



## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### International Trade Administration

[C-570-177]

### Certain Low Speed Personal Transportation Vehicles from the People's Republic of China: Initiation of Countervailing Duty Investigation

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

**DATES:** Applicable July 10, 2024.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Mark Hoadley, AD/CVD Operations, Office  
VII, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of  
Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-  
3148.

### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

#### The Petition

On June 20, 2024, the U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) received a  
countervailing duty (CVD) petition concerning imports of certain low speed personal  
transportation vehicles (LSPTV) from the People's Republic of China (China) filed in proper  
form on behalf of the American Personal Transportation Vehicle Manufacturers Coalition (the  
petitioner).<sup>1</sup> The Petition was accompanied by an antidumping duty (AD) petition concerning  
imports of LSPTVs from China.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> See Petitioners' Letter, "Petitions for the Imposition of Antidumping and Countervailing Duties," dated June 20, 2024 (the Petition). The members of the petitioning coalition are Club Car, LLC and Textron Specialized Vehicles Inc. See Petition at Volume I (page 1 and Exhibit I-1).

<sup>2</sup> See generally Petition

Between June 24 and July 8, 2024, Commerce requested supplemental information pertaining to certain aspects of the Petition.<sup>3</sup> The petitioner responded to Commerce's requests between June 28 and July 9, 2024.<sup>4</sup>

In accordance with section 702(b)(1) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), the petitioner alleges that the Government of China (GOC) is providing countervailable subsidies, within the meaning of sections 701 and 771(5) of the Act, to producers of LSPTVs from China, and that such imports are materially injuring, or threatening material injury to, the domestic industry producing LSPTVs in the United States. Consistent with section 702(b)(1) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.202(b), the allegations on which we are initiating this CVD investigation are supported by information reasonably available to the petitioner.

Commerce finds that the petitioner filed the Petition on behalf of the domestic industry because the petitioner is an interested party as defined in sections 771(9)(C) and (E) of the Act.<sup>5</sup> Commerce also finds that the petitioner demonstrated sufficient industry support with respect to the initiation of the requested CVD investigation.<sup>6</sup>

#### Period of Investigation

Because the Petition was filed on June 20, 2024, the period of investigation (POI) for China is January 1, 2023, through December 31, 2023.<sup>7</sup>

#### Scope of the Investigation

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<sup>3</sup> See Commerce's Letters, "Supplemental Questions," dated June 24, 2024 (General Issues Questionnaire); "Supplemental Questions regarding Volume III," dated June 25, 2024; and "Third General Issues Questionnaire," dated July 8, 2024 (Third General Issues Questionnaire); see also Memorandum, "Phone Call with Counsel to Petitioner," dated July 5, 2024 (July 5 Memorandum).

<sup>4</sup> See Petitioner's Letters, "Petitioner's Response to First Supplemental Questionnaire Regarding Common Issues and Injury Volume I of the Petition," dated June 28, 2024 (First General Issues Supplement); "Petitioner's Responses to First Supplemental Questionnaire Regarding China Countervailing Duty Volume III of the Petition," dated July 1, 2024; "Petitioner's Responses to the Scope Supplemental Questionnaire Regarding Common Issues and Injury Volume I of the Petition," dated July 8, 2024 (Scope Supplement); and "Petitioner's Responses to Second Supplemental Questionnaire Regarding Common Issues and Injury Volume I of the Petition," dated July 9, 2024 (Second General Issues Supplement).

<sup>5</sup> The American Personal Transportation Vehicle Manufacturers Coalition is an interested party under section 771(9)(E) of the Act, while the members of the petitioning coalition are interested parties under section 771(9)(C) of the Act.

<sup>6</sup> See section on "Determination of Industry Support for the Petitions," *infra*.

<sup>7</sup> See 19 CFR 351.204(b)(2).

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

#### Comments on the Scope of the Investigation

Between June 24 and July 8, 2024, Commerce requested information and clarification from the petitioner regarding the proposed scope to ensure that the scope language in the Petition is an accurate reflection of the products for which the domