP with the necessary information to effect payment of a distribution by electronic funds transfer.

DATES: Certifications to obtain a continued dumping and subsidy offset under a particular order or finding must be submitted electronically at <https://www.pay.gov> or received at the address identified below by July 30, 2024. Any certification submitted electronically at <https://www.pay.gov> or received at the address identified below after July 30, 2024 will be summarily denied, making claimants ineligible for the distribution.

ADDRESSES:

- Certifications may be submitted electronically at <https://www.pay.gov> or sent by mail, or an express or courier service, addressed to U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Revenue Division, Attention: CDSOA Team, 8899 E 56th Street, Indianapolis, IN 46249. This is a new address. The address used in prior years is no longer the proper address for submission of a certification or any CDSOA-related correspondence

- ACH Refund Enrollment Forms can be obtained by sending an email to gmb.achrefundsupport@cbp.dhs.gov or calling CBP at (317) 298-1200, extension 1178. The completed ACH Refund Enrollment Form may be returned by mail to CBP's Revenue Division Attn: CDSOA Team at 8899 E 56th Street, Indianapolis, IN 46249, or by email to cdsoa@cbp.dhs.gov.

- All other correspondence may be sent by mail, or an express or courier service, addressed to U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Revenue Division, Attention: CDSOA Team, 8899 E 56th Street, Indianapolis, IN 46249.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Robin Batt, CD-SOA Team, Revenue Division, 8899 E 56th Street, Indianapolis, IN 46249; telephone (317) 614-4462.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The *Continued Dumping and Subsidy Offset Act of 2000* (CDSOA) was enacted on October 28, 2000, as part of the *Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2001* (the “Act”). The provisions of the CDSOA are contained in title X (sections 1001–1003) of the appendix of the Act (H.R. 5426).

The CDSOA amended title VII of the *Tariff Act of 1930* by adding section 754 (codified at 19 U.S.C. 1675c) to provide that assessed duties received pursuant to a countervailing duty order, an anti-dumping duty order, or a finding under the *Antidumping Act of 1921* will be distributed to affected domestic producers for certain qualifying expenditures that these producers incur after the issuance of such an order or finding. The term “affected domestic producer” means any manufacturer, producer, farmer, rancher, or worker representative (including associations of such persons) who:

(A) Was a petitioner or interested party in support of a petition with respect to which an antidumping duty order, a finding under the *Antidumping Act of 1921*, or a countervailing duty order has been entered;

(B) Remains in operation continuing to produce the product covered by the countervailing duty order, the antidumping duty order, or the finding under the *Antidumping Act of 1921*; and

(C) Has not been acquired by another company or business that is related to a company that opposed the antidumping or countervailing duty investigation that led to the order or finding (*e.g.*, opposed the petition or otherwise presented evidence in opposition to the petition). The distribution that these parties may receive is known as the continued dumping and subsidy offset.

Section 7601(a) of the *Deficit Reduction Act of 2005* repealed 19 U.S.C. 1675c. According to section 7701 of the *Deficit Reduction Act*, the repeal takes effect as if enacted on October 1, 2005. However, section 7601(b) provides that all duties collected on an entry filed before October 1, 2007, must be distributed as if 19 U.S.C. 1675c had not been repealed by section 7601(a). The funds available for distribution were also affected by section 822 of the *Claims Resolution Act of 2010* and section 504 of the *Tax Relief, Unemployment Insurance Reauthorization, and Job Creation Act of 2010*.

Historically, the antidumping and countervailing duties assessed and received by U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) on CDSOA-subject entries, along with the interest assessed and received on those duties pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 1677g, were transferred to the CDSOA Special Account for distribution. 66 FR 48546, Sept. 21, 2001; *see also* 19 CFR 159.64(e). Other types of interest, including delinquency interest that accrued pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 1505(d), equitable interest under common law, and interest under 19 U.S.C. 580, were not subject to distribution. *Id.*

Section 605 of the *Trade Facilitation and Trade Enforcement Act of 2015* (TFTEA) (Pub. L. No. 114–125, February 24, 2016; codified as 19 U.S.C. 4401), provided new authority for CBP to deposit into the CDSOA Special Account for distribution, delinquency interest that accrued pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 1505(d), equitable interest under common law, and interest under 19 U.S.C. 580 for all surety payments received by CBP on or after October 1, 2014, on CDSOA-subject entries, as well as post-judgment interest received by CBP on those surety payments (*see* 28 U.S.C. 1961).

On March 13, 2023, President Biden ordered the sequester of non-exempt budgetary resources for Fiscal Year 2024 pursuant to section 251A of the *Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985*, as amended (88 FR 16171, March 16, 2023). To implement this sequester during Fiscal Year 2024, the calculation of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) requires a reduction of 5.7 percent of the assessed duties and interest received in the CDSOA Special Account (account number 015–12–5688). OMB has concluded that any amounts sequestered in the CDSOA Special Account during Fiscal Year 2024 will become available in the subsequent fiscal year (*see* 2 U.S.C. 906(k)(6)). As a result, CBP intends to include the funds that are temporarily reduced via sequester during Fiscal Year 2024 in the continued dumping and subsidy offset for Fiscal Year 2024, which will be distributed not later than 60 days after the first day of Fiscal Year 2025 in accordance with 19 U.S.C. 1675c(c). In other words, the continued dumping and subsidy offset that affected domestic producers receive for Fiscal Year 2024 will include the funds that were temporarily sequestered during Fiscal Year 2024.

Because of the statutory constraints in the assessments of anti-dumping and countervailing duties, as well as the additional time involved when the Government must initiate litigation to collect delinquent antidumping and countervailing duties, the CDSOA distribution process will be continued for an undetermined period. Consequently, the full impact of the CDSOA repeal on amounts available for distribution has been delayed for several years. It should also be

noted that amounts distributed may be subject to recovery as a result of reliquidations, court actions, administrative errors, and other reasons.

List of Orders and Findings and Affected Domestic Producers

It is the responsibility of the U.S. International Trade Commission (USITC) to ascertain and timely forward to CBP a list of the affected domestic producers that are potentially eligible to receive an offset in connection with an order or finding. In this regard, it is noted that the USITC has supplied CBP with the list of individual antidumping and countervailing duty cases, and the affected domestic producers associated with each case who are potentially eligible to receive an offset. This list appears at the end of this document.

A significant amount of litigation has challenged various provisions of the CDSOA, including the definition of the term “affected domestic producer.” In two decisions, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit (Federal Circuit) upheld the constitutionality of the support requirement contained in the CDSOA. Specifically, in *SKF USA Inc. v. United States Customs & Border Prot.*, 556 F.3d 1337 (Fed. Cir. 2009), the Federal Circuit held that the CDSOA’s support requirement did not violate either the First or Fifth Amendment. The Supreme Court of the United States denied plaintiff’s petition for certiorari, *SKF USA, Inc. v. United States Customs & Border Prot.*, 560 U.S. 903 (2010). Similarly, in *PS Chez Sidney, L.L.C. v. United States*, 409 Fed. Appx. 327 (Fed. Cir. 2010), the Federal Circuit summarily reversed the U.S. Court of International Trade’s judgment that the support requirement was unconstitutional, allowing only plaintiff’s non-constitutional claims to go forward. See *PS Chez Sidney, L.L.C. v. United States*, 684 F.3d 1374 (Fed. Cir. 2012). Furthermore, in two cases interpreting the CDSOA’s language, the Federal Circuit concluded that a producer who never indicates support for a dumping petition by letter or through questionnaire response, despite the act of otherwise filling out a questionnaire, cannot be an affected domestic producer. *Ashley Furniture Indus., Inc. et al. v. United States*, 34 F.3d 1306 (Fed. Cir. 2013), *cert. denied*, 135 S. Ct. 72 (2014); *Giorgio Foods, Inc. v. United States et al.*, 785 F.3d 595 (Fed. Cir. 2015).

Domestic producers who are not on the USITC list but believe they nonetheless are eligible for a CDSOA distribution under one or more antidumping and/or countervailing duty cases are required, as are all potential claimants that expressly appear on the list, to properly file their certification(s) within 60 days after this notice is published. Such domestic producers must allege all other bases for eligibility in their certification(s). CBP will evaluate the merits of such claims in

accordance with the relevant statutes, regulations, and decisions. Certifications that are not timely filed within the requisite 60 days and/or that fail to sufficiently establish a basis for eligibility will be summarily denied. Additionally, CBP may not make a final decision regarding a claimant's eligibility to receive funds until certain legal issues which may affect that claimant's eligibility are resolved. In these instances, CBP may withhold an amount of funds corresponding to the claimant's alleged *pro rata* share of funds from distribution pending the resolution of those legal issues.

It should also be noted that the Federal Circuit ruled in *Canadian Lumber Trade Alliance v. United States*, 517 F.3d 1319 (Fed. Cir. 2008), *cert. denied sub nom. United States Steel v. Canadian Lumber Trade Alliance*, 129 S. Ct. 344 (2008), that CBP was not authorized to distribute such antidumping and countervailing duties to the extent they were derived from goods from countries that are parties to the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). Due to this decision, CBP does not list cases related to NAFTA on the Preliminary Amounts Available report, and no distributions will be issued on these cases.

Regulations Implementing the CDSOA

It is noted that CBP published Treasury Decision (T.D.) 01–68 (Distribution of Continued Dumping and Subsidy Offset to Affected Domestic Producers) in the **Federal Register** (66 FR 48546) on September 21, 2001, which was effective as of that date, to implement the CDSOA. The final rule added subpart F to part 159 of title 19, Code of Federal Regulations (19 CFR part 159, subpart F (§§ 159.61–159.64)). More specific guidance regarding the filing of certifications is provided in this notice to aid affected domestic producers and other domestic producers alleging eligibility (“claimants” or “domestic producers”).

Notice of Intent To Distribute Offset

This document announces that CBP intends to distribute to affected domestic producers the assessed antidumping and countervailing duties, section 1677g interest, and interest provided for in 19 U.S.C. 4401 that are available for distribution in Fiscal Year 2024 in connection with those antidumping duty orders, findings and countervailing duty orders that are listed in this document. As explained below, CBP is required to issue all CDSOA offset distributions made after March 22, 2024, by electronic funds transfer, unless a Department of the Treasury waiver applies. Section 159.62(a) of title 19, Code of Federal Regulations (19 CFR 159.62(a)), provides that CBP will publish such a notice of intention to distribute at least 90 calen-

dar days before the end of a fiscal year. Failure to publish the notice at least 90 calendar days before the end of the fiscal year will not affect an affected domestic producer's obligation to file a timely certification within 60 days after the notice is published. See *Dixon Ticonderoga v. United States*, 468 F.3d 1353, 1354 (Fed. Cir. 2006).

Certifications; Submission and Content

To obtain a distribution of the offset under a given order or finding (including any distribution under 19 U.S.C. 4401), an affected domestic producer (and anyone alleging eligibility to receive a distribution) must timely submit a certification for each order or finding under which a distribution is sought, to CBP, indicating its desire to receive a distribution. Specifically, to be eligible to obtain a distribution, certifications must be submitted electronically at <https://www.pay.gov> or received by CBP's Revenue Division Attn: CDSOA Team at 8899 E 56th Street, Indianapolis, IN 46249, no later than 60 calendar days after the date of publication of this notice of intent to distribute in the **Federal Register**. Please note that this is a new address. The address used in prior years is no longer the proper address for submission of a certification or any CDSOA-related correspondence. A certification that is delivered to the old address will not be considered received by CBP. There is no guarantee as to the availability, timing, or efficacy of any mail forwarding. Claimants who choose to submit certifications by mail or by an express or courier service must ensure that the certification(s) are actually received by CBP at 8899 E 56th Street, Indianapolis, IN 46249, no later than 60 calendar days after the date of publication of this notice of intent to distribute in the **Federal Register**. A postmark date, attempted delivery date, or delivery at a location other than 8899 E 56th Street, Indianapolis, IN 46249, is not sufficient. Claimants are encouraged to submit certifications electronically at <https://www.pay.gov> under the Public Form Name, "Continued Dumping and Subsidy Offset Act of 2000 Certification" (CBP Form Number 7401) no later than 60 calendar days after the date of the publication of this notice of intent to distribute to ensure CBP's timely receipt and to avoid any potential delivery delays associated with mail or courier service. All certifications not submitted electronically at <https://www.pay.gov> or received by CBP at 8899 E 56th Street, Indianapolis, IN 46249, by the 60th day, will not be eligible to receive a distribution.

As required by 19 CFR 159.62(b), this notice provides the case name and number of the order or finding concerned, as well as the specific instructions for filing a certification under section 159.63 to claim a distribution. Section 159.62(b) also provides that the dollar amounts subject to distribution that are contained in the Special Account for each listed order or finding are to appear in this notice. However,

these dollar amounts were not available in time for inclusion in this publication. The preliminary amounts will be posted on the CBP website (<https://www.cbp.gov>). However, the final amounts available for disbursement may be higher or lower than the preliminary amounts.

CBP will provide general information to claimants regarding the preparation of certification(s). However, it remains the sole responsibility of the domestic producer to ensure that the certification is correct, complete, and accurate so as to demonstrate the eligibility of the domestic producer for the distribution requested. Failure to ensure that the certification is correct, complete, and accurate as provided in this notice will result in the domestic producer not receiving a distribution and/or a demand for the return of funds.

Specifically, to obtain a distribution of the offset under a given order or finding (including any distribution under 19 U.S.C. 4401), each potential claimant must timely submit a certification as detailed above containing the required information detailed below as to the eligibility of the domestic producer (or anyone alleging eligibility) to receive the requested distribution and the total amount of the distribution that the domestic producer is claiming. The certification must enumerate the qualifying expenditures incurred by the domestic producer since the issuance of an order or finding and it must demonstrate that the domestic producer is eligible to receive a distribution as an affected domestic producer or allege another basis for eligibility. Any false statements made in connection with certifications submitted to CBP may give rise to liability under the *False Claims Act* (see 31 U.S.C. 3729–3733) and/or to criminal prosecution.

A successor to a company that was an affected domestic producer at the time of acquisition should consult 19 CFR 159.61(b)(1)(i). Any company that files a certification claiming to be the successor company to an affected domestic producer will be deemed to have consented to joint and several liability for the return of any overpayments arising under 19 CFR 159.64(b)(3) that were previously paid to the predecessor. CBP may require the successor company to provide documents to support its eligibility to receive a distribution as set out in 19 CFR 159.63(d). Additionally, any individual or company who purchases any portion of the operating assets of an affected domestic producer, a successor to an affected domestic producer, or an entity that otherwise previously received distributions may be jointly and severally liable for the return of any overpayments arising under 19 CFR 159.64(b)(3) that were previously paid to the entity from which the operating assets were purchased or its predecessor, regardless of

whether the purchasing individual or company is deemed a successor company for purposes of receiving distributions.

A member company (or its successor) of an association that appears on the list of affected domestic producers in this notice, where the member company itself does not appear on this list, should consult 19 CFR 159.61(b)(1)(ii). Specifically, for a certification under 19 CFR 159.61(b)(1)(ii), the claimant must name the association of which it is a member, specifically establish that it was a member of the association at the time the association filed the petition with the USITC, and establish that the claimant is a current member of the association. In order to promote accurate filings and more efficiently process the distributions, we offer the following guidance:

- If claimants are members of an association but the association does not file on their behalf, the association will need to provide its members with a statement that contains notarized company-specific information including dates of membership and an original signature from an authorized representative of the association.
- An association filing a certification on behalf of a member must also provide a power of attorney or other evidence of legal authorization from each of the domestic producers it is representing.
- Any association filing a certification on behalf of a member is responsible for verifying the legal sufficiency and accuracy of the member's financial records, which support the claim, and is responsible for that certification. As such, an association filing a certification on behalf of a member is jointly and severally liable with the member for repayment of any claim found to have been paid or overpaid in error.

The association may file a certification in its own right to claim an offset for that order or finding, but its qualifying expenditures would be limited to those expenditures that the association itself has incurred after the date of the order or finding in connection with the particular case.

As provided in 19 CFR 159.63(a), certifications to obtain a distribution of an offset (including any distribution under 19 U.S.C. 4401) must be received by CBP through the submission methods detailed above no later than 60 calendar days after the date of publication of the notice of intent in the **Federal Register**. All certifications received after the 60-day deadline will be summarily denied, making claimants ineligible for the distribution regardless of whether or not they appeared on the USITC list.

A list of all certifications received will be published on the CBP website (<https://www.cbp.gov>) shortly after the receipt deadline. This publication will not confirm acceptance or validity of the certification, but merely receipt of the certification. Due to the high vol-

ume of certifications, CBP is unable to respond to individual telephone or written inquiries regarding the status of a certification appearing on the list.

While there is no required format for a certification, CBP has developed a standard certification form to aid claimants in filing certifications. The certification form is available at <https://www.pay.gov> under the Public Form Name “Continued Dumping and Subsidy Offset Act of 2000 Certification” (CBP Form Number 7401) or by directing a web browser to <https://www.pay.gov/public/form/start/8776895/>. The certification form can be submitted electronically through <https://www.pay.gov> or by mail, express or courier service at the address identified above. All certifications not submitted electronically must include original signatures.

Regardless of the format for a certification, per 19 CFR 159.63(b), the certification must contain the following information:

- (1) The date of this **Federal Register** notice;
- (2) The Department of Commerce antidumping or countervailing duty case number (for example, A-331-802);
- (3) The case name (product/country);
- (4) The name of the domestic producer and any name qualifier, if applicable (for example, any other name under which the domestic producer does business or is also known);
- (5) The mailing address of the domestic producer (if a post office box, the physical street address must also appear) including, if applicable, a specific room number or department;
- (6) The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) number (with suffix) of the domestic producer, employer identification number, or social security number, as applicable;
- (7) The specific business organization of the domestic producer (corporation, partnership, sole proprietorship);
- (8) The name(s) of any individual(s) designated by the domestic producer as the contact person(s) concerning the certification, together with the phone number(s), mailing address, and, if available, facsimile transmission number(s) and electronic mail (email) address(es) for the person(s). Correspondence from CBP may be directed to the designated contact(s) by either mail or phone or both;
- (9) The total dollar amount claimed;
- (10) The dollar amount claimed by category, as described in the section below entitled “Amount Claimed for Distribution”;
- (11) A statement of eligibility, as described in the section below entitled “Eligibility to Receive Distribution”; and

(12) For certifications not submitted electronically through <https://www.pay.gov>, an original signature by an individual legally authorized to bind the producer.

Qualifying Expenditures That May Be Claimed for Distribution

Qualifying expenditures that may be offset under the CDSOA encompass those expenditures incurred by the domestic producer after issuance of an antidumping duty order or finding or a countervailing duty order (including expenditures incurred on the date of the order's issuance), and prior to its termination, provided that such expenditures fall within certain categories. *See* 19 CFR 159.61(c). The CDSOA repeal language parallels the termination of an order or finding. Therefore, for duty orders or findings that have not been previously revoked or were not revoked prior to October 1, 2007, expenses must be incurred before October 1, 2007, to be eligible for offset. For duty orders or findings that were revoked prior to October 1, 2007, expenses must be incurred before the effective date of the revocation to be eligible for offset. For example, assume for case A-331-802 Certain Frozen Warm-Water Shrimp and Prawns from Ecuador, that the order date is February 1, 2005, and that the revocation effective date is August 15, 2007. In this case, eligible expenditures would have to be incurred on or after February 1, 2005, up to and including August 14, 2007; expenditures incurred on or after August 15, 2007, cannot be included as eligible qualifying expenditures for A-331-802.

For the convenience and ease of the domestic producers, CBP is providing guidance on what the agency takes into consideration when making a calculation for each of the following categories:

(1) Manufacturing facilities (Any facility used for the transformation of raw material into a finished product that is the subject of the related order or finding);

(2) Equipment (Goods that are used in a business environment to aid in the manufacturing of a product that is the subject of the related order or finding);

(3) Research and development (Seeking knowledge and determining the best techniques for production of the product that is the subject of the related order or finding);

(4) Personnel training (Teaching of specific useful skills to personnel, that will improve performance in the production process of the product that is the subject of the related order or finding);

(5) Acquisition of technology (Acquisition of applied scientific knowledge and materials to achieve an objective in the production process of the product that is the subject of the related order or finding);

(6) Health care benefits for employees paid for by the employer (Health care benefits paid to employees who are producing the specific product that is the subject of the related order or finding);

(7) Pension benefits for employees paid for by the employer (Pension benefits paid to employees who are producing the specific product that is the subject of the related order or finding);

(8) Environmental equipment, training, or technology (Equipment, training, or technology used in the production of the product that is the subject of the related order or finding, that will assist in preventing potentially harmful factors from affecting the environment);

(9) Acquisition of raw materials and other inputs (Purchase of unprocessed materials or other inputs needed for the production of the product that is the subject of the related order or finding); and

(10) Working capital or other funds needed to maintain production (Assets of a business that can be applied to its production of the product that is the subject of the related order or finding).

Amount Claimed for Distribution

In calculating the amount of the distribution being claimed as an offset, the certification must indicate:

(1) The total amount of any qualifying expenditures previously certified by the domestic producer, and the amount certified by category;

(2) The total amount of those expenditures which have been the subject of any prior distribution for the order or finding being certified under 19 U.S.C. 1675c; and

(3) The net amount for new and remaining qualifying expenditures being claimed in the current certification (the total amount previously certified as noted in item “(1)” above minus the total amount that was the subject of any prior distribution as noted in item “(2)” above). In accordance with 19 CFR 159.63(b)(2)(i) through (iii), CBP will deduct the amount of any prior distribution from the producer’s claimed amount for that case. Total amounts disbursed by CBP under the CDSOA for some prior Fiscal Years are available on the CBP website.

Additionally, under 19 CFR 159.61(c), these qualifying expenditures must be related to the production of the same product that is the subject of the order or finding, with the exception of expenses incurred by associations which must be related to a specific case. Any false statements made to CBP concerning the amount of distribution being claimed as an offset may give rise to liability under the *False Claims Act* (see 31 U.S.C. 3729–3733) and/or to criminal prosecution.

Eligibility To Receive Distribution

As noted, the certification must contain a statement that the domestic producer desires to receive a distribution and is eligible to receive the distribution as an affected domestic producer or on another legal basis. Also, the domestic producer must affirm that the net amount certified for distribution does not encompass any qualifying expenditures for which distribution has previously been made (19 CFR 159.63(b)(3)(i)). Any false statements made in connection with certifications submitted to CBP may give rise to liability under the *False Claims Act* (see 31 U.S.C. 3729–3733) and/or to criminal prosecution.

Furthermore, under 19 CFR 159.63(b)(3)(ii), where a domestic producer files a separate certification for more than one order or finding using the same qualifying expenditures as the basis for distribution in each case, each certification must list all the other orders or findings where the producer is claiming the same qualifying expenditures.

Moreover, as required by 19 U.S.C. 1675c(b)(1) and 19 CFR 159.63(b)(3)(iii), the certification must include information as to whether the domestic producer remains in operation at the time the certifications are filed and continues to produce the product covered by the particular order or finding under which the distribution is sought. If a domestic producer is no longer in operation, or no longer produces the product covered by the order or finding, the producer will not be considered an affected domestic producer entitled to receive a distribution.

In addition, as required by 19 U.S.C. 1675c(b)(5) and 19 CFR 159.63(b)(3)(iii), the domestic producer must state whether it has been acquired by a company that opposed the investigation or was acquired by a business related to a company that opposed the investigation. If a domestic producer has been so acquired, the producer will not be considered an affected domestic producer entitled to receive a distribution. However, CBP may not make a final decision regarding a claimant's eligibility to receive funds until certain legal issues which may affect that claimant's eligibility are resolved. In these instances, CBP may withhold an amount of funds corresponding to the claimant's alleged *pro rata* share of funds from distribution pending the resolution of those legal issues.

The certification must be executed and dated by a party legally authorized to bind the domestic producer and it must state that the information contained in the certification is true and accurate to the best of the certifier's knowledge and belief under penalty of law, and that the domestic producer has records to support the qualifying

expenditures being claimed (see section below entitled “Verification of Certification”). Moreover, as provided in 19 CFR 159.64(b)(3), all overpayments to affected domestic producers are recoverable by CBP, and CBP reserves the right to use all available collection tools to recover overpayments, including but not limited to garnishments, court orders, administrative offset, enrollment in the Treasury Offset Program, and/or offset of tax refund payments. Overpayments may occur for a variety of reasons, including but not limited to: reliquidations, court actions, settlements, insufficient verification of a certification in response to an inquiry from CBP, and administrative errors. With diminished amounts available over time, the likelihood that these events will require the recovery of funds previously distributed will increase. As a result, domestic producers who receive distributions under the CDSOA may wish to set aside any funds received in case it is subsequently determined that an overpayment has occurred. CBP considers the submission of a certification and the crediting of the distribution amount to the appropriate account by electronic funds transfer or the negotiation of any distribution checks received as acknowledgements and acceptance of the claimant’s obligation to return those funds upon demand.

Review and Correction of Certification

A certification that is submitted electronically at <https://www.pay.gov> or received by CBP at 8899 E 56th Street, Indianapolis, IN 46249, within 60 calendar days after the date of publication of this notice in the **Federal Register** may, at CBP’s sole discretion, be subject to review before acceptance to ensure that all informational requirements are complied with and that any amounts set forth in the certification for qualifying expenditures, including the amount claimed for distribution, appear to be correct. A certification that is found to be materially incorrect or incomplete will be returned to the domestic producer within 15 business days after the close of the 60-calendar-day filing period, as provided in 19 CFR 159.63(c). CBP must receive a corrected certification from the domestic producer and/or an association filing on behalf of an association member within 10 business days from the date of the original denial letter. Failure to receive a corrected certification within 10 business days will result in denial of the certification at issue. The return of a certification for correction does not preclude CBP from taking other actions related to the incorrect or incomplete initial certification. It is the sole responsibility of the domestic producer to ensure that the certification is correct, complete, and accurate so as to demonstrate the eligibility of the domestic producer to the distribution requested. Failure to ensure that the certification is correct, complete, and accurate will result in

the domestic producer not receiving a distribution and/or a demand for the return of funds, in addition to other potential legal and administrative consequences.

Verification of Certification

Certifications are subject to CBP's verification. The burden remains on each claimant to fully substantiate all elements of its certification. As such, claimants may be required to provide copies of additional records for further review by CBP. Therefore, parties are required to maintain, and be prepared to produce, records adequately supporting their claims for a period of five years after the filing of the certification (19 CFR 159.63(d)). The records must demonstrate that each qualifying expenditure enumerated in the certification was actually incurred, and they must support how the qualifying expenditures are determined to be related to the production of the product covered by the order or finding. Although CBP will accept comments and information from the public and other domestic producers, CBP retains complete discretion regarding the initiation and conduct of investigations stemming from such information. In the event that a distribution is made to a domestic producer from whom CBP later seeks verification of the certification and sufficient supporting documentation is not provided as determined by CBP, then the amounts paid to the affected domestic producer are recoverable by CBP as an overpayment. CBP reserves the right to use all available collection tools to recover overpayments, including but not limited to garnishments, court orders, administrative offset, enrollment in the Treasury Offset Program, and/or offset of tax refund payments. CBP considers the submission of a certification and the crediting of the distribution amount to the appropriate account by electronic funds transfer or the negotiation of any distribution checks received as acknowledgements and acceptance of the claimant's obligation to return those funds upon demand. Failure to repay overpayments upon demand may result in administrative consequences. Additionally, the submission of false statements, documents, or records in connection with a certification or verification of a certification may give rise to liability under the *False Claims Act* (see 31 U.S.C. 3729–3733) and/or to criminal prosecution.

Disclosure of Information in Certifications; Acceptance by Producer

The name of the claimant, the total dollar amount claimed by the party on the certification, as well as the total dollar amount that CBP actually disburses to that affected domestic producer as an offset, will be available for disclosure to the public, as specified in 19 CFR

159.63(e). To this extent, the submission of the certification is construed as an understanding and acceptance on the part of the domestic producer that this information will be disclosed to the public and a waiver of any right to privacy or non-disclosure. Additionally, a statement in a certification that this information is proprietary and exempt from disclosure may result in CBP's rejection of the certification.

Distribution Made by Electronic Funds Transfer

Pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3332 and 31 CFR part 208, as amended by 89 FR 12955 (February 21, 2024), CBP is required to issue all CDSOA offset distributions made after March 22, 2024, by electronic funds transfer, unless a Department of the Treasury waiver applies. Claimants are likewise required by 31 U.S.C. 3332(g) and 31 CFR 208.8 to provide CBP with the information necessary to effect payment by electronic funds transfer. Therefore, an individual who is legally authorized to bind the domestic producer must complete an ACH Refund Enrollment Form designating the bank account and associated routing number for CBP to make payment of any CDSOA offset distribution(s) by electronic funds transfer into the designated bank account. The ACH Refund Enrollment Form must also include the domestic producer's federally assigned taxpayer identification number (with suffix), or employer identification number (with suffix), or social security number; this number is also present on the domestic producer's CDSOA certification(s). This ACH Refund Enrollment Form can be obtained by sending an email to *gmb.achrefundsupport@cbp.dhs.gov* or calling CBP at (317) 298-1200, extension 1178. The completed ACH Refund Enrollment Form must be returned by mail to CBP's Revenue Division Attn: CDSOA Team at 8899 E 56th Street, Indianapolis, IN 46249, or by email to *cdsoa@cbp.dhs.gov*, no later than October 1, 2024. This deadline to return the ACH Refund Enrollment Form does not change or otherwise extend the 60-day deadline to timely submit a certification for each order or finding under which a CDSOA distribution is sought.

There are limited circumstances specified in 31 CFR 208.4 wherein the Department of the Treasury may waive the requirement that payment be made by electronic funds transfer, to permit payment by paper check. For example, 31 CFR 208.4(a)(7) permits waiver when the agency does not expect to make multiple payments to the same recipient within a one-year period on a regular, recurring basis but only if the payments are made to an individual or a small business concern where "small business concern" has the meaning given the

term in section 3 of the *Small Business Act* at 15 U.S.C. 632 and its implementing regulations. Additionally, 31 CFR 208.4(a)(4) permits waiver of the electronic funds transfer requirement when the payment is to a recipient within an area designated by the President or an authorized agency administrator as a disaster area.

CBP's Revenue Division, Attn: CDSOA Team, must be notified, in writing, if a domestic producer believes one of the waiver criteria applies to it and if the domestic producer seeks payment of its CDSOA distribution by paper check. The domestic producer's written waiver request must include sufficient information to identify the domestic producer, the associated CDSOA certification(s), and the specific waiver provision within 31 CFR 208.4 upon which the domestic producer is relying. The burden is on the domestic producer to demonstrate that its circumstances satisfy the waiver criteria within 31 CFR 208.4.

Notably, some waiver provisions require the domestic producer to submit a written waiver request to the Department of the Treasury. For example, a domestic producer who is an individual with a qualifying hardship due to a mental impairment (31 CFR 208.4(a)(1)(iv)) or an individual living in a remote geographic location lacking the infrastructure to support electronic financial transactions (31 CFR 208.4(a)(1)(v)) must submit a written waiver request to the Department of the Treasury using the procedure set forth in 31 CFR 208.4(b). Additional information is available from the Department of the Treasury's Electronic Payment Solution Center—Waiver Line, at 1-855-290-1545 for domestic producers who are individuals seeking a waiver under 31 CFR 208.4(a)(1)(iv) or (v).

If an electronic funds transfer waiver request is rejected and/or if a domestic producer does not provide CBP with the information necessary to effect payment by electronic funds transfer, then the Department of the Treasury may disburse the domestic producer's CDSOA distribution to a Treasury-sponsored account or to an account to which the domestic producer is receiving other Federal payments as set forth in 31 CFR 208.8.

List of Orders and Findings and Related Domestic Producers

The list of individual antidumping duty orders and findings and countervailing duty orders is set forth below together with the affected domestic producers associated with each order or finding who are potentially eligible to receive an offset. Those domestic producers not on the list must allege another basis for eligibility in their certification.

Appearance of a domestic producer on the list is not a guarantee of distribution.

JEFFREY CAINE,
Chief Financial Officer,
U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners / Supporters</i>
A-122-006	AA1921-49	Steel Jacks/Canada	Bloomfield Manufacturing (formerly Harrah Manufacturing). Seaburn Metal Products.
A-122-047	AA1921-127	Elemental Sulphur/Canada	Duval.
A-122-085	731-TA-3	Sugar and Syrups/Canada	Amstar Sugar.
A-122-401	731-TA-196	Red Raspberries/Canada	Northwest Food Producers' Association. Oregon Caneberry Commission. Rader Farms. Ron Roberts. Shuksan Frozen Food. Washington Red Raspberry Commission.
A-122-503	731-TA-263	Iron Construction Castings/Canada ...	Alhambra Foundry. Allegheny Foundry. Bingham & Taylor. Campbell Foundry. Charlotte Pipe & Foundry. Deeter Foundry. East Jordan Foundry. Le Baron Foundry. Municipal Castings. Neenah Foundry. Opelika Foundry. Pinkerton Foundry. Tyler Pipe. US Foundry & Manufacturing. Vulcan Foundry.
A-122-506	731-TA-276	Oil Country Tubular Goods/Canada ...	CF&I Steel. Copperweld Tubing. Cyclops. KPC. Lone Star Steel. LTV Steel. Maverick Tube. Quanex. US Steel.
A-122-601	731-TA-312	Brass Sheet and Strip/Canada	Allied Industrial Workers of America. American Brass. Bridgeport Brass. Chase Brass & Copper. Hussey Copper.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
A-122-605	731-TA-367	Color Picture Tubes/Canada	International Association of Machinists & Aerospace Workers. Mechanics Educational Society of America (Local 56). The Miller Company. Olin. Revere Copper Products. United Steelworkers of America. Industrial Union Department, AFL-CIO. International Association of Machinists & Aerospace Workers. International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. International Union of Electronic, Electrical, Technical, Salaried and Machine Workers. Philips Electronic Components Group. United Steelworkers of America. Zenith Electronics. Bethlehem Steel. CF&I Steel.
A-122-804	731-TA-422	Steel Rails/Canada	Magnesium Corporation of America.
A-122-814	731-TA-528	Pure Magnesium/Canada	Armco Steel. Bethlehem Steel. California Steel Industries. Geneva Steel. Gulf States Steel. Inland Steel Industries. LTV Steel. Lukens Steel. National Steel. Nextech. Rouge Steel Co. Sharon Steel. Theis Precision Steel. Thompson Steel. US Steel. United Steelworkers of America. WCI Steel.
A-122-822	731-TA-614	Corrosion-Resistant Carbon Steel Flat Products/Canada.	Weirton Steel. Bethlehem Steel. California Steel Industries Geneva Steel. Gulf States Steel. Inland Steel Industries. Lukens Steel. National Steel. Nextech. Sharon Steel.
A-122-823	731-TA-575	Cut-to-Length Carbon Steel Plate/Canada.	

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
A-122-830	731-TA-789	Stainless Steel Plate in Coils/Canada .	Theis Precision Steel. Thompson Steel. US Steel. United Steelworkers of America. Allegheny Ludlum. Armco Steel. J&L Specialty Steel. Lukens Steel. North American Stainless.
A-122-838	731-TA-928	Softwood Lumber/Canada	71 Lumber Co. Almond Bros Lbr Co. Anthony Timberlands. Balfour Lbr Co. Ball Lumber. Banks Lumber Company. Barge Forest Products Co. Beadles Lumber Co. Bearden Lumber. Bennett Lumber. Big Valley Band Mill. Bighorn Lumber Co Inc. Blue Mountain Lumber. Buddy Bean Lumber. Burgin Lumber Co Ltd. Burt Lumber Company. C&D Lumber Co. Ceda-Pine Veneer. Cersosimo Lumber Co Inc. Charles Ingram Lumber Co Inc. Charleston Heart Pine. Chesterfield Lumber. Chips. Chocorua Valley Lumber Co. Claude Howard Lumber. Clearwater Forest Industries. CLW Inc. CM Tucker Lumber Corp. Coalition for Fair Lumber Imports Executive Committee. Cody Lumber Co. Collins Pine Co. Collums Lumber. Columbus Lumber Co. Contoocook River Lumber. Conway Guiteau Lumber. Cornwright Lumber Co. Crown Pacific. Daniels Lumber Inc. Dean Lumber Co Inc. Deltic Timber Corporation Devils Tower Forest Products. DiPrizio Pine Sales. Dorchester Lumber Co.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
			DR Johnson Lumber. East Brainerd Lumber Co. East Coast Lumber Company. Eas-Tex Lumber. ECK Wood Products. Ellingson Lumber Co. Elliott Sawmilling. Empire Lumber Co. Evergreen Forest Products. Excalibur Shelving Systems Inc. Exley Lumber Co. FH Stoltze Land & Lumber Co. FL Turlington Lbr Co Inc. Fleming Lumber. Flippo Lumber. Floragen Forest Products. Frank Lumber Co. Franklin Timber Co. Fred Tebb & Sons. Fremont Sawmill. Frontier Resources. Garrison Brothers Lumber Co and Subsidiaries. Georgia Lumber. Gilman Building Products. Godfrey Lumber. Granite State Forest Prod Inc. Great Western Lumber Co. Greenville Molding Inc. Griffin Lumber Company. Guess Brothers Lumber. Gulf Lumber. Gulf States Paper. Guy Bennett Lumber. Hampton Resources. Hancock Lumber. Hankins Inc. Hankins Lumber Co. Harrigan Lumber. Harwood Products, Haskell Lumber Inc. Hatfield Lumber. Hedstrom Lumber. Herrick Millwork Inc. HG Toler & Son Lumber Co Inc. HG Wood Industries LLC. Hogan & Storey Wood Prod. Hogan Lumber Co. Hood Industries. HS Hofer & Sons Lumber Co Inc. Hubbard Forest Ind Inc.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
			HW Culp Lumber Co. Idaho Veneer Co. Industrial Wood Products. Intermountain Res LLC. International Paper. J Franklin Jones Lumber Co Inc. Jack Batte & Sons Inc. Jasper Lumber Company. JD Martin Lumber Co. JE Jones Lumber Co. Jerry G. Williams & Sons. JH Knighton Lumber Co. Johnson Lumber Company. Jordan Lumber & Supply. Joseph Timber Co. JP Haynes Lbr Co Inc. JV Wells Inc. JW Jones Lumber. Keadle Lumber Enterprises. Keller Lumber. King Lumber Co. Konkolville Lumber. Langdale Forest Products. Laurel Lumber Company. Leavitt Lumber Co. Leesville Lumber Co. Limington Lumber Co. Longview Fibre Co. Lovell Lumber Co Inc. M Kendall Lumber Co. Manke Lumber Co. Marriner Lumber Co. Mason Lumber. MB Heath & Sons Lumber Co. MC Dixon Lumber Co Inc. Mebane Lumber Co Inc. Metcalf Lumber Co Inc. Millry Mill Co Inc. Moose Creek Lumber Co. Moose River Lumber. Morgan Lumber Co Inc. Mount Yonah Lumber Co. Nagel Lumber. New Kearsarge Corp. New South. Nicolet Hardwoods. Nieman Sawmills SD. Nieman Sawmills WY. North Florida. Northern Lights Timber & Lumber. Northern Neck Lumber Co. Ochocho Lumber Co. Olon Belcher Lumber Co.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
			<p>Owens and Hurst Lumber. Packaging Corp of America. Page & Hill Forest Products. Paper, Allied-Industrial, Chemical and Energy Work- ers International Union. Parker Lumber. Pate Lumber Co Inc. PBS Lumber. Pedigo Lumber Co. Piedmont Hardwood Lumber Co. Pine River Lumber Co. Pinecrest Lumber Co. Pleasant River Lumber Co. Pleasant Western Lumber Inc. Plum Creek Timber. Pollard Lumber. Portac. Potlatch. Potomac Supply. Precision Lumber Inc. Pruitt Lumber Inc. R Leon Williams Lumber Co. RA Yancey Lumber. Rajala Timber Co. Ralph Hamel Forest Products. Randy D Miller Lumber. Rappahannock Lumber Co. Regulus Stud Mills Inc. Riley Creek Lumber. Roanoke Lumber Co. Robbins Lumber. Robertson Lumber. Roseburg Forest Products Co. Rough & Ready. RSG Forest Products. Rushmore Forest Products. RY Timber Inc. Sam Mabry Lumber Co. Scotch Lumber. SDS Lumber Co. Seacoast Mills Inc. Seago Lumber. Seattle-Snohomish. Seneca Sawmill. Shaver Wood Products. Shearer Lumber Products. Shuqualak Lumber. SI Storey Lumber. Sierra Forest Products. Sierra Pacific Industries. Sigfridson Wood Products. Silver City Lumber Inc. Somers Lbr & Mfg Inc.</p>

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
A-122-840	731-TA-954	Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod/Canada.	<p>South & Jones. South Coast. Southern Forest Industries Inc. Southern Lumber. St. Laurent Forest Products. Starfire Lumber Co. Steely Lumber Co Inc. Stimson Lumber. Summit Timber Co. Sundance Lumber. Superior Lumber. Swanson Superior Forest Products Inc. Swift Lumber. Tamarack Mill. Taylor Lumber & Treating Inc. Temple-Inland Forest Products. Thompson River Lumber. Three Rivers Timber. Thrift Brothers Lumber Co Inc. Timco Inc. Tolleson Lumber. Toney Lumber. TR Miller Mill Co. Tradewinds of Virginia Ltd. Travis Lumber Co. Tree Source Industries Inc. Tri-State Lumber. TTT Studs. United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. Viking Lumber Co. VP Kiser Lumber Co. Walton Lumber Co Inc. Warm Springs Forest Products. Westvaco Corp. Wilkins, Kaiser & Olsen Inc. WM Shepherd Lumber Co. WR Robinson Lumber Co Inc. Wrenn Brothers Inc. Wyoming Sawmills. Yakama Forest Products. Younce & Ralph Lumber Co Inc. Zip-O-Log Mills Inc. AmeriSteel. Birmingham Steel. Cascade Steel Rolling Mills. Connecticut Steel Corp. Co-Steel Raritan. GS Industries.</p>

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
A-122-847	731-TA-1019B	Hard Red Spring Wheat/Canada	Keystone Consolidated Industries. North Star Steel Texas. Nucor Steel-Nebraska (a division of Nucor Corp). Republic Technologies International. Rocky Mountain Steel Mills. North Dakota Wheat Commission. General Housewares.
A-201-504	731-TA-297	Porcelain-on-Steel Cooking Ware/ Mexico.	General Housewares.
A-201-601	731-TA-333	Fresh Cut Flowers/Mexico	Burdette Coward. California Floral Council. Floral Trade Council. Florida Flower Association. Gold Coast Uanko Nursery. Hollandia Wholesale Florist. Manatee Fruit. Monterey Flower Farms. Topstar Nursery.
A-201-802	731-TA-451	Gray Portland Cement and Clinker/ Mexico.	Alamo Cement. Blue Circle. BoxCrow Cement. Calaveras Cement. Capitol Aggregates. Centex Cement. Florida Crushed Stone. Gifford-Hill. Hanson Permanente Cement. Ideal Basic Industries. Independent Workers of North America (Locals 49, 52, 89, 192 and 471). International Union of Operating Engineers (Local 12). National Cement Company of Alabama. National Cement Company of California. Phoenix Cement. Riverside Cement. Southdown. Tarmac America. Texas Industries.
A-201-805	731-TA-534	Circular Welded Nonalloy Steel Pipe/ Mexico.	Allied Tube & Conduit. American Tube. Bull Moose Tube. Century Tube. CSI Tubular Products. Cyclops. Laclede Steel. LTV Tubular Products. Maruichi American. Sharon Tube. USX.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
A-201-806	731-TA-547	Carbon Steel Wire Rope/Mexico	Western Tube & Conduit. Wheatland Tube. Bridon American. Macwhyte. Paulsen Wire Rope. The Rochester Corporation. United Automobile, Aerospace and Agricultural Implement Workers (Local 960). Williamsport. Wire-rope Works. Wire Rope Corporation of America.
A-201-809	731-TA-582	Cut-to-Length Carbon Steel Plate/ Mexico.	Bethlehem Steel. California Steel Industries. CitiSteel USA Inc. Geneva Steel. Gulf States Steel. Inland Steel Industries. Lukens Steel. National Steel. Nextech. Sharon Steel. Theis Precision Steel. Thompson Steel. US Steel. United Steelworkers of America.
A-201-817	731-TA-716	Oil Country Tubular Goods/Mexico	IPSCO. Koppel Steel. Maverick Tube. Newport Steel. North Star Steel. US Steel. USS/Kobe.
A-201-820	731-TA-747	Fresh Tomatoes/Mexico	Accomack County Farm Bureau. Ad Hoc Group of Florida, California, Georgia, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia Tomato Growers. Florida Farm Bureau Federation. Florida Fruit and Vegetable Association. Florida Tomato Exchange. Florida Tomato Growers Exchange. Gadsden County Tomato Growers Association. South Carolina Tomato Association.
A-201-822	731-TA-802	Stainless Steel Sheet and Strip/ Mexico.	Allegheny Ludlum. Armco. Bethlehem Steel. Carpenter Technology Corp.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
A-201-827	731-TA-848	Large-Diameter Carbon Steel Seamless Pipe/Mexico.	J&L Specialty Steel. North American Stainless. United Steelworkers of America. North Star Steel. Timken. US Steel. United Steelworkers of America. USS/Kobe.
A-201-828	731-TA-920	Welded Large Diameter Line Pipe/Mexico.	American Cast Iron Pipe. Berg Steel Pipe. Bethlehem Steel. Napa Pipe/Oregon Steel Mills. Saw Pipes USA. Stupp. US Steel.
A-201-830	731-TA-958	Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod/Mexico.	AmeriSteel. Birmingham Steel. Cascade Steel Rolling Mills. Connecticut Steel Corp. Co-Steel Raritan. GS Industries. Keystone Consolidated Industries. North Star Steel Texas. Nucor Steel-Nebraska (a division of Nucor Corp). Republic Technologies International. Rocky Mountain Steel Mills. American Spring Wire Corp. Insteel Wire Products Co. Sivaco Georgia LLC. Strand Tech Martin Inc. Sumiden Wire Products Corp.
A-201-831	731-TA-1027 ...	Prestressed Concrete Steel Wire Strand/Mexico.	Aqualon Co a Division of Hercules Inc.
A-201-834	731-TA-1085 ...	Purified Carboxymethylcellulose/Mexico.	AmeriSteel.
A-274-804	731-TA-961	Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod/Trinidad & Tobago.	Birmingham Steel. Cascade Steel Rolling Mills. Connecticut Steel Corp. Co-Steel Raritan. GS Industries. Keystone Consolidated Industries. North Star Steel Texas. Nucor Steel-Nebraska (a division of Nucor Corp). Republic Technologies International. Rocky Mountain Steel Mills. Burdette Coward. California Floral Council. Floral Trade Council. Florida Flower Association.
A-301-602	731-TA-329	Fresh Cut Flowers/Colombia	

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
A-307-803	731-TA-519	Gray Portland Cement and Clinker/ Venezuela.	Gold Coast Uanko Nursery. Hollandia Wholesale Florist. Manatee Fruit. Monterey Flower Farms. Pajaro Valley Greenhouses. Topstar Nursery. Florida Crushed Stone. Southdown. Tarmac America.
A-307-805	731-TA-537	Circular Welded Nonalloy Steel Pipe/ Venezuela.	Allied Tube & Conduit. American Tube. Bull Moose Tube. Century Tube. CSI Tubular Products. Cyclops. Laclede Steel. LTV Tubular Products. Maruichi American. Sharon Tube. USX. Western Tube & Conduit. Wheatland Tube.
A-307-807	731-TA-570	Ferrosilicon/Venezuela	AIMCOR. Alabama Silicon. American Alloys. Globe Metallurgical. Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers (Local 389). Silicon Metaltech. United Autoworkers of America (Local 523). United Steelworkers of America (Locals 2528, 3081, 5171 and 12646).
A-307-820	731-TA-931	Silicomanganese/Venezuela	Eramet Marietta. Paper, Allied-Industrial, Chemical and Energy Work- ers International Union, Lo- cal 5-0639.
A-331-602	731-TA-331	Fresh Cut Flowers/Ecuador	Burdette Coward. California Floral Council. Floral Trade Council. Florida Flower Association. Gold Coast Uanko Nursery. Hollandia Wholesale Florist. Manatee Fruit. Monterey Flower Farms. Topstar Nursery.
A-337-803	731-TA-768	Fresh Atlantic Salmon/Chile	Atlantic Salmon of Maine. Cooke Aquaculture US. DE Salmon. Global Aqua USA. Island Aquaculture. Maine Coast Nordic. Scan Am Fish Farms. Treats Island Fisheries.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
A-337-804	731-TA-776	Preserved Mushrooms/Chile	Trumpet Island Salmon Farm. LK Bowman. Modern Mushroom Farms. Monterey Mushrooms. Mount Laurel Canning. Mushroom Canning. Southwood Farms. Sunny Dell Foods. United Canning.
A-337-806	731-TA-948	Individually Quick Frozen Red Raspberries/Chile.	A&A Berry Farms. Bahler Farms. Bear Creek Farms. David Burns. Columbia Farms. Columbia Fruit. George Culp. Dobbins Berry Farm. Enfield. Firestone Packing. George Hoffman Farms. Heckel Farms. Wendell Kreder. Curt Maberry. Maberry Packing. Mike & Jean's. Nguyen Berry Farms. Nick's Acres. North Fork. Parson Berry Farm. Pickin 'N' Pluckin. Postage Stamp Farm. Rader. RainSweet. Scenic Fruit. Silverstar Farms. Tim Straub. Thoeny Farms. Townsend. Tsugawa Farms. Updike Berry Farms. Van Laeken Farms.
A-351-503	731-TA-262	Iron Construction Castings/Brazil	Alhambra Foundry. Allegheny Foundry. Bingham & Taylor. Campbell Foundry. Charlotte Pipe & Foundry. Deeter Foundry. East Jordan Foundry. Le Baron Foundry. Municipal Castings. Neenah Foundry. Opelika Foundry. Pinkerton Foundry. Tyler Pipe.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
A-351-505	731-TA-278	Malleable Cast Iron Pipe Fittings/ Brazil.	US Foundry & Manufacturing. Vulcan Foundry. Grinnell. Stanley G. Flagg. Stockham Valves & Fittings. U-Brand. Ward Manufacturing.
A-351-602	731-TA-308	Carbon Steel Butt-Weld Pipe Fittings/ Brazil.	Ladish. Mills Iron Works. Steel Forgings. Tube Forgings of America. Weldbend.
A-351-603	731-TA-311	Brass Sheet and Strip/Brazil	Allied Industrial Workers of America. American Brass. Bridgeport Brass. Chase Brass & Copper. Hussey Copper. International Association of Machinists & Aerospace Workers. Mechanics Educational Society of America (Local 56). The Miller Company. Olin. Revere Copper Products. United Steelworkers of America.
A-351-605	731-TA-326	Frozen Concentrated Orange Juice/ Brazil.	Alcoma Packing. B&W Canning. Berry Citrus Products. Caulkins Indiantown Citrus. Citrus Belle. Citrus World. Florida Citrus Mutual.
A-351-804	731-TA-439	Industrial Nitrocellulose/Brazil	Hercules.
A-351-806	731-TA-471	Silicon Metal/Brazil	American Alloys. Globe Metallurgical. International Union of Elec- tronics, Electrical, Machine and Furniture Workers (Lo- cal 693). Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers (Local 389). Silicon Metaltech. SIMETCO. Textile Processors, Service Trades, Health Care Profes- sional and Technical Em- ployees (Local 60). United Steelworkers of America (Locals 5171, 8538 and 12646).
A-351-809	731-TA-532	Circular Welded Nonalloy Steel Pipe/ Brazil.	Allied Tube & Conduit. American Tube. Bull Moose Tube. Century Tube.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
A-351-817	731-TA-574	Cut-to-Length Carbon Steel Plate/ Brazil.	CSI Tubular Products. Cyclops. Laclede Steel. LTV Tubular Products. Maruichi American. Sharon Tube. USX. Western Tube & Conduit. Wheatland Tube. Bethlehem Steel. California Steel Industries. CitiSteel USA Inc. Geneva Steel. Gulf States Steel. Inland Steel Industries. Lukens Steel. National Steel. Nextech. Sharon Steel. Theis Precision Steel. Thompson Steel. US Steel. United Steelworkers of America.
A-351-819	731-TA-636	Stainless Steel Wire Rod/Brazil	AL Tech Specialty Steel. Armco Steel. Carpenter Technology. Republic Engineered Steels. Talley Metals Technology. United Steelworkers of America.
A-351-820	731-TA-641	Ferrosilicon/Brazil	AIMCOR. Alabama Silicon. American Alloys. Globe Metallurgical. Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers (Local 389). Silicon Metaltech. United Autoworkers of America (Local 523). United Steelworkers of America (Locals 2528, 3081, 5171 and 12646).
A-351-824	731-TA-671	Silicomanganese/Brazil	Elkem Metals. Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers (Local 3-639).
A-351-825	731-TA-678	Stainless Steel Bar/Brazil	AL Tech Specialty Steel. Carpenter Technology. Crucible Specialty Metals. Electralloy. Republic Engineered Steels. Slater Steels. Talley Metals Technology. United Steelworkers of America.
A-351-826	731-TA-708	Seamless Pipe/Brazil	Koppel Steel.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
A-351-828	731-TA-806	Hot-Rolled Carbon Steel Flat Products/Brazil.	Quanex. Timken. United States Steel. Acme Steel. Bethlehem Steel. California Steel Industries. Gallatin Steel. Geneva Steel. Gulf States Steel. Independent Steelworkers. IPSCO. Ispat/Inland. LTV Steel. National Steel. Nucor. Rouge Steel Co. Steel Dynamics. US Steel. United Steelworkers of America. WCI Steel. Weirton Steel. Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel Corp.
A-351-832	731-TA-953	Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod/Brazil.	AmeriSteel. Birmingham Steel. Cascade Steel Rolling Mills. Connecticut Steel Corp. Co-Steel Raritan. GS Industries. Keystone Consolidated Industries. North Star Steel Texas. Nucor Steel-Nebraska (a division of Nucor Corp). Republic Technologies International. Rocky Mountain Steel Mills. American Spring Wire Corp. Insteel Wire Products Co. Sivaco Georgia LLC. Strand Tech Martin Inc. Sumiden Wire Products Corp.
A-351-837	731-TA-1024 ...	Prestressed Concrete Steel Wire Strand/Brazil.	A Duda & Sons Inc. Alico Inc. John Barnelt. Ben Hill Griffin Inc. Bliss Citrus. BTS A Florida General Partnership. Cain Groves. California Citrus Mutual. Cedar Haven Inc. Citrus World Inc. Clonts Groves Inc. Davis Enterprises Inc.
A-351-840	731-TA-1089 ...	Certain Orange Juice/Brazil	

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
A-357-007	731-TA-157	Carbon Steel Wire Rod/Argentina	D Edwards Dickinson. Evans Properties Inc. Florida Citrus Commission. Florida Citrus Mutual. Florida Farm Bureau Federation. Florida Fruit & Vegetable Association. Florida State of Department of Citrus. Flying V Inc. GBS Groves Inc. Graves Brothers Co. H&S Groves. Hartwell Groves Inc. Holly Hill Fruit Products Co. Jack Melton Family Inc. K-Bob Inc. L Dicks Inc. Lake Pickett Partnership Inc. Lamb Revocable Trust Gerilyn Rebecca S Lamb Trustee. Lykes Bros Inc. Martin J. McKenna. Orange & Sons Inc. Osgood Groves. William W. Parshall. PH Freeman & Sons. Pierie Grove. Raymond & Melissa Pierie. Roper Growers Cooperative. Royal Brothers Groves. Seminole Tribe of Florida Inc. Silverman Groves/Rilla Cooper. Smoak Groves Inc. Sorrells Groves Inc. Southern Gardens Groves Corp. Southern Gardens Processing Corp. Southern Groves Citrus. Sun Ag Inc. Sunkist Growers Inc. Texas Citrus Exchange. Texas Citrus Mutual. Texas Produce Association. Travis Wise Management Inc. Uncle Matt's Fresh Inc. Varn Citrus Growers Inc. Atlantic Steel. Continental Steel. Georgetown Steel. North Star Steel. Raritan River Steel.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
A-357-405	731-TA-208	Barbed Wire and Barbless Wire Strand/Argentina.	CF&I Steel. Davis Walker. Forbes Steel & Wire. Oklahoma Steel Wire.
A-357-802	731-TA-409	Light-Walled Rectangular Tube/ Argentina.	Bull Moose Tube. Hannibal Industries. Harris Tube. Maruichi American. Searing Industries. Southwestern Pipe. Western Tube & Conduit.
A-357-804	731-TA-470	Silicon Metal/Argentina	American Alloys. Elkem Metals. Globe Metallurgical. International Union of Electronics, Electrical, Machine and Furniture Workers (Local 693). Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers (Local 389). Silicon Metaltech. SIMETCO. SKW Alloys. Textile Processors, Service Trades, Health Care Professional and Technical Employees (Local 60). United Steelworkers of America (Locals 5171, 8538 and 12646).
A-357-809	731-TA-707	Seamless Pipe/Argentina	Koppel Steel. Quanex. Timken. United States Steel.
A-357-810	731-TA-711	Oil Country Tubular Goods/ Argentina.	IPSCO. Koppel Steel. Lone Star Steel. Maverick Tube. Newport Steel. North Star Steel. US Steel. USS/Kobe.
A-357-812	731-TA-892	Honey/Argentina	AH Meyer & Sons. Adee Honey Farms. Althoff Apiaries. American Beekeeping Federation. American Honey Producers Association. Anderson Apiaries. Arroyo Apiaries. Artesian Honey Producers. B Weaver Apiaries. Bailey Enterprises. Barkman Honey. Basler Honey Apiary. Beals Honey.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners / Supporters</i>
			<p> Bears Paw Apiaries. Beaverhead Honey. Bee Biz. Bee Haven Honey. Belliston Brothers Apiaries. Big Sky Honey. Bill Rhodes Honey. Richard E. Blake. Curt Bronnenberg. Brown's Honey Farms. Brumley's Bees. Buhmann Apiaries. Carys Honey Farms. Chaparrel Honey. Charles Apiaries. Mitchell Charles. Collins Honey. Conor Apiaries. Coy's Honey Farm. Dave Nelson Apiaries. Delta Bee. Eisele's Pollination & Honey. Ellingsoa's. Elliott Curtis & Sons. Charles L. Emmons, Sr. Gause Honey. Gene Brandi Apiaries. Griffith Honey. Haff Apiaries. Hamilton Bee Farms. Hamilton Honey. Happie Bee. Harvest Honey. Harvey's Honey. Hiatt Honey. Hoffman Honey. Hollman Apiaries. Honey House. Honeybee Apiaries. Gary M. Honl. Rand William Honl and Sydney Jo Honl. James R & Joann Smith Trust. Jaynes Bee Products. Johnston Honey Farms. Larry Johnston. Ke-An Honey. Kent Honeybees. Lake-Indianhead Honey Farms. Lamb's Honey Farm. Las Flores Apiaries. Mackrill Honey Farms & Sales. </p>

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
A-357-814	731-TA-898	Hot-Rolled Steel Products/Argentina .	Raymond Marquette. Mason & Sons Honey. McCoy's Sunny South Apiaries. Merrimack Valley Apiaries & Evergreen Honey. Met 2 Honey Farm. Missouri River Honey. Mitchell Brothers Honey. Monda Honey Farm. Montana Dakota Honey. Northern Bloom Honey. Noye's Apiaries. Oakes Honey. Oakley Honey Farms. Old Mill Apiaries. Opp Honey. Oro Dulce. Peterson's "Naturally Sweet" Honey. Potoczak Bee Farms. Price Apiaries. Pure Sweet Honey Farms. Robertson Pollination Service. Robson Honey. William Robson. Rosedale Apiaries. Ryan Apiaries. Schmidt Honey Farms. Simpson Apiaries. Sioux Honey Association. Smoot Honey. Solby Honey. Stahlman Apiaries. Steve E Parks Apiaries. Stroope Bee & Honey. T&D Honey Bee. Talbot's Honey. Terry Apiaries. Thompson Apiaries. Triple A Farm. Tropical Blossom Honey. Tubbs Apiaries. Venable Wholesale. Walter L. Wilson Buzz 76 Apiaries. Wiebersiek Honey Farms. Wilmer Farms. Brent J. Woodworth. Wooten's Golden Queens. Yaddof Apiaries. Bethlehem Gallatin Steel. Independent Steelworkers. IPSCO.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
A-401-040	AA1921-114	Stainless Steel Plate/Sweden	LTV Steel. National Steel. Nucor. Rouge Steel Co. Steel Dynamics. US Steel. United Steelworkers of America. WCI Steel Inc. Weirton Steel. Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel Corp.
A-401-601	731-TA-316	Brass Sheet and Strip/Sweden	Jessop Steel. Allied Industrial Workers of America. American Brass. Bridgeport Brass. Chase Brass & Copper. Hussey Copper. International Association of Machinists & Aerospace Workers. Mechanics Educational Society of America (Local 56). The Miller Company. Olin. Revere Copper Products. United Steelworkers of America.
A-401-603	731-TA-354	Stainless Steel Hollow Products/ Sweden.	AL Tech Specialty Steel. Allegheny Ludlum Steel. ARMCO. Carpenter Technology. Crucible Materials. Damacus Tubular Products. Specialty Tubing Group.
A-401-801	731-TA-397-A.	Ball Bearings/Sweden	Barden Corp. Emerson Power Transmission. Kubar Bearings. MPB. Rollway Bearings. Torrington.
A-401-801	731-TA-397-B	Cylindrical Roller Bearings/Sweden ...	Barden Corp. Emerson Power Transmission. MPB. Rollway Bearings. Torrington.
A-401-805	731-TA-586	Cut-to-Length Carbon Steel Plate/ Sweden.	Bethlehem Steel. California Steel Industries. CitiSteel USA Inc. Geneva Steel. Gulf States Steel. Inland Steel Industries. Lukens Steel. National Steel. Nextech.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
A-401-806	731-TA-774	Stainless Steel Wire Rod/Sweden	Sharon Steel. Theis Precision Steel. Thompson Steel. US Steel. United Steelworkers of America. AL Tech Specialty Steel. Carpenter Technology. Republic Engineered Steels. Talley Metals Technology. United Steelworkers of America.
A-401-808	731-TA-1087 ...	Purified Carboxymethylcellulose/ Sweden.	Aqualon Co a Division of Hercules Inc.
A-403-801	731-TA-454	Fresh and Chilled Atlantic Salmon/ Norway.	Heritage Salmon. The Coalition for Fair Atlantic Salmon Trade.
A-405-802	731-TA-576	Cut-to-Length Carbon Steel Plate/ Finland.	Bethlehem Steel. California Steel Industries. CitiSteel USA Inc. Geneva Steel. Gulf States Steel. Inland Steel Industries. Lukens Steel. National Steel. Nextech. Sharon Steel. Theis Precision Steel. Thompson Steel. US Steel. United Steelworkers of America.
A-405-803	731-TA-1084 ...	Purified Carboxymethylcellulose/ Finland.	Aqualon Co a Division of Hercules Inc.
A-412-801	731-TA-399-A.	Ball Bearings/United Kingdom	Barden Corp. Emerson Power Transmission. Kubar Bearings. McGill Manufacturing Co. MPB. Rexnord Inc. Rollway Bearings. Torrington.
A-412-801	731-TA-399-B	Cylindrical Roller Bearings/United Kingdom.	Barden Corp. Emerson Power Transmission. MPB. Rollway Bearings. Torrington.
A-412-803	731-TA-443	Industrial Nitrocellulose/ United Kingdom.	Hercules.
A-412-805	731-TA-468	Sodium Thiosulfate/United Kingdom .	Calabrian.
A-412-814	731-TA-587	Cut-to-Length Carbon Steel Plate/ United Kingdom.	Bethlehem Steel. California Steel Industries. CitiSteel USA Inc. Geneva Steel. Gulf States Steel. Inland Steel Industries.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners / Supporters</i>
A-412-818	731-TA-804	Stainless Steel Sheet and Strip/ United Kingdom.	Lukens Steel. National Steel. Nextech. Sharon Steel. Theis Precision Steel. Thompson Steel. US Steel. United Steelworkers of America. Allegheny Ludlum. Armco Steel. Bethlehem Steel. Butler Armco Independent Union. Carpenter Technology Corp. J&L Specialty Steel. North American Stainless. United Steelworkers of America. Zanesville Armco Independent Organization.
A-412-822	731-TA-918	Stainless Steel Bar/United Kingdom .	Carpenter Technology. Crucible Specialty Metals. Electralloy. Empire Specialty Steel. Republic Technologies Interna- tional. Slater Steels. United Steelworkers of America.
A-421-701	731-TA-380	Brass Sheet and Strip/Netherlands ...	Allied Industrial Workers of America. American Brass. Bridgeport Brass. Chase Brass & Copper. Hussey Copper. International Association of Machinists & Aerospace Workers. Mechanics Educational Society of America (Local 56). The Miller Company. North Coast Brass & Copper. Olin. Pegg Metals. Revere Copper Products. United Steelworkers of America.
A-421-804	731-TA-608	Cold-Rolled Carbon Steel Flat Products/Netherlands.	Armco Steel. Bethlehem Steel. California Steel Industries. Gulf States Steel. Inland Steel Industries. LTV Steel. National Steel. Nextech. Rouge Steel Co.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
A-421-805 A-421-807	731-TA-652 731-TA-903	Aramid Fiber/Netherlands Hot-Rolled Steel Products/ Netherlands.	Sharon Steel. Theis Precision Steel. Thompson Steel. US Steel. United Steelworkers of America. WCI Steel. Weirton Steel. E I du Pont de Nemours. Bethlehem Steel. Gallatin Steel. Independent Steelworkers. IPSCO. LTV Steel. National Steel. Nucor. Rouge Steel Co. Steel Dynamics. US Steel. United Steelworkers of America. WCI Steel Inc. Weirton Steel. Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel Corp.
A-421-811	731-TA-1086 ...	Purified Carboxymethylcellulose/ Netherlands.	Aqualon Co a Division of Her- cules Inc.
A-423-077	AA1921-198	Sugar/Belgium	Florida Sugar Marketing and Terminal Association.
A-423-602	731-TA-365	Industrial Phosphoric Acid/Belgium ...	Albright & Wilson. FMC. Hydrite Chemical. Monsanto. Stauffer Chemical.
A-423-805	731-TA-573	Cut-to-Length Carbon Steel Plate/ Belgium.	Bethlehem Steel. California Steel Industries. CitiSteel USA Inc. Geneva Steel. Gulf States Steel. Inland Steel Industries. Lukens Steel. National Steel. Nextech. Sharon Steel. Theis Precision Steel. Thompson Steel. US Steel. United Steelworkers of America.
A-423-808	731-TA-788	Stainless Steel Plate in Coils/Belgium .	Allegheny Ludlum. Armco Steel. Lukens Steel. North American Stainless. United Steelworkers of America.
A-427-001	731-TA-44	Sorbitol/France	Lonza.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
A-427-009	731-TA-96	Industrial Nitrocellulose/France	Pfizer. Hercules.
A-427-078	AA1921-199	Sugar/France	Florida Sugar Marketing and Terminal Association.
A-427-098	731-TA-25	Anhydrous Sodium Metasilicate/ France.	PQ.
A-427-602	731-TA-313	Brass Sheet and Strip/France	Allied Industrial Workers of America. American Brass. Bridgeport Brass. Chase Brass & Copper. Hussey Copper. International Association of Machinists & Aerospace Workers. Mechanics Educational Society of America (Local 56). The Miller Company. Olin. Revere Copper Products. United Steelworkers of America.
A-427-801	731-TA-392-A.	Ball Bearings/France	Barden Corp. Emerson Power Transmission. Kubar Bearings. McGill Manufacturing Co. MPB. Rexnord Inc. Rollway Bearings. Torrington.
A-427-801	731-TA-392-B	Cylindrical Roller Bearings/France ...	Barden Corp. Emerson Power Transmission. MPB. Rollway Bearings. Torrington.
A-427-801	731-TA-392-C	Spherical Plain Bearings/France	Barden Corp. Emerson Power Transmission. Kubar Bearings. McGill Manufacturing Co. Rexnord Inc. Rollway Bearings. Torrington.
A-427-804	731-TA-553	Hot-Rolled Lead and Bismuth Carbon Steel Products/France.	Bethlehem Steel. Inland Steel Industries. USS/Kobe Steel.
A-427-808	731-TA-615	Corrosion-Resistant Carbon Steel Flat Products/ France.	Armco Steel. Bethlehem Steel. California Steel Industries. Geneva Steel. Gulf States Steel. Inland Steel Industries. LTV Steel. Lukens Steel. National Steel. Nextech. Rouge Steel Co.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
A-427-811	731-TA-637	Stainless Steel Wire Rod/France	Sharon Steel. Theis Precision Steel. Thompson Steel. US Steel. United Steelworkers of America. WCI Steel. Weirton Steel. AL Tech Specialty Steel. Armco Steel. Carpenter Technology. Republic Engineered Steels. Talley Metals Technology. United Steelworkers of America.
A-427-814	731-TA-797	Stainless Steel Sheet and Strip/ France.	Allegheny Ludlum. Armco Steel. Bethlehem Steel. Butler Armco Independent Union. Carpenter Technology Corp. North American Stainless. United Steelworkers of America.
A-427-816	731-TA-816	Cut-to-Length Carbon Steel Plate/ France.	Zanesville Armco Independent Organization. Bethlehem Steel. Geneva Steel. IPSCO Steel. National Steel. US Steel. United Steelworkers of America.
A-427-818	731-TA-909	Low Enriched Uranium/France	United States Enrichment Corp. USEC Inc.
A-427-820	731-TA-913	Stainless Steel Bar/France	Carpenter Technology. Crucible Specialty Metals. Electralloy. Empire Specialty Steel. Republic Technologies International. Slater Steels. United Steelworkers of America.
A-428-082	AA1921-200	Sugar/Germany	Florida Sugar Marketing and Terminal Association.
A-428-602	731-TA-317	Brass Sheet and Strip/Germany	Allied Industrial Workers of America. American Brass. Bridgeport Brass. Chase Brass & Copper. Hussey Copper. International Association of Machinists & Aerospace Workers.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
A-428-801	731-TA-391-A.	Ball Bearings/Germany	Mechanics Educational Society of America (Local 56). The Miller Company. Olin. Revere Copper Products. United Steelworkers of America. Barden Corp. Emerson Power Transmission. Kubar Bearings. McGill Manufacturing Co. MPB. Rexnord Inc. Rollway Bearings. Torrington.
A-428-801	731-TA-391-B	Cylindrical Roller Bearings/Germany .	Barden Corp. Emerson Power Transmission. MPB. Rollway Bearings. Torrington.
A-428-801	731-TA-391-C	Spherical Plain Bearings/Germany	Barden Corp. Emerson Power Transmission. Rollway Bearings. Torrington.
A-428-802	731-TA-419	Industrial Belts/Germany	The Gates Rubber Company. The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company.
A-428-803	731-TA-444	Industrial Nitrocellulose/Germany	Hercules.
A-428-807	731-TA-465	Sodium Thiosulfate/Germany	Calabrian.
A-428-814	731-TA-604	Cold-Rolled Carbon Steel Flat Products/Germany.	Armco Steel. Bethlehem Steel. California Steel Industries. Gulf States Steel. Inland Steel Industries. LTV Steel. National Steel. Nextech. Rouge Steel Co. Sharon Steel. This Precision Steel. Thompson Steel. US Steel. United Steelworkers of America. WCI Steel. Weirton Steel.
A-428-815	731-TA-616	Corrosion-Resistant Carbon Steel Flat Products/ Germany.	Armco Steel. Bethlehem Steel. California Steel Industries. Geneva Steel. Gulf States Steel. Inland Steel Industries. LTV Steel. Lukens Steel. National Steel.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
A-428-816	731-TA-578	Cut-to-Length Carbon Steel Plate/ Germany.	Nextech. Rouge Steel Co. Sharon Steel. Theis Precision Steel. Thompson Steel. US Steel. United Steelworkers of America. WCI Steel. Weirton Steel. Bethlehem Steel. California Steel Industries. CitiSteel USA Inc. Geneva Steel. Gulf States Steel. Inland Steel Industries. Lukens Steel. National Steel. Nextech. Sharon Steel. Theis Precision Steel. Thompson Steel. US Steel. United Steelworkers of America.
A-428-820	731-TA-709	Seamless Pipe/Germany	Koppel Steel. Quanex. Timken. United States Steel.
A-428-821	731-TA-736	Large Newspaper Printing Presses/ Germany.	Rockwell Graphics Systems.
A-428-825	731-TA-798	Stainless Steel Sheet and Strip/ Germany.	Allegheny Ludlum. Armco Steel. Bethlehem Steel. Butler Armco Independent Union. Carpenter Technology Corp. J&L Specialty Steel. North American Stainless. United Steelworkers of America. Zanesville Armco Independent Organization.
A-428-830	731-TA-914	Stainless Steel Bar/Germany	Carpenter Technology. Crucible Specialty Metals. Electralloy. Empire Specialty Steel. Republic Technologies Interna- tional. Slater Steels. United Steelworkers of America.
A-437-601	731-TA-341	Tapered Roller Bearings/Hungary	L&S Bearing. Timken. Torrington.
A-437-804	731-TA-426	Sulfanilic Acid/Hungary	Nation Ford Chemical.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
A-447-801	731-TA-340C ..	Solid Urea/Estonia	Agrico Chemical. American Cyanamid. CF Industries. First Mississippi. Mississippi Chemical. Terra International. WR Grace.
A-449-804	731-TA-878	Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bar/ Latvia.	AB Steel Mill Inc. AmeriSteel. Auburn Steel. Birmingham Steel. Border Steel. Cascade Steel Rolling Mills Inc. CMC Steel Group. Co-Steel Inc. Marion Steel. North Star Steel Co. Nucor Steel. Rebar Trade Action Coalition. Riverview Steel. Sheffield Steel. TAMCO.
A-451-801	731-TA-340D ..	Solid Urea/Lithuania	TXI-Chaparral Steel Co. Agrico Chemical. American Cyanamid. CF Industries. First Mississippi. Mississippi Chemical. Terra International. WR Grace.
A-455-802	731-TA-583	Cut-to-Length Carbon Steel Plate/ Poland.	Bethlehem Steel. California Steel Industries. CitiSteel USA Inc. Geneva Steel. Gulf States Steel. Inland Steel Industries. Lukens Steel. National Steel. Nextech. Sharon Steel. Theis Precision Steel. Thompson Steel. US Steel. United Steelworkers of America.
A-455-803	731-TA-880	Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bar/ Poland.	AB Steel Mill Inc. AmeriSteel. Auburn Steel. Birmingham Steel. Border Steel. Cascade Steel Rolling Mills Inc. CMC Steel Group. Co-Steel Inc.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
A-469-007	731-TA-126	Potassium Permanganate/Spain	Marion Steel. North Star Steel Co. Nucor Steel. Rebar Trade Action Coalition. Riverview Steel. Sheffield Steel. TAMCO. TXI-Chaparral Steel Co.
A-469-803	731-TA-585	Cut-to-Length Carbon Steel Plate/ Spain.	Carus Chemical. Bethlehem Steel. California Steel Industries. Geneva Steel. Gulf States Steel. Inland Steel Industries. Lukens Steel. National Steel. Nextech. Sharon Steel. Theis Precision Steel. Thompson Steel. US Steel. United Steelworkers of America.
A-469-805	731-TA-682	Stainless Steel Bar/Spain	AL Tech Specialty Steel. Carpenter Technology. Crucible Specialty Metals. Electralloy. Republic Engineered Steels. Slater Steels. Talley Metals Technology. United Steelworkers of America.
A-469-807	731-TA-773	Stainless Steel Wire Rod/Spain	AL Tech Specialty Steel. Carpenter Technology. Republic Engineered Steels. Talley Metals Technology. United Steelworkers of America.
A-469-810	731-TA-890	Stainless Steel Angle/Spain	Slater Steels. United Steelworkers of America.
A-469-814	731-TA-1083 ...	Chlorinated Isocyanurates/Spain	BioLab Inc. Clearon Corp. Occidental Chemical Corp.
A-471-806	731-TA-427	Sulfanilic Acid/Portugal	Nation Ford Chemical.
A-475-059	AA1921-167	Pressure-Sensitive Plastic Tape/Italy .	Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing.
A-475-601	731-TA-314	Brass Sheet and Strip/Italy	Allied Industrial Workers of America. American Brass. Bridgeport Brass. Chase Brass & Copper. Hussey Copper. International Association of Machinists & Aerospace Workers.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
A-475-703	731-TA-385	Granular Polytetrafluoroethylene/ Italy.	Mechanics Educational Society of America (Local 56). The Miller Company. Olin. Revere Copper Products. United Steelworkers of America.
A-475-801	731-TA-393-A.	Ball Bearings/Italy	E I du Pont de Nemours. ICI Americas. Barden Corp. Emerson Power Transmission. Kubar Bearings. McGill Manufacturing Co. MPB. Rexnord Inc. Rollway Bearings. Torrington.
A-475-801	731-TA-393-B	Cylindrical Roller Bearings/Italy	Barden Corp. Emerson Power Transmission. MPB. Rollway Bearings. Torrington.
A-475-802	731-TA-413	Industrial Belts/Italy	The Gates Rubber Company. The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company.
A-475-811	731-TA-659	Grain-Oriented Silicon Electrical Steel/Italy.	Allegheny Ludlum. Armco Steel. Butler Armco Independent Union. United Steelworkers of America. Zanesville Armco Independent Union.
A-475-814	731-TA-710	Seamless Pipe/Italy	Koppel Steel. Quanex. Timken. United States Steel.
A-475-816	731-TA-713	Oil Country Tubular Goods/Italy	Bellville Tube. IPSCO. Koppel Steel. Lone Star Steel. Maverick Tube. Newport Steel. North Star Steel. US Steel. USS/Kobe.
A-475-818	731-TA-734	Pasta/Italy	A Zerega's Sons. American Italian Pasta. Borden. D Merlino & Sons. Dakota Growers Pasta. Foulds. Gilster-Mary Lee. Gooch Foods. Hershey Foods. LaRinascente Macaroni Co.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
A-475-820	731-TA-770	Stainless Steel Wire Rod/Italy	Pasta USA. Philadelphia Macaroni. ST Specialty Foods. AL Tech Specialty Steel. Carpenter Technology. Republic Engineered Steels. Talley Metals Technology. United Steelworkers of America.
A-475-822	731-TA-790	Stainless Steel Plate in Coils/Italy	Allegheny Ludlum. Armco Steel. J&L Specialty Steel. Lukens Steel. North American Stainless. United Steelworkers of America.
A-475-824	731-TA-799	Stainless Steel Sheet and Strip/Italy	Allegheny Ludlum. Armco Steel. Bethlehem Steel. Butler Armco Independent Union. Carpenter Technology Corp. J&L Specialty Steel. North American Stainless. United Steelworkers of America.
A-475-826	731-TA-819	Cut-to-Length Carbon Steel Plate/Italy.	Zanesville Armco Independent Organization. Bethlehem Steel. CitiSteel USA Inc. Geneva Steel. Gulf States Steel. IPSCO Steel. National Steel. US Steel. United Steelworkers of America.
A-475-828	731-TA-865	Stainless Steel Butt-Weld Pipe Fittings/Italy.	Flo-Mac Inc. Gerlin. Markovitz Enterprises. Shaw Alloy Piping Products. Taylor Forge Stainless.
A-475-829	731-TA-915	Stainless Steel Bar/Italy	Carpenter Technology. Crucible Specialty Metals. Electralloy. Empire Specialty Steel. Republic Technologies International. Slater Steels. United Steelworkers of America.
A-479-801	731-TA-445	Industrial Nitrocellulose/Yugoslavia	Hercules.
A-484-801	731-TA-406	Electrolytic Manganese Dioxide/Greece.	Chemetals. Kerr-McGee. Rayovac.
A-485-601	731-TA-339	Solid Urea/Romania	Agrico Chemical.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
A-485-602	731-TA-345	Tapered Roller Bearings/Romania	American Cyanamid. CF Industries. First Mississippi. Mississippi Chemical. Terra International. WR Grace. L&S Bearing. Timken. Torrington.
A-485-801	731-TA-395	Ball Bearings/Romania	Barden Corp. Emerson Power Transmission. Kubar Bearings. MPB. Rollway Bearings. Torrington.
A-485-803	731-TA-584	Cut-to-Length Carbon Steel Plate/ Romania.	Bethlehem Steel. California Steel Industries. CitiSteel USA Inc. Geneva Steel. Gulf States Steel. Inland Steel Industries. Lukens Steel. National Steel. Nextech. Sharon Steel. Theis Precision Steel. Thompson Steel. US Steel. United Steelworkers of America.
A-485-805	731-TA-849	Small-Diameter Carbon Steel Seam- less Pipe/Romania.	Koppel Steel. North Star Steel. Sharon Tube. Timken. US Steel. United Steelworkers of America. USS/Kobe. Vision Metals' Gulf States Tube.
A-485-806	731-TA-904	Hot-Rolled Steel Products/Romania ...	Bethlehem Steel. Gallatin Steel. Independent Steelworkers. IPSCO. LTV Steel. National Steel. Nucor. Rouge Steel Co. Steel Dynamics. US Steel. United Steelworkers of America. WCI Steel Inc. Weirton Steel.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
A-489-501	731-TA-273	Welded Carbon Steel Pipe and Tube/ Turkey.	Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel Corp. Allied Tube & Conduit. American Tube. Bernard Epps. Bock Industries. Bull Moose Tube. Central Steel Tube. Century Tube. Copperweld Tubing. Cyclops. Hughes Steel & Tube. Kaiser Steel. Laclede Steel. Maruichi American. Maverick Tube. Merchant Metals. Phoenix Steel. Pittsburgh Tube. Quanex. Sharon Tube. Southwestern Pipe. UNR-Leavitt. Welded Tube. Western Tube & Conduit. Wheatland Tube.
A-489-602	731-TA-364	Aspirin/Turkey	Dow Chemical. Monsanto. Norwich-Eaton.
A-489-805	731-TA-735	Pasta/Turkey	A Zerega's Sons. American Italian Pasta. Borden. D Merlino & Sons. Dakota Growers Pasta. Foulds. Gilster-Mary Lee. Gooch Foods. Hershey Foods. LaRinascente Macaroni Co. Pasta USA. Philadelphia Macaroni. ST Specialty Foods.
A-489-807	731-TA-745	Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bar/ Turkey.	AmeriSteel. Auburn Steel. Birmingham Steel. Commercial Metals. Marion Steel. New Jersey Steel.
A-507-502	731-TA-287	Raw In-Shell Pistachios/Iran	Blackwell Land. California Pistachio Orchard. Keenan Farms. Kern Pistachio Hulling & Drying. Los Ranchos de Poco Pedro.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
A-508-604	731-TA-366	Industrial Phosphoric Acid/Israel	Pistachio Producers of California. TM Duche Nut. Albright & Wilson. FMC. Hydrite Chemical. Monsanto. Stauffer Chemical.
A-533-502	731-TA-271	Welded Carbon Steel Pipe and Tube/India.	Allied Pipe & Conduit. American Tube. Bernard Epps. Bock Industries. Bull Moose Tube. Central Steel Tube. Century Tube. Copperweld Tubing. Cyclops. Hughes Steel & Tube. Kaiser Steel. Laclede Steel. Maruichi American. Maverick Tube. Merchant Metals. Phoenix Steel. Pittsburgh Tube. Quanex. Sharon Tube. Southwestern Pipe. UNR-Leavitt. Welded Tube. Western Tube & Conduit. Wheatland Tube.
A-533-806	731-TA-561	Sulfanilic Acid/India	R-M Industries.
A-533-808	731-TA-638	Stainless Steel Wire Rod/India	AL Tech Specialty Steel. Armco Steel. Carpenter Technology. Republic Engineered Steels. Talley Metals Technology. United Steelworkers of America.
A-533-809	731-TA-639	Forged Stainless Steel Flanges/India .	Gerlin. Ideal Forging. Maass Flange. Markovitz Enterprises.
A-533-810	731-TA-679	Stainless Steel Bar/India	AL Tech Specialty Steel. Carpenter Technology. Crucible Specialty Metals. Electralloy. Republic Engineered Steels. Slater Steels. Talley Metals Technology. United Steelworkers of America.
A-533-813	731-TA-778	Preserved Mushrooms/India	LK Bowman. Modern Mushroom Farms.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
A-533-817	731-TA-817	Cut-to-Length Carbon Steel Plate/ India.	Monterey Mushrooms. Mount Laurel Canning. Mushroom Canning. Southwood Farms. Sunny Dell Foods. United Canning. Bethlehem Steel. CitiSteel USA Inc. Geneva Steel. Gulf States Steel. IPSCO Steel. National Steel. Tuscaloosa Steel. US Steel. United Steelworkers of America.
A-533-820	731-TA-900	Hot-Rolled Steel Products/India	Bethlehem Steel. Gallatin Steel. Independent Steelworkers. IPSCO. LTV Steel. National Steel. Nucor. Rouge Steel Co. Steel Dynamics. US Steel. United Steelworkers of America. WCI Steel Inc. Weirton Steel. Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel Corp.
A-533-823	731-TA-929	Silicomanganese/India	Eramet Marietta.
A-533-824	731-TA-933	Polyethylene Terephthalate Film, Sheet and Strip (PET Film)/India.	Paper, Allied-Industrial, Chemical and Energy Workers International Union, Local 5-0639. DuPont Teijin Films. Mitsubishi Polyester Film LLC. SKC America Inc. Toray Plastics (America).
A-533-828	731-TA-1025 ...	Prestressed Concrete Steel Wire Strand/India.	American Spring Wire Corp. Insteel Wire Products Co. Sivaco Georgia LLC. Strand Tech Martin Inc. Sumiden Wire Products Corp.
A-533-838	731-TA-1061 ...	Carbazole Violet Pigment 23/India	Allegheny Color Corp. Barker Fine Color Inc. Clariant Corp. Nation Ford Chemical Co. Sun Chemical Co.
A-533-843	731-TA-1096 ...	Certain Lined Paper School Supplies/ India.	Fay Paper Products Inc. MeadWestvaco Consumer & Office Products. Norcom Inc.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
A-538-802	731-TA-514	Cotton Shop Towels/Bangladesh	Pacon Corp. Roaring Spring Blank Book Co. Top Flight Inc. United Steel, Paper and Forestry, Rubber, Manufacturing, Energy, Allied Industrial and Service Workers International Union, AFL-CIO-CLC (USW).
A-549-502	731-TA-252	Welded Carbon Steel Pipe and Tube/ Thailand.	Milliken. Allied Tube & Conduit. American Tube. Bernard Epps. Bock Industries. Bull Moose Tube. Central Steel Tube. Century Tube. Copperweld Tubing. Cyclops. Hughes Steel & Tube. Kaiser Steel. Laclede Steel. Maruichi American. Maverick Tube. Merchant Metals. Phoenix Steel. Pittsburgh Tube. Quanex. Sharon Tube. Southwestern Pipe. UNR-Leavitt. Welded Tube. Western Tube & Conduit. Wheatland Tube.
A-549-601	731-TA-348	Malleable Cast Iron Pipe Fittings/ Thailand.	Grinnell. Stanley G. Flagg. Stockham Valves & Fittings. U-Brand. Ward Manufacturing.
A-549-807	731-TA-521	Carbon Steel Butt-Weld Pipe Fittings/ Thailand.	Hackney. Ladish. Mills Iron Works. Steel Forgings. Tube Forgings of America. QO Chemicals.
A-549-812	731-TA-705	Furfuryl Alcohol/Thailand	International Longshoreman's and Warehouseman's Union.
A-549-813	731-TA-706	Canned Pineapple/Thailand	Maui Pineapple. Bethlehem Steel. Gallatin Steel. Independent Steelworkers. IPSCO. LTV Steel. National Steel. Nucor.
A-549-817	731-TA-907	Hot-Rolled Steel Products/Thailand ...	

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
A-549-820	731-TA-1028 ...	Prestressed Concrete Steel Wire Strand/Thailand.	Rouge Steel Co. Steel Dynamics. US Steel. United Steelworkers of America. WCI Steel Inc. Weirton Steel. Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel Corp. American Spring Wire Corp. Insteel Wire Products Co. Sivaco Georgia LLC. Strand Tech Martin Inc. Sumiden Wire Products Corp.
A-549-821	731-TA-1045 ...	Polyethylene Retail Carrier Bags/ Thailand.	Aargus Plastics Inc. Advance Polybags Inc. Advance Polybags (Nevada) Inc. Advance Polybags (Northeast) Inc. Alpha Industries Inc. Alpine Plastics Inc. Ampac Packaging LLC. API Enterprises Inc. Command Packaging. Continental Poly Bags Inc. Durabag Co Inc. Europackaging LLC. Genpak LLC (formerly Continental Superbag LLC). Genpak LLC (formerly Strout Plastics). Hilex Poly Co LLC. Inteplast Group Ltd. PCL Packaging Inc. Poly-Pak Industries Inc. Roplast Industries Inc. Superbag Corp. Unistar Plastics LLC. Vanguard Plastics Inc. VS Plastics LLC.
A-552-801	731-TA-1012 ...	Certain Frozen Fish Fillets/Vietnam .	America's Catch Inc. Aquafarms Catfish Inc. Carolina Classics Catfish Inc. Catfish Farmers of America. Consolidated Catfish Companies Inc. Delta Pride Catfish Inc. Fish Processors Inc. Guidry's Catfish Inc. Haring's Pride Catfish. Harvest Select Catfish (Alabama Catfish Inc). Heartland Catfish Co (TT&W Farm Products Inc).

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
A-557-805	731-TA-527	Extruded Rubber Thread/Malaysia	Prairie Lands Seafood (Illinois Fish Farmers Cooperative). Pride of the Pond. Pride of the South Catfish Inc. Prime Line Inc. Seabrook Seafood Inc. Seacat (Arkansas Catfish Growers). Simmons Farm Raised Catfish Inc. Southern Pride Catfish LLC. Verret Fisheries Inc. Globe Manufacturing. North American Rubber Thread.
A-557-809	731-TA-866	Stainless Steel Butt-Weld Pipe Fittings/Malaysia.	Flo-Mac Inc. Gerlin. Markovitz Enterprises. Shaw Alloy Piping Products. Taylor Forge Stainless.
A-557-813	731-TA-1044 ...	Polyethylene Retail Carrier Bags/ Malaysia.	Aargus Plastics Inc. Advance Polybags Inc. Advance Polybags (Nevada) Inc. Advance Polybags (Northeast) Inc. Alpha Industries Inc. Alpine Plastics Inc. Ampac Packaging LLC. API Enterprises Inc. Command Packaging. Continental Poly Bags Inc. Durabag Co Inc. Europackaging LLC. Genpak LLC (formerly Continental Superbag LLC). Genpak LLC (formerly Strout Plastics). Hilex Poly Co LLC. Inteplast Group Ltd. PCL Packaging Inc. Poly-Pak Industries Inc. Roplast Industries Inc. Superbag Corp. Unistar Plastics LLC. Vanguard Plastics Inc. VS Plastics LLC.
A-559-502	731-TA-296	Small Diameter Standard and Rectangular Pipe and Tube/Singapore.	Allied Tube & Conduit. American Tube. Bull Moose Tube. Cyclops. Hannibal Industries. Laclede Steel. Pittsburgh Tube. Sharon Tube. Western Tube & Conduit.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
A-559-601	731-TA-370	Color Picture Tubes/Singapore	Wheatland Tube. Industrial Union Department, AFL-CIO. International Association of Machinists & Aerospace Workers. International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. International Union of Electronic, Electrical, Technical, Salaried and Machine Workers. Philips Electronic Components Group. United Steelworkers of America. Zenith Electronics.
A-559-801	731-TA-396	Ball Bearings/Singapore	Barden Corp. Emerson Power Transmission. Kubar Bearings. McGill Manufacturing Co. MPB. Rexnord Inc. Rollway Bearings. Torrington.
A-559-802	731-TA-415	Industrial Belts/Singapore	The Gates Rubber Company. The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company.
A-560-801	731-TA-742	Melamine Institutional Dinnerware/ Indonesia.	Carlisle Food Service Products. Lexington United. Plastics Manufacturing.
A-560-802	731-TA-779	Preserved Mushrooms/Indonesia	LK Bowman. Modern Mushroom Farms. Monterey Mushrooms. Mount Laurel Canning. Mushroom Canning. Southwood Farms. Sunny Dell Foods. United Canning.
A-560-803	731-TA-787	Extruded Rubber Thread/Indonesia ...	North American Rubber Thread.
A-560-805	731-TA-818	Cut-to-Length Carbon Steel Plate/ Indonesia.	Bethlehem Steel. CitiSteel USA Inc. Geneva Steel. Gulf States Steel. IPSCO Steel. National Steel. Tuscaloosa Steel. US Steel. United Steelworkers of America.
A-560-811	731-TA-875	Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bar/ Indonesia.	AB Steel Mill Inc. AmeriSteel. Birmingham Steel. Border Steel.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
A-560-812	731-TA-901	Hot-Rolled Steel Products/Indonesia ..	Cascade Steel Rolling Mills Inc. CMC Steel Group. Co-Steel Inc. Marion Steel. North Star Steel Co. Nucor Steel. Rebar Trade Action Coalition. Riverview Steel. Sheffield Steel. TAMCO. TXI-Chaparral Steel Co. Bethlehem Steel. Gallatin Steel. Independent Steelworkers. IPSCO. LTV Steel. National Steel. Nucor. Rouge Steel Co. Steel Dynamics. US Steel. United Steelworkers of America. WCI Steel Inc. Weirton Steel. Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel Corp.
A-560-815	731-TA-957	Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod/Indonesia.	AmeriSteel. Birmingham Steel. Cascade Steel Rolling Mills. Connecticut Steel Corp. Co-Steel Raritan. GS Industries. Keystone Consolidated Industries. North Star Steel Texas. Nucor Steel-Nebraska (a division of Nucor Corp). Republic Technologies International. Rocky Mountain Steel Mills.
A-560-818	731-TA-1097 ...	Certain Lined Paper School Supplies/Indonesia.	Fay Paper Products Inc. MeadWestvaco Consumer & Office Products. Norcom Inc. Pacon Corp. Roaring Spring Blank Book Co. Top Flight Inc. United Steel, Paper and Forestry, Rubber, Manufacturing, Energy, Allied Industrial and Service Workers International Union, AFL-CIO-CLC (USW).

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
A-565-801	731-TA-867	Stainless Steel Butt-Weld Pipe Fittings/Philippines.	Flo-Mac Inc. Gerlin. Markovitz Enterprises. Shaw Alloy Piping Products. Taylor Forge Stainless.
A-570-001	731-TA-125	Potassium Permanganate/China	Carus Chemical.
A-570-002	731-TA-130	Chloropicrin/China	LCP Chemicals & Plastics. Niklor Chemical.
A-570-003	731-TA-103	Cotton Shop Towels/China	Milliken. Texel Industries. Wikit.
A-570-007	731-TA-149	Barium Chloride/China	Chemical Products.
A-570-101	731-TA-101	Greige Polyester Cotton Printcloth/China.	Alice Manufacturing. Clinton Mills. Dan River. Greenwood Mills. Hamrick Mills. M Lowenstein. Mayfair Mills. Mount Vernon Mills.
A-570-501	731-TA-244	Natural Bristle Paint Brushes/China .	Baltimore Brush. Bestt Liebco. Elder & Jenks. EZ Paintr. H&G Industries. Joseph Lieberman & Sons. Purdy. Rubberset. Thomas Paint Applicators. Wooster Brush.
A-570-502	731-TA-265	Iron Construction Castings/China	Alhambra Foundry. Allegheny Foundry. Bingham & Taylor. Campbell Foundry. Charlotte Pipe & Foundry. Deeter Foundry. East Jordan Foundry. Le Baron Foundry. Municipal Castings. Neenah Foundry. Opelika Foundry. Pinkerton Foundry. Tyler Pipe. US Foundry & Manufacturing. Vulcan Foundry.
A-570-504	731-TA-282	Petroleum Wax Candles/China	The AI Root Company. Candle Artisans Inc. Candle-Lite. Cathedral Candle. Colonial Candle of Cape Cod. General Wax & Candle. Lenox Candles. Lumi-Lite Candle. Meuch-Kreuzer Candle.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
A-570-506	731-TA-298	Porcelain-on-Steel Cooking Ware/ China.	National Candle Association. Will & Baumer. WNS. General Housewares.
A-570-601	731-TA-344	Tapered Roller Bearings/China	L&S Bearing. Timken. Torrington.
A-570-802	731-TA-441	Industrial Nitrocellulose/China	Hercules.
A-570-803	731-TA-457-A.	Axes and Adzes/China	Council Tool Co Inc. Warwood Tool. Woodings-Verona.
A-570-803	731-TA-457-B	Bars and Wedges/China	Council Tool Co Inc. Warwood Tool. Woodings-Verona.
A-570-803	731-TA-457-C	Hammers and Sledges/China	Council Tool Co Inc. Warwood Tool. Woodings-Verona.
A-570-803	731-TA-457-D	Picks and Mattocks/China	Council Tool Co Inc. Warwood Tool. Woodings-Verona.
A-570-804	731-TA-464	Sparklers/China	BJ Alan. Diamond Sparkler. Elkton Sparkler.
A-570-805	731-TA-466	Sodium Thiosulfate/China	Calabrian.
A-570-806	731-TA-472	Silicon Metal/China	American Alloys. Elkem Metals. Globe Metallurgical. International Union of Elec- tronics, Electrical, Machine and Furniture Workers (Lo- cal 693). Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers (Local 389). Silicon Metaltech. SiMETCO. SKW Alloys. Textile Processors, Service Trades, Health Care Profes- sional and Technical Em- ployees (Local 60). United Steelworkers of America (Locals 5171, 8538 and 12646).
A-570-808	731-TA-474	Chrome-Plated Lug Nuts/China	Consolidated International Automotive. Key Manufacturing. McGard.
A-570-811	731-TA-497	Tungsten Ore Concentrates/China	Curtis Tungsten. US Tungsten.
A-570-814	731-TA-520	Carbon Steel Butt-Weld Pipe Fittings/ China.	Hackney. Ladish. Mills Iron Works. Steel Forgings. Tube Forgings of America.
A-570-815	731-TA-538	Sulfanilic Acid/China	R-M Industries.
A-570-819	731-TA-567	Ferrosilicon/China	AIMCOR.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
			Alabama Silicon. American Alloys. Globe Metallurgical. Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers (Local 389). Silicon Metaltech. United Autoworkers of America (Local 523). United Steelworkers of America (Locals 2528, 3081, 5171 and 12646).
A-570-822	731-TA-624	Helical Spring Lock Washers/China ...	Illinois Tool Works.
A-570-825	731-TA-653	Sebacic Acid/China	Union Camp.
A-570-826	731-TA-663	Paper Clips/China	ACCO USA. Labelon/Noesting. TRICO Manufacturing.
A-570-827	731-TA-669	Cased Pencils/China	Blackfeet Indian Writing Instrument. Dixon-Ticonderoga. Empire Berol. Faber-Castell. General Pencil. JR Moon Pencil. Musgrave Pen & Pencil. Panda. Writing Instrument Manufacturers Association, Pencil Section.
A-570-828	731-TA-672	Silicomanganese/China	Elkem Metals.
A-570-830	731-TA-677	Coumarin/China	Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers (Local 3-639). Rhone-Poulenc.
A-570-831	731-TA-683	Fresh Garlic/China	A&D Christopher Ranch. Belridge Packing. Colusa Produce. Denice & Filice Packing. El Camino Packing. The Garlic Company. Vessey and Company.
A-570-832	731-TA-696	Pure Magnesium/China	Dow Chemical. International Union of Operating Engineers (Local 564). Magnesium Corporation of America. United Steelworkers of America (Local 8319).
A-570-835	731-TA-703	Furfuryl Alcohol/China	QO Chemicals.
A-570-836	731-TA-718	Glycine/China	Chattem. Hampshire Chemical.
A-570-840	731-TA-724	Manganese Metal/China	Elkem Metals. Kerr-McGee.
A-570-842	731-TA-726	Polyvinyl Alcohol/China	Air Products and Chemicals.
A-570-844	731-TA-741	Melamine Institutional Dinnerware/China.	Carlisle Food Service Products. Lexington United. Plastics Manufacturing.
A-570-846	731-TA-744	Brake Rotors/China	Brake Parts.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
<p>A-570-847</p> <p>A-570-848</p>	<p>731-TA-749</p> <p>731-TA-752</p>	<p>Persulfates/China</p> <p>Crawfish Tail Meat/China</p>	<p>Coalition for the Preservation of American Brake Drum and Rotor Aftermarket Manufacturers.</p> <p>Iroquois Tool Systems.</p> <p>Kelsey Hayes.</p> <p>Kinetic Parts Manufacturing.</p> <p>Overseas Auto Parts.</p> <p>Wagner Brake.</p> <p>FMC.</p> <p>A&S Crawfish.</p> <p>Acadiana Fisherman's Co-Op.</p> <p>Arnaudville Seafood.</p> <p>Atchafalaya Crawfish Processors.</p> <p>Basin Crawfish Processors.</p> <p>Bayou Land Seafood.</p> <p>Becnel's Meat & Seafood.</p> <p>Bellard's Poultry & Crawfish.</p> <p>Bonanza Crawfish Farm.</p> <p>Cajun Seafood Distributors.</p> <p>Carl's Seafood.</p> <p>Catahoula Crawfish.</p> <p>Choplin SFD.</p> <p>CJ's Seafood & Purged Crawfish.</p> <p>Clearwater Crawfish.</p> <p>Crawfish Processors Alliance.</p> <p>Harvey's Seafood.</p> <p>Lawtell Crawfish Processors.</p> <p>Louisiana Premium Seafoods.</p> <p>Louisiana Seafood.</p> <p>LT West.</p> <p>Phillips Seafood.</p> <p>Prairie Cajun Wholesale Seafood Dist.</p> <p>Riceland Crawfish.</p> <p>Schexnider Crawfish.</p> <p>Seafood International Distributors.</p> <p>Sylvester's Processors.</p> <p>Teche Valley Seafood.</p>
<p>A-570-849</p>	<p>731-TA-753</p>	<p>Cut-to-Length Carbon Steel Plate/China.</p>	<p>Acme Metals Inc.</p> <p>Bethlehem Steel.</p> <p>CitiSteel USA Inc.</p> <p>Geneva Steel.</p> <p>Gulf States Steel.</p> <p>Lukens Inc.</p> <p>National Steel.</p> <p>US Steel.</p> <p>United Steelworkers of America.</p>
<p>A-570-850</p>	<p>731-TA-757</p>	<p>Collated Roofing Nails/China</p>	<p>Illinois Tool Works.</p> <p>International Staple and Machines.</p> <p>Stanley-Bostitch.</p>

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
A-570-851	731-TA-777	Preserved Mushrooms/China	LK Bowman. Modern Mushroom Farms. Monterey Mushrooms. Mount Laurel Canning. Mushroom Canning. Southwood Farms. Sunny Dell Foods. United Canning.
A-570-852	731-TA-814	Creatine Monohydrate/China	Pfanstiehl Laboratories.
A-570-853	731-TA-828	Aspirin/China	Rhodia.
A-570-855	731-TA-841	Non-Frozen Apple Juice Concentrate/ China.	Coloma Frozen Foods. Green Valley Apples of California. Knouse Foods Coop. Mason County Fruit Packers Coop. Tree Top.
A-570-856	731-TA-851	Synthetic Indigo/China	Buffalo Color. United Steelworkers of America.
A-570-860	731-TA-874	Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bar/China .	AB Steel Mill Inc. AmeriSteel. Auburn Steel. Birmingham Steel. Border Steel. Cascade Steel Rolling Mills Inc. CMC Steel Group. Co-Steel Inc. Marion Steel. North Star Steel Co. Nucor Steel. Rebar Trade Action Coalition. Riverview Steel. Sheffield Steel. TAMCO.
A-570-862	731-TA-891	Foundry Coke/China	TXI-Chaparral Steel Co. ABC Coke. Citizens Gas and Coke Utility. Erie Coke. Sloss Industries Corp. Tonawanda Coke. United Steelworkers of America.
A-570-863	731-TA-893	Honey/China	AH Meyer & Sons. Adee Honey Farms. Althoff Apiaries. American Beekeeping Federation. American Honey Producers Association. Anderson Apiaries. Arroyo Apiaries. Artesian Honey Producers. B Weaver Apiaries. Bailey Enterprises.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
			<p> Barkman Honey. Basler Honey Apiary. Beals Honey. Bears Paw Apiaries. Beaverhead Honey. Bee Biz. Bee Haven Honey. Belliston Brothers Apiaries. Big Sky Honey. Bill Rhodes Honey. Richard E Blake. Curt Bronnenberg. Brown's Honey Farms. Brumley's Bees. Buhmann Apiaries. Carys Honey Farms. Chaparrel Honey. Charles Apiaries. Mitchell Charles. Collins Honey. Conor Apiaries. Coy's Honey Farm. Dave Nelson Apiaries. Delta Bee. Eisele's Pollination & Honey. Ellingsoa's. Elliott Curtis & Sons. Charles L Emmons, Sr. Gause Honey. Gene Brandi Apiaries. Griffith Honey. Haff Apiaries. Hamilton Bee Farms. Hamilton Honey. Happie Bee. Harvest Honey. Harvey's Honey. Hiatt Honey. Hoffman Honey. Hollman Apiaries. Honey House. Honeybee Apiaries. Gary M Honl. Rand William Honl and Sydney Jo Honl. James R & Joann Smith Trust. Jaynes Bee Products. Johnston Honey Farms. Larry Johnston. Ke-An Honey. Kent Honeybees. Lake-Indianhead Honey Farms. Lamb's Honey Farm. </p>

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
A-570-864	731-TA-895	Pure Magnesium (Granular)/China	Las Flores Apiaries. Mackrill Honey Farms & Sales. Raymond Marquette. Mason & Sons Honey. McCoy's Sunny South Apiaries. Merrimack Valley Apiaries & Evergreen Honey. Met 2 Honey Farm. Missouri River Honey. Mitchell Brothers Honey. Monda Honey Farm. Montana Dakota Honey. Northern Bloom Honey. Noye's Apiaries. Oakes Honey. Oakley Honey Farms. Old Mill Apiaries. Opp Honey. Oro Dulce. Peterson's "Naturally Sweet" Honey. Potoczak Bee Farms. Price Apiaries. Pure Sweet Honey Farms. Robertson Pollination Service. Robson Honey. William Robson. Rosedale Apiaries. Ryan Apiaries. Schmidt Honey Farms. Simpson Apiaries. Sioux Honey Association. Smoot Honey. Solby Honey. Stahlman Apiaries. Steve E Parks Apiaries. Stroope Bee & Honey. T&D Honey Bee. Talbot's Honey. Terry Apiaries. Thompson Apiaries. Triple A Farm. Tropical Blossom Honey. Tubbs Apiaries. Venable Wholesale. Walter L Wilson Buzz 76 Apiaries. Wiebersiek Honey Farms. Wilmer Farms. Brent J Woodworth. Wooten's Golden Queens. Yaddof Apiaries. Concerned Employees of Northwest Alloys.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
A-570-865	731-TA-899	Hot-Rolled Steel Products/China	Magnesium Corporation of America. United Steelworkers of America. United Steelworkers of America (Local 8319). Bethlehem Steel. Gallatin Steel. Independent Steelworkers. IPSCO. LTV Steel. National Steel. Nucor. Rouge Steel Co. Steel Dynamics. US Steel. United Steelworkers of America. WCI Steel Inc. Weirton Steel. Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel Corp.
A-570-866	731-TA-921	Folding Gift Boxes/China	Field Container. Harvard Folding Box. Sterling Packaging. Superior Packaging. PPG Industries. Safelite Glass. Viracon/Curvlyte Inc. Visteon Corporation.
A-570-867	731-TA-922	Automotive Replacement Glass Windshields/China.	Krueger International. McCourt Manufacturing. Meco. Virco Manufacturing.
A-570-868	731-TA-932	Folding Metal Tables and Chairs/China.	Bear Metallurgical Co. Shieldalloy Metallurgical Corp.
A-570-873	731-TA-986	Ferrovanadium/China	Anvil International Inc. Buck Co Inc. Frazier & Frazier Industries. Ward Manufacturing Inc.
A-570-875	731-TA-990	Non-Malleable Cast Iron Pipe Fittings/China.	Steel City Corp.
A-570-877	731-TA-1010 ...	Lawn and Garden Steel Fence Posts/China.	PMC Specialties Group Inc. Celanese Ltd. E I du Pont de Nemours & Co.
A-570-878	731-TA-1013 ...	Saccharin/China	Chemical Products Corp.
A-570-879	731-TA-1014 ...	Polyvinyl Alcohol/China	Anvil International Inc. Buck Co Inc. Ward Manufacturing Inc.
A-570-880	731-TA-1020 ...	Barium Carbonate/China	C-E Minerals. Treibacher Schleifmittel North America Inc.
A-570-881	731-TA-1021 ...	Malleable Iron Pipe Fittings/China ...	Washington Mills Co Inc. Five Rivers Electronic Innovations LLC.
A-570-882	731-TA-1022 ...	Refined Brown Aluminum Oxide/China.	
A-570-884	731-TA-1034 ...	Certain Color Television Receivers/China.	

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
A-570-886	731-TA-1043 ...	Polyethylene Retail Carrier Bags/China.	Industrial Division of the Communications Workers of America (IUECWA). International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (IBEW). Aargus Plastics Inc. Advance Polybags Inc. Advance Polybags (Nevada) Inc. Advance Polybags (Northeast) Inc. Alpha Industries Inc. Alpine Plastics Inc. Ampac Packaging LLC. API Enterprises Inc. Command Packaging. Continental Poly Bags Inc. Durabag Co Inc. Europackaging LLC. Genpak LLC (formerly Continental Superbag LLC). Genpak LLC (formerly Strout Plastics). Hilex Poly Co LLC. Inteplast Group Ltd. PCL Packaging Inc. Poly-Pak Industries Inc. Roplast Industries Inc. Superbag Corp. Unistar Plastics LLC. Vanguard Plastics Inc. VS Plastics LLC.
A-570-887	731-TA-1046 ...	Tetrahydrofurfuryl Alcohol/China	Penn Specialty Chemicals Inc.
A-570-888	731-TA-1047 ...	Ironing Tables and Certain Parts Thereof/China.	Home Products International Inc.
A-570-890	731-TA-1058 ...	Wooden Bedroom Furniture/China	American Drew. American of Martinsville. Bassett Furniture Industries Inc. Bebe Furniture. Carolina Furniture Works Inc. Carpenters Industrial Union Local 2093. Century Furniture Industries. Country Craft Furniture Inc. Craftique. Crawford Furniture Mfg Corp. EJ Victor Inc. Forest Designs. Harden Furniture Inc. Hart Furniture. Higdon Furniture Co. IUE Industrial Division of CWA Local 82472. Johnston Tombigbee Furniture Mfg Co. Kincaid Furniture Co Inc.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
A-570-891	731-TA-1059 ...	Hand Trucks and Certain Parts Thereof/China.	<p>L & J G Stickleby Inc. Lea Industries. Michels & Co. MJ Wood Products Inc. Mobel Inc. Modern Furniture Manufacturers Inc. Moosehead Mfg Co. Oakwood Interiors. O'Sullivan Industries Inc. Pennsylvania House Inc. Perdues Inc. Sandberg Furniture Mfg Co Inc. Stanley Furniture Co Inc. Statton Furniture Mfg Assoc. T Copeland & Sons. Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers Local 991. Tom Seely Furniture. UBC Southern Council of Industrial Workers Local. Union 2305. United Steelworkers of America Local 193U. Vaughan Furniture Co Inc. Vaughan-Bassett Furniture Co Inc. Vermont Tubbs. Webb Furniture Enterprises Inc.</p>
A-570-892	731-TA-1060 ...	Carbazole Violet Pigment 23/China ...	<p>B&P Manufacturing. Gleason Industrial Products Inc. Harper Trucks Inc. Magline Inc. Precision Products Inc. Wesco Industrial Products Inc.</p>
A-570-894	731-TA-1070 ...	Certain Tissue Paper Products/China .	<p>Allegheny Color Corp. Barker Fine Color Inc. Clariant Corp. Nation Ford Chemical Co. Sun Chemical Co. American Crepe Corp. Cindus Corp. Eagle Tissue LLC. Flower City Tissue Mills Co and Subsidiary. Garlock Printing & Converting Corp. Green Mtn Specialties Inc. Hallmark Cards Inc. Pacon Corp.</p>

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
A-570-895	731-TA-1069 ...	Certain Crepe Paper Products/China .	Paper, Allied-Industrial, Chemical and Energy Workers International Union AFL-CIO ("PACE"). Paper Service LTD. Putney Paper. Seaman Paper Co of MA Inc. American Crepe Corp. Cindus Corp.
A-570-896	731-TA-1071 ...	Alloy Magnesium/China	Paper, Allied-Industrial, Chemical and Energy Workers International Union AFL-CIO ("PACE"). Seaman Paper Co of MA Inc. Garfield Alloys Inc. Glass, Molders, Pottery, Plastics & Allied Workers International Local 374. Halaco Engineering. MagReTech Inc. United Steelworkers of America Local 8319.
A-570-899	731-TA-1091 ...	Artists' Canvas/China	US Magnesium LLC. Duro Art Industries. ICG/Holliston Mills Inc. Signature World Class Canvas LLC.
A-570-898	731-TA-1082 ...	Chlorinated Isocyanurates/China	Tara Materials Inc. BioLab Inc. Clearon Corp. Occidental Chemical Corp.
A-570-901	731-TA-1095 ...	Certain Lined Paper School Supplies/China.	Fay Paper Products Inc. MeadWestvaco Consumer & Office Products. Norcom Inc. Pacon Corp. Roaring Spring Blank Book Co. Top Flight Inc.
A-570-904	731-TA-1103 ...	Certain Activated Carbon/China	United Steel, Paper and Forestry, Rubber, Manufacturing, Energy, Allied Industrial and Service Workers International Union, AFL-CIO-CLC (USW). Calgon Carbon Corp. Norit Americas Inc.
A-570-905	731-TA-1104 ...	Certain Polyester Staple Fiber/China .	DAK Americas LLC. Formed Fiber Technologies LLC. Nan Ya Plastics Corp America. Palmetto Synthetics LLC. United Synthetics Inc (USI). Wellman Inc.
A-570-908	731-TA-1110 ...	Soium Hexametaphosphate (SHMP)/China.	ICL Performance Products LP. Innophos Inc.
A-580-008	731-TA-134	Color Television Receivers/Korea	Committee to Preserve American Color Television.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
A-580-507	731-TA-279	Malleable Cast Iron Pipe Fittings/ Korea.	Independent Radionic Workers of America. Industrial Union Department, AFL-CIO. International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers. Grinnell. Stanley G Flagg. Stockham Valves & Fittings. U-Brand. Ward Manufacturing.
A-580-601	731-TA-304	Top-of-the-Stove Stainless Steel Cooking Ware/Korea.	Farberware. Regal Ware. Revere Copper & Brass. WearEver/Proctor Silex.
A-580-603	731-TA-315	Brass Sheet and Strip/Korea	Allied Industrial Workers of America. American Brass. Bridgeport Brass. Chase Brass & Copper. Hussey Copper. International Association of Machinists & Aerospace Workers. Mechanics Educational Society of America (Local 56). The Miller Company. Olin. Revere Copper Products. United Steelworkers of America.
A-580-605	731-TA-369	Color Picture Tubes/Korea	Industrial Union Department, AFL-CIO. International Association of Machinists & Aerospace Workers. International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. International Union of Electronic, Electrical, Technical, Salaried and Machine Workers. Philips Electronic Components Group. United Steelworkers of America. Zenith Electronics.
A-580-803	731-TA-427	Small Business Telephone Systems/ Korea.	American Telephone & Telegraph. Comdial. Eagle Telephonic.
A-580-805	731-TA-442	Industrial Nitrocellulose/Korea	Hercules.
A-580-807	731-TA-459	Polyethylene Terephthalate Film/ Korea.	E I du Pont de Nemours. Hoechst Celanese. ICI Americas.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
A-580-809	731-TA-533	Circular Welded Nonalloy Steel Pipe/ Korea.	Allied Tube & Conduit. American Tube. Bull Moose Tube. Century Tube. CSI Tubular Products. Cyclops. Laclede Steel. LTV Tubular Products. Maruichi American. Sharon Tube. USX. Western Tube & Conduit. Wheatland Tube.
A-580-810	731-TA-540	Welded ASTM A-312 Stainless Steel Pipe/Korea.	Avesta Sandvik Tube. Bristol Metals. Crucible Materials. Damascus Tubular Products. United Steelworkers of America.
A-580-811	731-TA-546	Carbon Steel Wire Rope/Korea	Bridon American. Macwhyte. Paulsen Wire Rope. The Rochester Corporation. United Automobile, Aerospace and Agricultural Implement Workers (Local 960). Williamsport. Wire-rope Works. Wire Rope Corporation of America.
A-580-812	731-TA-556	DRAMs of 1 Megabit and Above/ Korea.	Micron Technology. NEC Electronics. Texas Instruments.
A-580-813	731-TA-563	Stainless Steel Butt-Weld Pipe Fittings/Korea.	Flo-Mac Inc. Gerlin. Markovitz Enterprises. Shaw Alloy Piping Products. Taylor Forge Stainless.
A-580-815	731-TA-607	Cold-Rolled Carbon Steel Flat Products/Korea.	Armco Steel. Bethlehem Steel. California Steel Industries. Gulf States Steel. Inland Steel Industries. LTV Steel. National Steel. Nextech. Rouge Steel Co. Sharon Steel. Theis Precision Steel. Thompson Steel. US Steel. United Steelworkers of America. WCI Steel. Weirton Steel.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
A-580-816	731-TA-618	Corrosion-Resistant Carbon Steel Flat Products/Korea.	Armco Steel. Bethlehem Steel. California Steel Industries. Geneva Steel. Gulf States Steel. Inland Steel Industries. LTV Steel. Lukens Steel. National Steel. Nextech. Rouge Steel Co. Sharon Steel. Theis Precision Steel. Thompson Steel. US Steel. United Steelworkers of America. WCI Steel. Weirton Steel.
A-580-825	731-TA-715	Oil Country Tubular Goods/Korea	Bellville Tube. IPSCO. Koppel Steel. Lone Star Steel. Maverick Tube. Newport Steel. North Star Steel. US Steel. USS/Kobe.
A-580-829	731-TA-772	Stainless Steel Wire Rod/Korea	AL Tech Specialty Steel. Carpenter Technology. Republic Engineered Steels. Talley Metals Technology. United Steelworkers of America.
A-580-831	731-TA-791	Stainless Steel Plate in Coils/Korea ...	Allegheny Ludlum. Armco Steel. J&L Specialty Steel. Lukens Steel. North American Stainless. United Steelworkers of America.
A-580-834	731-TA-801	Stainless Steel Sheet and Strip/Korea .	Allegheny Ludlum. Armco Steel. Bethlehem Steel. Butler Armco Independent Union. Carpenter Technology Corp. J&L Specialty Steel. North American Stainless. United Steelworkers of America. Zanesville Armco Independent Organization.
A-580-836	731-TA-821	Cut-to-Length Carbon Steel Plate/ Korea.	Bethlehem Steel. CitiSteel USA Inc. Geneva Steel.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
A-580-839	731-TA-825	Polyester Staple Fiber/Korea	Gulf States Steel. IPSCO Steel. National Steel. Tuscaloosa Steel. US Steel. United Steelworkers of America.
A-580-841	731-TA-854	Structural Steel Beams/Korea	Arteva Specialties Sarl. E I du Pont de Nemours. Intercontinental Polymers. Nan Ya Corporation America. Wellman.
A-580-844	731-TA-877	Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bar/Korea .	Northwestern Steel and Wire. Nucor. Nucor-Yamato Steel. TXI-Chaparral Steel. United Steelworkers of America.
A-580-846	731-TA-889	Stainless Steel Angle/Korea	AB Steel Mill Inc. AmeriSteel. Auburn Steel. Birmingham Steel. Border Steel. Cascade Steel Rolling Mills Inc. CMC Steel Group. Co-Steel Inc. Marion Steel. North Star Steel Co. Nucor Steel. Rebar Trade Action Coalition. Riverview Steel. Sheffield Steel. TAMCO. TXI-Chaparral Steel Co.
A-580-847	731-TA-916	Stainless Steel Bar/Korea	Slater Steels. United Steelworkers of America.
A-580-850	731-TA-1017 ...	Polyvinyl Alcohol/Korea	Carpenter Technology. Crucible Specialty Metals. Electralloy. Empire Specialty Steel. Republic Technologies International. Slater Steels. United Steelworkers of America.
A-580-852	731-TA-1026 ...	Prestressed Concrete Steel Wire Strand/Korea.	Celanese Ltd. E I du Pont de Nemours & Co. American Spring Wire Corp. Insteel Wire Products Co. Sivaco Georgia LLC. Strand Tech Martin Inc. Sumiden Wire Products Corp.
A-583-008	731-TA-132	Small Diameter Carbon Steel Pipe and Tube/Tawian.	Allied Tube & Conduit. American Tube.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners / Supporters</i>
A-583-009	731-TA-135	Color Television Receivers/Taiwan	Bull Moose Tube. Copperweld Tubing. J&L Steel. Kaiser Steel. Merchant Metals. Pittsburgh Tube. Southwestern Pipe. Western Tube & Conduit. Committee to Preserve American Color Television. Independent Radionic Workers of America. Industrial Union Department, AFL-CIO. International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers.
A-583-080	AA1921-197	Carbon Steel Plate/Taiwan	No Petition (self-initiated by Treasury); Commerce service list identifies: Bethlehem Steel. China Steel. US Steel.
A-583-505	731-TA-277	Oil Country Tubular Goods/Taiwan ...	CF&I Steel. Copperweld Tubing. Cyclops. KPC. Lone Star Steel. LTV Steel. Maverick Tube. Quanex. US Steel.
A-583-507	731-TA-280	Malleable Cast Iron Pipe Fittings/Taiwan.	Grinnell. Stanley G Flag. Stockham Valves & Fittings. U-Brand. Ward Manufacturing. General Housewares.
A-583-508	731-TA-299	Porcelain-on-Steel Cooking Ware/Taiwan.	Farberware. Regal Ware. Revere Copper & Brass. WearEver/Proctor Silex.
A-583-603	731-TA-305	Top-of-the-Stove Stainless Steel Cooking Ware/Taiwan.	Ladish. Mills Iron Works. Steel Forgings. Tube Forgings of America. Weldbend.
A-583-605	731-TA-310	Carbon Steel Butt-Weld Pipe Fittings/Taiwan	Bull Moose Tube. Hannibal Industries. Harris Tube. Maruichi American. Searing Industries.
A-583-803	731-TA-410	Light-Walled Rectangular Tube/Taiwan.	

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
A-583-806	731-TA-428	Small Business Telephone Systems/Taiwan.	Southwestern Pipe. Western Tube & Conduit. American Telephone & Telegraph. Comdial. Eagle Telephonic.
A-583-810	731-TA-475	Chrome-Plated Lug Nuts/Taiwan	Consolidated International Automotive. Key Manufacturing. McGard.
A-583-814	731-TA-536	Circular Welded Nonalloy Steel Pipe/Taiwan.	Allied Tube & Conduit. American Tube. Bull Moose Tube. Century Tube. CSI Tubular Products. Cyclops. Laclede Steel. LTV Tubular Products. Maruichi American. Sharon Tube. USX. Western Tube & Conduit. Wheatland Tube.
A-583-815	731-TA-541	Welded ASTM A-312 Stainless Steel Pipe/Taiwan.	Avesta Sandvik Tube. Bristol Metals. Crucible Materials. Damascus Tubular Products. United Steelworkers of America.
A-583-816	731-TA-564	Stainless Steel Butt-Weld Pipe Fittings/Taiwan.	Flo-Mac Inc. Gerlin. Markovitz Enterprises. Shaw Alloy Piping Products. Taylor Forge Stainless.
A-583-820	731-TA-625	Helical Spring Lock Washers/Taiwan .	Illinois Tool Works.
A-583-821	731-TA-640	Forged Stainless Steel Flanges/Taiwan.	Gerlin. Ideal Forging. Maass Flange. Markovitz Enterprises.
A-583-824	731-TA-729	Polyvinyl Alcohol/Taiwan	Air Products and Chemicals.
A-583-825	731-TA-743	Melamine Institutional Dinnerware/Taiwan.	Carlisle Food Service Products. Lexington United. Plastics Manufacturing.
A-583-826	731-TA-759	Collated Roofing Nails/Taiwan	Illinois Tool Works. International Staple and Machines. Stanley-Bostitch.
A-583-827	731-TA-762	SRAMs/Taiwan	Micron Technology.
A-583-828	731-TA-775	Stainless Steel Wire Rod/Taiwan	AL Tech Specialty Steel. Carpenter Technology. Republic Engineered Steels. Talley Metals Technology. United Steelworkers of America.
A-583-830	731-TA-793	Stainless Steel Plate in Coils/Taiwan .	Allegheny Ludlum.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
A-583-831	731-TA-803	Stainless Steel Sheet and Strip/ Taiwan.	Armco Steel. J&L Specialty Steel. Lukens Steel. North American Stainless. United Steelworkers of America. Allegheny Ludlum. Armco Steel. Bethlehem Steel. Butler Armco Independent Union. Carpenter Technology Corp. J&L Specialty Steel. North American Stainless. United Steelworkers of America. Zanesville Armco Independent Organization.
A-583-833	731-TA-826	Polyester Staple Fiber/Taiwan	Arteva Specialties Sarl. Intercontinental Polymers. Nan Ya Plastics Corporation America. Wellman.
A-583-835	731-TA-906	Hot-Rolled Steel Products/Taiwan	Bethlehem Steel. Gallatin Steel. Independent Steelworkers. IPSCO. LTV Steel. National Steel. Nucor. Rouge Steel Co. Steel Dynamics. US Steel. United Steelworkers of America. WCI Steel Inc. Weirton Steel. Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel Corp.
A-583-837	731-TA-934	Polyethylene Terephthalate Film, Sheet and Strip (PET Film)/ Taiwan.	DuPont Teijin Films. Mitsubishi Polyester Film LLC. SKC America Inc. Toray Plastics (America).
A-588-005	731-TA-48	High Power Microwave Amplifiers/ Japan.	Aydin. MCL.
A-588-015	AA1921-66	Television Receivers/Japan	AGIV (USA). Casio Computer. CBM America. Citizen Watch. Funai Electric. Hitachi. Industrial Union Department. JC Penny. Matsushita. Mitsubishi Electric.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
A-588-028	AA1921-111	Roller Chain/Japan	Montgomery Ward. NEC. Orion Electric. PT Imports. Philips Electronics. Philips Magnavox. Sanyo. Sharp. Toshiba. Toshiba America Consumer Products. Victor Company of Japan. Zenith Electronics. Acme Chain Division, North American Rockwell. American Chain Association. Atlas Chain & Precision Products. Diamond Chain. Link-Belt Chain Division, FMC. Morse Chain Division, Borg Warner. Rex Chainbelt.
A-588-029	AA1921-85	Fish Netting of Man-Made Fiber/Japan	Jovanovich Supply.
A-588-038	AA1921-98	Bicycle Speedometers/Japan	LFSI. Trans-Pacific Trading. Avocet. Cat Eye. Diversified Products. NS International. Sanyo Electric. Stewart-Warner.
A-588-041	AA1921-115	Synthetic Methionine/Japan	Monsanto.
A-588-045	AA1921-124	Steel Wire Rope/Japan	AMSTED Industries.
A-588-046	AA1921-129	Polychloroprene Rubber/Japan	E I du Pont de Nemours.
A-588-054	AA1921-143	Tapered Roller Bearings 4 Inches and Under/Japan.	No companies identified as petitioners at the Commission; Commerce service list identifies: American Honda Motor. Federal Mogul. Ford Motor. General Motors. Honda. Hoover-NSK Bearing. Isuzu. Itocho. ITOCHU International. Kanematsu-Goshu USA. Kawasaki Heavy Duty Industries. Komatsu America. Koyo Seiko. Kubota Tractor. Mitsubishi.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
			Motorambar. Nachi America. Nachi Western. Nachi-Fujikoshi. Nippon Seiko. Nissan Motor. Nissan Motor USA. NSK. NTN. Subaru of America. Sumitomo. Suzuki Motor. Timken. Toyota Motor Sales. Yamaha Motors.
A-588-055	AA1921-154	Acrylic Sheet/Japan	Polycast Technology.
A-588-056	AA1921-162	Melamine/Japan	Melamine Chemical.
A-588-068	AA1921-188	Prestressed Concrete Steel Wire Strand/Japan	American Spring Wire. Armco Steel. Bethlehem Steel. CF&I Steel. Florida Wire & Cable.
A-588-405	731-TA-207	Cellular Mobile Telephones/Japan	EF Johnson. Motorola.
A-588-602	731-TA-309	Carbon Steel Butt-Weld Pipe Fittings/Japan.	Ladish. Mills Iron Works. Steel Forgings. Tube Forgings of America. Weldbend.
A-588-604	731-TA-343	Tapered Roller Bearings Over 4 Inches/Japan.	L&S Bearing. Timken.
A-588-605	731-TA-347	Malleable Cast Iron Pipe Fittings/Japan.	Torrington. Grinnell. Stanley G Flagg. Stockham Valves & Fittings. U-Brand.
A-588-609	731-TA-368	Color Picture Tubes/Japan	Ward Manufacturing. Industrial Union Department, AFL-CIO. International Association of Machinists & Aerospace Workers. International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. International Union of Electronic, Electrical, Technical, Salaried and Machine Workers. Philips Electronic Components Group. United Steelworkers of America. Zenith Electronics.
A-588-702	731-TA-376	Stainless Steel Butt-Weld Pipe Fittings/Japan.	Flo-Mac Inc. Flowline. Shaw Alloy Piping Products.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
A-588-703	731-TA-377	Internal Combustion Industrial Forklift Trucks/Japan.	Taylor Forge Stainless. Ad-Hoc Group of Workers from Hyster's Berea, Kentucky and Sulligent, Alabama Facilities. Allied Industrial Workers of America. Hyster. Independent Lift Truck Builders Union. International Association of Machinists & Aerospace Workers. United Shop & Service Employees.
A-588-704	731-TA-379	Brass Sheet and Strip/Japan	Allied Industrial Workers of America. American Brass. Bridgeport Brass. Chase Brass & Copper. Hussey Copper. International Association of Machinists & Aerospace Workers. Mechanics Educational Society of America (Local 56). The Miller Company. North Coast Brass & Copper. Olin. Pegg Metals. Revere Copper Products. United Steelworkers of America.
A-588-706	731-TA-384	Nitrile Rubber/Japan	Uniroyal Chemical.
A-588-707	731-TA-386	Granular Polytetrafluoroethylene/Japan.	E I du Pont de Nemours. ICI Americas.
A-588-802	731-TA-389	3.5" Microdisks/Japan	Verbatim.
A-588-804	731-TA-394-A.	Ball Bearings/Japan	Barden Corp. Emerson Power Transmission. Kubar Bearings. McGill Manufacturing Co. MPB. Rexnord Inc. Rollway Bearings. Torrington.
A-588-804	731-TA-394-B	Cylindrical Roller Bearings/Japan	Barden Corp. Emerson Power Transmission. Kubar Bearings. MPB. Rollway Bearings. Torrington.
A-588-804	731-TA-394-C	Spherical Plain Bearings/Japan	Barden Corp. Emerson Power Transmission. Kubar Bearings. Rollway Bearings. Torrington.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
A-588-806	731-TA-408	Electrolytic Manganese Dioxide/ Japan.	Chemetals. Kerr-McGee. Rayovac.
A-588-807	731-TA-414	Industrial Belts/Japan	The Gates Rubber Company. The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company.
A-588-809	731-TA-426	Small Business Telephone Systems/ Japan.	American Telephone & Telegraph. Comdial. Eagle Telephonic.
A-588-810	731-TA-429	Mechanical Transfer Presses/Japan ...	Allied Products. United Autoworkers of America. United Steelworkers of America.
A-588-811	731-TA-432	Drafting Machines/Japan	Vemco.
A-588-812	731-TA-440	Industrial Nitrocellulose/Japan	Hercules.
A-588-815	731-TA-461	Gray Portland Cement and Clinker/ Japan.	Calaveras Cement. Hanson Permanente Cement. Independent Workers of North America (Locals 49, 52, 89, 192 and 471). International Union of Operating Engineers (Local 12). National Cement Co Inc. National Cement Company of California. Southdown.
A-588-817	731-TA-469	Electroluminescent Flat-Panel Displays/Japan.	The Cherry Corporation. Electro Plasma. Magnascreen. OIS Optical Imaging Systems. Photonics Technology. Planar Systems. Plasmaco.
A-588-823	731-TA-571	Professional Electric Cutting Tools/ Japan.	Black & Decker.
A-588-826	731-TA-617	Corrosion-Resistant Carbon Steel Flat Products/Japan.	Bethlehem Steel. California Steel Industries. Geneva Steel. Gulf States Steel. Lukens Steel. Nextech. Rouge Steel Co. Sharon Steel. Theis Precision Steel. Thompson Steel. US Steel. United Steelworkers of America. WCI Steel. Weirton Steel.
A-588-831	731-TA-660	Grain-Oriented Silicon Electrical Steel/Japan	Allegheny Ludlum. Armco Steel. United Steelworkers of America.
A-588-833	731-TA-681	Stainless Steel Bar/Japan	AL Tech Specialty Steel.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
A-588-835	731-TA-714	Oil Country Tubular Goods/Japan	Carpenter Technology. Crucible Specialty Metals. Electralloy. Republic Engineered Steels. Slater Steels. Talley Metals Technology. United Steelworkers of America. IPSCO. Koppel Steel. Lone Star Steel Co. Maverick Tube. Newport Steel. North Star Steel. US Steel.
A-588-836	731-TA-727	Polyvinyl Alcohol/Japan	Air Products and Chemicals.
A-588-837	731-TA-737	Large Newspaper Printing Presses/Japan.	Rockwell Graphics Systems.
A-588-838	731-TA-739	Clad Steel Plate/Japan	Lukens Steel.
A-588-839	731-TA-740	Sodium Azide/Japan	American Azide.
A-588-840	731-TA-748	Gas Turbo-Compressor Systems/Japan	Demag Delaval. Dresser-Rand. United Steelworkers of America.
A-588-841	731-TA-750	Vector Supercomputers/Japan	Cray Research.
A-588-843	731-TA-771	Stainless Steel Wire Rod/Japan	AL Tech Specialty Steel. Carpenter Technology. Republic Engineered Steels. Talley Metals Technology. United Steelworkers of America.
A-588-845	731-TA-800	Stainless Steel Sheet and Strip/Japan .	Allegheny Ludlum. Armco Steel. Bethlehem Steel. Butler Armco Independent Union. Carpenter Technology Corp. J&L Specialty Steel. North American Stainless. United Steelworkers of America. Zanesville Armco Independent Organization.
A-588-846	731-TA-807	Hot-Rolled Carbon Steel Flat Products/Japan.	Acme Steel. Bethlehem Steel. California Steel Industries. Gallatin Steel. Geneva Steel. Gulf States Steel. Independent Steelworkers. IPSCO. Ispat/Inland. LTV Steel. Nucor. Rouge Steel Co. Steel Dynamics.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
A-588-847	731-TA-820	Cut-to-Length Carbon Steel Plate/ Japan.	US Steel. United Steelworkers of America. WCI Steel. Weirton Steel. Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel Corp. Bethlehem Steel. CitiSteel USA Inc. Geneva Steel. Gulf States Steel. IPSCO Steel. Tuscaloosa Steel. US Steel. United Steelworkers of America.
A-588-850	731-TA-847	Large-Diameter Carbon Steel Seam- less Pipe/Japan.	North Star Steel. Timken. US Steel. United Steelworkers of America.
A-588-851	731-TA-847	Small-Diameter Carbon Steel Seam- less Pipe/Japan.	USS/Kobe. Koppel Steel. North Star Steel. Sharon Tube. Timken. US Steel. United Steelworkers of America. USS/Kobe. Vision Metals' Gulf States Tube.
A-588-852	731-TA-853	Structural Steel Beams/Japan	Northwestern Steel and Wire. Nucor. Nucor-Yamato Steel. TXI-Chaparral Steel. United Steelworkers of America.
A-588-854	731-TA-860	Tin-Mill Products/Japan	Independent Steelworkers. United Steelworkers of America. Weirton Steel.
A-588-856	731-TA-888	Stainless Steel Angle/Japan	Slater Steels. United Steelworkers of America.
A-588-857	731-TA-919	Welded Large Diameter Line Pipe/ Japan.	American Cast Iron Pipe. Berg Steel Pipe. Bethlehem Steel. Napa Pipe/Oregon Steel Mills. Saw Pipes USA. Stupp. US Steel.
A-588-861	731-TA-1016 ...	Polyvinyl Alcohol/Japan	Celenex Ltd.
A-588-862	731-TA-1023 ...	Certain Ceramic Station Post Insulators/Japan.	E I du Pont de Nemours & Co. Lapp Insulator Co LLC. Newell Porcelain Co Inc.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
A-588-866	731-TA-1090 ...	Superalloy Degassed Chromium/ Japan.	Victor Insulators Inc. Eramet Marietta Inc.
A-602-803	731-TA-612	Corrosion-Resistant Carbon Steel Flat Products/Australia.	Armco Steel. Bethlehem Steel. California Steel Industries. Geneva Steel. Gulf States Steel. Inland Steel Industries. LTV Steel. Lukens Steel. National Steel. Nextech. Rouge Steel Co. Sharon Steel. Theis Precision Steel. Thompson Steel. US Steel. United Steelworkers of America. WCI Steel. Weirton Steel.
A-791-805	731-TA-792	Stainless Steel Plate in Coils/South Africa.	Allegheny Ludlum. Armco Steel. J&L Specialty Steel. Lukens Steel. North American Stainless. United Steelworkers of America.
A-791-808	731-TA-850	Small-Diameter Carbon Steel Seamless Pipe/South Africa.	Koppel Steel. North Star Steel. Sharon Tube. Timken. US Steel. United Steelworkers of America. USS/Kobe. Vision Metals' Gulf States Tube.
A-791-809	731-TA-905	Hot-Rolled Steel Products/ South Africa.	Bethlehem Steel. Gallatin Steel. Independent Steelworkers. IPSCO. LTV Steel. National Steel. Nucor. Rouge Steel Co. Steel Dynamics. US Steel. United Steelworkers of America. WCI Steel Inc. Weirton Steel. Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel Corp.
A-791-815	731-TA-987	Ferrovandium/South Africa	Beair Metallurgical Co.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
A-821-801	731-TA-340E ..	Solid Urea/Russia	Shieldalloy Metallurgical Corp. Agrico Chemical. American Cyanamid. CF Industries. First Mississippi. Mississippi Chemical. Terra International. WR Grace.
A-821-802	731-TA-539-C	Uranium/Russia	Ferret Exploration. First Holding. Geomex Minerals. IMC Fertilizer. Malapai Resources. Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers. Pathfinder Mines. Power Resources. Rio Algom Mining. Solution Mining. Total Minerals. Umetco Minerals. Uranium Resources.
A-821-804	731-TA-568	Ferrosilicon/Russia	AIMCOR. Alabama Silicon. American Alloys. Globe Metallurgical. Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers (Local 389). Silicon Metaltech. United Autoworkers of America (Local 523). United Steelworkers of America (Locals 2528, 3081, 5171 and 12646).
A-821-805	731-TA-697	Pure Magnesium/Russia	Dow Chemical. International Union of Operating Engineers (Local 564). Magnesium Corporation of America. United Steelworkers of America (Local 8319).
A-821-807	731-TA-702	Ferrovandium and Nitrided Vanadium/Russia.	Shieldalloy Metallurgical.
A-821-809	731-TA-808	Hot-Rolled Carbon Steel Flat Products/Russia.	Acme Steel. Bethlehem Steel. California Steel Industries. Gallatin Steel. Geneva Steel. Gulf States Steel. Independent Steelworkers. IPSCO. Ispat/Inland. LTV Steel. National Steel. Nucor.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
A-821-811	731-TA-856	Ammonium Nitrate/Russia	Rouge Steel Co. Steel Dynamics. US Steel. United Steelworkers of America. WCI Steel. Weirton Steel. Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel Corp. Agrium. Air Products and Chemicals. El Dorado Chemical. LaRoche. Mississippi Chemical. Nitram. Wil-Gro Fertilizer.
A-821-817	731-TA-991	Silicon Metal/Russia	Globe Metallurgical Inc. SIMCALA Inc.
A-821-819	731-TA1072	Pure and Alloy Magnesium/Russia	Garfield Alloys Inc. Glass, Molders, Pottery, Plastics & Allied Workers International Local 374. Halaco Engineering. MagReTech Inc. United Steelworkers of America Local 8319. US Magnesium LLC.
A-822-801	731-TA-340B ..	Solid Urea/Belarus	Agrico Chemical. American Cyanamid. CF Industries. First Mississippi. Mississippi Chemical. Terra International. WR Grace.
A-822-804	731-TA-873	Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bar/ Belarus.	AB Steel Mill Inc. AmeriSteel. Auburn Steel. Birmingham Steel. Border Steel. Cascade Steel Rolling Mills Inc. CMC Steel Group. Co-Steel Inc. Marion Steel. North Star Steel Co. Nucor Steel. Rebar Trade Action Coalition. Riverview Steel. Sheffield Steel. TAMCO. TXI-Chaparral Steel Co.
A-823-801	731-TA-340H ..	Solid Urea/Ukraine	Agrico Chemical. American Cyanamid. CF Industries. First Mississippi. Mississippi Chemical.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
A-823-802	731-TA-539-E	Uranium/Ukraine	Terra International. WR Grace. Ferret Exploration. First Holding. Geomex Minerals. IMC Fertilizer. Malapai Resources. Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers. Pathfinder Mines. Power Resources. Rio Algom Mining. Solution Mining. Total Minerals. Umetco Minerals. Uranium Resources.
A-823-804	731-TA-569	Ferrosilicon/Ukraine	AIMCOR. Alabama Silicon. American Alloys. Globe Metallurgical. Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers (Local 389). Silicon Metaltech. United Autoworkers of America (Local 523). United Steelworkers of America (Locals 2528, 3081, 5171 and 12646).
A-823-805	731-TA-673	Silicomanganese/Ukraine	Elkem Metals. Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers (Local 3-639).
A-823-809	731-TA-882	Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bar/ Ukraine.	AB Steel Mill Inc. AmeriSteel. Auburn Steel. Birmingham Steel. Border Steel. Cascade Steel Rolling Mills Inc. CMC Steel Group. Co-Steel Inc. Marion Steel. North Star Steel Co. Nucor Steel. Rebar Trade Action Coalition. Riverview Steel. Sheffield Steel. TAMCO. TXI-Chaparral Steel Co.
A-823-810	731-TA-894	Ammonium Nitrate/Ukraine	Agrium. Air Products and Chemicals. Committee for Fair Ammonium Nitrate Trade. El Dorado Chemical. LaRoche Industries. Mississippi Chemical. Nitram.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
A-823-811	731-TA-908	Hot-Rolled Steel Products/Ukraine	Prodicta. Bethlehem Steel. Gallatin Steel. Independent Steelworkers. IPSCO. LTV Steel. National Steel. Nucor. Rouge Steel Co. Steel Dynamics. US Steel. United Steelworkers of America. WCI Steel Inc. Weirton Steel. Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel Corp.
A-823-812	731-TA-962	Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod/Ukraine.	AmeriSteel. Birmingham Steel. Cascade Steel Rolling Mills. Connecticut Steel Corp. Co-Steel Raritan. GS Industries. Keystone Consolidated Industries. North Star Steel Texas. Nucor Steel-Nebraska (a division of Nucor Corp). Republic Technologies International. Rocky Mountain Steel Mills.
A-831-801	731-TA-340A	Solid Urea/Armenia	Agrico Chemical. American Cyanamid. CF Industries. First Mississippi. Mississippi Chemical. Terra International. WR Grace.
A-834-806	731-TA-902	Hot-Rolled Steel Products/ Kazakhstan.	Bethlehem Steel. Gallatin Steel. Independent Steelworkers. IPSCO. LTV Steel. National Steel. Nucor. Rouge Steel Co. Steel Dymanics. US Steel. United Steelworkers of America. WCI Steel Inc. Weirton Steel. Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel Corp.
A-834-807	731-TA-930	Silicomanganese/Kazakhstan	Eramet Marietta.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
A-841-804	731-TA-879	Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bar/ Moldova.	Paper, Allied-Industrial, Chemical and Energy Work- ers International Union, Lo- cal 5-0639. AB Steel Mill Inc. AmeriSteel. Auburn Steel. Birmingham Steel. Border Steel. Cascade Steel Rolling Mills Inc. CMC Steel Group. Co-Steel Inc. Marion Steel. North Star Steel Co. Nucor Steel. Rebar Trade Action Coalition. Riverview Steel. Sheffield Steel. TAMCO. TXI-Chaparral Steel Co.
A-841-805	731-TA-959	Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod/Moldova.	AmeriSteel. Birmingham Steel. Cascade Steel Rolling Mills. Connecticut Steel Corp. Co-Steel Raritan. GS Industries. Keystone Consolidated Indus- tries. North Star Steel Texas. Nucor Steel-Nebraska (a divi- sion of Nucor Corp). Republic Technologies Interna- tional. Rocky Mountain Steel Mills.
A-842-801	731-TA-340F ..	Solid Urea/Tajikistan	Agrico Chemical. American Cyanamid. CF Industries. First Mississippi. Mississippi Chemical. Terra International. WR Grace.
A-843-801	731-TA-340G ..	Solid Urea/Turkmenistan	Agrico Chemical. American Cyanamid. CF Industries. First Mississippi. Mississippi Chemical. Terra International. WR Grace.
A-843-802	731-TA-539	Uranium/Kazakhstan	Ferret Exploration. First Holding. Geomex Minerals. IMC Fertilizer. Malapai Resources. Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
A-843-804	731-TA-566	Ferrosilicon/Kazakhstan	Pathfinder Mines. Power Resources. Rio Algom Mining. Solution Mining. Total Minerals. Umetco Minerals. Uranium Resources. AIMCOR. Alabama Silicon. American Alloys. Globe Metallurgical. Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers (Local 389). Silicon Metaltech. United Autoworkers of America (Local 523). United Steelworkers of America (Locals 2528, 3081, 5171 and 12646).
A-844-801	731-TA-340I ...	Solid Urea/Uzbekistan	Agrico Chemical. American Cyanamid. CF Industries. First Mississippi. Mississippi Chemical. Terra International. WR Grace.
A-844-802	731-TA-539-F.	Uranium/Uzbekistan	Ferret Exploration. First Holding. Geomex Minerals. IMC Fertilizer. Malapai Resources. Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers. Pathfinder Mines. Power Resources. Rio Algom Mining. Solution Mining. Total Minerals. Umetco Minerals. Uranium Resources.
A-851-802	731-TA-846	Small-Diameter Carbon Steel Seamless Pipe/Czech Republic.	Koppel Steel. North Star Steel. Sharon Tube. Timken. US Steel. United Steelworkers of America. USS/Kobe. Vision Metals' Gulf States Tube.
C-122-404	701-TA-224	Live Swine/Canada	National Pork Producers Council. Wilson Foods.
C-122-805	701-TA-297	Steel Rails/Canada	Bethlehem Steel. CF&I Steel.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
C-122-815	701-TA-309-A.	Alloy Magnesium/Canada	Magnesium Corporation of America.
C-122-815	701-TA-309-B	Pure Magnesium/Canada	Magnesium Corporation of America.
C-122-839	701-TA-414	Softwood Lumber/Canada	71 Lumber Co. Almond Bros Lbr Co. Anthony Timberlands. Balfour Lbr Co. Ball Lumber. Banks Lumber Company. Barge Forest Products Co. Beadles Lumber Co. Bearden Lumber. Bennett Lumber. Big Valley Band Mill. Bighorn Lumber Co Inc. Blue Mountain Lumber. Buddy Bean Lumber. Burgin Lumber Co Ltd. Burt Lumber Company. C&D Lumber Co. Ceda-Pine Veneer. Cersosimo Lumber Co Inc. Charles Ingram Lumber Co Inc. Charleston Heart Pine. Chesterfield Lumber. Chips. Chocorua Valley Lumber Co. Claude Howard Lumber. Clearwater Forest Industries. CLW Inc. CM Tucker Lumber Corp. Coalition for Fair Lumber Imports Executive Committee. Cody Lumber Co. Collins Pine Co. Collums Lumber. Columbus Lumber Co. Contoocook River Lumber. Conway Guiteau Lumber. Cornwright Lumber Co. Crown Pacific. Daniels Lumber Inc. Dean Lumber Co Inc. Deltic Timber Corporation. Devils Tower Forest Products. DiPrizio Pine Sales. Dorchester Lumber Co. DR Johnson Lumber. East Brainerd Lumber Co. East Coast Lumber Company. Eas-Tex Lumber. ECK Wood Products. Ellingson Lumber Co.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
			Elliott Sawmilling. Empire Lumber Co. Evergreen Forest Products. Excalibur Shelving Systems Inc. Exley Lumber Co. FH Stoltze Land & Lumber Co. FL Turlington Lbr Co Inc. Fleming Lumber. Flippo Lumber. Floragen Forest Products. Frank Lumber Co. Franklin Timber Co. Fred Tebb & Sons. Fremont Sawmill. Frontier Resources. Garrison Brothers Lumber Co and Subsidiaries. Georgia Lumber. Gilman Building Products. Godfrey Lumber. Granite State Forest Prod Inc. Great Western Lumber Co. Greenville Molding Inc. Griffin Lumber Company. Guess Brothers Lumber. Gulf Lumber. Gulf States Paper. Guy Bennett Lumber. Hampton Resources. Hancock Lumber. Hankins Inc. Hankins Lumber Co. Harrigan Lumber. Harwood Products. Haskell Lumber Inc. Hatfield Lumber. Hedstrom Lumber. Herrick Millwork Inc. HG Toler & Son Lumber Co Inc. HG Wood Industries LLC. Hogan & Storey Wood Prod. Hogan Lumber Co. Hood Industries. HS Hofer & Sons Lumber Co Inc. Hubbard Forest Ind Inc. HW Culp Lumber Co. Idaho Veneer Co. Industrial Wood Products. Intermountain Res LLC. International Paper. J Franklin Jones Lumber Co Inc.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
			<p>Jack Batte & Sons Inc. Jasper Lumber Company. JD Martin Lumber Co. JE Jones Lumber Co. Jerry G Williams & Sons. JH Knighton Lumber Co. Johnson Lumber Company. Jordan Lumber & Supply. Joseph Timber Co. JP Haynes Lbr Co Inc. JV Wells Inc. JW Jones Lumber. Keadle Lumber Enterprises. Keller Lumber. King Lumber Co. Konkolville Lumber. Langdale Forest Products. Laurel Lumber Company. Leavitt Lumber Co. Leesville Lumber Co. Limington Lumber Co. Longview Fibre Co. Lovell Lumber Co Inc. M Kendall Lumber Co. Manke Lumber Co. Marriner Lumber Co. Mason Lumber. MB Heath & Sons Lumber Co. MC Dixon Lumber Co Inc. Mebane Lumber Co Inc. Metcalf Lumber Co Inc. Millry Mill Co Inc. Moose Creek Lumber Co. Moose River Lumber. Morgan Lumber Co Inc. Mount Yonah Lumber Co. Nagel Lumber. New Kearsarge Corp. New South. Nicolet Hardwoods. Nieman Sawmills SD. Nieman Sawmills WY. North Florida. Northern Lights Timber & Lumber. Northern Neck Lumber Co. Ochoco Lumber Co. Olon Belcher Lumber Co. Owens and Hurst Lumber. Packaging Corp of America. Page & Hill Forest Products. Paper, Allied-Industrial, Chemical and Energy Workers. International Union.</p>

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
			Parker Lumber. Pate Lumber Co Inc. PBS Lumber. Pedigo Lumber Co. Piedmont Hardwood Lumber Co. Pine River Lumber Co. Pinecrest Lumber Co. Pleasant River Lumber Co. Pleasant Western Lumber Inc. Plum Creek Timber. Pollard Lumber. Portac. Potlatch. Potomac Supply. Precision Lumber Inc. Pruitt Lumber Inc. R Leon Williams Lumber Co. RA Yancey Lumber. Rajala Timber Co. Ralph Hamel Forest Products. Randy D Miller Lumber. Rappahannock Lumber Co. Regulus Stud Mills Inc. Riley Creek Lumber. Roanoke Lumber Co. Robbins Lumber. Robertson Lumber. Roseburg Forest Products Co. Rough & Ready. RSG Forest Products. Rushmore Forest Products. RY Timber Inc. Sam Mabry Lumber Co. Scotch Lumber. SDS Lumber Co. Seacoast Mills Inc. Seago Lumber. Seattle-Snohomish. Seneca Sawmill. Shaver Wood Products. Shearer Lumber Products. Shuqualak Lumber. SI Storey Lumber. Sierra Forest Products. Sierra Pacific Industries. Sigfridson Wood Products. Silver City Lumber Inc. Somers Lbr & Mfg Inc. South & Jones. South Coast. Southern Forest Industries Inc. Southern Lumber. St Laurent Forest Products.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
C-122-841	701-TA-418	Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod/Canada.	<p>Starfire Lumber Co. Steely Lumber Co Inc. Stimson Lumber. Summit Timber Co. Sundance Lumber. Superior Lumber. Swanson Superior Forest Products Inc. Swift Lumber. Tamarack Mill. Taylor Lumber & Treating Inc. Temple-Inland Forest Products. Thompson River Lumber. Three Rivers Timber. Thrift Brothers Lumber Co Inc. Timco Inc. Tolleson Lumber. Toney Lumber. TR Miller Mill Co. Tradewinds of Virginia Ltd. Travis Lumber Co. Tree Source Industries Inc. Tri-State Lumber. TTT Studs. United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. Viking Lumber Co. VP Kiser Lumber Co. Walton Lumber Co Inc. Warm Springs Forest Products. Westvaco Corp. Wilkins, Kaiser & Olsen Inc. WM Shepherd Lumber Co. WR Robinson Lumber Co Inc. Wrenn Brothers Inc. Wyoming Sawmills. Yakama Forest Products. Younce & Ralph Lumber Co Inc. Zip-O-Log Mills Inc. AmeriSteel. Birmingham Steel. Cascade Steel Rolling Mills. Connecticut Steel Corp. Co-Steel Raritan. GS Industries. Keystone Consolidated Industries. North Star Steel Texas. Nucor Steel-Nebraska (a division of Nucor Corp). Republic Technologies International.</p>

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
C-122-848	701-TA-430B ..	Hard Red Spring Wheat/Canada	Rocky Mountain Steel Mills. North Dakota Wheat Commission.
C-201-505	701-TA-265	Porcelain-on-Steel Cooking Ware/ Mexico.	General Housewares.
C-201-810	701-TA-325	Cut-to-Length Carbon Steel Plate/ Mexico.	Bethlehem Steel. California Steel Industries. CitiSteel USA Inc. Geneva Steel. Gulf States Steel. Inland Steel Industries. Lukens Steel. National Steel. Nextech. Sharon Steel. Theis Precision Steel. Thompson Steel. US Steel. United Steelworkers of America.
C-307-804	303-TA-21	Gray Portland Cement and Clinker/ Venezuela.	Florida Crushed Stone. Southdown. Tarmac America.
C-307-808	303-TA-23	Ferrosilicon/Venezuela	AIMCOR. Alabama Silicon. American Alloys. Globe Metallurgical. Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers (Local 389). Silicon Metaltech. United Autoworkers of America (Local 523). United Steelworkers of America (Locals 2528, 3081, 5171 and 12646).
C-333-401	701-TA-E	Cotton Shop Towels/Peru	No case at the Commission; Commerce service list identifies: Durafab. Kleen-Tex Industries. Lewis Eckert Robb. Milliken. Pavis & Harcourt.
C-351-037	104-TAA-21	Cotton Yarn/Brazil	American Yarn Spinners Association. Harriet & Henderson Yarns. LaFar Industries.
C-351-504	701-TA-249	Heavy Iron Construction Castings/ Brazil.	Alhambra Foundry. Allegheny Foundry. Bingham & Taylor. Campbell Foundry. Charlotte Pipe & Foundry. Deeter Foundry. East Jordan Foundry. Le Baron Foundry. Municipal Castings.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
C-351-604	701-TA-269	Brass Sheet and Strip/Brazil	Neenah Foundry. Opelika Foundry. Pinkerton Foundry. Tyler Pipe. US Foundry & Manufacturing. Vulcan Foundry. Allied Industrial Workers of America. American Brass. Bridgeport Brass. Chase Brass & Copper. Hussey Copper. International Association of Machinists & Aerospace Workers. Mechanics Educational Society of America (Local 56). The Miller Company. Olin. Revere Copper Products. United Steelworkers of America.
C-351-818	701-TA-320	Cut-to-Length Carbon Steel Plate/ Brazil.	Bethlehem Steel. California Steel Industries. CitiSteel USA Inc. Geneva Steel. Gulf States Steel. Inland Steel Industries. Lukens Steel. National Steel. Nextech. Sharon Steel. Theis Precision Steel. Thompson Steel. US Steel. United Steelworkers of America.
C-351-829	701-TA-384	Hot-Rolled Carbon Steel Flat Products/Brazil.	Acme Steel. Bethlehem Steel. California Steel Industries. Gallatin Steel. Geneva Steel. Gulf States Steel. Independent Steelworkers. IPSCO. Ispat/Inland. LTV Steel. National Steel. Nucor. Rouge Steel Co. Steel Dynamics. US Steel. United Steelworkers of America. WCI Steel. Weirton Steel.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
C-351-833	701-TA-417	Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod/Brazil.	Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel Corp. AmeriSteel. Birmingham Steel. Cascade Steel Rolling Mills. Connecticut Steel Corp. Co-Steel Raritan. GS Industries. Keystone Consolidated Industries. North Star Steel Texas. Nucor Steel-Nebraska (a division of Nucor Corp). Republic Technologies International. Rocky Mountain Steel Mills.
C-357-004	701-TA-A	Carbon Steel Wire Rod/Argentina	Atlantic Steel. Continental Steel. Georgetown Steel. North Star Steel. Raritan River Steel.
C-357-813	701-TA-402	Honey/Argentina	AH Meyer & Sons. Adee Honey Farms. Althoff Apiaries. American Beekeeping Federation. American Honey Producers Association. Anderson Apiaries. Arroyo Apiaries. Artesian Honey Producers. B Weaver Apiaries. Bailey Enterprises. Barkman Honey. Basler Honey Apiary. Beals Honey. Bears Paw Apiaries. Beaverhead Honey. Bee Biz. Bee Haven Honey. Belliston Brothers Apiaries. Big Sky Honey. Bill Rhodes Honey. Richard E Blake. Curt Bronnenberg. Brown's Honey Farms. Brumley's Bees. Buhmann Apiaries. Carys Honey Farms. Chaparrel Honey. Charles Apiaries. Mitchell Charles. Collins Honey. Conor Apiaries. Coy's Honey Farm. Dave Nelson Apiaries.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
			<p>Delta Bee. Eisele's Pollination & Honey. Ellingsoa's. Elliott Curtis & Sons. Charles L Emmons, Sr. Gause Honey. Gene Brandi Apiaries. Griffith Honey. Haff Apiaries. Hamilton Bee Farms. Hamilton Honey. Happie Bee. Harvest Honey. Harvey's Honey. Hiatt Honey. Hoffman Honey. Hollman Apiaries. Honey House. Honeybee Apiaries. Gary M Honl. Rand William Honl and Sydney Jo Honl. James R & Joann Smith Trust. Jaynes Bee Products. Johnston Honey Farms. Larry Johnston. Ke-An Honey. Kent Honeybees. Lake-Indianhead Honey Farms. Lamb's Honey Farm. Las Flores Apiaries. Mackrill Honey Farms & Sales. Raymond Marquette. Mason & Sons Honey. McCoy's Sunny South Apiar- ies. Merrimack Valley Apiaries & Evergreen Honey. Met 2 Honey Farm. Missouri River Honey. Mitchell Brothers Honey. Monda Honey Farm. Montana Dakota Honey. Northern Bloom Honey. Noye's Apiaries. Oakes Honey. Oakley Honey Farms. Old Mill Apiaries. Opp Honey. Oro Dulce. Peterson's "Naturally Sweet" Honey. Potoczak Bee Farms.</p>

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
C-357-815	701-TA-404	Hot-Rolled Steel Products/Argentina .	Price Apiaries. Pure Sweet Honey Farms. Robertson Pollination Service. Robson Honey. William Robson. Rosedale Apiaries. Ryan Apiaries. Schmidt Honey Farms. Simpson Apiaries. Sioux Honey Association. Smoot Honey. Solby Honey. Stahlman Apiaries. Steve E Parks Apiaries. Stroope Bee & Honey. T&D Honey Bee. Talbott's Honey. Terry Apiaries. Thompson Apiaries. Triple A Farm. Tropical Blossom Honey. Tubbs Apiaries. Venable Wholesale. Walter L Wilson Buzz 76 Apiaries. Wiebersiek Honey Farms. Wilmer Farms. Brent J Woodworth. Wooten's Golden Queens. Yaddof Apiaries. Bethlehem Steel. Gallatin Steel. Independent Steelworkers. IPSCO. LTV Steel. National Steel. Nucor. Rouge Steel Co. Steel Dynamics. US Steel. United Steelworkers of America. WCI Steel Inc. Weirton Steel. Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel Corp.
C-401-401	701-TA-231	Cold-Rolled Carbon Steel Flat Products/Sweden.	Bethlehem Steel. Chaparral. US Steel.
C-401-804	701-TA-327	Cut-to-Length Carbon Steel Plate/ Sweden.	Bethlehem Steel. California Steel Industries. CitiSteel USA Inc. Geneva Steel. Gulf States Steel. Inland Steel Industries.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
C-403-802	701-TA-302	Fresh and Chilled Atlantic Salmon/ Norway.	Lukens Steel. National Steel. Nextech. Sharon Steel. Theis Precision Steel. Thompson Steel. US Steel. United Steelworkers of America. Heritage Salmon. The Coalition for Fair Atlantic Salmon Trade.
C-408-046	104-TAA-7	Sugar/EU	No petition at the Commission; Commerce service list identifies: AJ Yates. Alexander & Baldwin. American Farm Bureau Federation. American Sugar Cane League. American Sugarbeet Growers Association. Amstar Sugar. Florida Sugar Cane League. Florida Sugar Marketing and Terminal Association. H&R Brokerage. Hawaiian Agricultural Research Center. Leach Farms. Michigan Farm Bureau. Michigan Sugar. Rio Grande Valley Sugar Growers Association. Sugar Cane Growers Cooperative of Florida. Talisman Sugar. US Beet Sugar Association. United States Beet Sugar Association. United States Cane Sugar Refiners' Association.
C-412-815	701-TA-328	Cut-to-Length Carbon Steel Plate/ United Kingdom.	Bethlehem Steel. California Steel Industries. Geneva Steel. Gulf States Steel. Inland Steel Industries. Lukens Steel. National Steel. Nextech. Sharon Steel. Theis Precision Steel. Thompson Steel. US Steel. United Steelworkers of America.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
C-412-821	701-TA-412	Low Enriched Uranium/ United Kingdom.	United States Enrichment Corp. USEC Inc.
C-421-601	701-TA-278	Fresh Cut Flowers/Netherlands	Burdette Coward. California Floral Council. Floral Trade Council. Florida Flower Association. Gold Coast Uanko Nursery. Hollandia Wholesale Florist. Manatee Fruit. Monterey Flower Farms. Topstar Nursery.
C-421-809	701-TA-411	Low Enriched Uranium/Netherlands .	United States Enrichment Corp. USEC Inc.
C-423-806	701-TA-319	Cut-to-Length Carbon Steel Plate/ Belgium.	Bethlehem Steel. California Steel Industries. CitiSteel USA Inc. Geneva Steel. Gulf States Steel. Inland Steel Industries. Lukens Steel. National Steel. Nextech. Sharon Steel. Theis Precision Steel. Thompson Steel. US Steel. United Steelworkers of America.
C-423-809	701-TA-376	Stainless Steel Plate in Coils/Belgium .	Allegheny Ludlum. Armco Steel. Lukens Steel. North American Stainless. United Steelworkers of America.
C-427-603	701-TA-270	Brass Sheet and Strip/France	Allied Industrial Workers of America. American Brass. Bridgeport Brass. Chase Brass & Copper. Hussey Copper. International Association of Machinists & Aerospace Workers. Mechanics Educational Society of America (Local 56). The Miller Company. Olin. Revere Copper Products. United Steelworkers of America.
C-427-805	701-TA-315	Hot-Rolled Lead and Bismuth Carbon Steel Products/France.	Bethlehem Steel. Inland Steel Industries. USS/Kobe Steel.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
C-427-810	701-TA-348	Corrosion-Resistant Carbon Steel Flat Products/ France.	Armco Steel. Bethlehem Steel. California Steel Industries. Geneva Steel. Gulf States Steel. Inland Steel Industries. LTV Steel. Lukens Steel. National Steel. Nextech. Rouge Steel Co. Sharon Steel. Theis Precision Steel. Thompson Steel. US Steel. United Steelworkers of America. WCI Steel.
C-427-815	701-TA-380	Stainless Steel Sheet and Strip/ France.	Weirton Steel. Allegheny Ludlum. Armco Steel. Bethlehem Steel. Butler Armco Independent Union. Carpenter Technology Corp. North American Stainless. United Steelworkers of America. Zanesville Armco Independent Organization.
C-427-817	701-TA-387	Cut-to-Length Carbon Steel Plate/ France.	Bethlehem Steel. Geneva Steel. IPSCO Steel. National Steel. US Steel. United Steelworkers of America.
C-427-819	701-TA-409	Low Enriched Uranium/France	United States Enrichment Corp. USEC Inc.
C-428-817	701-TA-340	Cold-Rolled Carbon Steel Flat Products/Germany.	Armco Steel. Bethlehem Steel. California Steel Industries. Gulf States Steel. Inland Steel Industries. LTV Steel. National Steel. Nextech. Rouge Steel Co. Sharon Steel. Theis Precision Steel. Thompson Steel. US Steel. United Steelworkers of America. WCI Steel.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
C-428-817	701-TA-349	Corrosion-Resistant Carbon Steel Flat Products/ Germany.	Weirton Steel. Armco Steel. Bethlehem Steel. California Steel Industries. Geneva Steel. Gulf States Steel. Inland Steel Industries. LTV Steel. Lukens Steel. National Steel. Nextech. Rouge Steel Co. Sharon Steel. Theis Precision Steel. Thompson Steel. US Steel. United Steelworkers of America. WCI Steel.
C-428-817	701-TA-322	Cut-to-Length Carbon Steel Plate/ Germany.	Weirton Steel. Bethlehem Steel. California Steel Industries. Geneva Steel. Gulf States Steel. Inland Steel Industries. Lukens Steel. National Steel. Nextech. Sharon Steel. Theis Precision Steel. Thompson Steel. US Steel. United Steelworkers of America.
C-428-829	701-TA-410	Low Enriched Uranium/Germany	United States Enrichment Corp. USEC Inc.
C-437-805	701-TA-426	Sulfanilic Acid/Hungary	Nation Ford Chemical.
C-469-004	701-TA-178	Stainless Steel Wire Rod/Spain	AL Tech Specialty Steel. Armco Steel. Carpenter Technology. Colt Industries. Cyclops. Guterl Special Steel. Joslyn Stainless Steels. Republic Steel.
C-469-804	701-TA-326	Cut-to-Length Carbon Steel Plate/ Spain.	Bethlehem Steel. California Steel Industries. CitiSteel USA Inc. Geneva Steel. Gulf States Steel. Inland Steel Industries. Lukens Steel. National Steel. Nextech.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
C-475-812	701-TA-355	Grain-Oriented Silicon Electrical Steel/Italy.	Sharon Steel. Theis Precision Steel. Thompson Steel. US Steel. United Steelworkers of America. Allegheny Ludlum. Armco Steel. Butler Armco Independent Union. United Steelworkers of America. Zanesville Armco Independent Union.
C-475-815	701-TA-362	Seamless Pipe/Italy	Koppel Steel. Quanex. Timken. United States Steel.
C-475-817	701-TA-364	Oil Country Tubular Goods/Italy	IPSCO. Koppel Steel. Lone Star Steel. Maverick Tube. Newport Steel. North Star Steel. US Steel. USS/Kobe.
C-475-819	701-TA-365	Pasta/Italy	A Zerega's Sons. American Italian Pasta. Borden. D Merlino & Sons. Dakota Growers Pasta. Foulds. Gilster-Mary Lee. Gooch Foods. Hershey Foods. LaRinascente Macaroni Co. Pasta USA. Philadelphia Macaroni. ST Specialty Foods.
C-475-821	701-TA-373	Stainless Steel Wire Rod/Italy	AL Tech Specialty Steel. Carpenter Technology. Republic Engineered Steels. Talley Metals Technology. United Steelworkers of America.
C-475-823	701-TA-377	Stainless Steel Plate in Coils/Italy	Allegheny Ludlum. Armco Steel. J&L Specialty Steel. Lukens Steel. North American Stainless. United Steelworkers of America.
C-475-825	701-TA-381	Stainless Steel Sheet and Strip/Italy .	Allegheny Ludlum. Armco Steel. Bethlehem Steel.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
C-475-827	701-TA-390	Cut-to-Length Carbon Steel Plate/ Italy.	Butler Armco Independent Union. Carpenter Technology Corp. J&L Specialty Steel. North American Stainless. United Steelworkers of America. Zanesville Armco Independent Organization. Bethlehem Steel. CitiSteel USA Inc. Geneva Steel. Gulf States Steel. IPSCO Steel. National Steel. US Steel. United Steelworkers of America.
C-475-830	701-TA-413	Stainless Steel Bar/Italy	Carpenter Technology. Crucible Specialty Metals. Electralloy. Empire Specialty Steel. Republic Technologies International. Slater Steels. United Steelworkers of America.
C-489-502	701-TA-253	Welded Carbon Steel Pipe and Tube/ Turkey.	Allied Tube & Conduit. American Tube. Bernard Epps. Bock Industries. Bull Moose Tube. Central Steel Tube. Century Tube. Copperweld Tubing. Cyclops. Hughes Steel & Tube. Kaiser Steel. Laclede Steel. Maruichi American. Maverick Tube. Merchant Metals. Phoenix Steel. Pittsburgh Tube. Quanex. Sharon Tube. Southwestern Pipe. UNR-Leavitt. Welded Tube. Western Tube & Conduit. Wheatland Tube.
C-489-806	701-TA-366	Pasta/Turkey	A Zerega's Sons. American Italian Pasta. Borden. D Merlino & Sons. Dakota Growers Pasta.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
C-507-501	N/A	Raw In-Shell Pistachios/Iran	Foulds. Gilster-Mary Lee. Gooch Foods. Hershey Foods. LaRinascente Macaroni Co. Pasta USA. Philadelphia Macaroni. ST Specialty Foods. Blackwell Land Co. Cal Pure Pistachios Inc. California Pistachio Commission. California Pistachio Orchards. Keenan Farms Inc. Kern Pistachio Hulling & Drying Co-Op. Los Rancheros de Poco Pedro. Pistachio Producers of California.
C-507-601	N/A	Roasted In-Shell Pistachios/Iran	TM Duche Nut Co Inc. Cal Pure Pistachios Inc. California Pistachio Commission. Keenan Farms Inc. Kern Pistachio Hulling & Drying Co-Op. Pistachio Producers of California.
C-508-605	701-TA-286	Industrial Phosphoric Acid/Israel	TM Duche Nut Co Inc. Albright & Wilson. FMC. Hydrite Chemical.
C-533-063	303-TA-13	Iron Metal Castings/India	Monsanto. Stauffer Chemical. Campbell Foundry. Le Baron Foundry. Municipal Castings. Neenah Foundry. Pinkerton Foundry. US Foundry & Manufacturing. Vulcan Foundry.
C-533-807	701-TA-318	Sulfanilic Acid/India	R-M Industries.
C-533-818	701-TA-388	Cut-to-Length Carbon Steel Plate/India.	Bethlehem Steel. CitiSteel USA Inc. Geneva Steel. Gulf States Steel. IPSCO Steel. National Steel. Tuscaloosa Steel. US Steel. United Steelworkers of America.
C-533-821	701-TA-405	Hot-Rolled Steel Products/India	Bethlehem Steel. Gallatin Steel. Independent Steelworkers. IPSCO.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
C-533-825	701-TA-415	Polyethylene Terephthalate Film, Sheet and Strip (PET Film)/India.	LTV Steel. National Steel. Nucor. Rouge Steel Co. Steel Dynamics. US Steel. United Steelworkers of America. WCI Steel Inc. Weirton Steel. Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel Corp. DuPont Teijin Films. Mitsubishi Polyester Film LLC. SKC America Inc. Toray Plastics (America). American Spring Wire Corp. Insteel Wire Products Co. Sivaco Georgia LLC. Strand Tech Martin Inc. Sumiden Wire Products Corp.
C-533-829	701-TA-432	Prestressed Concrete Steel Wire Strand/India.	Allegheny Color Corp. Barker Fine Color Inc. Clariant Corp. Nation Ford Chemical Co. Sun Chemical Co.
C-533-839	701-TA-437	Carbazole Violet Pigment 23/India	Fay Paper Products Inc. MeadWestvaco Consumer & Office Products. Norcom Inc. Pacom Corp. Roaring Spring Blank Book Co. Top Flight Inc.
C-533-844	701-TA-442	Certain Lined Paper School Supplies/India.	United Steel, Paper and Forestry, Rubber, Manufacturing, Energy, Allied Industrial and Service Workers International Union, AFL-CIO-CLC (USW).
C-535-001	701-TA-202	Cotton Shop Towels/Pakistan	Milliken.
C-549-818	701-TA-408	Hot-Rolled Steel Products/Thailand ...	Bethlehem Steel. Gallatin Steel. Independent Steelworkers. IPSCO. LTV Steel. National Steel. Nucor. Rouge Steel Co. Steel Dynamics. US Steel. United Steelworkers of America. WCI Steel Inc. Weirton Steel.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
C-560-806	701-TA-389	Cut-to-Length Carbon Steel Plate/ Indonesia.	Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel Corp. Bethlehem Steel. CitiSteel USA Inc. Geneva Steel. Gulf States Steel. IPSCO Steel. National Steel. Tuscaloosa Steel. US Steel. United Steelworkers of America.
C-560-813	701-TA-406	Hot-Rolled Steel Products/Indonesia ..	Bethlehem Steel. Gallatin Steel. Independent Steelworkers. IPSCO. LTV Steel. National Steel. Nucor. Rouge Steel Co. Steel Dynamics. US Steel. United Steelworkers of America. WCI Steel Inc. Weirton Steel. Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel Corp.
C-560-819	701-TA-443	Certain Lined Paper School Supplies/ Indonesia.	Fay Paper Products Inc. MeadWestvaco Consumer & Office Products. Norcom Inc. Pacon Corp. Roaring Spring Blank Book Co. Top Flight Inc. United Steel, Paper and Forestry, Rubber, Manufacturing, Energy, Allied Industrial and Service Workers International Union, AFL-CIO-CLC (USW).
C-580-602	701-TA-267	Top-of-the-Stove Stainless Steel Cooking Ware/Korea.	Farberware. Regal Ware. Revere Copper & Brass. WearEver/Proctor Silex.
C-580-818	701-TA-342	Cold-Rolled Carbon Steel Flat Products/Korea.	Armco Steel. Bethlehem Steel. California Steel Industries. Gulf States Steel. Inland Steel Industries. LTV Steel. National Steel. Nextech. Rouge Steel Co. Sharon Steel. Theis Precision Steel.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
C-580-818	701-TA-350	Corrosion-Resistant Carbon Steel Flat Products/Korea.	Thompson Steel. US Steel. United Steelworkers of America. WCI Steel. Weirton Steel. Armco Steel. Bethlehem Steel. California Steel Industries. Geneva Steel. Gulf States Steel. Inland Steel Industries. LTV Steel. Lukens Steel. National Steel. Nextech. Rouge Steel Co. Sharon Steel. Theis Precision Steel. Thompson Steel. US Steel. United Steelworkers of America. WCI Steel.
C-580-835	701-TA-382	Stainless Steel Sheet and Strip/Korea .	Weirton Steel. Allegheny Ludlum. Armco Steel. Bethlehem Steel. Butler Armco Independent Union. Carpenter Technology Corp. J&L Specialty Steel. North American Stainless. United Steelworkers of America. Zanesville Armco Independent Organization.
C-580-837	701-TA-391	Cut-to-Length Carbon Steel Plate/ Korea.	Bethlehem Steel. CitiSteel USA Inc. Geneva Steel. Gulf States Steel. IPSCO Steel. National Steel. Tuscaloosa Steel. US Steel. United Steelworkers of America.
C-580-842	701-TA-401	Structural Steel Beams/Korea	Northwestern Steel and Wire. Nucor. Nucor-Yamato Steel. TXI-Chaparral Steel. United Steelworkers of America.
C-580-851	701-TA-431	DRAMs and DRAM Modules/Korea ...	Dominion Semiconductor LLC/ Micron Technology Inc.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
C-583-604	701-TA-268	Top-of-the-Stove Stainless Steel Cooking Ware/Taiwan.	Infineon Technologies Richmond LP. Micron Technology Inc. Farberware. Regal Ware. Revere Copper & Brass. WearEver/Proctor Silex.
C-791-806	701-TA-379	Stainless Steel Plate in Coils/South Africa.	Allegheny Ludlum. Armco Steel. J&L Specialty Steel. Lukens Steel. North American Stainless. United Steelworkers of America.
C-791-810	701-TA-407	Hot-Rolled Steel Products/ South Africa.	Bethlehem Steel. Gallatin Steel. Independent Steelworkers. IPSCO. LTV Steel. National Steel. Nucor. Rouge Steel Co. Steel Dynamics. US Steel. United Steelworkers of America. WCI Steel Inc. Weirton Steel. Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel Corp.
A-331-802	731-TA-1065 ...	Certain Frozen Warmwater Shrimp and Prawns/Ecuador.	
A-351-838	731-TA-1063 ...	Certain Frozen Warmwater Shrimp and Prawns/Brazil.	
A-533-840	731-TA-1066 ...	Certain Frozen Warmwater Shrimp and Prawns/India.	
A-549-822	731-TA-1067 ...	Certain Frozen Warmwater Shrimp and Prawns/Thailand.	
A-552-802	731-TA-1068 ...	Certain Frozen Warmwater Shrimp and Prawns/Vietnam.	
A-570-893	731-TA-1064 ...	Certain Frozen Warmwater Shrimp and Prawns/China.	Petitioners/Supporters for all six cases listed: Abadie, Al J. Abadie, Anthony. Abner, Charles. Abraham, Steven. Abshire, Gabriel J. Ackerman, Dale J. Acosta, Darryl L. Acosta, Jerry J Sr. Acosta, Leonard C. Acosta, Wilson Pula Sr. Adam, Denise T. Adam, Michael A. Adam, Richard B Jr. Adam, Sherry P.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
			Adam, William E. Adam, Alcide J Jr. Adams, Dudley. Adams, Elizabeth L. Adams, Ervin. Adams, Ervin. Adams, George E. Adams, Hursy J. Adams, James Arthur. Adams, Kelly. Adams, Lawrence J Jr. Adams, Randy. Adams, Ritchie. Adams, Steven A. Adams, Ted J. Adams, Tim. Adams, Whitney P Jr. Agoff, Ralph J. Aguilar, Rikardo. Aguillard, Roddy G. Alario, Don Ray. Alario, Nat. Alario, Pete J. Alario, Timmy. Albert, Craig J. Albert, Junior J. Alexander, Everett O. Alexander, Robert F Jr. Alexie, Benny J. Alexie, Corkey A. Alexie, Dolphy. Alexie, Felix Jr. Alexie, Gwendolyn. Alexie, John J. Alexie, John V. Alexie, Larry J Sr. Alexie, Larry Jr. Alexie, Vincent L Jr. Alexis, Barry S. Alexis, Craig W. Alexis, Micheal. Alexis, Monique. Alfonso, Anthony E Jr. Alfonso, Jesse. Alfonso, Nicholas. Alfonso, Paul Anthony. Alfonso, Randy. Alfonso, Terry S Jr. Alfonso, Vernon Jr. Alfonso, Yvette. Alimia, Angelo A Jr. Allemand, Dean J. Allen, Annie. Allen, Carolyn Sue.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
			Allen, Jackie. Allen, Robin. Allen, Wayne. Allen, Wilbur L. Allen, Willie J III. Allen, Willie Sr. Alphonso, John. Ancalade, Leo J. Ancar, Claudene. Ancar, Jerry T. Ancar, Joe C. Ancar, Merlin Sr. Ancar, William Sr. Ancelet, Gerald Ray. Anderson, Andrew David. Anderson, Ernest W. Anderson, Jerry. Anderson, John. Anderson, Lynwood. Anderson, Melinda Rene. Anderson, Michael Brian. Anderson, Ronald L Sr. Anderson, Ronald Louis Jr. Andonie, Miguel. Andrews, Anthony R. Andry, Janice M. Andry, Rondey S. Angelle, Louis. Anglada, Eugene Sr. Ansardi, Lester. Anselmi, Darren. Aparicio, Alfred. Aparicio, David. Aparicio, Ernest. Arabie, Georgia P. Arabie, Joseph. Arcement, Craig J. Arcement, Lester C. Arcemont, Donald Sr. Arceneaux, Matthew J. Arceneaux, Michael K. Areas, Christopher J. Armbruster, John III. Armbruster, Paula D. Armstrong, Jude Jr. Arnesen, George. Arnold, Lonnie L Jr. Arnona, Joseph T. Arnondin, Robert. Arthur, Brenda J. Assavedo, Floyd. Atwood, Gregory Kenneth. Au, Chow D. Au, Robert.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
			Aucoin, Dewey F. Aucoin, Earl. Aucoin, Laine A. Aucoin, Perry J. Austin, Dennis. Austin, Dennis J. Authement, Brice. Authement, Craig L. Authement, Dion J. Authement, Gordon. Authement, Lance M. Authement, Larry. Authement, Larry Sr. Authement, Roger J. Authement, Sterling P. Autin, Bobby. Autin, Bruce J. Autin, Kenneth D. Autin, Marvin J. Autin, Paul F Jr. Autin, Roy. Avenel, Albert J Jr. Ba Wells, Tran Thi. Babb, Conny. Babin, Brad. Babin, Joey L. Babin, Klint. Babin, Molly. Babin, Norman J. Babineaux, Kirby. Babineaux, Vicki. Bach, Ke Van. Bach, Reo Long. Backman, Benny. Badeaux, Todd. Baham, Dewayne. Bailey, Albert. Bailey, Antoine III. Bailey, David B Sr. Bailey, Don. Baker, Clarence. Baker, Donald Earl. Baker, James. Baker, Kenneth. Baker, Ronald J. Balderas, Antonio. Baldwin, Richard Prentiss. Ballard, Albert. Ballas, Barbara A. Ballas, Charles J. Baltz, John F. Ban, John. Bang, Bruce K. Barbaree, Joe W.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
			Barbe, Mark A and Cindy. Barber, Louie W Jr. Barber, Louie W Sr. Barbier, Percy T. Barbour, Raymond A. Bargainear, James E. Barisich, George A. Barisich, Joseph J. Barnette, Earl. Barnhill, Nathan. Barrios, Clarence. Barrios, Corbert J. Barrios, Corbert M. Barrios, David. Barrios, John. Barrios, Shane James. Barrois, Angela Gail. Barrois, Dana A. Barrois, Tracy James. Barrois, Wendell Jude Jr. Barthe, Keith Sr. Barthelemy, Allen M. Barthelemy, John A. Barthelemy, Rene T Sr. Barthelemy, Walter A Jr. Bartholomew, Mitchell. Bartholomew, Neil W. Bartholomew, Thomas E. Bartholomew, Wanda C. Basse, Donald J Sr. Bates, Mark. Bates, Ted Jr. Bates, Vernon Jr. Battle, Louis. Baudoin, Drake J. Baudoin, Murphy A. Baudouin, Stephen. Bauer, Gary. Baye, Glen P. Bean, Charles A. Beazley, William E. Becnel, Glenn J. Becnel, Kent. Beecher, Carold F. Beechler, Ronald. Bell, James E. Bell, Ronald A. Bellanger, Arnold. Bellanger, Clifton. Bellanger, Scott J. Belsome, Derrell M. Belsome, Karl M. Bennett, Cecil A Jr. Bennett, Gary Lynn.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
			Bennett, Irin Jr. Bennett, James W Jr. Bennett, Louis. Benoit, Francis J. Benoit, Nicholas L. Benoit, Paula T. Benoit, Tenna J Jr. Benton, Walter T. Berger, Ray W. Bergeron, Alfred Scott. Bergeron, Jeff. Bergeron, Nolan A. Bergeron, Ulysses J. Bernard, Lamont L. Berner, Mark J. Berthelot, Gerard J Sr. Berthelot, James A. Berthelot, Myron J. Bertrand, Jerl C. Beverung, Keith J. Bianchini, Raymond W. Bickham, Leo E. Bienvenu, Charles. Biggs, Jerry W Sr. Bigler, Delbert. Billington, Richard. Billiot, Alfredia. Billiot, Arthur. Billiot, Aubrey. Billiot, Barell J. Billiot, Betty. Billiot, Bobby J. Billiot, Brian K. Billiot, Cassidy. Billiot, Charles Sr. Billiot, Chris J Sr. Billiot, E J E. Billiot, Earl W Sr. Billiot, Ecton L. Billiot, Emary. Billiot, Forest Jr. Billiot, Gerald. Billiot, Harold J. Billiot, Jacco A. Billiot, Jake A. Billiot, James Jr. Billiot, Joseph S Jr. Billiot, Laurence V. Billiot, Leonard F Jr. Billiot, Lisa. Billiot, Mary L. Billiot, Paul J Sr. Billiot, Shirley L. Billiot, Steve M.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
			Billiot, Thomas Adam. Billiot, Thomas Sr. Billiot, Wenceslaus Jr. Billiott, Alexander J. Biron, Yale. Black, William C. Blackston, Larry E. Blackwell, Wade H III. Blackwell, Wade H Jr. Blanchard, Albert. Blanchard, Andrew J. Blanchard, Billy J. Blanchard, Cyrus. Blanchard, Daniel A. Blanchard, Dean. Blanchard, Douglas Jr. Blanchard, Dwayne. Blanchard, Elgin. Blanchard, Gilbert. Blanchard, Jade. Blanchard, James. Blanchard, John F Jr. Blanchard, Katie. Blanchard, Kelly. Blanchard, Matt Joseph. Blanchard, Michael. Blanchard, Quentin Timothy. Blanchard, Roger Sr. Blanchard, Walton H Jr. Bland, Quyen T. Blouin, Roy A. Blume, Jack Jr. Bodden, Arturo. Bodden, Jasper. Bollinger, Donald E. Bolotte, Darren W. Bolton, Larry F. Bondi, Paul J. Bonvillain, Jimmy J. Bonvillian, Donna M. Boone, Clifton Felix. Boone, Donald F II. Boone, Donald F III (Ricky). Boone, Gregory T. Boquet, Noriss P Jr. Boquet, Wilfred Jr. Bordelon, Glenn Sr. Bordelon, James P. Bordelon, Shelby P. Borden, Benny. Borne, Crystal. Borne, Dina L. Borne, Edward Joseph Jr. Borne, Edward Sr.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
			Bosarge, Hubert Lawrence. Bosarge, Robert. Bosarge, Sandra. Bosarge, Steve. Boudlauch, Durel A Jr. Boudoin, Larry Terrell. Boudoin, Nathan. Boudreaux, Brent J. Boudreaux, Elvin J III. Boudreaux, James C Jr. Boudreaux, James N. Boudreaux, Jessie. Boudreaux, Leroy A. Boudreaux, Mark. Boudreaux, Paul Sr. Boudreaux, Richard D. Boudreaux, Ronald Sr. Boudreaux, Sally. Boudreaux, Veronica. Boudwin, Dwayne. Boudwin, Jewel James Sr. Boudwin, Wayne. Bouise, Norman. Boulet, Irwin J Jr. Boullion, Debra. Bourg, Allen T. Bourg, Benny. Bourg, Chad J. Bourg, Channon. Bourg, Chris. Bourg, Douglas. Bourg, Glenn A. Bourg, Jearmie Sr. Bourg, Kent A. Bourg, Mark. Bourg, Nolan P. Bourg, Ricky J. Bourgeois, Albert P. Bourgeois, Brian J Jr. Bourgeois, Daniel. Bourgeois, Dwayne. Bourgeois, Jake. Bourgeois, Johnny M. Bourgeois, Johnny M Jr. Bourgeois, Leon A. Bourgeois, Louis A. Bourgeois, Merrie E. Bourgeois, Randy P. Bourgeois, Reed. Bourgeois, Webley. Bourn, Chris. Bourque, Murphy Paul. Bourque, Ray. Bousegard, Duvic Jr.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners / Supporters</i>
			Boutte, Manuel J Jr. Bouvier, Colbert A II. Bouzigard, Dale J. Bouzigard, Edgar J III. Bouzigard, Eeris. Bowers, Harold. Bowers, Tommy. Boyd, David E Sr. Boyd, Elbert. Boykin, Darren L. Boykin, Thomas Carol. Bradley, James. Brady, Brian. Brandhurst, Kay. Brandhurst, Ray E Sr. Brandhurst, Raymond J. Braneff, David G. Brannan, William P. Branom, Donald James Jr. Braud, James M. Brazan, Frank J. Breaud, Irvin F Jr. Breaux, Barbara. Breaux, Brian J. Breaux, Charlie M. Breaux, Clifford. Breaux, Colin E. Breaux, Daniel Jr. Breaux, Larry J. Breaux, Robert J Jr. Breaux, Shelby. Briscoe, Robert F Jr. Britsch, L D Jr. Broussard, Dwayne E. Broussard, Eric. Broussard, Keith. Broussard, Larry. Broussard, Mark A. Broussard, Roger David. Broussard, Roger R. Broussard, Steve P. Brown, Cindy B. Brown, Colleen. Brown, Donald G. Brown, John W. Brown, Paul R. Brown, Ricky. Brown, Toby H. Bruce, Adam J. Bruce, Adam J Jr. Bruce, Bob R. Bruce, Daniel M Sr. Bruce, Eli T Sr. Bruce, Emelda L.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
			Bruce, Gary J Sr. Bruce, James P. Bruce, Lester J Jr. Bruce, Margie L. Bruce, Mary P. Bruce, Nathan. Bruce, Robert. Bruce, Russell. Brudnock, Peter Sr. Brunet, Elton J. Brunet, Joseph A. Brunet, Joseph A. Brunet, Levy J Jr. Brunet, Raymond Sr. Bryan, David N. Bryant, Ina Fay V. Bryant, Jack D Sr. Bryant, James Larry. Buford, Ernest. Bui, Ben. Bui, Dich. Bui, Dung Thi. Bui, Huong T. Bui, Ngan. Bui, Nhuan. Bui, Nuoi Van. Bui, Tai. Bui, Tien. Bui, Tommy. Bui, Xuan and De Nguyen. Bui, Xuanmai. Bull, Delbert E. Bundy, Belvina (Kenneth). Bundy, Kenneth Sr. Bundy, Nicky. Bundy, Ronald J. Bundy, Ronnie J. Buquet, John Jr. Buras, Clayton M. Buras, Leander. Buras, Robert M Jr. Buras, Waylon J. Burlett, Elliott C. Burlett, John C Jr. Burnell, Charles B. Burnell, Charles R. Burnham, Deanna Lea. Burns, Stuart E. Burroughs, Lindsey Hilton Jr. Burton, Ronnie. Busby, Hardy E. Busby, Tex H. Busch, RC. Bush, Robert A.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
			Bussey, Tyler. Butcher, Dorothy. Butcher, Rocky J. Butler, Albert A. Butler, Aline M. Bychurch, Johnny. Bychurch, Johnny Jr. Cabanilla, Alex. Caboz, Jose Santos. Cacioppo, Anthony Jr. Caddell, David. Cadiere, Mae Quick. Cadiere, Ronald J. Cahill, Jack. Caillouet, Stanford Jr. Caison, Jerry Lane Jr. Calcagno, Stephen Paul Sr. Calderone, John S. Callahan, Gene P Sr. Callahan, Michael J. Callahan, Russell. Callais, Ann. Callais, Franklin D. Callais, Gary D. Callais, Michael. Callais, Michael. Callais, Sandy. Callais, Terrence. Camardelle, Anna M. Camardelle, Chris J. Camardelle, David. Camardelle, Edward J III. Camardelle, Edward J Jr. Camardelle, Harris A. Camardelle, Knowles. Camardelle, Noel T. Camardelle, Tilman J. Caminita, John A III. Campo, Donald Paul. Campo, Kevin. Campo, Nicholas J. Campo, Roy. Campo, Roy Sr. Camus, Ernest M Jr. Canova, Carl. Cantrelle, Alvin. Cantrelle, Eugene J. Cantrelle, Otis A Sr. Cantrelle, Otis Jr (Buddy). Cantrelle, Philip A. Cantrelle, Tate Joseph. Canty, Robert Jamies. Cao, Anna. Cao, Billy.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
			Cao, Billy Viet. Cao, Binh Quang. Cao, Chau. Cao, Dan Dien. Cao, Dung Van. Cao, Gio Van. Cao, Hiep A. Cao, Linh Huyen. Cao, Nghia Thi. Cao, Nhieu V. Cao, Si-Van. Cao, Thanh Kim. Cao, Tuong Van. Carinhas, Jack G Jr. Carl, Joseph Allen. Carlos, Gregory. Carlos, Irvin. Carmadelle, David J. Carmadelle, Larry G. Carmadelle, Rudy J. Carrere, Anthony T Jr. Carrier, Larry J. Caruso, Michael. Casanova, David W Sr. Cassagne, Alphonse G III. Cassagne, Alphonse G IV. Cassidy, Mark. Casso, Joseph. Castelin, Gilbert. Castelin, Sharon. Castellanos, Raul L. Castelluccio, John A Jr. Castille, Joshua. Caulfield, Adolph Jr. Caulfield, Hope. Caulfield, James M Jr. Caulfield, Jean. Cepriano, Salvador. Cerdes, Julius W Jr. Cerise, Marla. Chabert, John. Chaisson, Dean J. Chaisson, Henry. Chaisson, Vincent A. Chaix, Thomas B III. Champagne, Brian. Champagne, Harold P. Champagne, Kenton. Champagne, Leon J. Champagne, Leroy A. Champagne, Lori. Champagne, Timmy D. Champagne, Willard. Champlin, Kim J.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
			Chance, Jason R. Chancey, Jeff. Chapa, Arturo. Chaplin Robert G Sr. Chaplin, Saxby Stowe. Charles, Christopher. Charpentier, Allen J. Charpentier, Alvin J. Charpentier, Daniel J. Charpentier, Lawrence. Charpentier, Linton. Charpentier, Melanie. Charpentier, Murphy Jr. Charpentier, Robert J. Chartier, Michelle. Chau, Minh Huu. Chauvin, Anthony. Chauvin, Anthony P Jr. Chauvin, Carey M. Chauvin, David James. Chauvin, James E. Chauvin, Kimberly Kay. Cheeks, Alton Bruce. Cheers, Elwood. Chenier, Ricky. Cheramie, Alan. Cheramie, Alan J Jr. Cheramie, Alton J. Cheramie, Berwick Jr. Cheramie, Berwick Sr. Cheramie, Daniel James Sr. Cheramie, Danny. Cheramie, David J. Cheramie, David P. Cheramie, Dickey J. Cheramie, Donald. Cheramie, Enola. Cheramie, Flint. Cheramie, Harold L. Cheramie, Harry J Sr. Cheramie, Harry Jr. Cheramie, Harvey Jr. Cheramie, Harvey Sr. Cheramie, Henry J Sr. Cheramie, James A. Cheramie, James P. Cheramie, Jody P. Cheramie, Joey J. Cheramie, Johnny. Cheramie, Joseph A. Cheramie, Lee Allen. Cheramie, Linton J. Cheramie, Mark A. Cheramie, Murphy J.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
			Cheramie, Nathan A Sr. Cheramie, Neddy P. Cheramie, Nicky J. Cheramie, Ojess M. Cheramie, Paris P. Cheramie, Robbie. Cheramie, Rodney E Jr. Cheramie, Ronald. Cheramie, Roy. Cheramie, Roy A. Cheramie, Sally K. Cheramie, Terry J. Cheramie, Terry Jr. Cheramie, Timmy. Cheramie, Tina. Cheramie, Todd M. Cheramie, Tommy. Cheramie, Wayne A. Cheramie, Wayne A Jr. Cheramie, Wayne F Sr. Cheramie, Wayne J. Cheramie, Webb Jr. Chevalier, Mitch. Chew, Thomas J. Chhun, Samantha. Chiasson, Jody J. Chiasson, Manton P Jr. Chiasson, Michael P. Childress, Gordon. Chisholm, Arthur. Chisholm, Henry Jr. Christen, David Jr. Christen, Vernon. Christmas, John T Jr. Chung, Long V. Ciaccio, Vance. Cibilic, Bozidar. Cieutat, John. Cisneros, Albino. Ciuffi, Michael L. Clark, James M. Clark, Jennings. Clark, Mark A. Clark, Ricky L. Cobb, Michael A. Cochran, Jimmy. Coleman, Ernest. Coleman, Freddie Jr. Colletti, Rodney A. Collier, Ervin J. Collier, Wade. Collins, Bernard J. Collins, Bruce J Jr. Collins, Donald.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
			Collins, Earline. Collins, Eddie F Jr. Collins, Jack. Collins, Jack. Collins, Julius. Collins, Lawson Bruce Sr. Collins, Lindy S Jr. Collins, Logan A Jr. Collins, Robert. Collins, Timmy P. Collins, Vendon Jr. Collins, Wilbert Jr. Collins, Woodrow. Colson, Chris and Michelle. Comardelle, Michael J. Comeaux, Allen J. Compeaux, Curtis J. Compeaux, Gary P. Compeaux, Harris. Cone, Jody. Contreras, Mario. Cook, Edwin A Jr. Cook, Edwin A Sr. Cook, Joshua. Cook, Larry R Sr. Cook, Scott. Cook, Theodore D. Cooksey, Ernest Neal. Cooper, Acy J III. Cooper, Acy J Jr. Cooper, Acy Sr. Cooper, Christopher W. Cooper, Jon C. Cooper, Marla F. Cooper, Vincent J. Copeman, John R. Corley, Ronald E. Cornett, Eddie. Cornwall, Roger. Cortez, Brenda M. Cortez, Cathy. Cortez, Curtis. Cortez, Daniel P. Cortez, Edgar. Cortez, Keith J. Cortez, Leslie J. Cosse, Robert K. Coston, Clayton. Cotsovolos, John Gordon. Coulon, Allen J Jr. Coulon, Allen J Sr. Coulon, Amy M. Coulon, Cleveland F. Coulon, Darrin M.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
			Coulon, Don. Coulon, Earline N. Coulon, Ellis Jr. Coursey, John W. Courville, Ronnie P. Cover, Darryl L. Cowdrey, Michael Dudley. Cowdrey, Michael Nelson. Crain, Michael T. Crawford, Bryan D. Crawford, Steven J. Creamer, Question. Credeur, Todd A Sr. Credeur, Tony J. Creppel, Carlton. Creppel, Catherine. Creppel, Craig Anthony. Creppel, Freddy. Creppel, Isadore Jr. Creppel, Julinne G III. Creppel, Kenneth. Creppel, Kenneth. Creppel, Nathan J Jr. Creppell, Michel P. Cristina, Charles J. Crochet, Sterling James. Crochet, Tony J. Crosby, Benjy J. Crosby, Darlene. Crosby, Leonard W Jr. Crosby, Ted J. Crosby, Thomas. Crum, Lonnie. Crum, Tommy Lloyd. Cruz, Jesus. Cabbage, Melinda T. Cuccia, Anthony J. Cuccia, Anthony J Jr. Cuccia, Kevin. Cumbie, Bryan E. Cure, Mike. Curole, Keith J. Curole, Kevin P. Curole, Margaret B. Curole, Willie P Jr. Cutrer, Jason C. Cvitanovich, T. Daigle, Alfred. Daigle, Cleve and Nona. Daigle, David John. Daigle, EJ. Daigle, Glenn. Daigle, Jamie J. Daigle, Jason.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
			Daigle, Kirk. Daigle, Leonard P. Daigle, Lloyd. Daigle, Louis J. Daigle, Melanie. Daigle, Michael J. Daigle, Michael Wayne and JoAnn. Daisy, Jeff. Dale, Cleveland L. Dang, Ba. Dang, Dap. Dang, David. Dang, Duong. Dang, Khang. Dang, Khang and Tam Phan. Dang, Loan Thi. Dang, Minh. Dang, Minh Van. Dang, Son. Dang, Tao Kevin. Dang, Thang Duc. Dang, Thien Van. Dang, Thuong. Dang, Thuy. Dang, Van D. Daniels, David. Daniels, Henry. Daniels, Leslie. Danos, Albert Sr. Danos, James A. Danos, Jared. Danos, Oliver J. Danos, Ricky P. Danos, Rodney. Danos, Timothy A. d'Antignac, Debi. d'Antignac, Jack. Dantin, Archie A. Dantin, Mark S Sr. Dantin, Stephen Jr. Dao, Paul. Dao, Vang. Dao-Nguyen, Chrysti. Darda, Albert L Jr. Darda, Gertrude. Darda, Herbert. Darda, J C. Darda, Jeremy. Darda, Tammy. Darda, Trudy. Dardar, Alvin. Dardar, Basile J. Dardar, Basile Sr.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
			Dardar, Cindy. Dardar, David. Dardar, Donald S. Dardar, Edison J Sr. Dardar, Gayle Picou. Dardar, Gilbert B. Dardar, Gilbert Sr. Dardar, Isadore J Jr. Dardar, Jacqueline. Dardar, Jonathan M. Dardar, Lanny. Dardar, Larry J. Dardar, Many. Dardar, Neal A. Dardar, Norbert. Dardar, Patti V. Dardar, Percy B Sr. Dardar, Rose. Dardar, Rusty J. Dardar, Samuel. Dardar, Summersgill. Dardar, Terry P. Dardar, Toney M Jr. Dardar, Toney Sr. Dargis, Stephen M. Dassau, Louis. David, Philip J Jr. Davis, Cliff. Davis, Daniel A. Davis, Danny A. Davis, James. Davis, John W. Davis, Joseph D. Davis, Michael Steven. Davis, Ronald B. Davis, William T Jr. Davis, William Theron. Dawson, JT. de la Cruz, Avery T. Dean, Ilene L. Dean, John N. Dean, Stephen. DeBarge, Brian K. DeBarge, Sherry. DeBarge, Thomas W. Decoursey, John. Dedon, Walter. Deere, Daryl. Deere, David E. Deere, Dennis H. Defelice, Robin. Defelice, Tracie L. DeHart, Ashton J Sr. Dehart, Bernard J.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
			Dehart, Blair. Dehart, Clevis. Dehart, Clevis Jr. DeHart, Curtis P Sr. Dehart, Eura Sr. Dehart, Ferrell John. Dehart, Leonard M. DeHart, Troy. DeJean, Chris N Jr. DeJean, Chris N Sr. Dekemel, Bonnie D. Dekemel, Wm J Jr. Delande, Paul. Delande, Ten Chie. Delatte, Michael J Sr. Delaune, Kip M. Delaune, Thomas J. Delaune, Todd J. Delcambre, Carroll A. Delgado, Jesse. Delino, Carlton. Delino, Lorene. Deloach, Stephen W Jr. DeMoll, Herman J Jr. DeMoll, Herman J Sr. DeMoll, James C Jr. DeMoll, Ralph. DeMoll, Robert C. DeMoll, Terry R. DeMolle, Freddy. DeMolle, Otis. Dennis, Fred. Denty, Steve. Deroche, Barbara H. Derouen, Caghe. Deshotel, Rodney. DeSilvey, David. Despaux, Byron J. Despaux, Byron J Jr. Despaux, Glen A. Despaux, Ken. Despaux, Kerry. Despaux, Suzanna. Detillier, David E. DeVaney, Bobby C Jr. Dickey, Wesley Frank. Diep, Vu. Dinger, Anita. Dinger, Corbert Sr. Dinger, Eric. Dingler, Mark H. Dinh, Chau Thanh. Dinh, Khai Duc. Dinh, Lien.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
			Dinh, Toan. Dinh, Vincent. Dion, Ernest. Dion, Paul A. Dion, Thomas Autry. Disalvo, Paul A. Dismuke, Robert E Sr. Ditcharo, Dominick III. Dixon, David. Do, Cuong V. Do, Dan C. Do, Dung V. Do, Hai Van. Do, Hieu. Do, Hung V. Do, Hung V. Do, Johnny. Do, Kiet Van. Do, Ky Hong. Do, Ky Quoc. Do, Lam. Do, Liet Van. Do, Luong Van. Do, Minh Van. Do, Nghiep Van. Do, Ta. Do, Ta Phon. Do, Than Viet. Do, Thanh V. Do, Theo Van. Do, Thien Van. Do, Tinh A. Do, Tri. Do, Vi V. Doan, Anh Thi. Doan, Joseph. Doan, Mai. Doan, Minh. Doan, Ngoc. Doan, Tran Van. Domangue, Darryl. Domangue, Emile. Domangue, Mary. Domangue, Michael. Domangue, Paul. Domangue, Ranzell Sr. Domangue, Stephen. Domangue, Westley. Domingo, Carolyn. Dominique, Amy R. Dominque, Gerald R. Donini, Ernest N. Donnelly, David C. Donohue, Holly M.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
			Dooley, Denise F. Dopson, Craig B. Dore, Presley J. Dore, Preston J Jr. Dorr, Janthan C Jr. Doucet, Paul J Sr. Downey, Colleen. Doxey, Robert Lee Sr. Doxey, Ruben A. Doxey, William L. Doyle, John T. Drawdy, John Joseph. Drury, Bruce W Jr. Drury, Bruce W Sr. Drury, Bryant J. Drury, Eric S. Drury, Helen M. Drury, Jeff III. Drury, Kevin. Drury, Kevin S Sr. Drury, Steve R. Drury, Steven J. Dubberly, James F. Dubberly, James Michael. Dubberly, James Michael Jr. Dubberly, John J. Dubois, Euris A. Dubois, John D Jr. Dubois, Lonnie J. Duck, Kermit Paul. Dudenhefer, Anthony. Dudenhefer, Connie S. Dudenhefer, Eugene A. Dudenhefer, Milton J Jr. Duet, Brad J. Duet, Darrel A. Duet, Guy J. Duet, Jace J. Duet, Jay. Duet, John P. Duet, Larson. Duet, Ramie. Duet, Raymond J. Duet, Tammy B. Duet, Tyrone. Dufrene, Archie. Dufrene, Charles. Dufrene, Curt F. Dufrene, Elson A. Dufrene, Eric F. Dufrene, Eric F Jr. Dufrene, Eric John. Dufrene, Golden J. Dufrene, Jeremy M.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
			Dufrene, Juliette B. Dufrene, Leroy J. Dufrene, Milton J. Dufrene, Ronald A Jr. Dufrene, Ronald A Sr. Dufrene, Scottie M. Dufrene, Toby. Dugar, Edward A II. Dugas, Donald John. Dugas, Henri J IV. Duhe, Greta. Duhe, Robert. Duhon, Charles. Duhon, Douglas P. Duncan, Faye E. Duncan, Gary. Duncan, Loyde C. Dunn, Bob. Duong, Billy. Duong, Chamroeun. Duong, EM. Duong, Ho Tan Phi. Duong, Kong. Duong, Mau. Duplantis, Blair P. Duplantis, David. Duplantis, Frankie J. Duplantis, Maria. Duplantis, Teddy W. Duplantis, Wedgir J Jr. Duplessis, Anthony James Sr. Duplessis, Bonnie S. Duplessis, Clarence R. Dupre, Brandon P. Dupre, Cecile. Dupre, David A. Dupre, Davis J Jr. Dupre, Easton J. Dupre, Jimmie Sr. Dupre, Linward P. Dupre, Mary L. Dupre, Michael J. Dupre, Michael J Jr. Dupre, Randall P. Dupre, Richard A. Dupre, Rudy P. Dupre, Ryan A. Dupre, Tony J. Dupre, Troy A. Dupree, Bryan. Dupree, Derrick. Dupree, Malcolm J Sr. Dupuis, Clayton J. Durand, Walter Y.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
			Dusang, Melvin A. Duval, Derval H Sr. Duval, Wayne. Dyer, Nadine D. Dyer, Tony. Dykes, Bert L. Dyson, Adley L Jr. Dyson, Adley L Sr. Dyson, Amy. Dyson, Casandra. Dyson, Clarence III. Dyson, Jimmy Jr. Dyson, Jimmy L Sr. Dyson, Kathleen. Dyson, Maricela. Dyson, Phillip II. Dyson, Phillip Sr. Dyson, William. Eckerd, Bill. Edens, Angela Blake. Edens, Donnie. Edens, Jeremy Donald. Edens, Nancy M. Edens, Steven L. Edens, Timothy Dale. Edgar, Daniel. Edgar, Joey. Edgeron, Roosevelt. Edwards, Tommy W III. Ellerbee, Jody Duane. Ellison, David Jr. Encalade, Alfred Jr. Encalade, Anthony T. Encalade, Cary. Encalade, Joshua C. Encalade, Stanley A. Enclade, Joseph L. Enclade, Michael Sr and Jeannie Pitre. Enclade, Rodney J. Englade, Alfred. Ennis, A L Jr. Erickson, Grant G. Erlinger, Carroll. Erlinger, Gary R. Eschete, Keith A. Esfeller, Benny A. Eskine, Kenneth. Esponge, Ernest J. Estaves, David Sr. Estaves, Ricky Joseph. Estay, Allen J. Estay, Wayne. Esteves, Anthony E Jr.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
			Estrada, Orestes. Evans, Emile J Jr. Evans, Kevin J. Evans, Lester. Evans, Lester J Jr. Evans, Tracey J Sr. Everson, George C. Eymard, Brian P Sr. Eymard, Jervis J and Carolyn B. Fabiano, Morris C. Fabra, Mark. Fabre, Alton Jr. Fabre, Ernest J. Fabre, Kelly V. Fabre, Peggy B. Fabre, Sheron. Fabre, Terry A. Fabre, Wayne M. Falcon, Mitchell J. Falgout, Barney. Falgout, Jerry P. Falgout, Leroy J. Falgout, Timothy J. Fanguy, Barry G. Fanning, Paul Jr. Farris, Thomas J. Fasone, Christopher J. Fasone, William J. Faulk, Lester J. Favaloro, Thomas J. Favre, Michael Jr. Fazende, Jeffery. Fazende, Thomas. Fazende, Thomas G. Fazzio, Anthony. Fazzio, Douglas P. Fazzio, Maxine J. Fazzio, Steve. Felarise, EJ. Felarise, Wayne A Sr. Fernandez, John. Fernandez, Laudelino. Ferrara, Audrey B. Ficarino, Dominick Jr. Fields, Bryan. Fillinich, Anthony. Fillinich, Anthony Sr. Fillinich, Jack. Fincher, Penny. Fincher, William. Fisch, Burton E. Fisher, Kelly. Fisher, Kirk.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
			Fisher, Kirk A. Fitch, Adam. Fitch, Clarence J Jr. Fitch, Hanson. Fitzgerald, Burnell. Fitzgerald, Kirk. Fitzgerald, Kirk D. Fitzgerald, Ricky J Jr. Fleming, John M. Fleming, Meigs F. Fleming, Mike. Flick, Dana. Flores, Helena D. Flores, Thomas. Flowers, Steve W. Flowers, Vincent F. Folsie, David M. Folsie, Heath. Folsie, Mary L. Folsie, Ronald B. Fonseca, Francis Sr. Fontaine, William S. Fontenot, Peggy D. Ford, Judy. Ford, Warren Wayne. Foreman, Ralph Jr. Foret, Alva J. Foret, Billy J. Foret, Brent J. Foret, Glenn. Foret, Houston. Foret, Jackie P. Foret, Kurt J Sr. Foret, Lovelace A Sr. Foret, Loveless A Jr. Foret, Mark M. Foret, Patricia C. Forrest, David P. Forsyth, Hunter. Forsythe, John. Fortune, Michael A. France, George J. Francis, Albert. Franklin, James K. Frankovich, Anthony. Franks, Michael. Frauenberger, Richard Wayne. Frazier, David J. Frazier, David M. Frazier, James. Frazier, Michael. Frederick, Davis. Frederick, Johnnie and Jeannie.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
			Fredrick, Michael. Freeman, Arthur D. Freeman, Darrel P Sr. Freeman, Kenneth F. Freeman, Larry Scott. Frelich, Charles P. Frelich, Floyd J. Frelich, Kent. Frerics, Doug. Frerks, Albert R Jr. Frickey, Darell. Frickey, Darren. Frickey, Dirk I. Frickey, Eric J. Frickey, Harry J Jr. Frickey, Jimmy. Frickey, Rickey J. Frickey, Westley J. Friloux, Brad. Frisella, Jeanette M. Frisella, Jerome A Jr. Frost, Michael R. Fruge, Wade P. Gadson, James. Gaines, Dwayne. Gala, Christine. Galjour, Jess J. Galjour, Reed. Gallardo, John W. Gallardo, Johnny M. Galliano, Anthony. Galliano, Horace J. Galliano, Joseph Sr. Galliano, Logan J. Galliano, Lynne L. Galliano, Moise Jr. Galloway, AT Jr. Galloway, Jimmy D. Galloway, Judy L. Galloway, Mark D. Galt, Giles F. Gambarella, Luvencie J. Ganoi, Kristine. Garcia, Ana Maria. Garcia, Anthony. Garcia, Edward. Garcia, Kenneth. Garner, Larry S. Gary, Dalton J. Gary, Ernest J. Gary, Leonce Jr. Garza, Andres. Garza, Jose H.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
			Gaskill, Elbert Clinton and Sandra. Gaspar, Timothy. Gaspard, Aaron and Hazel C. Gaspard, Dudley A Jr. Gaspard, Leonard J. Gaspard, Michael A. Gaspard, Michael Sr. Gaspard, Murry. Gaspard, Murry A Jr. Gaspard, Murry Sr. Gaspard, Murvin. Gaspard, Ronald Sr. Gaspard, Ronald Wayne Jr. Gaubert, Elizabeth. Gaubert, Gregory M. Gaubert, Melvin. Gaudet, Allen J IV. Gaudet, Ricky Jr. Gauthier, Hewitt J Sr. Gautreaux, William A. Gay, Norman F. Gay, Robert G. Gazzier, Daryl G. Gazzier, Emanuel A. Gazzier, Wilfred E. Gegenheimer, William F. Geiling, James. Geisman, Tony. Gentry, Robert. Gentry, Samuel W Jr. George, James J Jr. Gerica, Clara. Gerica, Peter. Giambrone, Corey P. Gibson, Eddie E. Gibson, Joseph. Gibson, Ronald F. Gilden, Eddie Jr. Gilden, Eddie Sr. Gilden, Inez W. Gilden, Wayne. Gillikin, James D. Girard, Chad Paul. Giroir, Mark S. Gisclair, Anthony J. Gisclair, Anthony Joseph Sr. Gisclair, August. Gisclair, Dallas J Sr. Gisclair, Doyle A. Gisclair, Kip J. Gisclair, Ramona D. Gisclair, Wade. Gisclair, Walter.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
			Glover, Charles D. Glynn, Larry. Goetz, George. Goings, Robert Eugene. Golden, George T. Golden, William L. Gollot, Brian. Gollot, Edgar R. Gonzales, Arnold Jr. Gonzales, Mrs Cyril E Jr. Gonzales, Rene R. Gonzales, Rudolph S Jr. Gonzales, Rudolph S Sr. Gonzales, Sylvia A. Gonzales, Tim J. Gonzalez, Jorge Jr. Gonzalez, Julio. Gordon, Donald E. Gordon, Patrick Alvin. Gore, Henry H. Gore, Isabel. Gore, Pam. Gore, Thomas L. Gore, Timothy Ansel. Gottschalk, Gregory. Gourgues, Harold C Jr. Goutierrez, Tony C. Govea, Joaquin. Graham, Darrell. Graham, Steven H. Granger, Albert J Sr. Granich, James. Granier, Stephen J. Grass, Michael. Graves, Robert N Sr. Gray, Jeannette. Gray, Monroe. Gray, Shirley E. Gray, Wayne A Sr. Graybill, Ruston. Green, Craig X. Green, James W. Green, James W Jr. Green, Shaun. Greenlaw, W C Jr. Gregoire, Ernest L. Gregoire, Rita M. Gregory, Curtis B. Gregory, Mercedes E. Grice, Raymond L Jr. Griffin, Alden J Sr. Griffin, Craig. Griffin, David D. Griffin, Elvis Joseph Jr.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
			Griffin, Faye. Griffin, Faye Ann. Griffin, Jimmie J. Griffin, Nolty J. Griffin, Rickey. Griffin, Sharon. Griffin, Timothy. Griffin, Troy D. Groff, Alfred A. Groff, John A. Groover, Hank. Gros, Brent J Sr. Gros, Craig J. Gros, Danny A. Gros, Gary Sr. Gros, Junius A Jr. Gros, Keven. Gros, Michael A. Gross, Homer. Grossie, Janet M. Grossie, Shane A. Grossie, Tate. Grow, Jimmie C. Guenther, John J. Guenther, Raphael. Guerra, Bruce. Guerra, Chad L. Guerra, Fabian C. Guerra, Guy A. Guerra, Jerry V Sr. Guerra, Kurt P Sr. Guerra, Ricky J Sr. Guerra, Robert. Guerra, Ryan. Guerra, Troy A. Guerra, William Jr. Guidroz, Warren J. Guidry, Alvin A. Guidry, Andy J. Guidry, Arthur. Guidry, Bud. Guidry, Calvin P. Guidry, Carl J. Guidry, Charles J. Guidry, Chris J. Guidry, Clarence P. Guidry, Clark. Guidry, Clint. Guidry, Clinton P Jr. Guidry, Clyde A. Guidry, David. Guidry, Dobie. Guidry, Douglas J Sr. Guidry, Elgy III.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
			<p>Guidry, Elgy Jr. Guidry, Elwin A Jr. Guidry, Gerald A. Guidry, Gordon Jr. Guidry, Guillaume A. Guidry, Harold. Guidry, Jason. Guidry, Jessie J. Guidry, Jessie Joseph. Guidry, Jonathan B. Guidry, Joseph T Jr. Guidry, Keith M. Guidry, Kenneth J. Guidry, Kerry A. Guidry, Marco. Guidry, Maurin T and Tamika. Guidry, Michael J. Guidry, Nolan J Sr. Guidry, Randy Peter Sr. Guidry, Rhonda S. Guidry, Robert C. Guidry, Robert Joseph. Guidry, Robert Wayne. Guidry, Roger. Guidry, Ronald. Guidry, Roy Anthony. Guidry, Roy J. Guidry, Tammy. Guidry, Ted. Guidry, Thomas P. Guidry, Timothy. Guidry, Troy. Guidry, Troy. Guidry, Ulysses. Guidry, Vicki. Guidry, Wayne J. Guidry, Wyatt. Guidry, Yvonne. Guidry-Calva, Holly A. Guilbeaux, Donald J. Guilbeaux, Lou. Guillie, Shirley. Guillory, Horace H. Guillot, Benjamin J Jr. Guillot, Rickey A. Gulledge, Lee. Gutierrez, Anita. Guy, Jody. Guy, Kimothy Paul. Guy, Wilson. Ha, Cherie Lan. Ha, Co Dong. Ha, Lai Thuy Thi. Ha, Lyanna.</p>

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
			Hadwall, John R. Hafford, Johnny. Hagan, Jules. Hagan, Marianna. Haiglea, Robbin Richard. Hales, William E. Halili, Rhonda L. Hall, Byron S. Hall, Darrel T Sr. Hall, Lorrie A. Hammer, Michael P. Hammock, Julius Michael. Hancock, Jimmy L. Handlin, William Sr. Hang, Cam T. Hansen, Chris. Hansen, Eric P. Hanson, Edmond A. Harbison, Louis. Hardee, William P. Hardison, Louis. Hardy John C. Hardy, Sharon. Harmon, Michelle. Harrington, George J. Harrington, Jay. Harris, Bobby D. Harris, Buster. Harris, Jimmy Wayne Sr. Harris, Johnny Ray. Harris, Kenneth A. Harris, Ronnie. Harris, Susan D. Harris, William. Harrison, Daniel L. Hartmann, Leon M Jr. Hartmann, Walter Jr. Hattaway, Errol Henry. Haycock, Kenneth. Haydel, Gregory. Hayes, Clinton. Hayes, Katherine F. Hayes, Lod Jr. Hean, Hong. Heathcock, Walter Jr. Hebert, Albert Joseph. Hebert, Bernie. Hebert, Betty Jo. Hebert, Chris. Hebert, Craig J. Hebert, David. Hebert, David Jr. Hebert, Earl J. Hebert, Eric J.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
			Hebert, Jack M. Hebert, Johnny Paul. Hebert, Jonathan. Hebert, Jules J. Hebert, Kim M. Hebert, Lloyd S III. Hebert, Michael J. Hebert, Myron A. Hebert, Norman. Hebert, Patrick. Hebert, Patrick A. Hebert, Pennington Jr. Hebert, Philip. Hebert, Robert A. Hebert, Terry W. Hedrick, Gerald J Jr. Helmer, Claudia A. Helmer, Gerry J. Helmer, Herman C Jr. Helmer, Kenneth. Helmer, Larry J Sr. Helmer, Michael A Sr. Helmer, Rusty L. Helmer, Windy. Hemmenway, Jack. Henderson, Brad. Henderson, Curtis. Henderson, David A Jr. Henderson, David A Sr. Henderson, Johnny. Henderson, Olen. Henderson, P Loam. Henry, Joanne. Henry, Rodney. Herbert, Patrick and Terry. Hereford, Rodney O Jr. Hereford, Rodney O Sr. Hernandez, Corey. Herndon, Mark. Hertel, Charles W. Hertz, Edward C Sr. Hess, Allen L Sr. Hess, Henry D Jr. Hess, Jessica R. Hess, Wayne B. Hewett, Emma. Hewett, James. Hickman, John. Hickman, Marvin. Hicks, Billy M. Hicks, James W. Hicks, Larry W. Hicks, Walter R. Hien, Nguyen.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
			Higgins, Joseph J III. Hill, Darren S. Hill, Joseph R. Hill, Sharon. Hill, Willie E Jr. Hills, Herman W. Hingle, Barbara E. Hingle, Rick A. Hingle, Roland T Jr. Hingle, Roland T Sr. Hingle, Ronald J. Hinojosa, R. Hinojosa, Randy. Hinojosa, Ricky A. Hipps, Nicole Marie. Ho, Dung Tan. Ho, Hung. Ho, Jennifer. Ho, Jimmy. Ho, Lam. Ho, Nam. Ho, Nga T. Ho, O. Ho, Sang N. Ho, Thanh Quoc. Ho, Thien Dang. Ho, Tien Van. Ho, Tri Tran. Hoang, Dung T. Hoang, Hoa T and Tam Hoang. Hoang, Huy Van. Hoang, Jennifer Vu. Hoang, John. Hoang, Julie. Hoang, Kimberly. Hoang, Linda. Hoang, Loan. Hoang, San Ngoc. Hoang, Tro Van. Hoang, Trung Kim. Hoang, Trung Tuan. Hoang, Vincent Huynh. Hodges, Ralph W. Hoffpaviiz, Harry K. Holland, Vidal. Holler, Boyce Dwight Jr. Hollier, Dennis J. Holloway, Carl D. Hong, Tai Van. Hood, Malcolm. Hopton, Douglas. Horaist, Shawn P. Hostetler, Warren L II.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
			Hotard, Claude. Hotard, Emile J Jr. Howard, Jeff. Howerin, Billy Sr. Howerin, Wendell Sr. Hubbard, Keith. Hubbard, Perry III. Huber, Berry T. Huber, Charles A. Huck, Irma Elaine. Huck, Steven R. Huckabee, Harold. Hue, Patrick A. Hughes, Brad J. Hults, Thomas. Hutcherson, Daniel J. Hutchinson, Douglas. Hutchinson, George D. Hutchinson, William H. Hutto, Cynthia E. Hutto, Henry G Jr. Huynh, Chien Thi. Huynh, Dong Xuan. Huynh, Dung. Huynh, Dung V. Huynh, Hai. Huynh, Hai. Huynh, Hai Van. Huynh, Hoang D. Huynh, Hoang Van. Huynh, Hung. Huynh, James N. Huynh, Johnny Hiep. Huynh, Johnnie. Huynh, Kim. Huynh, Lay. Huynh, Long. Huynh, Mack Van. Huynh, Mau Van. Huynh, Minh. Huynh, Minh Van. Huynh, Nam Van. Huynh, Thai. Huynh, Tham Thi. Huynh, Thanh. Huynh, Thanh. Huynh, The V. Huynh, Tri. Huynh, Truc. Huynh, Tu. Huynh, Tu. Huynh, Tung Van. Huynh, Van X. Huynh, Viet Van.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
			Huynh, Vuong Van. Hymel, Joseph Jr. Hymel, Michael D. Hymel, Nolan J Sr. Ingham, Herbert W. Inglis, Richard M. Ingraham, Joseph S. Ingraham, Joyce. Ipock, Billy. Ipock, William B. Ireland, Arthur Allen. Iver, George Jr. Jackson, Alfred M. Jackson, Carl John. Jackson, David. Jackson, Eugene O. Jackson, Glenn C Jr. Jackson, Glenn C Sr. Jackson, James Jerome. Jackson, John D. Jackson, John Elton Sr. Jackson, Levi. Jackson, Nancy L. Jackson, Robert W. Jackson, Shannon. Jackson, Shaun C. Jackson, Steven A. Jacob, Ronald R. Jacob, Warren J Jr. Jacobs, L Anthony. Jacobs, Lawrence F. Jarreau, Billy and Marilyn. Jarvis, James D. Jaye, Emma. Jeanfreau, Vincent R. Jefferies, William. Jemison, Timothy Michael Sr. Jennings, Jacob. Joffrion, Harold J Jr. Johnson, Albert F. Johnson, Ashley Lamar. Johnson, Bernard Jr. Johnson, Brent W. Johnson, Bruce Warem. Johnson, Carl S. Johnson, Carolyn. Johnson, Clyde Sr. Johnson, David G. Johnson, David Paul. Johnson, Gary Allen Sr. Johnson, George D. Johnson, Michael A. Johnson, Randy J. Johnson, Regenia.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
			<p>Johnson, Robert. Johnson, Ronald Ray Sr. Johnson, Steve. Johnson, Thomas Allen Jr. Johnston, Ronald. Joly, Nicholas J Jr. Jones, Charles. Jones, Clinton. Jones, Daisy Mae. Jones, Jeffery E. Jones, Jerome N Sr. Jones, John W. Jones, Larry. Jones, Len. Jones, Michael G Sr. Jones, Paul E. Jones, Perry T Sr. Jones, Ralph William. Jones, Richard G Sr. Jones, Stephen K. Jones, Wayne. Joost, Donald F. Jordan, Dean. Jordan, Hubert William III (Bert). Jordan, Hurbert W Jr. Judalet, Ramon G. Judy, William Roger. Julian, Ida. Julian, John I Sr. Juneau, Anthony Sr. Juneau, Bruce. Juneau, Robert A Jr and Laura K. Jurjevich, Leander J. Kain, Jules B Sr. Kain, Martin A. Kalliainen, Dale. Kalliainen, Richard. Kang, Chamroeun. Kang, Sambo. Kap, Brenda. Keen, Robert Steven. Keenan, Robert M. Kellum, Kenneth Sr. Kellum, Larry Gray Sr. Kellum, Roxanne. Kelly, Roger B. Kelly, Thomas E. Kendrick, Chuck J. Kennair, Michael S. Kennedy, Dothan. Kenney, David Jr. Kenney, Robert W. Kent, Michael A.</p>

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
			Keo, Bunly. Kerchner, Steve. Kern, Thurmond. Khin, Sochenda. Khui, Lep and Nga Ho. Kidd, Frank. Kiesel, Edward C and Lorraine T. Kiff, Hank J. Kiff, Melvin. Kiffe, Horace. Kim, Puch. Kimbrough, Carson. Kim-Tun, Soeun. King, Andy A. King, Donald Jr. King, James B. King, Thornell. King, Wesley. Kit, An. Kizer, Anthony J. Kleimann, Robert. Knapp, Alton P Jr. Knapp, Alton P Sr. Knapp, Ellis L Jr. Knapp, Melvin L. Knapp, Theresa. Knecht, Frederick Jr. Knezek, Lee. Knight, George. Knight, Keith B. Knight, Robert E. Koch, Howard J. Kong, Seng. Konitz, Bobby. Koo, Herman. Koonce, Curtis S. Koonce, Howard N. Kopszywa, Mark L. Kopszywa, Stanley J. Kotulja, Stejepan. Kraemer, Bridget. Kraemer, Wilbert J. Kraemer, Wilbert Jr. Kramer, David. Krantz, Arthur Jr. Krantz, Lori. Kraver, C W. Kreger, Ronald A Sr. Kreger, Roy J Sr. Kreger, Ryan A. Krennerich, Raymond A. Kroke, Stephen E. Kruth, Frank D.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
			Kuchler, Alphonse L III. Kuhn, Bruce A Sr. Kuhn, Gerard R Jr. Kuhn, Gerard R Sr. Kuhns, Deborah. LaBauve, Kerry. LaBauve, Sabrina. LaBauve, Terry. LaBiche, Todd A. LaBove, Carroll. LaBove, Frederick P. Lachica, Jacqueline. Lachico, Douglas. Lacobon, Tommy W Jr. Lacobon, Tony C. LaCoste, Broddie. LaCoste, Carl. LaCoste, Dennis E. LaCoste, Grayland J. LaCoste, Malcolm Jr. LaCoste, Melvin. LaCoste, Melvin W Jr. LaCoste, Ravin J Jr. LaCoste, Ravin Sr. Ladner, Clarence J III. Ladson, Earlene G. LaFont, Douglas A Sr. LaFont, Edna S. LaFont, Jackin. LaFont, Noces J Jr. LaFont, Weyland J Sr. LaFrance, Joseph T. Lagarde, Frank N. Lagarde, Gary Paul. Lagasse, Michael F. Lai, Hen K. Lai, Then. Lam, Cang Van. Lam, Cui. Lam, Dong Van. Lam, Hiep Tan. Lam, Lan Van. Lam, Lee Phenh. Lam, Phan. Lam, Qui. Lam, Sochen. Lam, Tai. Lam, Tinh Huu. Lambas, Jessie J Sr. Lanclos, Paul. Landry, David A. Landry, Dennis J. Landry, Edward N Jr. Landry, George.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners / Supporters</i>
			Landry, George M. Landry, James F. Landry, Jude C. Landry, Robert E. Landry, Ronald J. Landry, Samuel J Jr. Landry, Tracy. Lane, Daniel E. Lapeyrouse, Lance M. Lapeyrouse, Rosalie. Lapeyrouse, Tillman Joseph. LaRive, James L Jr. LaRoche, Daniel S. Lasseigne, Betty. Lasseigne, Blake. Lasseigne, Floyd. Lasseigne, Frank. Lasseigne, Harris Jr. Lasseigne, Ivy Jr. Lasseigne, Jefferson. Lasseigne, Jefferson P Jr. Lasseigne, Johnny J. Lasseigne, Marlene. Lasseigne, Nolan J. Lasseigne, Trent. Lat, Chhiet. Latapie, Charlotte A. Latapie, Crystal. Latapie, Jerry. Latapie, Joey G. Latapie, Joseph. Latapie, Joseph F Sr. Latapie, Travis. Latiolais, Craig J. Latiolais, Joel. Lau, Ho Thanh. Laughlin, James G. Laughlin, James Mitchell. Laurent, Yvonne M. Lavergne, Roger. Lawdros, Terrance Jr. Layrisson, Michael A III. Le, Amanda. Le, An Van. Le, Ben. Le, Binh T. Le, Cheo Van. Le, Chinh Thanh. Le, Chinh Thanh and Yen Vo. Le, Cu Thi. Le, Dai M. Le, Dale. Le, David Rung. Le, Du M.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
			Le, Duc V. Le, Duoc M. Le, Hien V. Le, Houston T. Le, Hung. Le, Jimmy. Le, Jimmy and Hoang. Le, Khoa. Le, Kim. Le, Ky Van. Le, Lang Van. Le, Lily. Le, Lisa Tuyet Thi. Le, Loi. Le, Minh Van. Le, Muoi Van. Le, My. Le, My V. Le, Nam and Khan-Minh Le. Le, Nam Van. Le, Nhieu T. Le, Nhut Hoang. Le, Nu Thi. Le, Phuc Van. Le, Que V. Le, Quy. Le, Robert. Le, Sam Van. Le, Sau V. Le, Son. Le, Son. Le, Son H. Le, Son Quoc. Le, Son Van. Le, Su. Le, Tam V. Le, Thanh Huong. Le, Tong Minh. Le, Tony. Le, Tracy Lan Chi. Le, Tuan Nhu. Le, Viet Hoang. Le, Vui. Leaf, Andrew Scott. Leary, Roland. LeBeauf, Thomas. LeBlanc, Donnie. LeBlanc, Edwin J. LeBlanc, Enoch P. LeBlanc, Gareth R III. LeBlanc, Gareth R Jr. LeBlanc, Gerald E. LeBlanc, Hubert C. LeBlanc, Jerald.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
			LeBlanc, Jesse Jr. LeBlanc, Keenon Anthony. LeBlanc, Lanvin J. LeBlanc, Luke A. LeBlanc, Marty J. LeBlanc, Marty J Jr. LeBlanc, Mickel J. LeBlanc, Robert Patrick. LeBlanc, Scotty M. LeBlanc, Shelton. LeBlanc, Terry J. LeBoeuf, Brent J. LeBoeuf, Emery J. LeBoeuf, Joseph R. LeBoeuf, Tammy Y. LeBouef, Dale. LeBouef, Edward J. LeBouef, Ellis J Jr. LeBouef, Gillis. LeBouef, Jimmie. LeBouef, Leslie. LeBouef, Lindy J. LeBouef, Micheal J. LeBouef, Raymond. LeBouef, Tommy J. LeBouef, Wiley Sr. LeBourgeois, Stephen A. LeCompte, Alena. LeCompte, Aubrey J. LeCompte, Etha. LeCompte, Jesse C Jr. LeCompte, Jesse Jr. LeCompte, Jesse Sr. LeCompte, Lyle. LeCompte, Patricia F. LeCompte, Todd. LeCompte, Troy A Sr. Ledet, Brad. Ledet, Bryan. Ledet, Carlton. Ledet, Charles J. Ledet, Jack A. Ledet, Kenneth A. Ledet, Mark. Ledet, Maxine B. Ledet, Mervin. Ledet, Phillip John. Ledoux, Dennis. Ledwig, Joe J. Lee, Carl. Lee, James K. Lee, Marilyn. Lee, Otis M Jr. Lee, Raymond C.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
			<p>Lee, Robert E. Lee, Steven J. Leek, Mark A. LeGaux, Roy J Jr. Legendre, Kerry. Legendre, Paul. Leger, Andre. LeGros, Alex M. LeJeune, Philip Jr. LeJeune, Philip Sr. LeJeune, Ramona V. LeJeunee, Debbie. LeJuine, Eddie R. LeLand, Allston Bochet. Leland, Rutledge B III. Leland, Rutledge B Jr. LeLeaux, David. Leleux, Kevin J. Lemoine, Jeffery Jr. Leonard, Dan. Leonard, Dexter J Jr. Leonard, Micheal A. Lepine, Leroy L. Lesso, Rudy Jr. Lester, Shawn. Levron, Dale T. Levy, Patrick T. Lewis, Kenneth. Lewis, Mark Steven. Libersat, Anthony R. Libersat, Kim. Licatino, Daniel Jr. Lichenstein, Donald L. Lilley, Douglas P. Lim, Chhay. Lim, Koung. Lim, Tav Seng. Linden, Eric L. Liner, Claude J Jr. Liner, Harold. Liner, Jerry. Liner, Kevin. Liner, Michael B Sr. Liner, Morris T Jr. Liner, Morris T Sr. Liner, Tandy M. Linh, Pham. Linwood, Dolby. Lirette, Alex J Sr. Lirette, Bobby and Sheri. Lirette, Chester Patrick. Lirette, Daniel J. Lirette, Dean J. Lirette, Delvin J Jr.</p>

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
			Lirette, Delvin Jr. Lirette, Desaire J. Lirette, Eugis P Sr. Lirette, Guy A. Lirette, Jeannie. Lirette, Kern A. Lirette, Ron C. Lirette, Russell (Chico) Jr. Lirette, Shaun Patrick. Lirette, Terry J Sr. Little, William A. Little, William Boyd. Liv, Niem S. Livaudais, Ernest J. Liverman, Harry R. LoBue, Michael Anthony Sr. Locascio, Dustin. Lockhart, William T. Lodrigue, Jimmy A. Lodrigue, Kerry. Lombardo, Joseph P. Lombas, James A Jr. Lombas, Kim D. Londrie, Harley. Long, Cao Thanh. Long, Dinh. Long, Robert. Longo, Ronald S Jr. Longwater, Ryan Heath. Loomer, Rhonda. Lopez, Celestino. Lopez, Evelio. Lopez, Harry N. Lopez, Ron. Lopez, Scott. Lopez, Stephen R Jr. Lord, Michael E Sr. Loupe, George Jr. Loupe, Ted. Lovell, Billy. Lovell, Bobby Jason. Lovell, Bradford John. Lovell, Charles J Jr. Lovell, Clayton. Lovell, Douglas P. Lovell, Jacob G. Lovell, Lois. Lovell, Slade M. Luke, Bernadette C. Luke, David. Luke, Dustan. Luke, Henry. Luke, Jeremy Paul. Luke, Keith J.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
			Luke, Patrick A. Luke, Patrick J. Luke, Paul Leroy. Luke, Rudolph J. Luke, Samantha. Luke, Sidney Jr. Luke, Terry Patrick Jr. Luke, Terry Patrick Sr. Luke, Timothy. Luke, Wiltz J. Lund, Ora G. Luneau, Ferrell J. Luong, Kevin. Luong, Thu X. Lusey, Lydia. Lusey, Richard. Lutz, William A. Luu, Binh. Luu, Vinh. Luu, Vinh V. Ly, Bui. Ly, Hen. Ly, Hoc. Ly, Kelly D. Ly, Nu. Ly, Sa. Ly, Ven. Lyall, Rosalie. Lycett, James A. Lyons, Berton J. Lyons, Berton J Sr. Lyons, Jack. Lyons, Jerome M. Mackey, Marvin Sr. Mackie, Kevin L. Maggio, Wayne A. Magwood, Edwin Wayne. Mai, Danny V. Mai, Lang V. Mai, Tai. Mai, Trach Xuan. Maise, Rubin J. Maise, Todd. Majoue, Ernest J. Majoue, Nathan L. Malcombe, David. Mallett, Irvin Ray. Mallett, Jimmie. Mallett, Lawrence J. Mallett, Mervin B. Mallett, Rainbow. Mallett, Stephney. Malley, Ned F Jr. Mamolo, Charles H Sr.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
			Mamolo, Romeo C Jr. Mamolo, Terry A. Mancera, Jesus. Manuel, Joseph R. Manuel, Shon. Mao, Chandarasy. Mao, Kim. Marcel, Michelle. Marchese, Joe Jr. Mareno, Ansley. Mareno, Brent J. Mareno, Kenneth L. Marie, Allen J. Marie, Marty. Marmande, Al. Marmande, Alidore. Marmande, Denise. Marquize, Heather. Marquize, Kip. Marris, Roy C Jr. Martin, Darren. Martin, Dean J. Martin, Dennis. Martin, Jody W. Martin, John F III. Martin, Michael A. Martin, Nora S. Martin, Rod J. Martin, Roland J Jr. Martin, Russel J Sr. Martin, Sharon J. Martin, Tanna G. Martin, Wendy. Martinez, Carl R. Martinez, Henry. Martinez, Henry Joseph. Martinez, Lupe. Martinez, Michael. Martinez, Rene J. Mason, James F Jr. Mason, Johnnie W. Mason, Luther. Mason, Mary Lois. Mason, Percy D Jr. Mason, Walter. Matherne, Anthony. Matherne, Blakland Sr. Matherne, Bradley J. Matherne, Claude I Jr. Matherne, Clifford P. Matherne, Curlis J. Matherne, Forest J. Matherne, George J. Matherne, Glenn A.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
			Matherne, Grace L. Matherne, James C. Matherne, James J Jr. Matherne, James J Sr. Matherne, Joey A. Matherne, Keith. Matherne, Larry Jr. Matherne, Louis M Sr. Matherne, Louis Michael. Matherne, Nelson. Matherne, Thomas G. Matherne, Thomas G Jr. Matherne, Thomas Jr. Matherne, Thomas M Sr. Matherne, Wesley J. Mathews, Patrick. Mathurne, Barry. Matte, Martin J Sr. Mauldin, Johnny. Mauldin, Mary. Mauldin, Shannon. Mavar, Mark D. Mayeux, Lonies A Jr. Mayeux, Roselyn P. Mayfield, Gary. Mayfield, Henry A Jr. Mayfield, James J III. Mayon, Allen J. Mayon, Wayne Sr. McAnespy, Henry. McAnespy, Louis. McCall, Marcus H. McCall, R Terry Sr. McCarthy, Carliss. McCarthy, Michael. McCauley, Byron Keith. McCauley, Katrina. McClantoc, Robert R and Debra. McClellan, Eugene Gardner. McCormick, Len. McCuiston, Denny Carlton. McDonald, Allan. McElroy, Harry J. McFarlain, Merlin J Jr. McGuinn, Dennis. McIntosh, James Richard. McIntyre, Michael D. McIver, John H Jr. McKendree, Roy. McKenzie, George B. McKinzie, Bobby E. McKoin, Robert. McKoin, Robert F Jr.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
			McLendon, Jonathon S. McNab, Robert Jr. McQuaig, Don W. McQuaig, Oliver J. Medine, David P. Mehaffey, John P. Melancon, Brent K. Melancon, Neva. Melancon, Rickey. Melancon, Roland Jr. Melancon, Roland T Jr. Melancon, Sean P. Melancon, Terral J. Melancon, Timmy J. Melanson, Ozimea J III. Melerine, Angela. Melerine, Brandon T. Melerine, Claude A. Melerine, Claude A Jr. Melerine, Dean J. Melerine, Eric W Jr. Melerine, John D Sr. Melerine, Linda C. Melerine, Raymond Joseph. Melford, Daniel W Sr. Mello, Nelvin. Men, Sophin. Menendez, Wade E. Menesses, Dennis. Menesses, James H. Menesses, Jimmy. Menesses, Louis. Menge, Lionel A. Menge, Vincent J. Mercy, Dempsey. Merrick, Harold A. Merrick, Kevin Sr. Merritt, Darren Sr. Messer, Chase. Meyers, Otis J. Miarm, Soeum. Michel, Steven D. Middleton, Dan Sr. Mignes, Henry. Mignes, Kevin L Sr. Milam, Ricky. Miles, Ricky David. Miley, Donna J. Militello, Joseph. Miller, David W. Miller, Fletcher N. Miller, James A. Miller, Larry B. Miller, Mabry Allen Jr.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
			Miller, Michael E. Miller, Michele K. Miller, Randy A. Miller, Rhonda E. Miller, Wayne. Millet, Leon B. Millington, Donnie. Millington, Ronnie. Millis, Moses. Millis, Raeford. Millis, Timmie Lee. Mine, Derrick. Miner, Peter G. Minh, Kha. Minh, Phuc-Truong. Mitchell, Ricky Allen. Mitchell, Todd. Mitchum, Francis Craig. Mixon, G C. Mobley, Bryan A. Mobley, Jimmy Sr. Mobley, Robertson. Mock, Frank Sr. Mock, Frankie E Jr. Mock, Jesse R II. Mock, Terry Lyn. Molero, Louis F III. Molero, Louis Frank. Molinere, Al L. Molinere, Floyd. Molinere, Roland Jr. Molinere, Stacey. Moll, Angela. Moll, Jerry J Jr. Moll, Jonathan P. Moll, Julius J. Moll, Randall Jr. Mollere, Randall. Mones, Philip J Jr. Mones, Tino. Moody, Guy D. Moore, Carl Stephen. Moore, Curtis L. Moore, Kenneth. Moore, Richard. Moore, Willis. Morales, Anthony. Morales, Clinton A. Morales, Daniel Jr. Morales, Daniel Sr. Morales, David. Morales, Elwood J Jr. Morales, Eugene J Jr. Morales, Eugene J Sr.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
			Morales, Kimberly. Morales, Leonard L. Morales, Phil J Jr. Morales, Raul. Moran, Scott. Moreau, Allen Joseph. Moreau, Berlin J Sr. Moreau, Daniel R. Moreau, Hubert J. Moreau, Mary. Moreau, Rickey J Sr. Morehead, Arthur B Jr. Moreno, Ansley. Morgan, Harold R. Morici, John. Morris, Herbert Eugene. Morris, Jesse A. Morris, Jesse A Sr. Morris, Preston. Morrison, Stephen D Jr. Morton, Robert A. Morvant, Keith M. Morvant, Patsy Lishman. Moschettieri, Chalam. Moseley, Kevin R. Motley, Michele. Mouille, William L. Mouton, Ashton J. Moveront, Timothy. Mund, Mark. Murphy, Denis R. Muth, Gary J Sr. Myers, Joseph E Jr. Na, Tran Van. Naccio, Andrew. Nacio, Lance M. Nacio, Noel. Nacio, Philocles J Sr. Naquin, Alton J. Naquin, Andrew J Sr. Naquin, Antoine Jr. Naquin, Autry James. Naquin, Bobby J and Sheila. Naquin, Bobby Jr. Naquin, Christine. Naquin, Dean J. Naquin, Donna P. Naquin, Earl. Naquin, Earl L. Naquin, Freddie. Naquin, Gerald. Naquin, Henry. Naquin, Irvin J. Naquin, Jerry Joseph Jr.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
			<p> Naquin, Kenneth J Jr. Naquin, Kenneth J Sr. Naquin, Linda L. Naquin, Lionel A Jr. Naquin, Mark D Jr. Naquin, Marty J Sr. Naquin, Milton H IV. Naquin, Oliver A. Naquin, Robert. Naquin, Roy A. Naquin, Vernon. Navarre, Curtis J. Nавero, Floyd G Jr. Neal, Craig A. Neal, Roy J Jr. Neely, Bobby H. Nehlig, Raymond E Sr. Neil, Dean. Neil, Jacob. Neil, Julius. Neil, Robert J Jr. Neil, Tommy Sr. Nelson, Billy J Sr. Nelson, Deborah. Nelson, Elisha W. Nelson, Ernest R. Nelson, Faye. Nelson, Fred H Sr. Nelson, Gordon Kent Sr. Nelson, Gordon W III. Nelson, Gordon W Jr. Nelson, John Andrew. Nelson, William Owen Jr. Nelton, Aaron J Jr. Nelton, Steven J. Nettleton, Cody. Newell, Ronald B. Newsome, Thomas E. Newton, Paul J. Nghiem, Billy. Ngo, Chuong Van. Ngo, Duc. Ngo, Hung V. Ngo, Liem Thanh. Ngo, Maxie. Ngo, The T. Ngo, Truong Dinh. Ngo, Van Lo. Ngo, Vu Hoang. Ngoc, Lam Lam. Ngu,Thoi. Nguyen, Amy. Nguyen, An Hoang. Nguyen, Andy Dung. </p>

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
			Nguyen, Andy T. Nguyen, Anh and Thanh D Tiet. Nguyen, Ba. Nguyen, Ba Van. Nguyen, Bac Van. Nguyen, Bao Q. Nguyen, Bay Van. Nguyen, Be. Nguyen, Be. Nguyen, Be. Nguyen, Be Em. Nguyen, Bich Thao. Nguyen, Bien V. Nguyen, Binh. Nguyen, Binh Cong. Nguyen, Binh V. Nguyen, Binh Van. Nguyen, Binh Van. Nguyen, Binh Van. Nguyen, Bui Van. Nguyen, Ca Em. Nguyen, Can. Nguyen, Can Van. Nguyen, Canh V. Nguyen, Charlie. Nguyen, Chien. Nguyen, Chien Van. Nguyen, Chin. Nguyen, Chinh Van. Nguyen, Christian. Nguyen, Chuc. Nguyen, Chung. Nguyen, Chung Van. Nguyen, Chuong Hoang. Nguyen, Chuong V. Nguyen, Chuyen. Nguyen, Coolly Dinh. Nguyen, Cuong. Nguyen, Dai. Nguyen, Dan T. Nguyen, Dan Van. Nguyen, Dan Van. Nguyen, Dang. Nguyen, Danny. Nguyen, David. Nguyen, Day Van. Nguyen, De Van. Nguyen, Den. Nguyen, Diem. Nguyen, Dien. Nguyen, Diep. Nguyen, Dinh. Nguyen, Dinh V.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
			Nguyen, Dong T. Nguyen, Dong Thi. Nguyen, Dong X. Nguyen, Duc. Nguyen, Duc Van. Nguyen, Dung. Nguyen, Dung Anh and Xuan Duong. Nguyen, Dung Ngoc. Nguyen, Dung Van. Nguyen, Dung Van. Nguyen, Duoc. Nguyen, Duong V. Nguyen, Duong Van. Nguyen, Duong Xuan. Nguyen, Francis N. Nguyen, Frank. Nguyen, Gary. Nguyen, Giang T. Nguyen, Giang Truong. Nguyen, Giau Van. Nguyen, Ha T. Nguyen, Ha Van. Nguyen, Hai Van. Nguyen, Hai Van. Nguyen, Han Van. Nguyen, Han Van. Nguyen, Hang. Nguyen, Hanh T. Nguyen, Hao Van. Nguyen, Harry H. Nguyen, Henri Hiep. Nguyen, Henry-Trang. Nguyen, Hien. Nguyen, Hien V. Nguyen, Hiep. Nguyen, Ho. Nguyen, Ho V. Nguyen, Hoa. Nguyen, Hoa. Nguyen, Hoa N. Nguyen, Hoa Van. Nguyen, Hoang. Nguyen, Hoang. Nguyen, Hoang T. Nguyen, Hoi. Nguyen, Hon Xuong. Nguyen, Huan. Nguyen, Hung. Nguyen, Hung. Nguyen, Hung. Nguyen, Hung M. Nguyen, Hung Manh. Nguyen, Hung Van.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
			Nguyen, Hung-Joseph. Nguyen, Huu Nghia. Nguyen, Hy Don N. Nguyen, Jackie Tin. Nguyen, James. Nguyen, James N. Nguyen, Jefferson. Nguyen, Jennifer. Nguyen, Jimmy. Nguyen, Jimmy. Nguyen, Joachim. Nguyen, Joe. Nguyen, John R. Nguyen, John Van. Nguyen, Johnny. Nguyen, Joseph Minh. Nguyen, Kenny Hung Mong. Nguyen, Kevin. Nguyen, Khai. Nguyen, Khanh. Nguyen, Khanh and Viet Dinh. Nguyen, Khanh Q. Nguyen, Khiem. Nguyen, Kien Phan. Nguyen, Kim. Nguyen, Kim Mai. Nguyen, Kim Thoa. Nguyen, Kinh V. Nguyen, Lai. Nguyen, Lai. Nguyen, Lai Tan. Nguyen, Lam. Nguyen, Lam Van. Nguyen, Lam Van. Nguyen, Lam Van. Nguyen, Lan. Nguyen, Lang. Nguyen, Lang. Nguyen, Lanh. Nguyen, Lap Van. Nguyen, Lap Van. Nguyen, Le. Nguyen, Lien and Hang Luong. Nguyen, Lien Thi. Nguyen, Linda Oan. Nguyen, Linh Thi. Nguyen, Linh Van. Nguyen, Lintt Danny. Nguyen, Lluu. Nguyen, Loc. Nguyen, Loi. Nguyen, Loi. Nguyen, Long Phi.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
			Nguyen, Long T. Nguyen, Long Viet. Nguyen, Luom T. Nguyen, Mai Van. Nguyen, Man. Nguyen, Mao-Van. Nguyen, Mary. Nguyen, Mary. Nguyen, Melissa. Nguyen, Minh. Nguyen, Minh. Nguyen, Minh. Nguyen, Minh. Nguyen, Minh. Nguyen, Minh Ngoc. Nguyen, Minh Van. Nguyen, Moot. Nguyen, Mui Van. Nguyen, Mung T. Nguyen, Muoi. Nguyen, My Le Thi. Nguyen, My Tan. Nguyen, My V. Nguyen, Nam Van. Nguyen, Nam Van. Nguyen, Nam Van. Nguyen, Nam Van. Nguyen, Nancy. Nguyen, Nancy. Nguyen, Nghi. Nguyen, Nghi Q. Nguyen, Nghia. Nguyen, Nghiep. Nguyen, Ngoc Tim. Nguyen, Ngoc Van. Nguyen, Nguyet. Nguyen, Nhi. Nguyen, Nho Van. Nguyen, Nina. Nguyen, Nuong. Nguyen, Peter. Nguyen, Peter Thang. Nguyen, Peter V. Nguyen, Phe. Nguyen, Phong. Nguyen, Phong Ngoc. Nguyen, Phong T. Nguyen, Phong Xuan. Nguyen, Phu Huu. Nguyen, Phuc. Nguyen, Phuoc H. Nguyen, Phuoc Van. Nguyen, Phuong. Nguyen, Phuong.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
			Nguyen, Quang. Nguyen, Quang. Nguyen, Quang Dang. Nguyen, Quang Dinh. Nguyen, Quang Van. Nguyen, Quoc Van. Nguyen, Quyen Minh. Nguyen, Quyen T. Nguyen, Quyen-Van. Nguyen, Ran T. Nguyen, Randon. Nguyen, Richard. Nguyen, Richard Nghia. Nguyen, Rick Van. Nguyen, Ricky Tinh. Nguyen, Roe Van. Nguyen, Rose. Nguyen, Sam. Nguyen, Sandy Ha. Nguyen, Sang Van. Nguyen, Sau V. Nguyen, Si Ngoc. Nguyen, Son. Nguyen, Son Thanh. Nguyen, Son Van. Nguyen, Song V. Nguyen, Steve. Nguyen, Steve Q. Nguyen, Steven Giap. Nguyen, Sung. Nguyen, Tai. Nguyen, Tai The. Nguyen, Tai Thi. Nguyen, Tam. Nguyen, Tam Minh. Nguyen, Tam Thanh. Nguyen, Tam V. Nguyen, Tam Van. Nguyen, Tan. Nguyen, Ten Tan. Nguyen, Thach. Nguyen, Thang. Nguyen, Thanh. Nguyen, Thanh. Nguyen, Thanh. Nguyen, Thanh Phuc. Nguyen, Thanh V. Nguyen, Thanh Van. Nguyen, Thanh Van. Nguyen, Thanh Van. Nguyen, Thanh Van. Nguyen, Thao. Nguyen, Thi Bich Hang. Nguyen, Thiet.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
			Nguyen, Thiet. Nguyen, Tho Duke. Nguyen, Thoa D. Nguyen, Thoa Thi. Nguyen, Thomas. Nguyen, Thu. Nguyen, Thu and Rose. Nguyen, Thu Duc. Nguyen, Thu Van. Nguyen, Thuan. Nguyen, Thuan. Nguyen, Thuong. Nguyen, Thuong Van. Nguyen, Thuy. Nguyen, Thuyen. Nguyen, Thuyen. Nguyen, Tinh. Nguyen, Tinh Van. Nguyen, Toan. Nguyen, Toan Van. Nguyen, Tommy. Nguyen, Tony. Nguyen, Tony. Nguyen, Tony. Nguyen, Tony D. Nguyen, Tony Hong. Nguyen, Tony Si. Nguyen, Tra. Nguyen, Tra. Nguyen, Tracy T. Nguyen, Tri D. Nguyen, Trich Van. Nguyen, Trung Van. Nguyen, Tu Van. Nguyen, Tuan. Nguyen, Tuan A. Nguyen, Tuan H. Nguyen, Tuan Ngoc. Nguyen, Tuan Q. Nguyen, Tuan Van. Nguyen, Tung. Nguyen, Tuyen Duc. Nguyen, Tuyen Van. Nguyen, Ty and Ngoc Ngo. Nguyen, Van H. Nguyen, Van Loi. Nguyen, Vang Van. Nguyen, Viet. Nguyen, Viet. Nguyen, Viet V. Nguyen, Viet Van. Nguyen, Vinh Van. Nguyen, Vinh Van. Nguyen, Vinh Van.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
			Nguyen, VT. Nguyen, Vu Minh. Nguyen, Vu T. Nguyen, Vu Xuan. Nguyen, Vui. Nguyen, Vuong V. Nguyen, Xuong Kim. Nhan, Tran Quoc. Nhon, Seri. Nichols, Steve Anna. Nicholson, Gary. Nixon, Leonard. Noble, Earl. Noland, Terrel W. Normand, Timothy. Norris, Candace P. Norris, John A. Norris, Kenneth L. Norris, Kevin J. Nowell, James E. Noy, Phen. Nunez, Conrad. Nunez, Jody. Nunez, Joseph Paul. Nunez, Randy. Nunez, Wade Joseph. Nyuyen, Toan. Oberling, Darryl. O'Blance, Adam. O'Brien, Gary S. O'Brien, Mark. O'Brien, Michele. Ogden, John M. Oglesby, Henry. Oglesby, Phyllis. O'Gwynn, Michael P Sr. Ohmer, Eva G. Ohmer, George J. Olander, Hazel. Olander, Rodney. Olander, Roland J. Olander, Russell J. Olander, Thomas. Olano, Kevin. Olano, Owen J. Olano, Shelby F. Olds, Malcolm D Jr. Olinde, Wilfred J Jr. Oliver, Charles. O'Neil, Carey. Oracoy, Brad R. Orage, Eugene. Orlando, Het. Oteri, Robert F.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
			<p>Oubre, Faron P. Oubre, Thomas W. Ourks, SokHoms K. Owens, Larry E. Owens, Sheppard. Owens, Timothy. Pacaccio, Thomas Jr. Padgett, Kenneth J. Palmer, Gay Ann P. Palmer, John W. Palmer, Mack. Palmisano, Daniel P. Palmisano, Dwayne Jr. Palmisano, Kim. Palmisano, Larry J. Palmisano, Leroy J. Palmisano, Robin G. Pam, Phuong Bui. Parfait, Antoine C Jr. Parfait, Jerry Jr. Parfait, John C. Parfait, Joshua K. Parfait, Mary F. Parfait, Mary S. Parfait, Olden G Jr. Parfait, Robert C Jr. Parfait, Robert C Sr. Parfait, Rodney. Parfait, Shane A. Parfait, Shelton J. Parfait, Timmy J. Parker, Clyde A. Parker, Franklin L. Parker, Paul A. Parker, Percy Todd. Parks, Daniel Duane. Parks, Ellery Doyle Jr. Parrett, Joseph D Jr. Parria, Danny. Parria, Gavin C Sr. Parria, Gillis F Jr. Parria, Gillis F Sr. Parria, Jerry D. Parria, Kip G. Parria, Lionel J Sr. Parria, Louis III. Parria, Louis J Sr. Parria, Louis Jr. Parria, Michael. Parria, Ronald. Parria, Ross. Parria, Troy M. Parrish, Charles. Parrish, Walter L.</p>

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
			Passmore, Penny. Pate, Shane. Paterbaugh, Richard. Patingo, Roger D. Paul, Robert Emmett. Payne, John Francis. Payne, Stuart. Peatross, David A. Pelas, James Curtis. Pelas, Jeffery. Pellegrin, Corey P. Pellegrin, Curlynn. Pellegrin, James A Jr. Pellegrin, Jordey. Pellegrin, Karl. Pellegrin, Karl J. Pellegrin, Randy. Pellegrin, Randy Sr. Pellegrin, Rodney J Sr. Pellegrin, Samuel. Pellegrin, Troy Sr. Peltier, Clyde. Peltier, Rodney J. Pena, Bartolo Jr. Pena, Israel. Pendarvis, Gracie. Pennison, Elaine. Pennison, Milton G. Pequeno, Julius. Percle, David P. Perez, Allen M. Perez, David J. Perez, David P. Perez, Derek. Perez, Edward Jr. Perez, Henry Jr. Perez, Joe B. Perez, Tilden A Jr. Perez, Warren A Jr. Perez, Warren A Sr. Perez, Wesley. Perrin, Dale. Perrin, David M. Perrin, Edward G Sr. Perrin, Errol Joseph Jr. Perrin, Jerry J. Perrin, Kenneth V. Perrin, Kevin. Perrin, Kline J Sr. Perrin, Kurt M. Perrin, Michael. Perrin, Michael A. Perrin, Murphy P. Perrin, Nelson C Jr.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
			Perrin, Pershing J Jr. Perrin, Robert. Perrin, Tim J. Perrin, Tony. Persohn, William T. Peshoff, Kirk Lynn. Pete, Alfred F Jr. Pete, Alfred F Sr. Pfleeger, William A. Pham, An V. Pham, Anh My. Pham, Bob. Pham, Cho. Pham, Cindy. Pham, David. Pham, Dung. Pham, Dung Phuoc. Pham, Dung Phuoc. Pham, Duong Van. Pham, Gai. Pham, Hai. Pham, Hai Hong. Pham, Hien. Pham, Hien C. Pham, Hiep. Pham, Hieu. Pham, Huan Van. Pham, Hung. Pham, Hung V. Pham, Hung V. Pham, Huynh. Pham, John. Pham, Johnny. Pham, Joseph S. Pham, Kannin. Pham, Nga T. Pham, Nhung T. Pham, Osmond. Pham, Paul P. Pham, Phong-Thanh. Pham, Phung. Pham, Quoc V. Pham, Steve Ban. Pham, Steve V. Pham, Thai Van. Pham, Thai Van. Pham, Thanh. Pham, Thanh. Pham, Thanh V. Pham, Thinh. Pham, Thinh V. Pham, Tommy V. Pham, Tran and Thu Quang. Pham, Ut Van.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
			Phan, Anh Thi. Phan, Banh Van. Phan, Cong Van. Phan, Dan T. Phan, Hoang. Phan, Hung Thanh. Phan, Johnny. Phan, Lam. Phan, Luyen Van. Phan, Nam V. Phan, Thong. Phan, Tien V. Phan, Toan. Phan, Tu Van. Phat, Lam Mau. Phelps, John D. Phillips, Bruce A. Phillips, Danny D. Phillips, Gary. Phillips, Harry Louis. Phillips, James C Jr. Phillips, Kristrina W. Phipps, AW. Phonthaasa, Khaolop. Phorn, Phen. Pickett, Kathy. Picou, Calvin Jr. Picou, Gary M. Picou, Jennifer. Picou, Jerome J. Picou, Jordan J. Picou, Randy John. Picou, Ricky Sr. Picou, Terry. Pierce, Aaron. Pierce, Dean. Pierce, Elwood. Pierce, Imogene. Pierce, Stanley. Pierce, Taffie Boone. Pierre, Ivy. Pierre, Joseph. Pierre, Joseph C Jr. Pierre, Paul J. Pierre, Ronald J. Pierron, Jake. Pierron, Patsy H. Pierron, Roger D. Pinell, Ernie A. Pinell, Harry J Jr. Pinell, Jody J. Pinell, Randall James. Pinnell, Richard J. Pinnell, Robert.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
			Pitre, Benton J. Pitre, Carol. Pitre, Claude A Sr. Pitre, Elrod. Pitre, Emily B. Pitre, Glenn P. Pitre, Herbert. Pitre, Jeannie. Pitre, Leo P. Pitre, Robert Jr. Pitre, Robin. Pitre, Ryan P. Pitre, Ted J. Pittman, Roger. Pizani, Bonnie. Pizani, Craig. Pizani, Jane. Pizani, Terrill J. Pizani, Terry M. Pizani, Terry M Jr. Plaisance, Arthur E. Plaisance, Burgess. Plaisance, Darren. Plaisance, Dean J Sr. Plaisance, Dorothy B. Plaisance, Dwayne. Plaisance, Earl J Jr. Plaisance, Errance H. Plaisance, Evans P. Plaisance, Eves A III. Plaisance, Gideons. Plaisance, Gillis S. Plaisance, Henry A Jr. Plaisance, Jacob. Plaisance, Jimmie J. Plaisance, Joyce. Plaisance, Keith. Plaisance, Ken G. Plaisance, Lawrence J. Plaisance, Lucien Jr. Plaisance, Peter A Sr. Plaisance, Peter Jr. Plaisance, Richard J. Plaisance, Russel P. Plaisance, Russell P Sr. Plaisance, Thomas. Plaisance, Thomas J. Plaisance, Wayne P. Plaisance, Whitney III. Plork, Phan. Poche, Glenn J Jr. Poche, Glenn J Sr. Pockrus, Gerald. Poiencot, Russell Jr.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
			Poillion, Charles A. Polito, Gerald. Polkey, Gary J. Polkey, Richard R Jr. Polkey, Ronald. Polkey, Shawn Michael. Pollet, Lionel J Sr. Pomgoria, Mario. Ponce, Ben. Ponce, Lewis B. Poon, Raymond. Pope, Robert. Popham, Winford A. Poppell, David M. Porche, Ricky J. Portier, Bobby. Portier, Chad. Portier, Corinne L. Portier, Penelope J. Portier, Robbie. Portier, Russel A Sr. Portier, Russell. Potter, Hubert Edward Jr. Potter, Robert D. Potter, Robert J. Pounds, Terry Wayne. Powers, Clyde T. Prejean, Dennis J. Price, Carl. Price, Curtis. Price, Edwin J. Price, Franklin J. Price, George J Sr. Price, Norris J Sr. Price, Steve J Jr. Price, Timmy T. Price, Wade J. Price, Warren J. Prihoda, Steve. Primeaux, Scott. Pritchard, Dixie J. Pritchard, James Ross Jr. Prosperie, Claude J Jr. Prosperie, Myron. Prout, Rollen. Prout, Sharonski K. Prum, Thou. Pugh, Charles D Jr. Pugh, Charles Sr. Pugh, Cody. Pugh, Deanna. Pugh, Donald. Pugh, Nickolas. Punch, Alvin Jr.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
			Punch, Donald J. Punch, Todd M. Punch, Travis J. Purata, Maria. Purse, Emil. Purvis, George. Quach, Duc. Quach, James D. Quach, Joe. Quach, Si Tan. Quinn, Dora M. Racca, Charles. Racine, Sylvan P Jr. Radulic, Igor. Ragas, Albert G. Ragas, Gene. Ragas, John D. Ragas, Jonathan. Ragas, Richard A. Ragas, Ronda S. Ralph, Lester B. Ramirez, Alfred J Jr. Randazzo, John A Jr. Randazzo, Rick A. Rando, Stanley D. Ranko, Ellis Gerald. Rapp, Dwayne. Rapp, Leroy and Sedonia. Rawlings, John H Sr. Rawlings, Ralph E. Rawls, Norman E. Ray, Leo. Ray, William C Jr. Raynor, Steven Earl. Readenour, Kely O. Reagan, Roy. Reason, Patrick W. Reaux, Paul S Sr. Reaves, Craig A. Reaves, Laten. Rebert, Paul J Sr. Rebert, Steve M Jr. Rebstock, Charles. Rector, Lance Jr. Rector, Warren L. Redden, Yvonne. Regnier, Leoncea B. Remondet, Garland Jr. Renard, Lanny. Reno, Edward. Reno, George C. Reno, George H. Reno, George T. Reno, Harry.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
			Revell, Ben David. Reyes, Carlton. Reyes, Dwight D Sr. Reynon, Marcello Jr. Rhodes, Randolph N. Rhoto, Christopher L. Ribardi, Frank A. Rich, Wanda Heafner. Richard, Bruce J. Richard, David L. Richard, Edgar J. Richard, James Ray. Richard, Melissa. Richard, Randall K. Richardson, James T. Richert, Daniel E. Richo, Earl Sr. Richoux, Dudley Donald Jr. Richoux, Irvin J Jr. Richoux, Judy. Richoux, Larry. Richoux, Mary A. Riego, Raymond A. Riffle, Josiah B. Rigaud, Randall Ryan. Riggs, Jeffrey B. Riley, Jackie Sr. Riley, Raymond. Rinkus, Anthony J III. Rios, Amado. Ripp, Norris M. Robbins, Tony. Robert, Dan S. Roberts, Michael A. Robertson, Kevin. Robeson, Richard S Jr. Robichaux, Craig J. Robin, Alvin G. Robin, Cary Joseph. Robin, Charles R III. Robin, Danny J. Robin, Donald. Robin, Floyd A. Robin, Kenneth J Sr. Robin, Ricky R. Robinson, Johnson P III. Robinson, Walter. Roccaforte, Clay. Rodi, Dominick R. Rodi, Rhonda. Rodrigue, Brent J. Rodrigue, Carrol Sr. Rodrigue, Glenn. Rodrigue, Lerlene.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
			Rodrigue, Reggie Sr. Rodrigue, Sonya. Rodrigue, Wayne. Rodriguez, Barry. Rodriguez, Charles V Sr. Rodriguez, Gregory. Rodriguez, Jesus. Rodriguez, Joseph C Jr. Roenum, Orn. Rogers, Barry David. Rogers, Chad. Rogers, Chad M. Rogers, Kevin J. Rogers, Nathan J. Rojas, Carlton J Sr. Rojas, Curtis Sr. Rojas, Dennis J Jr. Rojas, Dennis J Sr. Rojas, Gordon V. Rojas, Kerry D. Rojas, Kerry D Jr. Rojas, Randy J Sr. Rojas, Raymond J Jr. Roland, Brad. Roland, Mathias C. Roland, Vincent. Rollins, Theresa. Rollo, Wayne A. Rome, Victor J IV. Romero, D H. Romero, Kardel J. Romero, Norman. Romero, Philip J. Ronquille, Glenn. Ronquille, Norman C. Ronquillo, Earl. Ronquillo, Richard J. Ronquillo, Timothy. Roseburrough, Charles R Jr. Ross, Dorothy. Ross, Edward Danny Jr. Ross, Leo L. Ross, Robert A. Roth, Joseph F Jr. Roth, Joseph M Jr. Rotolo, Carolyn. Rotolo, Feliz. Rouse, Jimmy. Roussel, Michael D Jr. Roy, Henry Lee Jr. Rudolph, Chad A. Ruiz, Donald W. Ruiz, James L. Ruiz, Paul E.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
			Ruiz, Paul R. Russell, Bentley R. Russell, Casey. Russell, Daniel. Russell, James III. Russell, Julie Ann. Russell, Michael J. Russell, Nicholas M. Russell, Paul. Rustick, Kenneth. Ruttley, Adrian K. Ruttley, Ernest T Jr. Ruttley, JT. Ryan, James C Sr. Rybiski, Rhebb R. Ryder, Luther V. Sadler, Stewart. Sagnes, Everett. Saha, Amanda K. Saling, Don M. Saltalamacchia, Preston J. Saltalamacchia, Sue A. Salvato, Lawrence Jr. Samanie, Caroll J. Samanie, Frank J. Samsome, Don. Sanamo, Troy P. Sanchez, Augustine. Sanchez, Jeffery A. Sanchez, Juan. Sanchez, Robert A. Sanders, William Shannon. Sandras, R J. Sandras, R J Jr. Sandrock, Roy R III. Santini, Lindberg W Jr. Santiny, James. Santiny, Patrick. Sapia, Carroll J Jr. Sapia, Eddie J Jr. Sapia, Willard. Saturday, Michael Rance. Sauce, Carlton Joseph. Sauce, Joseph C Jr. Saucier, Houston J. Sauls, Russell. Savage, Malcolm H. Savant, Raymond. Savoie, Allen. Savoie, Brent T. Savoie, James. Savoie, Merlin F Jr. Savoie, Reginald M II. Sawyer, Gerald.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
			<p>Sawyer, Rodney. Scarabin, Clifford. Scarabin, Michael J. Schaffer, Kelly. Schaubhut, Curry A. Schellinger, Lester B Jr. Schexnaydre, Michael. Schirmer, Robert Jr. Schjott, Joseph J Sr. Schlindwein, Henry. Schmit, Paul A Jr. Schmit, Paul A Sr. Schmit, Victor J Jr. Schouest, Ellis J III. Schouest, Ellis Jr. Schouest, Juston. Schouest, Mark. Schouest, Noel. Schrimpf, Robert H Jr. Schultz, Troy A. Schwartz, Sidney. Scott, Aaron J. Scott, Audie B. Scott, James E III. Scott, Milford P. Scott, Paul. Seabrook, Terry G. Seal, Charles T. Seal, Joseph G. Seaman, Garry. Seaman, Greg. Seaman, Ollie L Jr. Seaman, Ollie L Sr. Seang, Meng. Sehon, Robert Craig. Sekul, Morris G. Sekul, S George. Sellers, Isaac Charles. Seng, Sophan. Serigne, Adam R. Serigne, Elizabeth. Serigne, James J III. Serigne, Kimmie J. Serigne, Lisa M. Serigne, Neil. Serigne, O'Neil N. Serigne, Richard J Sr. Serigne, Rickey N. Serigne, Ronald Raymond. Serigne, Ronald Roch. Serigne, Ross. Serigny, Gail. Serigny, Wayne A. Serpas, Lenny Jr.</p>

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
			<p>Sessions, William O III. Sessions, William O Jr. Sevel, Michael D. Sevin, Carl Anthony. Sevin, Earline. Sevin, Janell A. Sevin, Joey. Sevin, Nac J. Sevin, O'Neil and Symantha. Sevin, Phillip T. Sevin, Shane. Sevin, Shane Anthony. Sevin, Stanley J. Sevin, Willis. Seymour, Janet A. Shackelford, David M. Shaffer, Curtis E. Shaffer, Glynnon D. Shay, Daniel A. Shilling, Jason. Shilling, L E. Shugars, Robert L. Shutt, Randy. Sifuentes, Esteban. Sifuentes, Fernando. Silver, Curtis A Jr. Simon, Curnis. Simon, John. Simon, Leo. Simpson, Mark. Sims, Donald L. Sims, Mike. Singley, Charlie Sr. Singley, Glenn. Singley, Robert Joseph. Sirgo, Jace. Sisung, Walter. Sisung, Walter Jr. Skinner, Gary M Sr. Skinner, Richard. Skipper, Malcolm W. Skrmetta, Martin J. Smelker, Brian H. Smith, Brian. Smith, Carl R Jr. Smith, Clark W. Smith, Danny. Smith, Danny M Jr. Smith, Donna. Smith, Elmer T Jr. Smith, Glenda F. Smith, James E. Smith, Margie T. Smith, Mark A.</p>

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
			<p>Smith, Nancy F. Smith, Raymond C Sr. Smith, Tim. Smith, Walter M Jr. Smith, William T. Smithwick, Ted Wayne. Smoak, Bill. Smoak, William W III. Snell, Erick. Snodgrass, Sam. Soeung, Phat. Soileau, John C Sr. Sok, Kheng. Sok, Montha. Sok, Nhip. Solet, Darren. Solet, Donald M. Solet, Joseph R. Solet, Raymond J. Solorzano, Marilyn. Son, Kim. Son, Sam Nang. Son, Samay. Son, Thuong Cong. Soprano, Daniel. Sork, William. Sou, Mang. Soudelier, Louis Jr. Soudelier, Shannon. Sour, Yem Kim. Southerland, Robert. Speir, Barbara Kay. Spell, Jeffrey B. Spell, Mark A. Spellmeyer, Joel F Sr. Spencer, Casey. Spiers, Donald A. Sprinkle, Avery M. Sprinkle, Emery Shelton Jr. Sprinkle, Joseph Warren. Squarsich, Kenneth J. Sreiy, Siphon. St Amant, Dana A. St Ann, Mr and Mrs Jerome K. St Pierre, Darren. St Pierre, Scott A. Staves, Patrick. Stechmann, Chad. Stechmann, Karl J. Stechmann, Todd. Steele, Arnold D Jr. Steele, Henry H III. Steen, Carl L.</p>

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
			Steen, James D. Steen, Kathy G. Stein, Norris J Jr. Stelly, Adlar. Stelly, Carl A. Stelly, Chad P. Stelly, Delores. Stelly, Sandrus J Sr. Stelly, Sandrus Jr. Stelly, Toby J. Stelly, Veronica G. Stelly, Warren. Stephenson, Louis. Stevens, Alvin. Stevens, Curtis D. Stevens, Donald. Stevens, Glenda. Stewart, Chester Jr. Stewart, Derald. Stewart, Derek. Stewart, Fred. Stewart, Jason F. Stewart, Ronald G. Stewart, William C. Stiffler, Thanh. Stipelcovich, Lawrence L. Stipelcovich, Todd J. Stockfett, Brenda. Stokes, Todd. Stone-Rinkus, Pamela. Strader, Steven R. Strickland, Kenneth. Strickland, Rita G. Stuart, James Vernon. Stutes, Rex E. Sulak, Billy W. Sun, Hong Sreng. Surmik, Donald D. Swindell, Keith M. Sylve, Dennis A. Sylve, James L. Sylve, Nathan. Sylve, Scott. Sylvesr, Paul A. Ta, Ba Van. Ta, Chris. Tabb, Calvin. Taliancich, Andrew. Taliancich, Ivan. Taliancich, Joseph M. Taliancich, Srecka. Tan, Ho Dung. Tan, Hung. Tan, Lan T.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
			Tan, Ngo The. Tang, Thanh. Tanner, Robert Charles. Taravella, Raymond. Tassin, Alton J. Tassin, Keith P. Tate, Archie P. Tate, Terrell. Tauzier, Kevin M. Taylor, Doyle L. Taylor, Herman R. Taylor, Herman R Jr. Taylor, J P Jr. Taylor, John C. Taylor, Leander J Sr. Taylor, Leo Jr. Taylor, Lewis. Taylor, Nathan L. Taylor, Robert L. Taylor, Robert M. Teap, Phal. Tek, Heng. Templat, Paul. Terluin, John L III. Terrebonne, Adrein Scott. Terrebonne, Alphonse J. Terrebonne, Alton S Jr. Terrebonne, Alton S Sr. Terrebonne, Carol. Terrebonne, Carroll. Terrebonne, Chad. Terrebonne, Chad Sr. Terrebonne, Daniel J. Terrebonne, Donavon J. Terrebonne, Gary J Sr. Terrebonne, Jimmy Jr. Terrebonne, Jimmy Sr. Terrebonne, Kline A. Terrebonne, Lanny. Terrebonne, Larry F Jr. Terrebonne, Scott. Terrebonne, Steven. Terrebonne, Steven. Terrebonne, Toby J. Terrel, Chad J Sr. Terrell, C Todd. Terrio, Brandon James. Terrio, Harvey J Jr. Terry, Eloise P. Tesvich, Kuzma D. Thac, Dang Van. Thach, Phuong. Thai, Huynh Tan. Thai, Paul.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
			Thai, Thomas. Thanh, Thien. Tharpe, Jack. Theriot, Anthony. Theriot, Carroll A Jr. Theriot, Clay J Jr. Theriot, Craig A. Theriot, Dean P. Theriot, Donnie. Theriot, Jeffery C. Theriot, Larry J. Theriot, Lynn. Theriot, Mark A. Theriot, Roland P Jr. Theriot, Wanda J. Thibodeaux, Jared. Thibodeaux, Bart James. Thibodeaux, Brian A. Thibodeaux, Brian M. Thibodeaux, Calvin A Jr. Thibodeaux, Fay F. Thibodeaux, Glenn P. Thibodeaux, Jeffrey. Thibodeaux, Jonathan. Thibodeaux, Josephine. Thibodeaux, Keith. Thibodeaux, Tony J. Thibodeaux, Warren J. Thidobaux, James V Sr. Thiet, Tran. Thomas, Alvin. Thomas, Brent. Thomas, Dally S. Thomas, Janie G. Thomas, John Richard. Thomas, Kenneth Ward. Thomas, Monica P. Thomas, Ralph L Jr. Thomas, Ralph Lee Jr. Thomas, Randall. Thomas, Robert W. Thomas, Willard N Jr. Thomassie, Gerard. Thomassie, Nathan A. Thomassie, Philip A. Thomassie, Ronald J. Thomassie, Tracy Joseph. Thompson, Bobbie. Thompson, David W. Thompson, Edwin A. Thompson, George. Thompson, James D Jr. Thompson, James Jr. Thompson, John E.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
			<p>Thompson, John R. Thompson, Randall. Thompson, Sammy. Thompson, Shawn. Thong, R. Thonn, John J Jr. Thonn, Victor J. Thorpe, Robert Lee Jr. Thurman, Charles E. Tiet, Thanh Duc. Tilghman, Gene E. Tillett, Billy Carl. Tillman, Lewis A Jr. Tillman, Timothy P and Yvonne M. Tillotson, Pat. Tinney, Mark A. Tisdale, Georgia W. Tiser, Oscar. Tiser, Thomas C Jr. Tiser, Thomas C Sr. To, Cang Van. To, Du Van. Todd, Fred Noel. Todd, Patricia J. Todd, Rebecca G. Todd, Robert C and Patricia J. Todd, Vonnie Frank Jr. Tompkins, Gerald Paul II. Toney, George Jr. Tong, Hai V. Tong, Linh C. Toomer, Christina Abbott. Toomer, Christy. Toomer, Frank G Jr. Toomer, Jeffrey E. Toomer, Kenneth. Toomer, Lamar K. Toomer, Larry Curtis and Tina. Toomer, William Kemp. Torrible, David P. Torrible, Jason. Touchard, Anthony H. Touchard, John B Jr. Touchard, Paul V Jr. Touchet, Eldridge III. Touchet, Eldridge Jr. Toups, Anthony G. Toups, Bryan. Toups, Jeff. Toups, Jimmie J. Toups, Kim. Toups, Manuel. Toups, Ted.</p>

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
			<p>Toups, Tommy. Toureau, James. Tower, H Melvin. Townsend, Harmon Lynn. Townsend, Marion Brooks. Tra, Hop T. Trabeau, James D. Trahan, Allen A Jr. Trahan, Alvin Jr. Trahan, Druby. Trahan, Dudley. Trahan, Elie J. Trahan, Eric J. Trahan, James. Trahan, Karen C. Trahan, Lynn P Sr. Trahan, Ricky. Trahan, Ronald J. Trahan, Tracey L. Trahan, Wayne Paul. Tran, Allen Hai. Tran, Andana. Tran, Anh. Tran, Anh. Tran, Anh N. Tran, Bay V. Tran, Bay Van. Tran, Binh. Tran, Binh Van. Tran, Ca Van. Tran, Cam Van. Tran, Chau V. Tran, Chau Van. Tran, Chau Van. Tran, Chi T. Tran, Christina Phuong. Tran, Chu V. Tran, Cuong. Tran, Cuong. Tran, Danny Duc. Tran, Den. Tran, Dien. Tran, Dinh M. Tran, Dinh Q. Tran, Doan. Tran, Dung Van. Tran, Duoc. Tran, Duoc. Tran, Duong. Tran, Eric. Tran, Francis. Tran, Francis. Tran, Giang. Tran, Giao.</p>

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
			Tran, Ha Mike. Tran, Hai. Tran, Hien H. Tran, Hiep Phuoc. Tran, Hieu. Tran, Hoa. Tran, Hoa. Tran, Hue T. Tran, Huey. Tran, Hung. Tran, Hung. Tran, Hung. Tran, Hung P. Tran, Hung Van. Tran, Hung Van. Tran, Hung Viet. Tran, James N. Tran, John. Tran, Johnny Dinh. Tran, Joseph. Tran, Joseph T. Tran, Khan Van. Tran, Khanh. Tran, Kim. Tran, Kim Chi Thi. Tran, Lan Tina. Tran, Le and Phat Le. Tran, Leo Van. Tran, Loan. Tran, Long. Tran, Long Van. Tran, Luu Van. Tran, Ly. Tran, Ly Van. Tran, Mai Thi. Tran, Mary. Tran, Miel Van. Tran, Mien. Tran, Mike. Tran, Mike Dai. Tran, Minh Huu. Tran, Muoi. Tran, My T. Tran, Nam Van. Tran, Nang Van. Tran, Nghia and T Le Banh. Tran, Ngoc. Tran, Nhanh Van. Tran, Nhieu T. Tran, Nhieu Van. Tran, Nho. Tran, Peter. Tran, Phu Van. Tran, Phuc D.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
			Tran, Phuc V. Tran, Phung. Tran, Quan Van. Tran, Quang Quang. Tran, Quang T. Tran, Quang Van. Tran, Qui V. Tran, Quy Van. Tran, Ran Van. Tran, Sarah T. Tran, Sau. Tran, Scotty. Tran, Son. Tran, Son Van. Tran, Steven Tuan. Tran, Tam. Tran, Te Van. Tran, Than. Tran, Thang Van. Tran, Thanh. Tran, Thanh. Tran, Thanh Van. Tran, Theresa. Tran, Thi. Tran, Thich Van. Tran, Thien. Tran, Thien Van. Tran, Thiet. Tran, Tommy. Tran, Tony. Tran, Tri. Tran, Trinh. Tran, Trung. Tran, Trung Van. Tran, Tu. Tran, Tuan. Tran, Tuan. Tran, Tuan Minh. Tran, Tuong Van. Tran, Tuyet Thi. Tran, Van T. Tran, Victor. Tran, Vinh. Tran, Vinh Q. Tran, Vinh Q. Tran, Vui Kim. Trang, Tan. Trapp, Tommy. Treadaway, Michael. Tregle, Curtis. Treloar, William Paul. Treuil, Gary J. Trevino, Manuel. Treybig, E H "Buddy" Jr.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
			<p>Triche, Donald G. Trieu, Hiep and Jackie. Trieu, Hung Hoa. Trieu, Jasmine and Ly. Trieu, Lorie and Tam. Trieu, Tam. Trinh, Christopher B. Trinh, Philip P. Troclair, Clark K. Troclair, Clark P. Troclair, Eugene P. Troclair, James J. Troclair, Jerome. Troclair, Joseph. Troclair, Lori. Troclair, Louis V. Troclair, Patricia. Troclair, Randy. Troclair, Ricky. Troclair, Wallace Sr. Truong, Andre. Truong, Andre V. Truong, Be Van. Truong, Benjamin. Truong, Dac. Truong, Huan. Truong, Kim. Truong, Nhut Van. Truong, Steve. Truong, Tham T. Truong, Thanh Minh. Truong, Them Van. Truong, Thom. Truong, Timmy. Trutt, George W Sr. Trutt, Wanda. Turlich, Mervin A. Turner, Calvin L. Tyre, John. Upton, Terry R. Valentino, J G Jr. Valentino, James. Vallot, Christopher A. Vallot, Nancy H. Valure, Hugh P. Van Alsbury, Charles. Van Gordstnoven, Jean J. Van Nguyen, Irving. Van, Than. Van, Vui. Vanacor, Kathy D. Vanacor, Malcolm J Sr. Vanicor, Bobbie. VanMeter, Matthew T.</p>

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
			VanMeter, William Earl. Varney, Randy L. Vath, Raymond S. Veasel, William E III. Vegas, Brien J. Vegas, Percy J. Vegas, Terry J. Vegas, Terry J Jr. Vegas, Terry Jr. Vela, Peter. Verdin, Aaron. Verdin, Av. Verdin, Bradley J. Verdin, Brent A. Verdin, Charles A. Verdin, Charles E. Verdin, Coy P. Verdin, Curtis A Jr. Verdin, Delphine. Verdin, Diana A. Verdin, Ebro W. Verdin, Eric P. Verdin, Ernest Joseph Sr. Verdin, Jeff C. Verdin, Jeffrey A. Verdin, Jessie J. Verdin, John P. Verdin, Joseph. Verdin, Joseph A Jr. Verdin, Joseph Cleveland. Verdin, Joseph D Jr. Verdin, Joseph S. Verdin, Joseph W Jr. Verdin, Justilien G. Verdin, Matthew W Sr. Verdin, Michel A. Verdin, Paul E. Verdin, Perry Anthony. Verdin, Rodney. Verdin, Rodney P. Verdin, Rodney P. Verdin, Skylar. Verdin, Timmy J. Verdin, Toby. Verdin, Tommy P. Verdin, Tony J. Verdin, Troy. Verdin, Vincent. Verdin, Viness Jr. Verdin, Wallace P. Verdin, Webb A Sr. Verdin, Wesley D Sr. Verdine, Jimmy R. Vermeulen, Joseph Thomas.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
			Verret, Darren L. Verret, Donald J. Verret, Ernest J Sr. Verret, James A. Verret, Jean E. Verret, Jimmy J Sr. Verret, Johnny R. Verret, Joseph L. Verret, Paul L. Verret, Preston. Verret, Quincy. Verret, Ronald Paul Sr. Versaggi, Joseph A. Versaggi, Salvatore J. Vicknair, Brent J Sr. Vicknair, Duane P. Vicknair, Henry Dale. Vicknair, Ricky A. Vidrine, Bill and Kathi. Vidrine, Corey. Vidrine, Richard. Vila, William F. Villers, Joseph A. Vincent, Gage Tyler. Vincent, Gene. Vincent, Gene B. Vincent, Robert N. Vise, Charles E III. Vizier, Barry A. Vizier, Christopher. Vizier, Clovis J III. Vizier, Douglas M. Vizier, Tommie Jr. Vo, Anh M. Vo, Chin Van. Vo, Dam. Vo, Dan M. Vo, Dany. Vo, Day V. Vo, Duong V. Vo, Dustin. Vo, Hai Van. Vo, Hanh Xuan. Vo, Hien Van. Vo, Hoang The. Vo, Hong. Vo, Hung Thanh. Vo, Huy K. Vo, Johnny. Vo, Kent. Vo, Lien Van. Vo, Man. Vo, Mark Van. Vo, Minh Hung.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners / Supporters</i>
			Vo, Minh Ngoc. Vo, Minh Ray. Vo, Mong V. Vo, My Dung Thi. Vo, My Lynn. Vo, Nga. Vo, Nhon Tai. Vo, Nhu Thanh. Vo, Quang Minh. Vo, Sang M. Vo, Sanh M. Vo, Song V. Vo, Tan Thanh. Vo, Tan Thanh. Vo, Thanh Van. Vo, Thao. Vo, Thuan Van. Vo, Tien Van. Vo, Tom. Vo, Tong Ba. Vo, Trao Van. Vo, Truong. Vo, Van Van. Vo, Vi Viet. Vodopija, Benjamin S. Vogt, James L. Voisin, Eddie James. Voisin, Joyce. Voison, Jamie. Von Harten, Harold L. Vona, Michael A. Vongrith, Richard. Vossler, Kirk. Vu, Hung. Vu, John H. Vu, Khanh. Vu, Khoi Van. Vu, Quan Quoc. Vu, Ruyen Viet. Vu, Sac. Vu, Sean. Vu, Tam. Vu, Thiem Ngoc. Vu, Thuy. Vu, Tom. Vu, Tu Viet. Vu, Tuyen Jack. Vu, Tuyen Viet. Wade, Calvin J Jr. Wade, Gerard. Waguespack, David M Sr. Waguespack, Randy P II. Wainwright, Vernon. Walker, Jerry.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
			Walker, Rogers H. Wallace, Dennis. Wallace, Edward. Wallace, John A. Wallace, John K. Wallace, Trevis L. Waller, Jack Jr. Waller, John M. Waller, Mike. Wallis, Craig A. Wallis, Keith. Walters, Samuel G. Walton, Marion M. Wannage, Edward Joseph. Wannage, Fred Jr. Wannage, Frederick W Sr. Ward, Clarence Jr. Ward, Olan B. Ward, Walter M. Washington, Clifford. Washington, John Emile III. Washington, Kevin. Washington, Louis N. Wattigney, Cecil K Jr. Wattigney, Michael. Watts, Brandon A. Watts, Warren. Webb, Bobby. Webb, Bobby N. Webb, Josie M. Webre, Donald. Webre, Dudley A. Webster, Harold. Weeks, Don Franklin. Weems, Laddie E. Weinstein, Barry C. Weiskopf, Rodney. Weiskopf, Rodney Sr. Weiskopf, Todd. Welch, Amos J. Wells, Douglas E. Wells, Stephen Ray. Wendling, Steven W. Wescovich, Charles W. Wescovich, Wesley Darryl. Whatley, William J. White, Allen Sr. White, Charles. White, Charles Fulton. White, David L. White, Gary Farrell. White, James Hugh. White, Perry J. White, Raymond.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners / Supporters</i>
			White, Robert Sr. Wicher, John. Wiggins, Chad M Sr. Wiggins, Ernest. Wiggins, Harry L. Wiggins, Kenneth A. Wiggins, Matthew. Wilbur, Gerald Anthony. Wilcox, Robert. Wiles, Alfred Adam. Wiles, Glen Gilbert. Wiles, Sonny Joel Sr. Wilkerson, Gene Dillard and Judith. Wilkinson, William Riley. Williams, Allen Jr. Williams, Andrew. Williams, B Dean. Williams, Clyde L. Williams, Dale A. Williams, Emmett J. Williams, Herman J Jr. Williams, J T. Williams, John A. Williams, Johnny Paul. Williams, Joseph H. Williams, Kirk. Williams, Leopold A. Williams, Mark A. Williams, Mary Ann C. Williams, Melissa A. Williams, Nina. Williams, Oliver Kent. Williams, Parish. Williams, Roberto. Williams, Ronnie. Williams, Scott A. Williams, Steven. Williams, Thomas D. Williamson, Richard L Sr. Willyard, Derek C. Willyard, Donald R. Wilson, Alward. Wilson, Hosea. Wilson, Joe R. Wilson, Jonathan. Wilson, Katherine. Wiltz, Allen. Wing, Melvin. Wiseman, Allen. Wiseman, Clarence J Jr. Wiseman, Jean P. Wiseman, Joseph A. Wiseman, Michael T Jr.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
			<p>Wiseman, Michael T Sr. Wolfe, Charles. Woods, John T III. Wright, Curtis. Wright, Leonard. Wright, Randy D. Yeamans, Douglas. Yeamans, Neil. Yeamans, Ronnie. Yoeth, Peon. Yopp, Harold. Yopp, Jonathon. Yopp, Milton Thomas. Young, James. Young, Taing. Young, Willie. Yow, Patricia D. Yow, Richard C. Zanca, Anthony V Sr. Zar, Ashley A. Zar, Carl J. Zar, John III. Zar, Steve. Zar, Steven. Zar, Troy A. Zerinque, John S Jr. Zirlott, Curtis. Zirlott, Jason D. Zirlott, Jeremy. Zirlott, Kimberly. Zirlott, Milton. Zirlott, Perry. Zirlott, Rosa H. Zito, Brian C. Zuvich, Michael A Jr. Ad Hoc Shrimp Trade Action Committee. Bryan Fishermens' Co-Op Inc. Louisiana Shrimp Association. South Carolina Shrimpers Association. Vietnamese-American Commercial Fisherman's Union. 3-G Enterprize dba Griffin's Seafood. A & G Trawlers Inc. A & T Shrimping. A Ford Able Seafood. A J Horizon Inc. A&M Inc. A&R Shrimp Co. A&T Shrimping. AAH Inc. AC Christopher Sea Food Inc. Ace of Trade LLC.</p>

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
			Adriana Corp. AJ Boats Inc. AJ Horizon Inc. AJ's Seafood. Alario Inc. Alcide J Adams Jr. Aldebaran Inc. Aldebran Inc. Alexander and Dola. Alfred Englade Inc. Alfred Trawlers Inc. Allen Hai Tran dba Kien Giang. Al's Shrimp Co. Al's Shrimp Co LLC. Al's Shrimp Co LLC. Al's Whosale & Retail. Alton Cheeks. Amada Inc. Amber Waves. Amelia Isle. American Beauty. American Beauty Inc. American Eagle Enterprise Inc. American Girl. American Seafood. Americana Shrimp. Amvina II. Amvina II. Amy D Inc. Amy's Seafood Mart. An Kit. Andy Boy. Andy's SFD. Angel Annie Inc. Angel Leigh. Angel Seafood Inc. Angela Marie Inc. Angela Marie Inc. Angelina Inc. Anna Grace LLC. Anna Grace LLC. Annie Thornton Inc. Annie Thornton Inc. Anthony Boy I. Anthony Boy I. Anthony Fillinich Sr. Apalachee Girl Inc. Aparicio Trawlers Inc dba Marcosa. Apple Jack Inc. Aquila Seafood Inc. Aquillard Seafood. Argo Marine.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
			Arnold's Seafood. Arroya Cruz Inc. Art & Red Inc. Arthur Chisholm. A-Seafood Express. Ashley Deeb Inc. Ashley W 648675. Asian Gulf Corp. Atlantic. Atocha Troy A LeCompte Sr. Atwood Enterprises. B & B Boats Inc. B & B Seafood. B&J Seafood. BaBe Inc. Baby Ruth. Bailey, David B Sr—Bailey's Seafood. Bailey's Seafood of Cameron Inc. Bait Inc. Bait Inc. Baker Shrimp. Bama Love Inc. Bama Sea Products Inc. Bao Hung Inc. Bao Hung Inc. Bar Shrimp. Barbara Brooks Inc. Barbara Brooks Inc. Barisich Inc. Barisich Inc. Barnacle-Bill Inc. Barney's Bait & Seafood. Barrios Seafood. Bay Boy. Bay Islander Inc. Bay Sweeper Nets. Baye's Seafood 335654. Bayou Bounty Seafood LLC. Bayou Caddy Fisheries Inc. Bayou Carlin Fisheries. Bayou Carlin Fisheries Inc. Bayou Shrimp Processors Inc. BBC Trawlers Inc. BBS Inc. Beachcomber Inc. Beachcomber Inc. Bea's Corp. Beecher's Seafood. Believer Inc. Bennett's Seafood. Benny Alexie. Bergeron's Seafood. Bertileana Corp.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
			Best Sea-Pack of Texas Inc. Beth Lomonte Inc. Beth Lomonte Inc. Betty B. Betty H Inc. Bety Inc. BF Millis & Sons Seafood. Big Daddy Seafood Inc. Big Grapes Inc. Big Kev. Big Oak Seafood. Big Oak Seafood. Big Oaks Seafood. Big Shrimp Inc. Billy J Foret—BJF Inc. Billy Sue Inc. Billy Sue Inc. Biloxi Freezing & Processing. Binh Duong. BJB LLC. Blain & Melissa Inc. Blanca Cruz Inc. Blanchard & Cheramie Inc. Blanchard Seafood. Blazing Sun Inc. Blazing Sun Inc. Blue Water Seafood. Bluewater Shrimp Co. Bluffton Oyster Co. Boat Josey Wales. Boat Josey Wales LLC. Boat Monica Kiff. Boat Warrior. Bob-Rey Fisheries Inc. Boddan Trawlers Inc. Bolillo Prieto Inc. Bon Secour Boats Inc. Bon Secour Fisheries Inc. Bon Secur Boats Inc. Bonnie Lass Inc. Boone Seafood. Bosarge Boats. Bosarge Boats. Bosarge Boats Inc. Bottom Verification LLC. Bowers Shrimp. Bowers Shrimp Farm. Bowers Valley Shrimp Inc. Brad Friloux. Brad Nicole Seafood. Bradley John Inc. Bradley's Seafood Mkt. Brava Cruz Inc. Brenda Darlene Inc.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
			<p>Brett Anthony. Bridgeside Marina. Bridgeside Seafood. Bridget's Seafood Service Inc. Bridget's Seafood Service Inc. BRS Seafood. BRS Seafood. Bruce W Johnson Inc. Bubba Daniels Inc. Bubba Tower Shrimp Co. Buccaneer Shrimp Co. Buchmer Inc. Buck & Peed Inc. Buddy Boy Inc. Buddy's Seafood. Bumble Bee Seafoods LLC. Bumble Bee Seafoods LLC. Bundy Seafood. Bundy's Seafood. Bunny's Shrimp. Burgbe Gump Seafood. Burnell Trawlers Inc. Burnell Trawlers Inc/ Mamacita/Swamp Irish. Buster Brown Inc. By You Seafood. C & R Trawlers Inc. CA Magwood Enterprises Inc. Cajun Queen of LA LLC. Calcasien Point Bait N More Inc. Cam Ranh Bay. Camardelle's Seafood. Candy Inc. Cao Family Inc. Cap Robear. Cap'n Bozo Inc. Capn Jasper's Seafood Inc. Capt Aaron. Capt Adam. Capt Anthony Inc. Capt Bean (Richard A Ragas). Capt Beb Inc. Capt Bill Jr Inc. Capt Brother Inc. Capt Bubba. Capt Buck. Capt Carl. Capt Carlos Trawlers Inc. Capt Chance Inc. Capt Christopher Inc. Capt Chuckie. Capt Craig. Capt Craig Inc. Capt Crockett Inc.</p>

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
			Capt Darren Hill Inc. Capt Dennis Inc. Capt Dickie Inc. Capt Dickie V Inc. Capt Doug. Capt Eddie Inc. Capt Edward Inc. Capt Eli's. Capt Elroy Inc. Capt Ernest LLC. Capt Ernest LLC. Capt GDA Inc. Capt George. Capt H & P Corp. Capt Havey Seafood. Capt Henry Seafood Dock. Capt Huy. Capt JDL Inc. Capt Jimmy Inc. Capt Joe. Capt Johnny II. Capt Jonathan. Capt Jonathan Inc. Capt Joshua Inc. Capt Jude 520556 13026. Capt Ken. Capt Kevin Inc. Capt Ko Inc. Capt Kounq Lim. Capt Larry Seafood Market. Capt Larry's Inc. Capt LC Corp. Capt LD Seafood Inc. Capt Linton Inc. Capt Mack Inc. Capt Marcus Inc. Capt Morris. Capt Opie. Capt P Inc. Capt Pappie Inc. Capt Pat. Capt Paw Paw. Capt Pete Inc. Capt Peter Long Inc. Capt Pool Bear II's Seafood. Capt Quang. Capt Quina Inc. Capt Richard. Capt Ross Inc. Capt Roy. Capt Russell Jr Inc. Capt Ryan Inc. Capt Ryan's. Capt Sam.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
			<p> Capt Sang. Capt Scar Inc. Capt Scott. Capt Scott 5. Capt Scott Seafood. Capt Sparkers Shrimp. Capt St Peter. Capt T&T Corp. Capt Thien. Capt Tommy Inc. Capt Two Inc. Capt Van's Seafood. Capt Walley Inc. Capt Zoe Inc. Captain Allen's Bait & Tackle. Captain Arnulfo Inc. Captain Blair Seafood. Captain Dexter Inc. Captain D's. Captain Homer Inc. Captain Jeff. Captain JH III Inc. Captain Joshua. Captain Larry'O. Captain Miss Cammy Nhung. Captain Regis. Captain Rick. Captain T/Thiet Nguyen. Captain Tony. Captain Truong Phi Corp. Captain Vinh. Cap't-Brandon. Captian Thomas Trawler Inc. Carlino Seafood. Carly Sue Inc. Carmelita Inc. Carolina Lady Inc. Carolina Sea Foods Inc. Caroline and Calandra Inc. Carson & Co. Carson & Co Inc. Cary Encalade Trawling. Castellano's Corp. Cathy Cheramie Inc. CBS Seafood & Catering LLC. CBS Seafood & Catering LLC. Cecilia Enterprise Inc. CF Gollot & Son Sfd Inc. CF Gollott and Son Seafood Inc. Chackbay Lady. Chad & Chaz LLC. Challenger Shrimp Co Inc. Chalmette Marine Supply Co Inc. </p>

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
			Chalmette Net & Trawl. Chapa Shrimp Trawlers. Chaplin Seafood. Charlee Girl. Charles Guidry Inc. Charles Sellers. Charles White. Charlotte Maier Inc. Charlotte Maier Inc. Chef Seafood Ent LLC. Cheramies Landing. Cherry Pt Seafood. Cheryl Lynn Inc. Chez Francois Seafood. Chilling Pride Inc. Chin Nguyen Co. Chin Nguyen Co. Chinatown Seafood Co Inc. Chines Cajun Net Shop. Chris Hansen Seafood. Christian G Inc. Christina Leigh Shrimp Co. Christina Leigh Shrimp Company Inc. Christina Leigh Shrimp Company Inc. Cieutat Trawlers. Cinco de Mayo Inc. Cindy Lynn Inc. Cindy Mae Inc. City Market Inc. CJ Seafood. CJs Seafood. Clifford Washington. Clinton Hayes—C&S Enterprises of Brandon Inc. Cochran's Boat Yard. Colorado River Seafood. Colson Marine. Comm Fishing. Commercial Fishing Service CFS Seafoods. Cong Son. Cong-An Inc. Country Girl Inc. Country Inc. Courtney & Ory Inc. Cowdrey Fish. Cptn David. Crab-Man Bait Shop. Craig A Wallis, Keith Wallis dba W&W Dock & 10 boats. Cristina Seafood. CRJ Inc. Cruillas Inc.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
			Crusader Inc. Crustacean Frustration. Crystal Gayle Inc. Crystal Light Inc. Crystal Light Inc. Curtis Henderson. Custom Pack Inc. Custom Pack Inc. Cyril's Ice House & Supplies. D & A Seafood. D & C Seafood Inc. D & J Shrimping LLC. D & M Seafood & Rental LLC. D Ditcharo Jr Seafoods. D G & R C Inc. D S L & R Inc. D&T Marine Inc. Daddys Boys. DaHa Inc/Cat'Sass. DAHAPA Inc. Dale's Seafood Inc. Dang Nguyen. Daniel E Lane. Danny Boy Inc. Danny Max. David & Danny Inc. David C Donnelly. David Daniels. David Ellison Jr. David Gollott Sfd Inc. David W Casanova's Seafood. David White. David's Shrimping Co. Davis Seafood. Davis Seafood. Davis Seafood Inc. Dawn Marie. Deana Cheramie Inc. Deanna Lea. Dean's Seafood. Deau Nook. Debbe Anne Inc. Deep Sea Foods Inc/Jubilee Foods Inc. Delcambre Seafood. Dell Marine Inc. Dennis Menesses Seafood. Dennis' Seafood Inc. Dennis Shrimp Co Inc. Desperado. DFS Inc. Diamond Reef Seafood. Diem Inc. Dinh Nguyen.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
			Dixie General Store LLC. Dixie Twister. Dominick's Seafood Inc. Don Paco Inc. Donald F Boone II. Dong Nguyen. Donini Seafoods Inc. Donna Marie. Donovan Tien I & II. Dopson Seafood. Dorada Cruz Inc. Double Do Inc. Double Do Inc. Doug and Neil Inc. Douglas Landing. Doxey's Oyster & Shrimp. Dagnet II. Dagnet Inc. Dagnet Seafood LLC. Dubberly's Mobile Seafood. Dudenehefer Seafood. Dugas Shrimp Co LLC. Dunamis Towing Inc. Dupree's Seafood. Duval & Duval Inc. Dwayne's Dream Inc. E & M Seafood. E & T Boating. E Gardner McClellan. E&E Shrimp Co Inc. East Coast Seafood. East Coast Seafood. East Coast Seafood. East Coast Seafood. Edisto Queen LLC. Edward Garcia Trawlers. EKV Inc. El Pedro Fishing & Trading Co Inc. Eliminator Inc. Elizabeth Nguyen. Ellerbee Seafoods. Ellie May. Elmira Pflueckhahn Inc. Elmira Pflueckhahn Inc. Elvira G Inc. Emily's SFD. Emmanuel Inc. Ensenada Cruz Inc. Enterprise. Enterprise Inc. Equalizer Shrimp Co Inc. Eric F Dufrene Jr LLC. Erica Lynn Inc.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
			Erickson & Jensen Seafood Packers. Ethan G Inc. Excalibur LLC. F/V Apalachee Warrior. F/V Atlantis I. F/V Capt Walter B. F/V Captain Andy. F/V Eight Flags. F/V Mary Ann. F/V Miss Betty. F/V Morning Star. F/V Nam Linh. F/V Olivia B. F/V Phuoc Thanh Mai II. F/V Sea Dolphin. F/V Southern Grace. F/V Steven Mai. F/V Steven Mai II. Famer Boys Catfish Kitchens. Family Thing. Father Casimir Inc. Father Dan Inc. Father Mike Inc. Fiesta Cruz Inc. Fine Shrimp Co. Fire Fox Inc. Fisherman's Reef Shrimp Co. Fishermen IX Inc. Fishing Vessel Enterprise Inc. Five Princesses Inc. FKM Inc. Fleet Products Inc. Flower Shrimp House. Flowers Seafood Co. Floyd's Wholesale Seafood Inc. Fly By Night Inc. Forest Billiot Jr. Fortune Shrimp Co Inc. FP Oubre. Francis Brothers Inc. Francis Brothers Inc. Francis III. Frank Toomer Jr. Fran-Tastic Too. Frederick-Dan. Freedom Fishing Inc. Freeman Seafood. Frelich Seafood Inc. Frenchie D-282226. Fripp Point Seafood. G & L Trawling Inc. G & O Shrimp Co Inc. G & O Trawlers Inc.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
			G & S Trawlers Inc. G D Ventures II Inc. G G Seafood. G R LeBlanc Trawlers Inc. Gail's Bait Shop. Gale Force Inc. Gambler Inc. Gambler Inc. Garijak Inc. Gary F White. Gator's Seafood. Gay Fish Co. Gay Fish Co. GeeChee Fresh Seafood. Gemita Inc. Gene P Callahan Inc. George J Price Sr Ent Inc. Georgia Shrimp Co LLC. Gerica Marine. Gildden Enterprises. Gillikin Marine Railways Inc. Gina K Inc. Gisco Inc. Gisco Inc. Glenda Guidry Inc. Gloria Cruz Inc. Go Fish Inc. God's Gift. God's Gift Shrimp Vessel. Gogie. Gold Coast Seafood Inc. Golden Gulf Coast Pkg Co Inc. Golden Phase Inc. Golden Text Inc. Golden Text Inc. Golden Text Inc. Goldenstar. Gollott Brothers Sfd Co Inc. Gollott's Oil Dock & Ice House Inc. Gonzalez Trawlers Inc. Gore Enterprises Inc. Gore Enterprises Inc. Gore Seafood Co. Gore Seafood Inc. Gove Lopez. Graham Fisheries Inc. Graham Shrimp Co Inc. Graham Shrimp Co Inc. Gramps Shrimp Co. Grandma Inc. Grandpa's Dream. Grandpa's Dream. Granny's Garden and Seafood.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
			<p>Green Flash LLC. Greg Inc. Gregory Mark Gaubert. Gregory Mark Gaubert. Gregory T Boone. Gros Tete Trucking Inc. Guidry's Bait Shop. Guidry's Net Shop. Gulf Central Seaood Inc. Gulf Crown Seafood Co Inc. Gulf Fish Inc. Gulf Fisheries Inc. Gulf Island Shrimp & Seafood II LLC. Gulf King Services Inc. Gulf Pride Enterprises Inc. Gulf Seaway Seafood Inc. Gulf Shrimp. Gulf South Inc. Gulf Stream Marina LLC. Gulf Sweeper Inc (Trawler Gulf Sweeper). Gypsy Girl Inc. H & L Seafood. Hack Berry Seafood. Hagen & Miley Inc. Hailey Marie Inc. Hanh Lai Inc. Hannah Joyce Inc. Hardy Trawlers. Hardy Trawlers. Harrington Fish Co Inc. Harrington Seafood & Supply Inc. Harrington Shrimp Co Inc. Harrington Trawlers Inc. Harris Fisheries Inc. Hazel's Hustler. HCP LLC. Heather Lynn Inc. Heavy Metal Inc. Hebert Investments Inc. Hebert's Mini Mart LLC. Helen E Inc. Helen Kay Inc. Helen Kay Inc. Helen W Smith Inc. Henderson Seafood. Henry Daniels Inc. Hermosa Cruz Inc. Hi Seas of Dulac Inc. Hien Le Van Inc. High Hope Inc. Hoang Anh. Hoang Long I, II.</p>

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
			Holland Enterprises. Holly Beach Seafood. Holly Marie's Seafood Market. Hombre Inc. Home Loving Care Co. Hondumex Ent Inc. Hong Nga Inc. Hongri Inc. Houston Foret Seafood. Howerin Trawlers Inc. HTH Marine Inc. Hubbard Seafood. Hurricane Emily Seafood Inc. Hutcherson Christian Shrimp Inc. Huyen Inc. Icy Seafood II Inc. ICY Seafood Inc. Icy Seafood Inc. Ida's Seafood Rest & Market. Ike & Zack Inc. Independent Fish Company Inc. Inflation Inc. Integrity Fisheries Inc. Integrity Fishing Inc. International Oceanic Ent. Interstate Vo LLC. Intracoastal Seafood Inc. Iorn Will Inc. Irma Trawlers Inc. Iron Horse Inc. Isabel Maier Inc. Isabel Maier Inc. Isla Cruz Inc. J & J Rentals Inc. J & J Trawler's Inc. J & R Seafood. J Collins Trawlers. J D Land Co. Jackie & Hiep Trieu. Jacob A Inc. Jacquelin Marie Inc. Jacquelin Marie Inc. James D Quach Inc. James E Scott III. James F Dubberly. James Gadson. James J Matherne Jr. James J Matherne Sr. James Kenneth Lewis Sr. James LaRive Jr. James W Green Jr dba Miss Emilie Ann. James W Hicks.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
			<p>Janet Louise Inc. Jani Marie. JAS Inc. JBS Packing Co Inc. JBS Packing Inc. JCM. Jean's Bait. Jeff Chancey. Jemison Trawler's Inc. Jenna Dawn LLC. Jennifer Nguyen—Capt T. Jensen Seafood Pkg Co Inc. Jesse LeCompte Jr. Jesse LeCompte Sr. Jesse Shantelle Inc. Jessica Ann Inc. Jessica Inc. Jesus G Inc. Jimmy and Valerie Bonvillain. Jimmy Le Inc. Jim's Cajen Shrimp. Joan of Arc Inc. JoAnn and Michael W Daigle. Jody Martin. Joe Quach. Joel's Wild Oak Bait Shop & Fresh Seafood. John A Norris. John J Alexie. John Michael E Inc. John V Alexie. Johnny & Joyce's Seafood. Johnny O Co. Johnny's Seafood. John's Seafood. Joker's Wild. Jones—Kain Inc. Joni John Inc (Leon J Champagne). Jon's C Seafood Inc. Joseph Anthony. Joseph Anthony Inc. Joseph Garcia. Joseph Martino. Joseph Martino Corp. Joseph T Vermeulen. Josh & Jake Inc. Joya Cruz Inc. JP Fisheries. Julie Ann LLC. Julie Hoang. Julie Shrimp Co Inc (Trawler Julie). Julio Gonzalez Boat Builders Inc.</p>

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
			Justin Dang. JW Enterprise. K & J Trawlers. K&D Boat Company. K&S Enterprises Inc. Kalliainen Seafoods Inc. KAM Fishing. Kandi Sue Inc. Karl M Belsome LLC. KBL Corp. KDH Inc. Keith M Swindell. Kellum's Seafood. Kellum's Seafood. Kelly Marie Inc. Ken Lee's Dock LLC. Kenneth Guidry. Kenny-Nancy Inc. Kentucky Fisheries Inc. Kentucky Trawlers Inc. Kevin & Bryan (M/V). Kevin Dang. Khang Dang. Khanh Huu Vu. Kheng Sok Shrimping. Kim & James Inc. Kim Hai II Inc. Kim Hai Inc. Kim's Seafood. Kingdom World Inc. Kirby Seafood. Klein Express. KMB Inc. Knight's Seafood Inc. Knight's Seafood Inc. Knowles Noel Camardelle. Kramer's Bait Co. Kris & Cody Inc. KTC Fishery LLC. L & M. L & N Friendship Corp. L & O Trawlers Inc. L & T Inc. L&M. LA—3184 CA. La Belle Idee. La Macarela Inc. La Pachita Inc. LA—6327—CA. LaBauve Inc. LaBauve Inc. Lade Melissa Inc. Lady Agnes II. Lady Agnes III.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
			Lady Amelia Inc. Lady Anna I. Lady Anna II. Lady Barbara Inc. Lady Carolyn Inc. Lady Catherine. Lady Chancery Inc. Lady Chelsea Inc. Lady Danielle. Lady Debra Inc. Lady Dolcina Inc. Lady Gail Inc. Lady Katherine Inc. Lady Kelly Inc. Lady Kelly Inc. Lady Kristie. Lady Lavang LLC. Lady Liberty Seafood Co. Lady Lynn Ltd. Lady Marie Inc. Lady Melissa Inc. Lady Shelly. Lady Shelly. Lady Snow Inc. Lady Stephanie. Lady Susie Inc. Lady Kim T Inc. Lady TheLna. Lady Toni Inc. Lady Veronica. Lafitte Frozen Foods Corp. Lafont Inc. Lafourche Clipper Inc. Lafourche Clipper Inc. Lamarah Sue Inc. Lan Chi Inc. Lan Chi Inc. Lancero Inc. Lanny Renard and Daniel Bourque. Lapeyrouse Seafood Bar Groc Inc. Larry G Kellum Sr. Larry Scott Freeman. Larry W Hicks. Lasseigne & Sons Inc. Laura Lee. Lauren O. Lawrence Jacobs Sfd. Lazaretta Packing Inc. Le & Le Inc. Le Family Inc. Le Family Inc. Le Tra Inc.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners / Supporters</i>
			<p>Leek & Millington Trawler Privateer. Lee's Sales & Distribution. Leonard Shrimp Producers Inc. Leoncea B Regnier. Lerin Lane. Li Johnson. Liar Liar. Libertad Fisheries Inc. Liberty I. Lighthouse Fisheries Inc. Lil Aly. Lil Arthur Inc. Lil BJ LLC. Lil Robbie Inc. Lil Robbie Inc. Lil Robin. Lil Robin. Lilla. Lincoln. Linda & Tot Inc. Linda Cruz Inc. Linda Hoang Shrimp. Linda Lou Boat Corp. Linda Lou Boat Corp. Lisa Lynn Inc. Lisa Lynn Inc. Little Andrew Inc. Little Andy Inc. Little Arthur. Little David Gulf Trawler Inc. Little Ernie Gulf Trawler Inc. Little Ken Inc. Little Mark. Little William Inc. Little World. LJL Inc. Long Viet Nguyen. Longwater Seafood dba Ryan H Longwater. Louisiana Gulf Shrimp LLC. Louisiana Lady Inc. Louisiana Man. Louisiana Newpack Shrimp Co Inc. Louisiana Pride Seafood Inc. Louisiana Pride Seafood Inc. Louisiana Seafood Dist LLC. Louisiana Shrimp & Packing Inc. Louisiana Shrimp and Packing Co Inc. Lovely Daddy II & III. Lovely Jennie.</p>

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
			Low Country Lady (Randolph N Rhodes). Low County Lady. Luchador Inc. Lucky. Lucky I. Lucky Jack Inc. Lucky Lady. Lucky Lady II. Lucky Leven Inc. Lucky MV. Lucky Ocean. Lucky Sea Star Inc. Lucky Star. Lucky World. Lucky's Seafood Market & Poboys LLC. Luco Drew's. Luisa Inc. Lupe Martinez Inc. LV Marine Inc. LW Graham Inc. Lyle LeCompte. Lynda Riley Inc. Lynda Riley Inc. M & M Seafood. M V Sherry D. M V Tony Inc. M&C Fisheries. M/V Baby Doll. M/V Chevo's Bitch. M/V Lil Vicki. M/V Loco-N Motion. M/V Patsy K #556871. M/V X L. Mabry Allen Miller Jr. Mad Max Seafood. Madera Cruz Inc. Madison Seafood. Madlin Shrimp Co Inc. Malibu. Malolo LLC. Mamacita Inc. Man Van Nguyen. Manteo Shrimp Co. Marco Corp. Marcos A. Maria Elena Inc. Maria Sandi. Mariachi Trawlers Inc. Mariah Jade Shrimp Company. Marie Teresa Inc. Marine Fisheries. Marisa Elida Inc.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
			Mark and Jace. Marleann. Martin's Fresh Shrimp. Mary Bea Inc. Master Brandon Inc. Master Brock. Master Brock. Master Dylan. Master Gerald Trawlers Inc. Master Hai. Master Hai II. Master Henry. Master Jared Inc. Master Jhy Inc. Master John Inc. Master Justin Inc. Master Justin Inc. Master Ken Inc. Master Kevin Inc. Master Martin Inc. Master Mike Inc. Master NT Inc. Master Pee-Wee. Master Ronald Inc. Master Scott. Master Scott II. Master Seelos Inc. Master T. Master Tai LLC. Master Tai LLC. Mat Roland Seafood Co. Maw Doo. Mayflower. McQuaig Shrimp Co Inc. Me Kong. Melerine Seafood. Melody Shrimp Co. Mer Shrimp Inc. Michael Lynn. Michael Nguyen. Michael Saturday's Fresh Every Day South Carolina Shrimp. Mickey Nelson Net Shop. Mickey's Net. Midnight Prowler. Mike's Seafood Inc. Miley's Seafood Inc. Militello and Son Inc. Miller & Son Seafood Inc. Miller Fishing. Milliken & Son's. Milton J Dufrene and Son Inc. Milton Yopp—Capt'n Nathan & Thomas Winfield.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
			Minh & Liem Doan. Mis Quynh Chi II. Miss Adrianna Inc. Miss Alice Inc. Miss Ann Inc. Miss Ann Inc. Miss Ashleigh. Miss Ashleigh Inc. Miss Barbara. Miss Barbara Inc. Miss Bernadette A Inc. Miss Bertha (M/V). Miss Beverly Kay. Miss Brenda. Miss Candace. Miss Candace Nicole Inc. Miss Carla Jean Inc. Miss Caroline Inc. Miss Carolyn Louise Inc. Miss Caylee. Miss Charlotte Inc. Miss Christine III. Miss Cleda Jo Inc. Miss Courtney Inc. Miss Courtney Inc. Miss Cynthia. Miss Danielle Gulf Trawler Inc. Miss Danielle LLC. Miss Dawn. Miss Ellie Inc. Miss Faye LLC. Miss Fina Inc. Miss Georgia Inc. Miss Hannah. Miss Hannah Inc. Miss Hazel Inc. Miss Hilary Inc. Miss Jennifer Inc. Miss Joanna Inc. Miss Julia. Miss Kandy Tran LLC. Miss Kandy Tran LLC. Miss Karen. Miss Kathi Inc. Miss Kathy. Miss Kaylyn LLC. Miss Khayla. Miss Lil. Miss Lillie Inc. Miss Liz Inc. Miss Loraine. Miss Loraine Inc. Miss Lori Dawn IV Inc.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
			Miss Lori Dawn V Inc. Miss Lori Dawn VI Inc. Miss Lori Dawn VII Inc. Miss Lorie Inc. Miss Luana D Shrimp Co. Miss Luana D Shrimp Co. Miss Madeline Inc. Miss Madison. Miss Marie. Miss Marie Inc. Miss Marilyn Louis Inc. Miss Marilyn Louise. Miss Marilyn Louise Inc. Miss Marissa Inc. Miss Martha Inc. Miss Martha Inc. Miss Mary T. Miss Myle. Miss Narla. Miss Nicole. Miss Nicole Inc. Miss Plum Inc. Miss Quynh Anh I. Miss Quynh Anh I LLC. Miss Quynh Anh II LLC. Miss Redemption LLC. Miss Rhianna Inc. Miss Sambath. Miss Sandra II. Miss Sara Ann. Miss Savannah. Miss Savannah II. Miss Soriya. Miss Suzanne. Miss Sylvia. Miss Than. Miss Thom. Miss Thom Inc. Miss Tina Inc. Miss Trinh Trinh. Miss Trisha Inc. Miss Trisha Inc. Miss Verna Inc. Miss Vicki. Miss Victoria Inc. Miss Vivian Inc. Miss WillaDean. Miss Winnie Inc. Miss Yvette Inc. Miss Yvonne. Misty Morn Eat. Misty Star. MJM Seafood Inc. M'M Shrimp Co Inc.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
			Mom & Dad Inc. Mona-Dianne Seafood. Montha Sok and Tan No Le. Moon River Inc. Moon Tillett Fish Co Inc. Moonlight. Moonlight Mfg. Moore Trawlers Inc. Morgan Creek Seafood. Morgan Rae Inc. Morning Star. Morrison Seafood. Mother Cabrini. Mother Teresa Inc. Mr & Mrs Inc. Mr & Mrs Inc. Mr Coolly. Mr Fox. Mr Fox. Mr G. Mr Gaget LLC. Mr Henry. Mr Natural Inc. Mr Neil. Mr Phil T Inc. Mr Sea Inc. Mr Verdin Inc. Mr Williams. Mrs Judy Too. Mrs Tina Lan Inc. Ms Alva Inc. Ms An. My Angel II. My Blues. My Dad Whitney Inc. My Girls LLC. My Thi Tran Inc. My Three Sons Inc. My V Le Inc. My-Le Thi Nguyen. Myron A Smith Inc. Nancy Joy. Nancy Joy Inc. Nancy Joy Inc. Nanny Granny Inc. Nanny Kat Seafood LLC. Napoleon Seafoods. Napoleon II. Napoleon Seafood. Napoleon SF. Naquin's Seafood. Nautilus LLC. Nelma Y Lane. Nelson and Son.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
			<p>Nelson Trawlers Inc. Nelson's Quality Shrimp Company. Nevgulmarco Co Inc. New Deal Comm Fishing. New Way Inc. Nguyen Day Van. Nguyen Express. Nguyen Int'l Enterprises Inc. Nguyen Shipping Inc. NHU UYEN. Night Moves of Cut Off Inc. Night Shift LLC. Night Star. North Point Trawlers Inc. North Point Trawlers Inc. Nuestra Cruz Inc. Nunez Seafood. Oasis. Ocean Bird Inc. Ocean Breeze Inc. Ocean Breeze Inc. Ocean City Corp. Ocean Emperor Inc. Ocean Harvest Wholesale Inc. Ocean Pride Seafood Inc. Ocean Seafood. Ocean Select Seafood LLC. Ocean Springs Seafood Market Inc. Ocean Wind Inc. Oceanica Cruz Inc. Odin LLC. Old Maw Inc. Ole Holbrook's Fresh Fish Market LLC. Ole Nelle. One Stop Bait & Ice. Open Sea Inc. Orange Enterprises Inc. Orn Roeum Shrimping. Otis Cantrelle Jr. Otis M Lee Jr. Owens Shrimping. Palmetto Seafood Inc. Papa Rod Inc. Papa T. Pappy Inc. Pappy's Gold. Parfait Enterprises Inc. Paris/Asia. Parramore Inc. Parrish Shrimping Inc. Pascagoula Ice & Freezer Co Inc.</p>

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
			Pat-Lin Enterprises Inc. Patricia Foret. Patrick Sutton Inc. Patty Trish Inc. Paul Piazza and Son Inc. Paw Paw Allen. Paw Paw Pride Inc. Pearl Inc dba Indian Ridge Shrimp Co. Pei Gratia Inc. Pelican Point Seafood Inc. Penny V LLC. Perlita Inc. Perseverance I LLC. Pete & Queenie Inc. Phat Le and Le Tran. Phi Long Inc. Phi-Ho LLC. Pip's Place Marina Inc. Plaisance Trawlers Inc. Plata Cruz Inc. Poc-Tal Trawlers Inc. Pointe-Aux-Chene Marina. Pontchaurnain Blue Crab. Pony Express. Poppee. Poppy's Pride Seafood. Port Bolivar Fisheries Inc. Port Marine Supplies. Port Royal Seafood Inc. Poteet Seafood Co Inc. Potter Boats Inc. Price Seafood Inc. Prince of Tides. Princess Ashley Inc. Princess Celine Inc. Princess Cindy Inc. Princess Lorie LLC. Princess Mary Inc. Prosperity. PT Fisheries Inc. Punch's Seafood Mkt. Purata Trawlers Inc. Pursuer Inc. Quality Seafood. Quang Minh II Inc. Queen Lily Inc. Queen Mary. Queen Mary Inc. Quinta Cruz Inc. Quoc Bao Inc. Quynh NHU Inc. Quynh Nhu Inc. R & J Inc.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
			R & K Fisheries LLC. R & L Shrimp Inc. R & P Fisheries. R & R Bait/Seafood. R & S Shrimping. R & T Atocha LLC. R&D Seafood. R&K Fisheries LLC. R&R Seafood. RA Lesso Brokerage Co Inc. RA Lesso Seafood Co Inc. Rachel-Jade. Ralph Lee Thomas Jr. Ralph W Jones. Ramblin Man Inc. Rancho Trawlers Inc. Randall J Pinell Inc. Randall J Pinell Inc. Randall K and Melissa B Richard. Randall Pinell. Randy Boy Inc. Randy Boy Inc. Rang Dong. Raul L Castellanos. Raul's Seafood. Raul's Seafood. Rayda Ceramie Inc. Raymond LeBouef. RCP Seafood I II III. RDR Shrimp Inc. Reagan's Seafood. Rebecca Shrimp Co Inc. Rebel Seafood. Regulus. Rejimi Inc. Reno's Sea Food. Res Vessel. Reyes Trawlers Inc. Rick's Seafood Inc. Ricky B LLC. Ricky G Inc. Rifle Seafood. Rigolets Bait & Seafood LLC. Riverside Bait & Tackle. RJ's. Roatex Ent Inc. Robanie C Inc. Robanie C Inc. Robanie C Inc. Robert E Landry. Robert H Schrimpf. Robert Johnson. Robert Keenan Seafood.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
			Robert Upton or Terry Upton. Robert White Seafood. Rockin Robbin Fishing Boat Inc. Rodney Hereford Jr. Rodney Hereford Sr. Rodney Hereford Sr. Roger Blanchard Inc. Rolling On Inc. Romo Inc. Ronald Louis Anderson Jr. Rosa Marie Inc. Rose Island Seafood. RPM Enterprises LLC. Rubi Cruz Inc. Ruf-N-Redy Inc. Ruttley Boys Inc. Sadie D Seafood. Safe Harbour Seafood Inc. Salina Cruz Inc. Sally Kim III. Sally Kim IV. Sam Snodgrass & Co. Samaira Inc. San Dia. Sand Dollar Inc. Sandy N. Sandy O Inc. Santa Fe Cruz Inc. Santa Maria I Inc. Santa Maria II. Santa Monica Inc. Scavanger. Scooby Inc. Scooby Inc. Scottie and Juliette Dufrene. Scottie and Juliette Dufrene. Sea Angel. Sea Angel Inc. Sea Bastion Inc. Sea Drifter Inc. Sea Durbin Inc. Sea Eagle. Sea Eagle Fisheries Inc. Sea Frontier Inc. Sea Gold Inc. Sea Gulf Fisheries Inc. Sea Gypsy Inc. Sea Hawk I Inc. Sea Horse Fisheries. Sea Horse Fisheries Inc. Sea King Inc. Sea Pearl Seafood Company Inc. Sea Queen IV.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
			Sea Trawlers Inc. Sea World. Seabrook Seafood Inc. Seabrook Seafood Inc. Seafood & Us Inc. Seaman's Magic Inc. Seaman's Magic Inc. Seaside Seafood Inc. Seaweed 2000. Seawolf Seafood. Second Generation Seafood. Shark Co Seafood Inter Inc. Sharon—Ali Michelle Inc. Shelby & Barbara Seafood. Shelby & Barbara Seafood. Shelia Marie LLC. Shell Creek Seafood Inc. Shirley Elaine. Shirley Girl LLC. Shrimp Boat Patrice. Shrimp Boating Inc. Shrimp Express. Shrimp Man. Shrimp Networks Inc. Shrimp Trawler. Shrimper. Shrimper. Shrimpy's. Si Ky Lan Inc. Si Ky Lan Inc. Si Ky Lan Inc. Sidney Fisheries Inc. Silver Fox. Silver Fox LLC. Simon. Sims Shrimping. Skip Toomer Inc. Skip Toomer Inc. Skyla Marie Inc. Smith & Sons Seafood Inc. Snowdrift. Snowdrift. Sochenda. Soeung Phat. Son T Le Inc. Son's Pride Inc. Sophie Marie Inc. Soul Mama Inc. Souther Obsession Inc. Southern Lady. Southern Nightmare Inc. Southern Star. Southshore Seafood. Spencers Seafood.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
			Sprig Co Inc. St Anthony Inc. St Daniel Phillip Inc. St Dominic. St Joseph. St Joseph. St Joseph II Inc. St Joseph III Inc. St Joseph IV Inc. St Martin. St Martyrs VN. St Mary Seafood. St Mary Seven. St Mary Tai. St Michael Fuel & Ice Inc. St Michael's Ice & Fuel. St Peter. St Peter 550775. St Teresa Inc. St Vincent Andrew Inc. St Vincent Gulf Shrimp Inc. St Vincent One B. St Vincent One B Inc. St Vincent SF. St Vincent Sfd Inc. Start Young Inc. Steamboat Bills Seafood. Stella Mestre Inc. Stephen Dantin Jr. Stephney's Seafood. Stipelcovich Marine Wks. Stone-Co Farms LP. Stone-Co Farms LP. Stormy Sean Inc. Stormy Seas Inc. Sun Star Inc. Sun Swift Inc. Sunshine. Super Coon Inc. Super Cooper Inc. Swamp Irish Inc. Sylvan P Racine Jr—Capt Romain. T & T Seafood. T Brothers. T Cvitanovich Seafood LLC. Ta Do. Ta T Vo Inc. Ta T Vo Inc. Tana Inc. Tanya Lea Inc. Tanya Lea Inc. Tanya Lea Inc. Tasha Lou.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
			T-Brown Inc. Tee Frank Inc. Tee Tigre Inc. Tercera Cruz Inc. Terrebonne Seafood Inc. Terri Monica. Terry Luke Corp. Terry Luke Corp. Terry Luke Corp. Terry Lynn Inc. Te-Sam Inc. Texas 1 Inc. Texas 18 Inc. Texas Lady Inc. Texas Pack Inc. Tex-Mex Cold Storage Inc. Tex-Mex Cold Storage Inc. Thai & Tran Inc. Thai Bao Inc. Thanh Phong. The Boat Phat Tai. The Fishermans Dock. The Last One. The Light House Bait & Seafood Shack LLC. The Mayporter Inc. The NGO. The Seafood Shed. Thelma J Inc. Theresa Seafood Inc. Third Tower Inc. Thomas Winfield—Capt Nathan. Thompson Bros. Three C's. Three Dads. Three Sons. Three Sons Inc. Three Sons Inc. Thunder Roll. Thunderbolt Fisherman's Seafood Inc. Thy Tra Inc. Thy Tra Inc. Tidelands Seafood Co Inc. Tiffani Claire Inc. Tiffani Claire Inc. Tiger Seafood. Tikede Inc. Timmy Boy Corp. Tina Chow. Tina T LLC. Tino Mones Seafood. TJ's Seafood. Toan Inc.

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners/Supporters</i>
			<p>Todd Co. Todd's Fisheries. Tom LE LLC. Tom Le LLC. Tom N & Bill N Inc. Tommy Bui dba Mana II. Tommy Cheramie Inc. Tommy Gulf Sea Food Inc. Tommy's Seafood Inc. Tonya Jane Inc. Tony-N. Tookie Inc. Tot & Linda Inc. T-Pops Inc. Tran Phu Van. Tran's Express Inc. Travis—Shawn. Travis—Shawn. Trawler Azteca. Trawler Becky Lyn Inc. Trawler Capt GC. Trawler Capt GC II. Trawler Dalia. Trawler Doctor Bill. Trawler Gulf Runner. Trawler HT Seaman. Trawler Joyce. Trawler Kristi Nicole. Trawler Kyle & Courtney. Trawler Lady Catherine. Trawler Lady Gwen Doe. Trawler Linda B Inc. Trawler Linda June. Trawler Little Brothers. Trawler Little Gavino. Trawler Little Rookie Inc. Trawler Mary Bea. Trawler Master Alston. Trawler Master Jeffrey Inc. Trawler Michael Anthony Inc. Trawler Mildred Barr. Trawler Miss Alice Inc. Trawler Miss Jamie. Trawler Miss Kelsey. Trawler Miss Sylvia Inc. Trawler Mrs Viola. Trawler Nichols Dream. Trawler Raindear Partnership. Trawler Rhonda Kathleen. Trawler Rhonda Lynn. Trawler Sandra Kay. Trawler Sarah Jane. Trawler Sea Wolf. Trawler Sea Wolf.</p>

<i>Commerce case No.</i>	<i>Commission case No.</i>	<i>Product / Country</i>	<i>Petitioners / Supporters</i>
			<p>Trawler SS Chaplin. Trawler The Mexican. Trawler Wallace B. Trawler Wylie Milam. Triple C Seafood. Triple T Enterprises Inc. Triplets Production. Tropical SFD. Troy A LeCompte Sr. True World Foods Inc. T's Seafood. Tu Viet Vu. TVN Marine Inc. TVN Marine Inc. Two Flags Inc. Tyler James. Ultima Cruz Inc. UTK Enterprises Inc. V & B Shrimping LLC. Valona Sea Food. Valona Seafood Inc. Van Burren Shrimp Co. Vaquero Inc. Varon Inc. Venetian Isles Marina. Venice Seafood Exchange Inc. Venice Seafood LLC. Vera Cruz Inc. Veronica Inc. Versaggi Shrimp Corp. Victoria Rose Inc. Viet Giang Corp. Vigilante Trawlers Inc. Village Creek Seafood. Villers Seafood Co Inc. Vina Enterprises Inc. Vincent L Alexie Jr. Vincent Piazza Jr & Sons Seafood Inc. Vin-Penny. Vivian Lee Inc. Von Harten Shrimp Co Inc. VT & L Inc. Vu NGO. Vu-Nguyen Partners. W L & O Inc. Waccamaw Producers. Wait-N-Sea Inc. Waller Boat Corp. Walter R Hicks. Ward Seafood Inc. Washington Seafood. Watermen Industries Inc. Watermen Industries Inc.</p>

U.S. Court of International Trade

Slip Op. 24–65

PERFORMANCE ADDITIVES, LLC, Plaintiff, v. UNITED STATES, Defendant.

Before: Jane A. Restani, Judge
Court No. 22–00044

[Granting in part and denying in part Performance Additives, LLC's and the United States' cross-motions for summary judgment regarding denial of drawback claims.]

Dated: May 31, 2024

John M. Peterson and Patrick B. Klein, Neville Peterson, LLP, of New York, NY, argued for plaintiff Performance Additives, LLC. With them on the brief were *John P. Donohue* and *Richard F. O'Neill*.

Alexander J. Vanderweide, Senior Trial Counsel, Commercial Litigation Branch, Civil Division, U.S. Department of Justice, of New York, NY, argued for the defendant. With him on the brief were *Brian M. Boynton*, Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General, *Patricia M. McCarthy*, Director, and *Justin R. Miller*, Attorney-In-Charge. Of counsel on the brief was *Yelena Slepak*, Attorney, Office of the Assistant Chief Counsel for International Trade Litigation, U.S. Customs and Border Protection of New York, NY.

OPINION AND ORDER

Restani, Judge:

Plaintiff Performance Additives, LLC (“Performance”) commenced this action to challenge the United States Customs and Border Protection’s (“Customs”) denial of Performance’s two claims for duty drawback on entries of polymethyl methacrylate polymer filed under the substitution of finished petroleum derivatives drawback statute. 19 U.S.C. § 1313(p) (2018). Now before the court are Performance’s and defendant the United States’ (“Government”) cross-motions for summary judgment pursuant to USCIT R. 56. Pl.’s Mot. for Summ. J., ECF No. 18 (Aug. 31, 2023) (“Pl.’s Mot.”); Def.’s Mot. for Summ. J., ECF No. 23 (Nov. 21, 2023) (“Def.’s Mot.”). For the following reasons, Performance’s motion is granted in part and denied in part, and the Government’s motion is granted in part and denied in part.

BACKGROUND

Plaintiff Performance is an importer of various polymer and plastic chemicals classified under Chapter 39 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (“HTSUS”) (Plastics and Articles Thereof). Protest and Entries for 100121101001 at 5–6, ECF No. 7–2 (Mar. 16, 2022) (“Protest for Drawback Claim 1”); Protest and Entries

for 100121100962 at 5–6, ECF No. 7–1 (Mar. 16, 2022) (“Protest for Drawback Claim 2”); Compl. at ¶ 9, ECF No. 8 (July 6, 2022) (“Compl.”). Performance filed two drawback claims relevant to this case: Entry No. BI00004498–1 (“Drawback Claim 1”), filed on March 10, 2020, and Entry No. BI00003408–1 (“Drawback Claim 2”), filed on March 8, 2016. Protest for Drawback Claim 1 at 24, Protest for Drawback Claim 2 at 20. Performance sought drawback under 19 U.S.C. § 1313(p), whereby Customs will refund up to 99% of duties and fees paid on goods imported into the United States if the importer subsequently exports goods of the same kind or quality. *Id.* at 25, 29. Pl.’s Mot. at 5. 19 U.S.C. § 1313 refers to these refunds as “drawback” or “substitution drawback.” *See also Nat’l Ass’n of Manufacturers v. Dep’t of Treasury*, 10 F.4th 1279, 1282 (Fed. Cir. 2021). Drawback Claim 1 identified forty-eight consumption entries for the claimed recovery of \$1,328,589.84. Protest for Drawback Claim 1 at 32; Pl.’s Mot. at 7–8. Drawback Claim 2 identified thirty-one consumption entries of merchandise as the basis for the drawback claim in the amount of \$91,291.83. Protests for Drawback Claim 2 at 25, 32; Pl.’s Mot. at 6–7.

Initially, Customs approved both applications for drawback; on July 28, 2020, however, Customs advised Performance that its drawback privileges were suspended, and shortly thereafter, liquidated¹ Performance’s drawback claims at an amount of zero. Pl.’s Mot. at 4–5; Def.’s Mot. at 2. Performance protested, claiming that its drawback entries were “liquidated by operation of law”² such that Customs’ liquidations without benefit of drawback were “invalid.” Protest for Drawback Claim 1 at 1; Protest for Drawback Claim 2 at 1. Customs stated its reason for denying Plaintiff’s protest as: “Drawback claim[s] did not liquidate by operation of law in accordance [sic] with 19 USC 1504(a)(2)(B); all designated import entries were not liquidated and final within one year of the claim being filed.” Protest for Drawback Claim 1 at 2; Protest for Drawback Claim 2 at 2. Performance then commenced the instant action.

JURISDICTION AND STANDARD OF REVIEW

The court has protest denial jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1581(a) (2018). Denied protests are subject to de novo review “upon the basis

¹ “Liquidation” means the final computation or ascertainment of duties on entries for consumption or drawback entries. 19 C.F.R. § 159.1 (2016). “Liquidation,” as used with respect to drawback claims specifically, is the term which describes Customs’ final determination concerning whether drawback should be paid, and in what amount.

² For purposes of “deemed liquidation,” or liquidation by operation of law, an entry is deemed liquidated at the rate asserted by the claimant. 19 U.S.C. § 1504; *Detroit Zoological Soc. v. United States*, 10 CIT 654, 658, 647 F. Supp. 147, 150 (1986).

of the record made before the court.” See 28 U.S.C. § 2640(a)(1). Summary judgment is appropriate if “there is no genuine dispute as to any material fact,” and “the movant is entitled to judgment as a matter of law.” USCIT R. 56(a).

DISCUSSION

I. Statutory Framework

Drawback, designed to encourage domestic manufacturing, is the reimbursement of duties paid on goods imported into the United States and then used in the manufacture or production of articles which are subsequently exported. 19 U.S.C. § 1313; 19 C.F.R. § 191.2(i)–(k) (2016); *Hartog Foods Int’l, Inc. v. United States*, 291 F.3d 789, 793 (Fed. Cir. 2002) (citation omitted). A drawback claimant who exports said goods is entitled to a refund of up to 99% of the duties paid on the merchandise upon its importation. 19 U.S.C. § 1313. Detailed and specific provisions for different types of drawback are made by statute and regulation, as here under 19 U.S.C. § 1313(p) for substitution of finished petroleum derivatives.³ There are two relevant sets of entries making up a drawback claim: (1) the underlying import or consumption entries filed with Customs at the time of importation; and (2) the drawback entry or claim, filed after importation, which covers one or more underlying import entries.⁴ Drawback is a privilege, not a right, and a claimant seeking drawback must comply with all regulations the Secretary of the Treasury provides. *Aurea Jewelry Creations, Inc. v. United States*, 13 CIT 712, 713, 720 F. Supp. 189, 190 (1989), *aff’d*, 932 F.2d 943 (Fed. Cir. 1991); *Hartog*, 291 F.3d at 793. Customs finalizes the payment of drawback through

³ As Performance explains,

19 U.S.C. § 1313(p), allows payment of drawback with respect to imported petroleum substitutes which are “qualifying products” based upon the exportation, within a stated time, of substituted petroleum derivatives. Thus, if X Corp. imports and pays duty on certain “qualifying” petroleum derivatives, and sells or exchanges them with Y Corp., and Y Corp. then acquires a good made with the use of a qualifying article, or substitutes of such articles, and either exports, or sells the goods to a third party for export, the exporter may claim drawback in respect of the imported “qualifying articles.” See 19 C.F.R. §§ 191.173(c), 174(c).

Pl.’s Mot. at 11.

⁴ “Drawback claim” means the drawback entry and related documents required by regulation which together constitute the request for drawback payment, whereas “drawback entry” means the document containing a description of, and other required information concerning, the exported or destroyed article on which drawback is claimed. 19 C.F.R. § 191.2(j)–(k). Thus, a drawback entry is one part of a complete drawback claim, although the terms are often used interchangeably. Where the drawback claim has been completed by filing the entry and other documents and exportation has been established, Customs’ drawback offices determine the drawback due. For this reason, this opinion will refer to “drawback claims” generally throughout and will refer to import entries underlying drawback claims as either import or consumption entries.

the process of the “liquidation” of a drawback claim. 19 C.F.R. §§ 159.1, 191.81 (2016). Customs’ practice is

generally to defer the liquidation of drawback claims until either all import entries underlying the drawback claim have been liquidated and those liquidations are “final” (i.e., the period for filing of any protest or claim against the liquidation of the import entries has expired), or the drawback claimant has filed a waiver with a deposit of any additional duties owed on the imported merchandise.

Ford Motor Company v. United States, 44 F. Supp. 3d 1330, 1335 (CIT 2015) (citing 19 C.F.R. § 191.81(a)(1), (2)). There are, then, two ways drawback claims are paid out: either based on the final liquidation of the designated import entries; or, based on a deposit of estimated duties before liquidation of the designated import entries. 19 C.F.R. § 190.81(a)–(d) (“Drawback will be based on the final liquidated duties paid that have been made final by operation of law (except in the case of the written request for payment of drawback on the basis of estimated duties, voluntary tender of duties, and other payments of duty, and waiver, provided for in paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section).”).

Drawback may be based on estimated duties if the import entry has not been liquidated, or the liquidation has not become final (for various reasons, including a protest being filed, statutory suspension, or court order), and the drawback claimant and any other party responsible for the payment of duties each files a written request for payment of drawback, waiving any right to payment or refund under other provisions of law. 19 U.S.C. 1504(a)(2)(B); 19 C.F.R. § 190.81(b). The regulation provides that the drawback claim may not be adjusted thereafter by reason of a subsequent liquidation of any import entry. *Id.* But, it also provides that if final liquidation of the import entry discloses that the total amount of duty is different from the estimated duties, the party responsible for the payment of liquidated duties shall be liable for one percent of all increased duties or shall be entitled to a refund of one percent of all excess duties. *Id.*

There are, however, limitations on the liquidation of drawback claims and their underlying import entries. *See* 19 U.S.C. § 1504 (establishing a statutory time frame for the liquidation of consumption entries and drawback claims). The intent of these limitations is to relieve importers of prolonged uncertainty by requiring that duty liabilities be ascertained and fixed generally within one year. *See Ambassador Div. of Florsheim Shoe v. United States*, 748 F.2d 1560, 1565 (Fed. Cir. 1984). To this end, 19 U.S.C. § 1504 provides for “deemed liquidation” by operation of law where Customs fails to

liquidate in a timely fashion. *See Ford*, 44 F. Supp. 3d at 1353; *Koyo Corp. v. United States*, 497 F.3d 1231, 1239–40 (Fed. Cir. 2007) (noting that “Congress enacted the deemed liquidation statute to prevent Customs from belatedly assessing additional duties and from indefinitely retaining duties deposited in excess”); S. Rep. No. 95–778, at 4 (1978). As the legislative history explains specifically as to the later inclusion of drawback claims,

[i]f drawback claims are never liquidated, for an open-ended time period the drawback claimant’s claim unfairly remains subject to challenge by [] Customs. This creates an unwarranted liability and the possibility that the claimant will have to reimburse the U.S. Treasury any drawback monies paid to the claimant—even several years from when the claim was actually made and money was paid to the drawback claimant.

S. Rep. No. 108–28, at 172–73 (2003). The limitations on drawback liquidation pertinent to this case are cited in full:

§ 1504. Limitation on liquidation

(a) Liquidation

. . . .

(2) Entries or claims for drawback

(A) In general

Except as provided in subparagraph (B) or (C), unless an entry or claim for drawback is extended under subsection (b) or suspended as required by statute or court order, an entry or claim for drawback not liquidated within 1 year from the date of entry or claim shall be deemed liquidated at the drawback amount asserted by the claimant or claim. Notwithstanding section 1500(e) of this title, notice of liquidation need not be given of an entry deemed liquidated.

(B) Unliquidated imports

An entry or claim for drawback whose designated or identified import entries have not been liquidated and become final within the 1-year period described in subparagraph (A), or within the 1-year period described in subparagraph (C), shall be deemed liquidated upon the deposit of estimated duties on the unliquidated imported merchandise, and upon the filing with the Customs Service of a written request for the liquidation of the drawback entry or claim. Such a request must include a waiver of any right to pay-

ment or refund under other provisions of law. The Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe any necessary regulations for the purpose of administering this subparagraph.

• • • •

(b) Extension

The Secretary of the Treasury may extend the period in which to liquidate an entry if--

- (1) the information needed for the proper appraisement or classification of the imported or withdrawn merchandise, or for determining the correct drawback amount, or for ensuring compliance with applicable law, is not available to the Customs Service; or
- (2) the importer of record or drawback claimant, as the case may be, requests such extension and shows good cause therefor.

The Secretary shall give notice of an extension under this subsection to the importer of record or drawback claimant, as the case may be, and the surety of such importer of record or drawback claimant. Notice shall be in such form and manner (which may include electronic transmittal) as the Secretary shall by regulation prescribe. Any entry the liquidation of which is extended under this subsection shall be treated as having been liquidated at the rate of duty, value, quantity, and amount of duty asserted by the importer of record, or the drawback amount asserted by the drawback claimant, at the expiration of 4 years from the applicable date specified in subsection (a).

19 U.S.C. § 1504.⁵ For brevity's sake, the relevant subsections may be categorized as follows: 19 U.S.C. § 1504(a)(2) is the deemed liquidation provision governing drawback claims, within which 19 U.S.C. § 1504(a)(2)(A) governs the liquidation of drawback claims in general unless an exception overrides, and 19 U.S.C. § 1504(a)(2)(B) governs the liquidation of drawback claims whose import entries have not "been liquidated and become final" within the one-year period de-

⁵ Subparagraph 19 U.S.C. § 1504(a)(2)(C) is an inapplicable transition provision. 19 U.S.C. § 1504(a)(1) is the deemed liquidation provision governing consumption entries and provides generally that an entry of merchandise for consumption not liquidated within one year from the date of entry shall be deemed liquidated at the rate of duty, value, quantity, and amount of duties asserted by the importer of record.

scribed in subparagraph (A).⁶ Put another way, Congress designated subparagraph (B) as an exception to the general one-year deemed liquidation rule of subparagraph (A). *See Ford*, 44 F. Supp. 3d at 1351. Subparagraph (B) allows a claimant to force liquidation of a drawback claim if its enumerated conditions are met. 19 U.S.C. § 1504(b) governs extensions of liquidation.

Under 19 U.S.C. § 1504(a)(2), Customs generally has one year within which to liquidate drawback claims. If Customs fails to liquidate the drawback claims during that one-year period, and no specified exception applies, the drawback claims liquidate by force of law, that is, they are deemed liquidated. Drawback claims that are deemed liquidated are assessed at the duty rate asserted by the drawback claimant. 19 C.F.R. § 190.81(e)(2).⁷ Before the one-year time period elapses, however, Customs may extend the time in which it may liquidate a drawback claim. Customs may extend the time period for liquidating a drawback claim up to three years, resulting in a total of four potential years before the claim will liquidate by operation of law. 19 U.S.C. § 1504(b); 19 C.F.R. § 159.12 (2016).

The question before the court here is which subparagraph, or subparagraphs, of 19 U.S.C. § 1504 governs Performance's two drawback claims. Depending upon which subparagraph applies, Performance's drawback claims were either liquidated by operation of law, or not—ultimately deciding whether Performance receives the drawback amount it asserted as the drawback claimant.

II. Discussion

Performance argues that its drawback claims were deemed liquidated. Per the plain language of subparagraph (A), Performance argues, Customs failed to liquidate Drawback Claim 1 within one year of its filing. Pl.'s Mot. at 8–9. Thus, Drawback Claim 1 was deemed liquidated on the one-year anniversary of its filing at the amount asserted by Performance. *Id.* Similar to Drawback Claim 1, Performance asserts Drawback Claim 2 was also deemed liquidated per subparagraph (A), the only difference being that Drawback Claim 2 was extended by Customs. Compl. at ¶¶ 23, 26, 31. Customs' extension of Drawback Claim 2, under subsection (b), created a new deadline by which Customs must liquidate the drawback claim under subparagraph (A). *Id.* When Customs failed to liquidate, Performance

⁶ Unless extended under subsection (b), the one-year period described in subparagraph (A) is one year from the date the drawback claim was filed. *See* 19 U.S.C. § 1504(a)(2)(A).

⁷ Customs will authorize the amount of the refund due as drawback to the claimant and issue payment no later than 90 days after liquidation. 19 U.S.C. § 1504(a)(3); 19 C.F.R. § 190.81(e)(2).

argues, Drawback Claim 2 was also deemed liquidated. *Id.* Performance argues that because both of its drawback claims were already deemed liquidated at the amounts it asserted, Customs' purported liquidations of its drawback claims after the deemed liquidation dates at an amount of zero were void. Pl.'s Mot. at 3.

Further, Performance argues that because all of the designated entries underlying its drawback claims had liquidated before the one-year anniversary of the filing, the exception under subparagraph (B) does not apply to either Drawback Claim 1 or Drawback Claim 2. *See* Pl.'s Mot. at 16–17. Performance states it “did not avail itself of the procedure set out in 19 U.S.C. § 1504(a)(2)(B), and indeed was ineligible to do so, as all of the import entries designated in its claims had liquidated within one year of the filing of the claim.” Resp. of Pl. Performance Additives LLC to Ct.'s Questions for Oral Arg. at 13, ECF No. 36 (Apr. 16, 2024) (“Pl.'s OA Resp.”). Because the subparagraph (B) exception, along with any other exception, does not apply to its drawback claims, Performance argues, the “conditions for ‘deemed liquidation’ of Plaintiff’s drawback claim[s] are met in this case.” Pl.'s Mot. at 17–18, 21.

The Government argues that Performance's drawback claims were not deemed liquidated and that Customs' liquidations of Drawback Claims 1 and 2 were therefore valid. According to the Government, “a deemed liquidation of a drawback claim under subparagraph (A) only occurs when all of the designated import entries are liquidated and final by the end of the statutory one-year period, as measured from the date that the drawback claim is filed.” Def.'s Mot. at 3. The Government argues liquidation of a drawback claim becomes final 180 days after liquidation unless a protest is filed. *Id.* at 8 (citing 19 U.S.C. § 1514(a), (c)). Because all of the designated import entries underlying Performance's drawback claims were not liquidated and final (i.e., 180 days after the liquidations), the Government claims, Performance's drawback claims were not deemed liquidated. *Id.* at 3, 8–9.

Additionally, the Government contends, and Plaintiff concedes, Performance did not follow the procedure under the subparagraph (B) exception to force Customs to liquidate its drawback claims. Therefore, the time limits imposed by the drawback statute do not apply to Drawback Claims 1 and 2. *Id.* at 3. The Government claims that because Customs was under no time restraint to liquidate Performance's drawback claims, its liquidation of Drawback Claims 1 and 2 outside of the alleged deemed liquidation dates was valid. *Id.* at 17.

Performance's respective claims are addressed separately.

a. Drawback Claim 1 (Entry No. BI00004498-1)⁸

Drawback Claim 1 was filed on March 10, 2020. Protest for Drawback Claim 1 at 1. Drawback Claim 1 designated forty-eight import entries, the last of which was liquidated on November 27, 2020. *See* Pl.’s Rule 56.3 Statement of Material Facts Not in Dispute at ¶ 13, ECF No. 18-1 (Aug. 31, 2023) (“Pl.’s Statement”); Def.’s Resp. to Pl.’s Rule 56.3 Statement of Material Facts Not in Dispute at ¶ 13, ECF No. 23-2 (Nov. 21, 2023) (“Def.’s Statement”). Customs did not reliquidate any of the consumption entries or extend liquidation, and no protests were filed. Pl.’s Statement at ¶¶ 15-17; Def.’s Statement at ¶¶ 15-17.

Performance argues, because all of the underlying consumption entries were liquidated within one year of the claim, Drawback Claim 1 was deemed liquidated at the one-year anniversary of the filing of the drawback claim, with allowance of drawback in the amount of \$1,328,589.84. *Compl.* at ¶¶ 34-37; Pl.’s Mot. at 8. According to Performance, because all underlying consumption entries were liquidated by that time, and no exceptions in 19 U.S.C. § 1504 apply, its drawback claim was deemed liquidated by operation of 19 U.S.C. § 1504(a)(2)(A). Pl.’s Mot. at 8, 18-21. Customs’ purported liquidation of Drawback Claim 1 approximately one month after the alleged deemed liquidation date, Performance argues, was therefore untimely and void. *See Compl.* at ¶¶ 37-38.

The Government disagrees, asserting that because all of the designated import entries underlying Drawback Claim 1 were not liquidated *and final*, Drawback Claim 1 was not deemed liquidated under 19 U.S.C. § 1504(a)(2)(A). Def.’s Mot. at 3. Instead, Drawback Claim 1 “was only ever potentially subject to subsection (B),” a clear exception to subparagraph (A). Def.’s Resp. to the Ct.’s Questions at 3, ECF No. 35 (Apr. 16, 2024) (“Def.’s OA Resp.”); Def.’s Reply to Pl.’s Resp. to Def.’s Cross-Mot. For Summ. J. at 2, ECF No. 27 (Jan. 19, 2024) (“Def.’s Reply”). Because Performance did not follow the steps outlined in 19 U.S.C. § 1504(a)(2)(B) to force liquidation of its drawback claim, including depositing estimated duties and filing a written request for liquidation with Customs, Drawback Claim 1 was not deemed liquidated. *Id.* As a result, the Government concludes, Customs’ liquidation of Drawback Claim 1 on April 30, 2021, at the drawback amount of zero was valid. Def.’s Mot. at 17.

As cited above, 19 U.S.C. § 1504(a)(2)(A) deems liquidated drawback claims that have not been liquidated within one year of their filing. This is the general provision for the liquidation of drawback

⁸ Unlike the briefing in this case, the court refers to the later in time but significantly larger claim as Drawback Claim 1.

claims that applies save the following exceptions: where the underlying import entries have not been liquidated and become final within the one-year period described in subparagraph (A); or, where a drawback claim has been extended under subsection (b).⁹ 19 U.S.C. § 1504(a)(2)(A)–(B), (b).

Parties agree that Drawback Claim 1 was not extended by Customs and therefore subsection (b) does not apply.¹⁰ Def.’s Mot. at 2 n.1; Pl.’s Mot. at 7. Thus, the only exception under the liquidation statute that could possibly apply to Drawback Claim 1 is subparagraph (B). Otherwise, subparagraph (A) applies.

By its terms subparagraph (B) is available where a drawback claim’s designated import entries have not been liquidated and become final within one year of the filing of the drawback claim. In this scenario, subparagraph (B) provides a mechanism by which a claimant may prompt (or “force”) Customs to liquidate its drawback claim before its designated import entries, if a claimant places a deposit and files a written request. 19 C.F.R. § 190.81(b); *see supra* pp. 4–5. As indicated, Plaintiff concedes it does not qualify under this provision. Pl.’s OA Resp. at 13. But that is not the only import of subparagraph (B). It is true that Drawback Claim 1’s underlying consumption entries had liquidated within one year of the filing of the drawback claim. Yet, as the Government argues, subparagraph (B) makes clear that drawback claims whose import entries have not been liquidated *and become final* within one year of the filing of the drawback claim are excepted from the general deemed liquidated drawback provision. “Final” is not defined anywhere in the deemed liquidation statute. *See* 19 U.S.C. § 1504. 19 U.S.C. § 1514, however, provides the answer.

Generally, liquidation of an entry, including a drawback entry, is final and conclusive upon all persons unless a protest is filed. 19 U.S.C. § 1514(a), (c). It is the liquidation which is final and subject to protest, not the preliminary findings or decisions of Customs officers. *See Commonwealth Oil Ref. Co. v. United States*, 332 F. Supp. 203 (Cust. Ct. 1971). A protest challenging liquidation may be filed with Customs within 180 days after but not before the date of liquidation. 19 U.S.C. § 1514(c)(3)(A); *Ford*, 44 F. Supp. 3d at 1335 (characterizing finality as when the period for filing any protest or claim against the liquidation of an entry has expired). The Government argues that Drawback Claim 1’s import entries had not become final because the

⁹ As mentioned above, 19 U.S.C. § 1504(a)(2)(C) lists another exception that does not apply here. *See supra* note 5. A drawback claim may also be suspended as required by statute or court order, a scenario that also does not apply.

¹⁰ As Drawback Claim 1 was not extended, the one-year period described in subparagraph (A) was one year from the filing of the drawback claim, i.e., March 10, 2021.

protest period had not yet ended. That is, with the 180-day protest period accounted for, Drawback Claim 1's import entries may have been liquidated but had not yet become final within one year of the filing of the drawback claim. Def.'s Reply at 2. Thus, according to the Government, subparagraph (B) is the only avenue that was open to Plaintiff to obtain a deemed liquidation in advance of finality of the underlying consumption entries. *Id.* at 6. Because it is undisputed that Performance did not follow the procedure outlined in subparagraph (B) to force liquidation of its drawback claim, Government argues, Plaintiff is not entitled to drawback. *Id.*

The court agrees with the Government. Subparagraph (B), as an exception to subparagraph (A), clearly outlines the procedure a claimant must follow to liquidate its drawback claim when its designated import entries have not been liquidated and become final within one year. The import entries underlying Drawback Claim 1 had been liquidated but had not yet become final within one year of the filing of the drawback claim because the protest period had not yet ended. 19 U.S.C. § 1514 dictates that liquidations of import and drawback entries are final unless a protest is filed. All concerned parties may only know and rely on the fact that a liquidation is final once the period to protest has ended.¹¹

Congress could have made the statute clearer by limiting subparagraph (A) to those drawback claims with finally liquidated consumption entries, but by expressly making the exception to subparagraph (A) found in subparagraph (B) specific to non-final claims, Congress made clear the import of subparagraph (A). Under subparagraph (A), interpreted in the context of the whole statute, "an entry or claim for drawback" (absent an extension or suspension, not applicable here) either deems liquidated on the first anniversary of the filing of the claim, or it doesn't. The question of whether the drawback claim was deemed liquidated or was not deemed liquidated must be ascertainable at that time, i.e., on the one-year anniversary, not some time in the future. Drawback claims are deemed liquidated automatically if all underlying consumption entries are liquidated and final within one year of the drawback claim and liquidation of the drawback claim

¹¹ Otherwise, parties are presented with a Schrodinger's cat situation—it would be impossible to know whether a liquidation is final or not during the protest period. Indeed, the very purpose of limitations on liquidation is to "increase certainty in the customs process for importers, surety companies, and other third parties with a potential liability relating to a customs transaction." S. Rep. No. 95-778, at 32 (1978), *reprinted in* 1978 U.S.C.C.A.N. 2211, 2243.

does not occur by that time.¹² This makes sense because Customs knows what drawback is owed on the consumption entries only when they are final, and further, if Customs is running out of time to liquidate the drawback claim because the liquidation of the underlying consumption entries is not final, it can extend the deadline under subsection (b).

Any application of subparagraph (A) that ignores the status of the underlying consumption entries renders the safeguards of subparagraph (B) a nullity. Even Plaintiff seems to acknowledge this by asserting the underlying consumption entries were liquidated, if not final.

Because the import entries underlying Drawback Claim 1 had not been liquidated and become final within one year of the filing of the drawback claim, subparagraph (A) did not apply. As Performance failed to comply with the statutory requirements of subparagraph (B), it is not entitled to the deemed liquidation rate it asserted as the drawback claimant under Drawback Claim 1.

b. Drawback Claim 2 (Entry No. BI00003408–1)

In its briefing, Performance argues that Drawback Claim 2 liquidated by operation of law per 19 U.S.C. § 1504(a)(2)(A) and its extension subsection, 19 U.S.C. § 1504(b). Pl.’s Mot. at 17–18; Pl.’s Resp. to Def.’s Cross-Mot. for Summ. J. at 12–13, ECF No. 24 (Dec. 26, 2023) (“Pl.’s Resp.”). Performance asserts Drawback Claim 2 was filed on March 8, 2016, and liquidation was extended once by Customs. Pl.’s Resp. at 12. Absent any further extensions, Performance argues, Drawback Claim 2 liquidated by operation of law on March 8, 2018, the extended deemed liquidation date, according to Plaintiff. Pl.’s Mot. at 17–18. Further, even if Customs extended Drawback Claim 2 to the fullest extent of four years allowed under 19 U.S.C. § 1504(b), Customs’ purported liquidation five years later, on May 14, 2021, is asserted to still be “untimely and void.” *Id.*; Pl.’s Resp. at 12–13.

The Government disagrees with Performance’s categorization of Drawback Claim 2 as deemed liquidated under 19 U.S.C. § 1504(a)(2)(A). According to the Government, similar to its arguments as to Drawback Claim 1, subparagraph (A) governs potential deemed liquidations *only if* subparagraph (B) is not available to Plaintiff. Def.’s Mot. at 11–12. Here, because all of the import entries underly-

¹² That is, the availability of the elective subparagraph (B) procedure cannot arise until after the close of the one-year period following filing of the claim: the statute makes it available only if there is an underlying consumption entry with a liquidation that did not “become final within the 1-year period described in subparagraph (A)” 19 U.S.C. § 1504(a)(2)(B). And if that procedure is still available on the one-year anniversary of the filing of the drawback claim, the deemed liquidation described in subparagraph (A) does not occur.

ing Drawback Claim 2 had not been liquidated and become final within one year of the filing of the drawback claim, any subsequent extension after the one-year period was a nullity, and early liquidation of Drawback Claim 2 could only be preserved under subparagraph (B). Def.'s Mot. at 11, 18; Def.'s Reply at 2–6 (citing 19 U.S.C. § 1504(a)(2)(B) (“An entry or claim for drawback whose designated or identified import entries have not been liquidated and become final within the 1-year period described in subparagraph (A) . . . shall be deemed liquidated [according to the procedures set forth therein]. . . .”). Because Performance did not follow the procedures outlined in subparagraph (B) to liquidate its drawback claim, the Government argues, Customs was under no time limit to liquidate Drawback Claim 2, regardless of any extensions of the time to liquidate. Def.'s Reply at 6; *see also* Def.'s OA Resp. at 3. As a result, the Government claims, Customs' May 14, 2021, liquidation was valid. The problem is the Government's interpretation of the statute, which the court has upheld, yields a different result under the actual facts of Drawback Claim 2.

In advance of oral argument, the Government claimed for the first time that Drawback Claim 2 was extended on December 1, 2017, after the liquidation deadline of March 8, 2017, had already passed. *See* Def.'s OA Resp. at 1. The Government argued that the one-year period of section 1504(a)(2)(A) had elapsed without the designated import entries becoming final and thus the out of time extension was a nullity. *Id.* at 1–3. The court held oral argument, and afterwards ordered the Government to provide evidence to corroborate its assertion that the liquidation deadline for Drawback Claim 2 was extended only on December 1, 2017, which was crucial to its theory. Paperless Order, ECF No. 38 (Apr. 19, 2024). In its response, the Government submitted evidence showing Drawback Claim 2 was extended twice, once on November 26, 2016, and again on December 1, 2017. Def.'s Resp. to the Ct.'s Order, ECF No. 39 (Apr. 26, 2024).¹³ In other words, there was no gap in the time period covered by the extensions. The Government submitted no new argument addressing the new information on the extensions.

As stated, Drawback Claim 2 was originally filed on March 8, 2016. Protest for Drawback Claim 2 at 1; Pl.'s Mot. at 17; Def.'s Mot. at 1. The thirty-one import entries underlying Drawback Claim 2 were

¹³ The discrepancy in extension dates was likely due to Customs' migration from its former recordkeeping system, Automated Commercial System (“ACS”), to its current one, Automated Commercial Environment (“ACE”). Resp. to Court's Order at 1–2. As of February 24, 2019, all drawback claimants must file drawback claims through ACE. *See Drawback in ACE*, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (Oct. 6, 2022), <https://www.cbp.gov/trade/automated/news/drawback> (last visited May 1, 2024).

liquidated between July 8, 2016, and December 30, 2016. Pl.'s Statement at ¶ 5; Def.'s Statement at ¶ 5. In the light of the undisputed evidence submitted post-oral argument, the court finds Drawback Claim 2 was extended by Customs on November 26, 2016, making a new deadline to avoid deemed liquidation March 8, 2018, and again on December 1, 2017, making the last deadline to avoid deemed liquidation March 8, 2019. *See* 19 U.S.C. § 1504(a)(2)(A), (b); 19 C.F.R. § 159.12. Adding 180 days to the last date of liquidation of the designated import entries, it is clear that all of the import entries underlying Drawback Claim 2 had become final well before the last extended date for liquidation.¹⁴ This new deadline of March 8, 2019, for liquidation of the drawback claim came to pass without any further action by Customs, and as a result, Drawback Claim 2 was deemed liquidated on this date at the drawback amount asserted by Performance. As explained previously, under subsection (b) Customs may extend the time in which it may liquidate a drawback claim. Once Customs does so, it is subject to the new deemed liquidation deadline it creates and each extended deadline thereafter. No other meaning of subsection (b) is asserted or would make sense. Here, the deadline for liquidation of Drawback Claim 2 was validly extended twice before the claim was deemed liquidated under subparagraph (A). In essence, the one-year period of section 1504(a)(2)(A) became a three-year period by operation of the extension provision of section 1504(b). Customs had three years to liquidate Drawback Claim 2. When Customs failed to do so, Drawback Claim 2 was deemed liquidated, and Customs' purported liquidation on May 14, 2021, was therefore invalid. Accordingly, Performance is entitled to the deemed liquidated drawback amount of \$91,291.83 it asserts for Drawback Claim 2.

CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, Performance's cross-motion for summary judgment, ECF No. 18, is granted as to Drawback Claim 2 and denied as to Drawback Claim 1. Correspondingly, the Government's cross-motion for summary judgment, ECF No. 23, is denied as to Drawback Claim 2 and granted as to Drawback Claim 1. Judgment will enter accordingly.

¹⁴ As discussed previously, subparagraph (B) is an exception to subparagraph (A) that is available when the underlying import entries have not been liquidated and become final within the one-year period as described in subparagraph (A). 19 U.S.C. § 1504(a)(2)(A)–(B). Here, the one-year period described in subparagraph (A) had been extended twice, to end on March 8, 2019. As of this date, all underlying import entries were liquidated and final. Accordingly, subparagraph (B) can not apply to Drawback Claim 2.

Dated: May 31, 2024
New York, New York

/s/ Jane A. Restani
JANE A. RESTANI, JUDGE

Slip Op. 24–66

COALITION OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURERS OF MOBILE ACCESS EQUIPMENT,
Plaintiff, v. UNITED STATES, Defendant, and ZHEJIANG DINGLI
MACHINERY CO., LTD., Defendant-Intervenor.

Before: M. Miller Baker, Judge
Court No. 22–00152

[The court sustains in part the agency’s final determination and remands in part for further proceedings.]

Dated: May 31, 2024

Timothy C. Brightbill and *Laura El-Sabaawi*, Wiley Rein LLP, Washington, DC, on the papers for Plaintiff.

Brian M. Boynton, Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General; *Patricia M. McCarthy*, Director; *Tara K. Hogan*, Assistant Director; and *Kristin E. Olson*, Trial Attorney, Commercial Litigation Branch, Civil Division, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, DC, on the papers for Defendant. Of counsel for Defendant was *Brishailah Brown*, Attorney, Office of the Chief Counsel for Trade Enforcement and Compliance, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, DC.

Ned H. Marshak, *Dharmendra N. Choudhary*, and *Jordan C. Kahn*, Grunfeld, Desiderio, Lebowitz, Silverman & Klestadt LLP, New York, NY, and Washington, DC, on the papers for Defendant-Intervenor.

OPINION***Baker, Judge:***

In this case, domestic manufacturers challenge the Department of Commerce’s final determination following an antidumping investigation into “mobile access equipment”—peripatetic lifting machines such as one might see used in large home improvement stores or factories—imported from China. For reasons explained below, the court sustains the agency’s determination in part and remands for reconsideration of certain issues.

I

At the request of the Coalition of American Manufacturers of Mobile Access Equipment, Appx1176, Commerce opened an antidumping investigation covering the second half of 2020. 86 Fed. Reg. 15,922; Appx6778–6784. The Department selected as mandatory respondents the two largest Chinese exporters or producers during the period of

investigation, Lingong Group Jinan Heavy Machinery Co., Ltd. (Jinan), and Zhejiang Dingli Machinery Co., Ltd. (Dingli). Appx1001–1002.

Commerce found that dumping was occurring. Appx1035. After the International Trade Commission determined that these imports injure domestic industry, the former issued an antidumping order. 87 Fed. Reg. 22,190, 22,190.

II

Invoking jurisdiction conferred by 28 U.S.C. § 1581(c), the Coalition sued under 19 U.S.C. §§ 1516a(a)(2)(A)(i)(II) and (a)(2)(B)(i) to challenge Commerce’s final determination. *See* ECF 8. After Dingli intervened on the side of the government, ECF 16, the Coalition moved for judgment on the agency record. ECF 55. The government (ECF 59) and the company (ECF 53) opposed. The Coalition replied. ECF 57. The court decides the motion on the papers.

In § 1516a(a)(2) actions, “[t]he court shall hold unlawful any determination, finding, or conclusion found . . . to be unsupported by substantial evidence on the record, or otherwise not in accordance with law.” 19 U.S.C. § 1516a(b)(1)(B)(i). That is, the question is not whether the court would have reached the same conclusion on the same record—rather, it is whether the administrative record as a whole permits Commerce’s conclusion.

Substantial evidence has been defined as more than a mere scintilla, as such relevant evidence as a reasonable mind might accept as adequate to support a conclusion. To determine if substantial evidence exists, we review the record as a whole, including evidence that supports as well as evidence that fairly detracts from the substantiality of the evidence.

Nippon Steel Corp. v. United States, 337 F.3d 1373, 1379 (Fed. Cir. 2003) (cleaned up); *see also* *SSIH Equip. S.A. v. U.S. Int’l Trade Comm’n*, 718 F.2d 365, 382 (Fed. Cir. 1983) (if Commerce makes a choice between “two fairly conflicting views,” the court may not substitute its judgment even if its view would have been different “had the matter been before it *de novo*”) (quoting *Universal Camera Corp. v. NLRB*, 340 U.S. 474, 488 (1951)).

II

A

The Coalition challenges the Department's surrogate value selections for Dingli's ocean-shipping costs, steel inputs, and drive motor inputs.¹ The court considers each in turn.

1

Commerce requested facts and figures to value Dingli's cost of shipping cargo by sea from China to the United States. The company submitted data from Descartes, Freightos, and Drewry, Appx6908–6913, Appx7402–7465, while the Coalition provided information from Maersk, Appx3718–3732. The Department observed that in weighing this evidence, its policy is to select values that are “*publicly available*, product-specific, representative of a broad market average, . . . and contemporaneous with the [period of investigation] under consideration.” Appx1042 (emphasis in original). Weighing those factors, it selected the Descartes, Freightos, and Drewry material. Appx1042–1047.

Commerce provided several reasons for this choice. Most importantly, the Coalition designated its Maersk data as business proprietary information (BPI), Appx1043, but Dingli placed information from three sources on the public record, Appx1042–1043.² Moreover, the Coalition's Maersk data were based on “price quotes . . . , which are not data [the Department] prefers to use.” Appx1044. In contrast, “the Descartes data for ocean freight charges represent actual, consummated transactions.” *Id.* Further, and again unlike the Descartes, Freightos, and Drewry price quotes, the Maersk data were not “[p]ublicly available, published prices,” Appx1043–1044, meaning they could not be obtained except through a private inquiry.

Addressing the Coalition's contention that the Maersk data were more specific, i.e., they more closely resembled Dingli's ocean freight costs, the Department opined that the Descartes, Drewry, and Freightos information reflected routes used by both Dingli and Jinan,

¹ Because China has a nonmarket economy, in antidumping cases Commerce calculates the costs of producing goods in that country and shipping them to the United States using analogous market-economy costs. See *Hung Vuong Corp. v. United States*, 483 F. Supp. 3d 1321, 1339 (CIT 2020) (describing this process).

² In response to the Coalition's claim that it was forced to designate its Maersk data as proprietary because Dingli had so designated its shipping routes, the Department explained that it wasn't clear why the former “treated the entirety of the Maersk ocean freight data as BPI rather than simply [so] treating the shipping routes.” Appx1043. Had the Coalition only treated the routes “as BPI, the ocean freight rates could have been considered because there is no presumption that the shipping routes referenced in Maersk's ocean freight rates are necessarily identical to those used by respondents.” *Id.*

Appx1043, and that freight carried by both Maersk and Descartes covered “a broad class of merchandise that do[es] not specifically pertain to mobile access equipment or subassemblies thereof.” Appx1044. Although the Drewry and Freightos data did “not specify the precise types of commodities being shipped,” *id.*, their rates appeared to be “representative of, and equally applicable to, all types of merchandise,” *id.*

The Coalition attacks these findings on several grounds:

The Agency Preference for Public Data

The Coalition argues that the Department improperly accepted Dingli’s designation of its ocean freight routes as proprietary. ECF 55, at 27. According to the Coalition, this forced it to similarly denominate its Maersk shipping data to avoid breaching the agency’s protective order. *Id.* at 27–28.

The government does not defend Commerce’s acceptance of Dingli’s BPI designation of ocean freight routes, instead arguing that regardless of whether the company erred in so doing, the agency prefers using public rather than confidential data. *See* ECF 59, at 20. For its part, the company does not justify characterizing its sea lanes as proprietary. Rather, it contends—echoing the Department’s reasoning, *see above* note 2—that the Coalition only has itself to blame for erroneously denominating the Maersk shipping *rates* as BPI when Dingli only so labeled its *routes*. ECF 53, at 5.

As neither the government nor Dingli defends the latter’s BPI designation of its routes, the court remands for the agency to explain why such characterization was permissible under 19 C.F.R. § 351.105(c). Insofar as the Department finds that the company erred, the former must direct the latter to withdraw its designation. *See* 19 U.S.C. § 1677f(b)(2).³ If Dingli declines, then the agency must return the submission and allow the company to proffer “other material.” *Id.*

On the other hand, if the Department finds that Dingli properly designated its shipping routes as proprietary, Commerce must then advise the Coalition that its corresponding designation of “ocean freight rates” was—as explained in the agency’s final determination—improper and ask for an “explanation.” *Id.* If the agency is unpersuaded, it must allow the Coalition to withdraw the designation. *See id.* What the agency cannot do under § 1677f(b)(2) is what it did here—*accept* an interested party’s BPI designation, only later characterize that denomination as erroneous, and then cite that

³ The agency must also provide a corresponding opportunity for the Coalition to do the same as to the Maersk data.

error as a reason *not* to use the information because of the agency's preference for using publicly available data.⁴ Commerce has a statutory duty to allow an interested party to cure unwarranted BPI designations. *See* 19 U.S.C. § 1677b(f)(2).

Price Quotes Versus Consummated Transactions

The Coalition argues that Commerce cited no evidence to support its finding that Dingli's Descartes data reflect consummated transactions, unlike the Maersk price quotes. *See* ECF 55, at 33–34. But Dingli points to a certain code (the “Transshipment Local Instructions”) which it asserts “establishes that all Descartes price data represent actual transactions on those dates.” ECF 53, at 8. The Coalition's failure to confront this point on reply leads the court to infer that substantial evidence supports the Department's finding, even if the agency did not cite that evidence.

Are the Maersk Data Public?

The Coalition objects to Commerce's characterization of the Maersk information as not “[p]ublicly available, published prices.” ECF 55, at 29–30 (quoting Appx1044). Neither the government nor Dingli seriously disputes this point, with the latter reduced to complaining that the Coalition failed “to establish how Maersk data can be publicly accessed.” ECF 53, at 5–6. On reply, however, the Coalition observes that the Department “has acknowledged the public nature of the Maersk data many times” and cites two such examples. *See* ECF 57,

⁴ The Coalition does not contest Commerce's “view” that the agency “preference for publicly available information [is] one that requires information to be placed on the *public record*.” *Jinko Solar Imp. & Exp. Co. v. United States*, Consol. Ct. No. 22–00219, Slip Op. 24–53, at 34–35, 2024 WL 2078453, at *13 (CIT May 1, 2024) (emphasis added). Far from it—as explained below in connection with certain BPI rebuttal material submitted by Dingli, the Coalition seeks to *enforce* that preference. *Cf. id.* at 36–37, 2024 WL 2078453, at *14 (remanding for the agency to “consider or explain how publicly available information on the confidential record fails to promote accuracy, fairness, and predictability”).

The court observes that it appears the agency's preference for non-BPI data is based on the interplay between three regulations. One authorizes interested parties to submit “factual information”—defined by another as “[p]ublicly available information,” 19 C.F.R. § 351.102(b)(21)(iii)—“to value factors of production under § 351.408(c),” i.e., in nonmarket-economy country cases, *id.* § 351.301(c)(3)(i). A third, in turn, explains that “[t]here are four categories of information in an antidumping or countervailing duty proceeding,” *id.* § 351.105(a), two of which are “public” and “[BPI],” *id.* The former “is information that may be made available to the public, whereas [the latter] may be disclosed (if at all) only to authorized applicants under an [administrative protective order].” *Id.* Putting all this together, the Department requires interested parties to submit non-BPI data to value the factors of production in nonmarket-economy cases. The court reserves for another day whether that requirement conflicts with the statute, which directs—subject to an exception not relevant here—that in such cases the Department's valuation of those factors “shall be based on *the best available information . . .*” 19 U.S.C. § 1677b(c)(1) (emphasis added).

at 6–7.⁵ In view of Commerce’s past pronouncements bearing directly on the question, the court remands so the agency can reconcile its finding with those previous determinations.

Specificity

The Coalition argues its Maersk data were more reflective of Dingli’s ocean freight costs than the Descartes, Freightos, and Drewry information used by Commerce. According to the Coalition, the former data were limited to the sea route (to the U.S. West Coast) Dingli used for the overwhelming majority of its exports, *see* ECF 54, at 24, but the latter included routes for *both* the U.S. East and West Coasts, *see* ECF 55, at 24–25.

Commerce explained that the Descartes, Freightos, and Drewry data replicated not only Dingli’s routes, but Jinan’s as well, Appx1043—a non sequitur, because the Department was calculating just the former’s ocean shipping costs. The government repeats that error, ECF 59, at 24, and further observes that Dingli shipped to both coasts, *id.* at 22–23, but does not acknowledge that the company’s exports to the East Coast were *de minimis*. Dingli, to its credit, acknowledges that fact, *see* ECF 53, at 3–4, but argues that there is no administrative or judicial precedent requiring the agency to weigh the “number of shipments for each port combination used,” *id.*

The lack of precedent, however, is not dispositive because the relevant question is whether Commerce’s specificity determination is reasonable. And “what is reasonable depends on the context.” *United States v. R. Enters., Inc.*, 498 U.S. 292, 299 (1991) (quoting *New Jersey v. T.L.O.*, 469 U.S. 325, 337 (1985)). Dingli ships almost all its lifting machines by sea to the U.S. West Coast, with only a small fraction going to the Port of New York.⁶ Elementary geography dictates that, all other things being equal, it’s cheaper to transport cargo by sea from China to the former rather than the latter.⁷ At least as to Dingli’s ocean shipping routes, the Department’s failure to recognize that the Descartes, Freightos, and Drewry data are less specific than the Maersk information is unreasonable.

⁵ Consistent with Commerce’s previous acknowledgements, the court observes that the Maersk website provides shipping price quotes to the public. *See* <https://www.maersk.com/onlinequote/standard>.

⁶ Notwithstanding that Dingli’s shipping routes are purportedly BPI, its public brief discloses that the company “actually used the Shanghai–New York route.” *See* ECF 53, at 3.

⁷ For example, it’s 5398 nautical miles from Shanghai to San Francisco, to take one West Coast port. A vessel steaming at 10 knots would take 22 days to transit that distance. From Shanghai to New York at the same speed would take 44 days via the Panama Canal (10,582 nautical miles), 51 days via the Suez Canal (12,370 nautical miles), 60 days via the Cape of Good Hope (14,468 nautical miles), and 69 days via the Strait of Magellan (16,684 nautical miles). *See* <https://Sea-Distances.org>.

The Coalition's second specificity challenge is to Commerce's finding that the Descartes, Freightos, and Drewry rates were for cargo essentially comparable to the goods used for the Maersk price quotes. The Coalition argues that the Department's decision is unreasonable because its Maersk data involved machinery parts, *see* ECF 54, at 25, that more closely resembled Dingli's lifting equipment than the array of both mechanical parts and non-machinery goods reflected in the Descartes data, including furniture, plastic bags, fabric, paper cups, and sofa covers, *see* ECF 55, at 25.

The court disagrees. Commerce weighed this evidence and explained that neither the Coalition's data nor Dingli's "specifically pertain[ed] to mobile access equipment or subassemblies thereof." Appx1043. Both covered a "broad class of merchandise" that included various mechanical parts. *Id.* That Dingli's data included non-mechanical products had to be weighed against the fact that *neither* data set replicated the mobile access equipment. Unlike the Department's treatment of shipping routes, there's nothing unreasonable in how the agency weighed the competing considerations as to cargo specificity.

* * *

Commerce's choice of data to value Dingli's ocean freight costs is a mixed bag. Certain aspects of that decision are supported by substantial evidence, but others are not. It's not clear the agency would have reached the same result had it properly analyzed the record, so the court remands for reconsideration.

Adjustments to Descartes Data (If Selected Again)

Finally, Commerce rejected the Coalition's assertion that "Dingli improperly excluded certain charges in its reported Descartes freight data when shipping goods to the United States." Appx1046. The Department found that the Descartes rates "are clearly identified as only ocean freight charges," which "indicates that the rates do not cover non-ocean freight charges, such as brokerage and handling fees, U.S. inland freight charges (*i.e.*, destination delivery charges)[,] or truck-freight services." Appx1046–1047. It added that those sorts of costs "are included in the brokerage and handling [surrogate value]" based on World Bank data. Appx1047.

The Coalition now raises a contingent argument that, if Commerce justifiably selected Dingli's proffered shipping data, the Department needed to "adjust it" by adding certain fees to the rate so that it would more closely match the company's "experience" during the period of investigation. ECF 55, at 34. The Coalition asserts that Dingli omitted certain charges that a customer would have to pay when using

Descartes to transport goods by sea—including a “bunker adjustment factor,” a “destination delivery charge,” and local port fees—and contends that those charges should have been part of the freight rates. *Id.* at 34–35. It also argues that the “other excluded charges . . . ‘are all part of the price that a customer would have to pay and are separate from brokerage and handling expenses.’” *Id.* at 35 (quoting Appx6534). Lastly, it maintains that Commerce’s finding that the World Bank data included these amounts in brokerage and handling expenses “does not appear to be true” because the “brokerage and handling” information the Department used had a narrow scope. *Id.* at 36–37 (citing Appx7143–7266, Appx6777(e)–6777(f)).

Neither the agency discussion nor the parties’ arguments allow the court to resolve this issue. Insofar as the court can discern from the pages cited by Commerce and the parties in their briefing, it’s impossible to tell what the “brokerage and handling” fees included or excluded. The Department cited its surrogate value memorandum prepared before the preliminary determination. *See* Appx1047 (citing Appx21434–21446). The text of that memorandum contains no explanation of this issue, and the attachment simply contains three different line items for “brokerage & handling” with no detail about what those amounts represent, although it does break out “truck freight” separately from “ocean freight.” Appx21446(e)–21446(f). The Coalition notes that the page in the record showing what the “brokerage and handling” fees include mentions only two components—“border compliance” and “documentary compliance.” ECF 55, at 37 (citing, *inter alia*, Appx7146). The government essentially just repeats the agency conclusion that the “brokerage and handling” value includes the charges, *see* ECF 59, at 27–28 (citing Appx1047, Appx21438), and says the data “satisfied Commerce’s surrogate value criteria,” *id.* at 28–29. Dingli contends the Coalition did not show how the various charges are *not* part of “brokerage and handling.” *See* ECF 53, at 8–9.

The problem the court has, for purposes of substantial evidence review, is that the Department’s decision appears to assume what the brokerage and handling surrogate value includes.⁸ The court has “no basis for thinking that [the assumption] is a matter of common knowledge or otherwise can be presumed true without evidence.” *CS Wind Vietnam Co. v. United States*, 832 F.3d 1367, 1374 (Fed. Cir. 2016); *OCP S.A. v. United States*, 658 F. Supp. 3d 1297, 1324 (CIT 2023) (noting that agency discretion “does not include the ability to assume

⁸ The court has no difficulty accepting the agency’s conclusion about inland freight charges and truck freight because, as noted above, the cited pages break those out separately from ocean freight.

facts for which there is insufficient evidence”); *cf. DyStar Textilfarben GmbH & Co. Deutschland KG v. C.H. Patrick Co.*, 464 F.3d 1356, 1367 (Fed. Cir. 2006) (“[A]ssumptions about common sense cannot *substitute* for evidence thereof”) (emphasis in original). The court therefore remands so the agency—insofar as it once again chooses to use the Descartes information—can point to the specific data in the record on which it relies to support its conclusion about what costs the brokerage and handling surrogate value includes.

2

The Coalition challenges Commerce’s use of certain Harmonized Tariff Schedule (HTS) subheadings to value “minor fabricated steel components.”⁹ It argues that these subheadings “relate to raw steel inputs (in other words, plain steel) rather than manufactured products and thus did not accurately reflect the substantial further processing that Dingli’s steel components had undergone,” such that the Department undervalued the inputs and understated the company’s dumping margin. ECF 55, at 39–40.

Commerce described the Coalition’s theory as being that Dingli’s inputs are “fabricated steel components that the company’s suppliers have already fabricated into components for incorporation into finished mobile access equipment goods.” Appx1070. The Coalition contended that the appropriate HTS subheading for such components was therefore 7326.90.90. Appx1070–1071. Dingli responded that it purchased “minimally processed steel plates/sheet” from its suppliers such that the “essential nature” did not change from the primary steel material. Appx1071. The Department agreed with the company and said the Coalition “did not provide any evidence to support its allegation” that the former misrepresented the degree of processing its suppliers performed, while Dingli produced letters from various suppliers describing production of the components. Appx1072.

The Coalition now argues that Commerce erred by treating “numerous manufactured parts and [mobile access equipment] components as plain steel.” ECF 55, at 40. It asserts that the evidence shows that Dingli’s suppliers sold components, not plain steel, *id.* at 40–41, and that the Department erred by valuing all the inputs using HTS subheadings for plain steel fresh from a mill, *id.* at 43–44. It also emphasizes that the agency contradicted itself by acknowledging record evidence that Dingli’s suppliers “may do minimal work on a particular part . . . or in some cases, they may do more in-depth

⁹ As used by the Department and the parties, this term refers to 18 various inputs. *See* Appx1071; ECF 55, at 39 & n.5; ECF 59, at 29 & n.3 (citing Appx21446 for a full list of what the 18 inputs are).

fabrication or processing,” *id.* at 45 (quoting Appx1072), but still concluding that HTS subheadings for raw steel that state that the steel must be “not further worked” are somehow appropriate, *id.* (citing Appx1070).

Rather than respond to the Coalition’s arguments, the government asserts that Commerce’s conclusion was reasonable because it considered and accepted Dingli’s explanation. ECF 59, at 29. Acknowledging that “in certain instances, [Dingli’s suppliers] may do some minimal work on certain fabricated steel components,” *id.* at 30 (citing Appx3289–3321),¹⁰ the government argues that these letters are “part of the information that Commerce considered” and, apparently, contends that fact makes the Department’s conclusion reasonable, *id.* at 30–31 (citing Appx1071), although it offers nothing to support that implicit conclusion.

For its part, Dingli echoes Commerce’s conclusion that the Coalition failed to provide any evidence. ECF 53, at 21 (quoting Appx1072). But the company block-quotes the following sentence (among others) from the final determination:

Although the letters from certain suppliers provided on the record *indicate a wide range of fabrication that may be involved*, depending on the input and specification requirements, record evidence demonstrates that Dingli’s suppliers may do minimal work on a particular part, such as cutting, bending, or punching holes[,] *or in some cases, they may do more in-depth fabrication or processing.*

ECF 53, at 21 (quoting Appx1072) (emphasis added). With agency findings like that, the Coalition didn’t *need* any evidence.

Commerce’s determination is internally inconsistent. While it said the Coalition failed to substantiate its allegation that Dingli’s suppliers provide fabricated components rather than plate steel, it turned around and acknowledged the company’s evidence that some suppliers “do more in-depth fabrication or processing.” Appx1072. These contradictions mean that the Department failed to support its conclusion with substantial evidence, so the court remands for reconsideration.

3

Two of Dingli’s inputs are devices called “Drive Motor 1” and “Drive Motor 2.” Before Commerce, the company offered evidence that be-

¹⁰ *See also id.* (quoting a supplier letter stating, “We cut the plates using a laser cutting machine to specific shapes and sizes. We also bend some plates to specific angles using a bending machine to meet the drawing specifications. As required, holes are drilled into several pieces of steel plates.”) (quoting Appx1072, Appx3416).

cause the latter acts solely as a motor, while the former does that *and* also functions as a generator via regenerative breaking, the two devices are not interchangeable. Appx1099. The Department accepted that characterization and used different HTS subheadings to value each input. *See* Appx1102 (“[B]ecause HTS subheading 8501.32 encompasses both of the applicable HTS eight-digit subheadings (8501.32.10—electric motor and 8501.32.20—generator), . . . HTS subheading 8501.32 is the most representative and accurate [average unit value] for this input.”).

The Coalition asserts that Commerce’s valuation is not supported by substantial evidence, and is contrary to law, because it overlooked that Drive Motor 1’s primary function is as a motor. ECF 55, at 49 (citing Appx6571). The Coalition considers that fact essential because, when classifying “items that are composite items or have more than one function, the primary function of the items is the controlling function in terms of tariff classification.” *Id.* at 50.

Although both the Coalition and the government assert various arguments based on tariff classification principles and the General Rules of Interpretation,¹¹ they overlook the essential point—persuasively made by Dingli, *see* ECF 53, at 18–19—that this is an *antidumping* case, “not a customs classification case.” *Downhole Pipe & Equip., L.P. v. United States*, 776 F.3d 1369, 1379 (Fed. Cir. 2015) (emphasis in original). Consequently, rather than “engage in a classification analysis to determine which [HTS] subheading contained [the relevant input],” *id.*, Commerce “was required to determine which of the competing subheadings constituted the best available information for valuing [that] input,” *id.* In classification cases, Customs and Border Protection’s role is to determine how to classify merchandise for tariff purposes, while in antidumping cases the Department’s job is to determine the duty needed to remedy the effects of less-than-fair-value sales of foreign merchandise in the United States. *SolarWorld Americas, Inc. v. United States*, 910 F.3d 1216, 1224 (Fed. Cir. 2018).

To be sure, the Coalition—while not addressing Dingli’s citation of *SolarWorld*—claims that its point is not that the Department and Customs are “bound by the same objectives.” ECF 57, at 29. Rather, it argues, “the primary function of Dingli’s merchandise was a valid and important consideration regarding the appropriate [surrogate value] selection. Commerce was required to address this argument,

¹¹ “The proper classification of merchandise entering the United States is directed by the General Rules of Interpretation . . . of the [Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States] and the Additional United States Rules of Interpretation.” *Orlando Food Corp. v. United States*, 140 F.3d 1437, 1439 (Fed. Cir. 1998).

and it failed to do so.” *Id.* at 29–30. The court disagrees given the Federal Circuit’s clear holding that the Department need not follow classification principles.

The agency explained that the record shows that Drive Motors 1 and 2 are different devices with different functionality—a point no party disputes—and concluded that (1) it is therefore appropriate to use different HTS subheadings to value them and (2) 8501.32 encompasses subheadings covering both (undisputed) functions. Appx1102. The Coalition in effect asks the court to reweigh findings. “This court’s duty,” however, “is not to evaluate whether the information Commerce used was the best available, but rather whether a reasonable mind could conclude that [it] chose the best available information.” *Downhole Pipe*, 776 F.3d at 1379 (cleaned up). Here, a reasonable mind could so conclude that the Department chose the best available information.

B

Commerce’s regulations govern when interested parties may submit certain “factual information”¹² during an administrative proceeding. *See* 19 C.F.R. § 351.301. The Coalition challenges the Department’s acceptance of certain such information from Dingli.¹³

1

In an antidumping investigation, an interested party may submit “factual information to value factors of production under § 351.408(c).”¹⁴ 19 C.F.R. § 351.301(c)(3)(i); *see also id.* § 351.102(b)(21)(iii) (defining “factual information” as including “[p]ublicly available information submitted to value factors [of production] under § 351.408(c)”). Other interested parties in turn may tender “publicly available information to rebut, clarify, or correct such factual information submitted pursuant to § 351.408(c).” *Id.* § 351.301(c)(3)(iv) (emphasis added); *see also above* note 4 (explaining the regulatory basis for Commerce’s preference for using non-BPI information to value the factors of production in nonmarket-economy cases).

¹² The applicable definition of “factual information” varies with the relevant context. *See* 19 C.F.R. § 351.102(b)(21)(i)–(v).

¹³ The Coalition’s opening brief identifies the universe of Dingli’s factual submissions ostensibly at issue, *see* ECF 55, at 53 n.10, but then only addresses certain of those submissions in its ensuing discussion. The court finds the Coalition’s argument waived as to submissions not so addressed.

¹⁴ Section 351.408(c) in turn addresses valuation of factors of production for use in calculating normal value of imports from nonmarket-economy countries.

Dingli submitted BPI mill test certificates (Appx3827–3933) to rebut data submitted by the Coalition to value certain factors of production. Over the latter’s objection that to do so violated § 351.301(c)(3)(iv), Commerce accepted the submission, reasoning that it was the only means available to the company to “rebut, clarify, or correct the [surrogate value] information on the record.” Appx1058. Moreover, its “purpose” was “to support information . . . already on the record.” *Id.* The Department added that the material did not prejudice the Coalition. Appx1058–1059. Not only was the latter able to use it, Appx1058, it did not “provide any pre-verification comments” objecting to the submission, Appx1059.

The Coalition argues that neither reason offered by the Department for accepting Dingli’s non-public rebuttal information excuses disregarding the regulation’s plain text. ECF 55, at 56–57. As to prejudice, it asserts that “there was no way for either the agency or [the Coalition] to corroborate or impeach this information.” *Id.* at 56.

Although the government doesn’t dispute that Commerce’s acceptance of Dingli’s BPI submission violated the Department’s regulation, it argues that the agency provided a reasonable justification for doing so. ECF 59, at 44–45. It also emphasizes Commerce’s finding that the Coalition was not prejudiced. *Id.* at 46.

For its part, Dingli asserts that the regulation does not expressly bar the submission of proprietary material, ECF 53, at 28, and that in any event the Coalition suffered no prejudice because it challenged the company’s mill test certificates in subsequent briefing, *id.* at 27. Dingli emphasizes—echoing the Department’s finding—that by neglecting to provide pre-verification comments, the Coalition “forewent an opportunity to have Commerce assess any concerns” regarding the company’s BPI certificates. *Id.* at 27–28.

As the government implicitly concedes, Commerce plainly violated § 351.301(c)(3)(iv) by accepting Dingli’s non-public surrogate value rebuttal information.¹⁵ Even so, that’s not the end of the inquiry. The “general principle” is “that ‘[i]t is always within the discretion of . . . an administrative agency to relax or modify its procedural rules adopted for the orderly transaction of business before it when in a

¹⁵ The company’s contention that the Department permissibly accepted proprietary material because the regulation does not expressly *prohibit* it is wrong. Under the familiar *expressio unius* canon, § 351.301(c)(3)(iv)’s authorization for an interested party to submit “publicly available information” for rebuttal purposes necessarily implies that *other* defined types of information, such as BPI, are excluded. See 19 C.F.R. § 351.105(a) (“There are four categories of information in an antidumping or countervailing duty proceeding: public, business proprietary, privileged, and classified.”). As Scalia and Garner explain, “[w]e encounter” this canon “frequently in our daily lives. When a car dealer promises a low financing rate to ‘purchasers with good credit,’ it is entirely clear that the rate is *not* available to purchasers with spotty credit.” *Reading Law: The Interpretation of Legal Texts* 107 (2012) (emphasis in original).

given case the ends of justice require it.’” *PAM S.p.A. v. United States*, 463 F.3d 1345, 1348 (Fed. Cir. 2006) (brackets in original) (quoting *Am. Farm Lines v. Black Ball Freight Serv.*, 397 U.S. 532, 538–39 (1970)). If an agency articulates a reasonable justification for departing from its regulation, such a departure “is only rescindable ‘upon a showing of substantial prejudice.’” *Id.* (quoting *Am. Farm Lines*, 397 U.S. at 539).

Commerce provided a reasonable explanation for accepting Dingli’s proprietary data here—it was the only means available to the company to “rebut, clarify, or correct the [surrogate value] information on the record,” Appx1058, and “the purpose” of the submission was “to support information . . . already on the record,” *id.*¹⁶ And although the Coalition claims that it suffered prejudice because it could not corroborate Dingli’s information, the Department found that the former raised no such concern in its pre-verification comments.¹⁷ Appx1059. Because this finding is not disputed, the court holds that the Coalition has not shown substantial prejudice from the agency’s acceptance of Dingli’s proprietary material.

2

Along with submitting certain BPI mill test certificates to rebut data submitted by the Coalition as described above, the company also submitted new information on its drive motor and cast-iron billet inputs. Appx3934–4400.¹⁸ The Coalition contends that all these submissions were untimely—and thus should have been rejected by the agency—because they were responsive to Commerce’s questionnaire.¹⁹ ECF 55, at 59–60.

The problem with this argument is that the Coalition does not dispute—apart from the BPI aspect discussed above—Commerce’s determination that Dingli properly and timely submitted its data as to mill test certificates, drive motor inputs, and cast-iron billets as rebuttal information *under* § 351.301(c)(3)(iv). Indeed, as detailed above, the Coalition argues—and the court agrees, as also explained above—that § 351.301(c)(3)(iv)’s prohibition on submitting proprietary material applies here.

¹⁶ Indeed, the Department was arguably *required* under 19 U.S.C. § 1677b(c)(1) to consider the company’s BPI rebuttal submission. *See above note 4.*

¹⁷ Presumably the Coalition could have requested that Commerce test Dingli’s proprietary submission at verification.

¹⁸ The Coalition’s brief identifies the asserted untimely information about mill test certificates, drive motor inputs, and iron billet inputs as encompassing Appx3828–4400. ECF 55, at 59.

¹⁹ The 30-day deadline for Dingli to answer the questionnaire, *see* 19 C.F.R. § 351.301(c)(1)(i), had long since passed by the time the company submitted its surrogate value rebuttal containing the factual information in question.

The Coalition can't have it both ways—either § 351.301(c)(3)(iv) applies (as it contends for purposes of objecting to the portion of Dingli's rebuttal presentation that was BPI), or it doesn't. If the regulation applies, then it doesn't matter whether the company's timely submission was *also* responsive to Commerce's questionnaire (and therefore untimely for purposes of that document). The Coalition offers no reason why information responsive to a Commerce questionnaire is disqualified from presentation under § 351.301(c)(3)(iv).²⁰ The court accordingly concludes that the Department properly accepted Dingli's timely submission under that regulation to rebut data submitted by the Coalition.

* * *

The court sustains in part Commerce's decision and remands in part for further proceedings consistent with this opinion.

Dated: May 31, 2024
New York, NY

/s/ M. Miller Baker

M. MILLER BAKER, JUDGE

²⁰ The court assumes, but does not decide, that Dingli's rebuttal information was so responsive.

Slip Op. 24–67

CATFISH FARMERS OF AMERICA and eight of its individual members,
Plaintiffs, v. UNITED STATES, Defendant, and QMC FOODS, INC.;
COLORADO BOXED BEEF COMPANY; VINH HOAN CORPORATION; and NAM
VIET CORPORATION, Defendant-Intervenors.

Before: M. Miller Baker, Judge
Court No. 21–00380

[The court sustains in part the agency’s redetermination and remands for further proceedings.]

Dated: June 5, 2024

Nazak Nikakhtar, Maureen E. Thorson, and Stephanie M. Bell, Wiley Rein LLP, Washington, DC, on the comments for Plaintiffs.

Brian M. Boynton, Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General; *Patricia M. McCarthy*, Director; and *Kara M. Westercamp*, Trial Counsel, Commercial Litigation Branch, Civil Division, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, DC, on the comments for Defendant. Of counsel on the comments was *K. Garrett Kays*, Office of the Chief Counsel for Trade Enforcement and Compliance, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, DC.

Matthew McConkey, Mayer Brown LLP, Washington, DC, on the comments for Defendant-Intervenors Vinh Hoan Corporation and Nam Viet Corporation.

OPINION

Baker, Judge:

This case involving the 16th administrative review of an antidumping duty on Vietnamese catfish returns following remand to the agency. The court presumes the reader’s familiarity with its previous opinion, including its discussion of jurisdiction and the standard of review. *See Catfish Farmers of Am. v. United States*, Ct. No. 21–00380, Slip Op. 23–97, 2023 WL 4560815 (CIT July 7, 2023).

In that decision, the court held that the Department of Commerce erred by excluding Indonesia from consideration as a surrogate country because it is not at the “same” level of economic development as Vietnam despite the statutory standard being “comparable.” *See id.* at 15–20, 2023 WL 4560815, at *5–7. The court directed the agency to reconsider its choice of India as the appropriate surrogate. *Id.* at 20, 2023 WL 4560815, at *7.

Commerce defensively stood its ground, explaining why it thinks the statute permits exclusion of a potential surrogate that is not at the “same” level of economic development as the nonmarket-economy country. *See Appx21971–21982, Appx21996–22003.* But because the Department this time nevertheless went ahead and compared the quality of the dueling Indian and Indonesian data sets on the merits

rather than preemptively disqualifying the latter as before, *see* Appx21982–21989, Appx22004–22017, the court agrees to disagree with the agency’s flawed interpretation of the legal standard. A remand on that issue would serve no purpose given that the rest of Commerce’s analysis mitigates that error. *See Nat’l Ass’n of Home Builders v. Defs. of Wildlife*, 551 U.S. 644, 659–60 (2007) (noting that harmless error applies to administrative law).

The remaining issue, therefore, is data quality. Agency guidance states that where multiple nations are “economically comparable” to the nonmarket-economy country whose products are at issue and “significant producers” of that merchandise,¹ “the country with the best factors data is selected as the primary surrogate” Import Administration Policy Bulletin 04.1, *Non-Market Economy Surrogate Country Selection Process* (Mar. 1, 2004).²

The Department compared the Indian and Indonesian data in the record and found the former superior. *See* Appx21982–21989. Plaintiffs (Catfish Farmers) challenge three aspects of that finding: (1) the Indian sources used to value the “main” factors of production (whole live fish, fingerlings, and fish feed), *see* ECF 81, at 22–34; (2) the use of Indian financial statements, *see id.* at 34–40; and (3) the valuation of labor and certain by-products and co-products, *see id.* at 40–50. The court addresses each issue in turn, bearing in mind that its “duty is not to evaluate whether the information Commerce used was actually the best available, but rather whether a reasonable mind could conclude that [it] chose the best available information.” *Jiangsu Zhongji Lamination Materials Co. (HK) v. United States*, Ct. No. 21–00138, Slip Op. 23–84, at 11, 2023 WL 3863201, at *4 (CIT June 7, 2023) (cleaned up) (quoting *Zhejiang DunAn Hetian Metal Co. v. United States*, 652 F.3d 1333, 1341 (Fed. Cir. 2011)). “Affirming the Department’s determination requires a reasoned explanation from Commerce that is supported by the administrative record.” *Id.* (cleaned up).

I. Whole live fish, fingerlings, and fish feed

The Indian data for whole live fish, fingerlings, and fish feed came from two trade press sources: *Fishing Chimes* and *Undercurrent News*. The Department found them publicly available, contemporaneous with the period of review, representative of broad market average pricing data, tax- and duty-exclusive, and specific to the inputs (including the particular species in question). Appx21983. Catfish Farmers object to both sources.

¹ There is no dispute that Indonesia is a significant producer of frozen fish fillets.

² <http://enforcement.trade.gov/policy/bull04-1.html>.

A. Fishing Chimes

Catfish Farmers note that “[t]he Court remanded the use of [the *Fishing Chimes*] data in the [15th] review over concerns that it did not reflect broad-market averages,” and they argue, without elaboration, that “[t]he same issues . . . are present here.” ECF 81, at 23 (citing *NTSF Seafoods Joint Stock Co. v. United States*, Ct. Nos. 20–00104, 20–00105, Slip Op. 22–38, at 41–48, 2022 WL 1375140, at *14–16 (CIT Apr. 25, 2022)). The court would not ordinarily entertain that argument because it is unsupported by either a citation to the record or an explanation of why a ruling from a different review applies here. After all, “[e]ach [segment] is a separate exercise of Commerce’s authority and allows for different conclusions based on different facts in the record.” *Hung Vuong Corp. v. United States*, 483 F. Supp. 3d 1321, 1353 (CIT 2020) (quoting *ABB Inc. v. United States*, 437 F. Supp. 3d 1289, 1301 (CIT 2020)).

The Department itself, however, cited the prior review as a reason for finding *Fishing Chimes* reliable. See Appx22004 (“Consistent with Commerce’s extensive analysis of this issue in the context of the prior review, we continue to find that *Fishing Chimes* data are representative of a broad market average.”). That finding opened the door for Catfish Farmers to refer to the court’s remand decision.³

In its decision regarding the 15th review, the court noted that while *Fishing Chimes* estimated that pangasius is farmed in more than 300 villages in two districts in the Indian state of Andhra Pradesh, it stated that only 46 of the 300 villages the study covered were in those two districts. “By negative implication, that means the other 254 studied villages were *not* so located.” *Catfish Farmers of Am. v. United States*, Ct. No. 20–00105, Slip Op. 24–23, at 8, 2024 WL 775181, at *4 (CIT Feb. 26, 2024) (emphasis in original). That is, if the study covered 300 villages of which 46 were in the two districts, the rest must be somewhere else. The court remanded because it was not apparent how a study focusing on fish farming in a significant minority of villages could represent a “broad market average.” *Id.* Because Commerce evidently based its finding on its past analysis that

³ In discussing “economic comparability,” the Department itself emphasized that its “long-standing practice” is to treat the investigation and each administrative review “as independent segments with separate records and which lead to independent determinations.” Appx21978. If Commerce elects to refer to analysis from prior segments, then parties can do the same in seeking to discredit that analysis.

the court remanded as inadequate, it is not supported by substantial evidence, so the court remands.⁴

B. Undercurrent News

Catfish Farmers assert that *Undercurrent News* has “no volume information for any of the data sets, making it impossible to determine how much trade the prices represent. Nor is there any identification of the number of farmers/mills interviewed or their locations.” ECF 81, at 27 (citations to Appx21457–21521 omitted). Commerce acknowledged that the “database screenshots do not provide details on the individual survey respondents,” but cited the publication’s references to “[d]ata collected via interviews with farmers in all major producing regions” and “[d]ata collected via interviews with feed mills in all major producing regions.” Appx22008 (citing Appx21470–21482; Appx21483–21495). Insofar as the court can discern, those are the only two statements the Department made about *Undercurrent News* that can reasonably be construed as referring to the “broad market average” issue.

As Catfish Farmers argue, however, “[w]ithout volume data or even an indication of how many survey participants there are, Commerce has no way of knowing whether the prices reflect a meaningful breadth of trade.” ECF 81, at 29. The government cites the Department’s reference to “farmers in all major producing regions” and then argues that Catfish Farmers “ultimately cite[] nothing to undermine Commerce’s determination that the volume is sufficiently robust and reliable.” ECF 82, at 32. That argument rests on the *assumption* that substantial evidence supports the decision. The standard of review requires the court to “hold unlawful” any determination that is “unsupported by substantial evidence on the record.” 19 U.S.C. § 1516a(b)(1)(B)(i). Catfish Farmers can therefore challenge Commerce’s results in at least two ways: first, by citing contradictory record evidence that calls the conclusions into question, *see, e.g., Frederick v. Dep’t of Justice*, 73 F.3d 349, 352 (Fed. Cir. 1996) (“Consideration of contradictory evidence in the record is required, since the substantiality of evidence must take into account whatever in the

⁴ The government cites Commerce’s finding that *Fishing Chimes* involved farms that produce a “significant volume of fish.” ECF 82, at 29 (quoting Appx22006). It contends that because the “data represent a large volume of transactions,” Catfish Farmers failed to demonstrate that the Department’s “finding that the *Fishing Chimes* data are representative of a broad market average was unreasonable.” *Id.* at 30. That argument fails. The mere existence of a “large volume of transactions” does not establish a “broad market average.” *See* Slip Op. 24–23, at 9, 2024 WL 775181, at *3 (“[A] significant volume of fish . . . does not indicate anything as to a ‘broad market average’ absent any discussion showing how those amounts compare to India’s overall pangasius production . . .”).

record fairly detracts from its weight.”) (cleaned up), and second, by explaining how the Department’s analysis does not support the conclusion reached, *see, e.g., Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. v. Dep’t of Energy*, 118 F.3d 1531, 1541 (Fed. Cir. 1997) (finding that “superficial observations” by an agency “are not substantial evidence”).

Here, their argument is of the latter sort. Commerce essentially accepted *Undercurrent News’s* vague and unsupported reference to an unspecified number of farmers and feed mills in “all major producing regions.” Substantial evidence “must do more than create a suspicion of the existence of the fact to be established.” *Universal Camera Corp. v. NLRB*, 340 U.S. 474, 477 (1951); *cf. Cozart v. Sec’y of Health & Hum. Servs.*, 126 Fed. Cl. 488, 498 (2016) (“[A]bsence of evidence is not evidence.”). The court remands for the Department to reconsider its reliance on *Undercurrent News*.

II. *Financial statements*

Next, Catfish Farmers challenge Commerce’s choice of Indian over Indonesian financial statements. The Department deemed the former better because they were contemporaneous to the period of review and because their subject companies “substantially engage[] in the processing and sales of frozen seafood products.” Appx21985–21986. It found the latter “less favorable in certain aspects” because, while they were neither unusable nor unreliable, one contained an auditor’s note questioning the company’s ongoing viability and the other said “aquaculture” is a small fraction of the company’s sales. Appx21986. It also observed that the three Indian reports were more representative of the relevant manufacturing sector than their two Indonesian analogs. Appx21986–21987.

Catfish Farmers attack the Indian statements on two grounds. First, they argue the reports cover only eight of the period of review’s twelve months while the Indonesian ones cover all twelve. ECF 81, at 31–35 (citing Appx21087–21256; Appx12889–12955; Appx16369–16447; Appx16622–17015; Appx20314–20843). The Department considered that argument and responded that while the latter’s full contemporaneity was an advantage, “we do not find that this factor warrants a finding that the Indonesia[n] statements are superior” because “all of the proffered statements (for either country) are contemporaneous and cover the majority of the [period of review].” Appx22014. The court cannot find fault with that explanation because the agency’s guidance simply says data should be “contemporaneous with” the period of review—it does not necessarily require contemporaneity with the *entire* period. *See* Policy Bulletin 04.1, *above* note 2.

Second, Catfish Farmers contend that the evidence does not establish that the Indian statements are for companies that “substantially” engage in processing and sales of frozen seafood and that Commerce ignored evidence contradicting its conclusion. They assert that the Indian report from MMC Exports Limited “shows no possession of relevant production assets such as deep freezers,” ECF 81, at 35 (citing Appx12949), and refers to “retail sale of food in specialized stores” as accounting for 100 percent of the company’s revenue, *id.* at 35–36 (quoting Appx12933). Therefore, they argue, “the financial statement indicates that [MMC] simply buys and sells at retail, making it an inappropriate proxy for a frozen seafood processor like Vinh Hoan here.” *Id.* at 36. They admit the Department acknowledged that MMC engages in “limited processing” and found it no different from PT Japfa Comfeed Indonesia Tbk, whose statement showed “aquaculture” as a 10 percent portion of its overall business. *Id.* at 36–37 (citing Appx21986, Appx22012–22013). But they maintain that Japfa does engage in seafood processing, while MMC’s is either minimal or nonexistent, and they contend that the agency’s “treatment of the two companies as equivalent is unexplained and unsupported.” *Id.* at 37.

The government responds that Commerce acknowledged the contrary evidence and explained why *both* the MMC and Japfa materials had similar drawbacks such that neither was clearly superior. ECF 82, at 38–39 (citing Appx22013). Thus, the government argues, the Department cited its preference for using multiple financial statements where possible and favored India because it had more of them on the record than Indonesia, *id.* at 39 (citing Appx21986–21987), such that “substantial evidence supports Commerce’s determination that the Indian financial statements offered an ‘advantage’ over the Indonesian,” *id.* (citing Appx21987). While there does not appear to be substantial evidence of any such “advantage,” regulatory preferences “are acceptable tiebreakers, provided Commerce undertakes a fair comparison of the competing datasets.” *New Am. Keg v. United States*, Ct. No. 20–00008, Slip Op. 21–30, at 34, 2021 WL 1206153, at *13 (CIT Mar. 23, 2021) (citing *Peer Bearing Co.-Changshan v. United States*, 804 F. Supp. 2d 1337, 1353 (CIT 2011)). The Department compared the statements and found neither one to be superior, so it used a regulatory preference to decide the issue. That was permissible.⁵

⁵ Catfish Farmers also argue that MMC was not profitable enough for its statements to be useful. ECF 81, at 37 (citing Appx22013–22014; Appx12955). Commerce considered that argument and said what matters is that the company was not losing money. Appx22013. Catfish Farmers have not shown why a slim (or minimal) margin renders a financial statement problematic, much less how the court can weigh that evidence.

III. *Labor, by-products, and co-products*

Finally, Catfish Farmers challenge the agency's choice of 2006 Indian—over contemporaneous Indonesian—labor data and its valuation of by-products and co-products.⁶

A. *Labor*

Catfish Farmers argue that Commerce “concede[d] that the Indonesian labor data are ‘better’ than the data on the record for India.” ECF 81, at 40 (citing Appx21987). The Department’s finding was somewhat more nuanced: “There are only two areas where the Indonesian data fare better. First, the Indian data used to value labor inputs are not contemporaneous with the [period of review]” because they were from 2006. Appx21987.⁷ The agency acknowledged that Policy Bulletin 04.1 requires contemporaneity but concluded it was more important to select data from a single country. *Id.* It therefore inflated the Indian data to 90¢ per hour, compared that to the Indonesian 71¢ per hour, and surmised that nothing on the record suggested 90¢ was “anomalous” and no party had argued such. Appx21987–21988. Catfish Farmers now assert it is “not apparent” why the comparison “inherently indicates a lack of anomaly,” ECF 81, at 42, but it appears they made no such contention before the agency.

More importantly, however, Catfish Farmers argue that while the Indonesian data are both contemporaneous with the period of review and “specific to ‘agriculture’ and ‘manufacturing’ workers,” it is unclear whether the Indian data are specific to the relevant industry. *Id.* at 41 (citing Appx12499; Appx20845–20864). Commerce conceded the latter. Appx22015 (“We agree that the exhibit does not specify this information.”). But “[n]otwithstanding the drawbacks of the Indian labor data, . . . we continued to rely on [it] because, *overall*, the Indian data are preferable.” *Id.* (emphasis added). In other words, the Department found the Indian labor data better than the Indonesian because the former country’s information for *other* factors is superior.

The government mimetically restates the agency’s conclusion. *See* ECF 82, at 43–44 (arguing that Catfish Farmers “diminish[] Commerce’s regulatory preference to ‘value all factors in a single surrogate country’”) (quoting 19 C.F.R. § 351.408(c)(2)). It maintains that the sole-country preference means it was reasonable for the agency to select the Indian data regardless of any flaws. *Id.* at 44.

⁶ The Department elected to use Indonesian data to value the fish oil by-product because it found the Indian data “aberrational.” Appx21988. As Catfish Farmers do not challenge that finding, the court sustains it.

⁷ The second area was the fish oil by-product. Appx21988; *see also above* note 6.

The problem with both the government's argument and the Department's analysis is that the statute requires, in all instances, the use of "the best available information" about the value of factors of production "in a market economy country or countries considered to be appropriate by" Commerce. 19 U.S.C. § 1677b(c)(1). While the regulations express a preference for a single country,

the regulation cannot be read so broadly as to defeat the statutory directive that the factors of production be valued according to the best available information. In other words, the uniformity of data that results from having all surrogate values determined according to data from the same surrogate country may be a consideration in deciding which surrogate data to use for a particular factor of production. But in light of the statutory directive of 19 U.S.C. § 1677b(c)(1) to use the best available information from a surrogate country "or countries," it cannot be the *sole* consideration.

Qingdao Qihang Tyre Co. v. United States, 308 F. Supp. 3d 1329, 1352 (CIT 2018) (emphasis in original). The Department's "preference" therefore "carries the day only when it is used to support a choice of data as the best available information where the other available data upon a fair comparison, are otherwise seen to be fairly equal." *Calgon Carbon Corp. v. United States*, 145 F. Supp. 3d 1312, 1326–27 (CIT 2016) (cleaned up).

The "regulatory preference," in other words, is a mere tiebreaker, not a rule of decision, and here, Commerce jumped to the tiebreaker without first declaring the game to be tied. Nothing here shows that the Department found the Indian labor data superior. To the contrary, every indication is that the agency selected that information *despite* its deficiencies and because of the preference. Accordingly, that choice is not supported by substantial evidence. A remand is necessary for the Department to reconsider whether the problems it identified with the Indian data warrant using the Indonesian counterpart.

B. *By-products and co-products*

Catfish Farmers also object to the use of Indian data that result in by-product and co-product values worth more than the inputs from which they were generated. ECF 81, at 42–50. Commerce summarized the argument as being that because it rejected the "aberrational" Indian fish oil figure, "a similar rationale applies to certain other Indian by/co-product values." Appx22015. It said it was "improper" to "contrast[] the values *on an equal weight basis*" as Catfish

Farmers argued,⁸ *id.* (emphasis added), because it “has recognized that certain byproducts can be worth more, *on an equal volume basis*, than the underlying inputs,” Appx22016 (emphasis in original). The agency found that the by- and co-products had “undergone different levels of additional processing, as compared to the whole fish input,” and that “their contribution to the total normal value figure demonstrates that they are not distortive here.” Appx22016–22017. Finally, it deemed the Indonesian data “disfavored” because they consisted of price lists and affidavits. Appx22017.⁹

In response, Catfish Farmers cite three prior Commerce decisions. Two stated that the Department “has a long-standing practice of rejecting or capping the by-product [surrogate value] in instances where [that value] exceeds the [surrogate value] of the product from which it was derived.” Issues & Decision Memo at 52 (Apr. 8, 2015) accompanying *Certain Pneumatic Off-the-Road Tires from the People’s Republic of China; 2012–2013*, 80 Fed. Reg. 20,197 (Dep’t Commerce Apr. 15, 2015), *quoted in* ECF 81, at 44; I&D Memo at 58 (Sept. 6, 2016) (same) accompanying *Certain Frozen Warmwater Shrimp from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam*, 81 Fed. Reg. 62,717 (Dep’t Commerce Sept. 12, 2016), *cited in* ECF 81, at 44, 45. The third repeated that statement and then noted that “[a] by-product by definition is less valuable than the input from which it is derived.” I&D Memo at 21 (Sept. 22, 2014) accompanying *Monosodium Glutamate from the People’s Republic of China*, 79 Fed. Reg. 58,326 (Dep’t Commerce Sept. 29, 2014) (*MSG*). The agency hedged a bit, however, stating that assigning the by-product a higher value than the input is unreasonable “[w]here there is no evidence that the by-product is a value-added by-product.” *Id.* But it reiterated that it “has a consistent practice of rejecting or capping the by-product offset.” *Id.* at 22.

Catfish Farmers object that here Commerce merely asserted, without analysis, that the by-products underwent different levels of processing than the whole live fish. ECF 81, at 46–47 (“[T]he agency points to no record evidence to support this conclusion, much less evidence showing that any processing is sufficient to increase value to the point reflected in the Indian [surrogate values].”) (citing Appx22016). They also contend that Vinh Hoan’s reporting did not

⁸ Catfish Farmers cited the by- and co-products’ value per kilogram. Appx22015; *see also* ECF 81, at 43 (citing rupees per kilogram).

⁹ The Department said it disfavors price lists because they “often represent a starting point in negotiations rather than a final price, and frequently do not reflect the experience of the market as a whole.” Appx22010. It also “see[s] no basis to find that [affidavits are] more accurate or reliable than the information obtained from the various government sources (including the agency involved in collecting the data).” *Id.*

show any added materials, labor, or energy for generating by-products, that the Department did not identify any, and that the co-product reporting reflected only minimal processing. *Id.* at 47.

The government responds that Catfish Farmers “fail[] to demonstrate that the Indian data are ‘unavailable or unreliable’ such that Commerce should have departed from its primary surrogate country preference by using Indonesian data for these by/co-products.” ECF 82, at 46. It is unclear how that argument is relevant to whether the by- or co-products can be worth more than the inputs. The government further contends that the Department’s “reliance on Indian data must be compared to the Indonesian data, which [it] found to be disfavored because they included price lists and affidavits.” *Id.* Again, however, that argument says nothing about the *Indian data’s* value and simply presumes their reliability. Finally, the government cites a decision saying that “where a by-product yields a higher value than the input, capping of the [surrogate value] at the value of the input is not warranted.” I&D Memo at 11 (Nov. 2, 2022) accompanying *Certain Activated Carbon from the People’s Republic of China: Final Results of Antidumping Administrative Review; and Final Determination of No Shipments; 2020–2021*, 87 Fed. Reg. 67,671 (Dep’t Commerce Nov. 9, 2022), *cited in* ECF 82, at 47.

Based on those three points, the government argues that “[s]ince Commerce explained that certain by-products can be worth more, on an equal volume basis, than the underlying inputs after being processed into other by-products, [Catfish Farmers] cannot solely rely on a ‘higher’ priced by-product to warrant the capping of the value for the by-product.”¹⁰ *Id.* at 48 (citing Appx22016–22017). That assertion amounts to the proposition that because by-products *can be* worth more than the inputs, it is necessarily reasonable to assign such higher values to the former. The Department’s *MSG* decision discussed above forecloses that position because it requires *evidence* that processing renders the by-product more valuable than the input.

¹⁰ The parties offer conflicting interpretations of *An Giang Fisheries Import and Export Joint Stock Company v. United States*, 317 F. Supp. 3d 1304, 1311–12 & n.2 (CIT 2018), in which the court sustained Commerce’s finding that it was unreasonable for a by-product’s surrogate value to exceed that of the main input and the subject merchandise. The court noted that the Department “did not determine that the value was inappropriate simply because [it] was greater than the main input; instead, Commerce found the data inappropriate because of the high value in combination with” other considerations, including that the plaintiff’s proposed data related to a different sort of fish oil. *Id.* at 1311 n.2. The court also found that the agency had explained why it chose the methodology it did and that the outcome was reasonable. *Id.* at 1312. *An Giang* therefore does not dictate a bright-line rule either way—it was a decision based on the facts presented. It does, however, support the government’s assertion that Catfish Farmers’ “proposed blanket rule—to cap all by-products when they pose a higher value than the main input—is not warranted,” ECF 82, at 49, at least not automatically.

In sum, Catfish Farmers are correct that Commerce stated its conclusion with no meaningful citation to the record. It simply said the by-products and co-products have undergone “different levels of processing” from the inputs and that the result is “not distortive.” Appx22016–22017. That Indian data might be better for *other* factors of production and that the Indonesian data are based on price lists and affidavits do not answer the fundamental question of whether the Indian by-product and co-product data are in fact reliable and the best available information for *those* factors, so the court remands.

* * *

The court sustains Commerce’s redetermination in part and remands for further proceedings consistent with this opinion.

Dated: June 5, 2024
New York, NY

/s/ M. Miller Baker

JUDGE

Index

Customs Bulletin and Decisions
Vol. 58, No. 24, June 19, 2024

U.S. Customs and Border Protection

General Notices

	<i>Page</i>
9–11 Response and Biometric Entry-Exit Fee for H–1B and L–1 Visas . . .	1
Automated Commercial Environment (ACE) Export Manifest for Vessel Cargo Test: Renewal of Test	26
Automated Commercial Environment (ACE) Export Manifest for Air Cargo Test: Renewal Of Test	30
Notice of Issuance of Final Determination Concerning Certain Upholstered Wood Chairs	34
Grant of “Lever-Rule” Protection	39
Distribution of Continued Dumping and Subsidy Offset to Affected Domestic Producers	41

U.S. Court of International Trade

Slip Opinions

	<i>Slip Op. No.</i>	<i>Page</i>
Performance Additives, LLC, Plaintiff, v. United States, Defendant.	24–65	267
Coalition of American Manufacturers of Mobile Access Equipment, Plaintiff, v. United States, Defendant, and Zhejiang Dingli Machinery Co., Ltd., Defendant-Intervenor. . .	24–66	282
Catfish Farmers of America and eight of its individual members, Plaintiffs, v. United States, Defendant, and QMC Foods, Inc.; Colorado Boxed Beef Company; Vinh Hoan Corporation; and Nam Viet Corporation, Defendant- Intervenor.	24–67	297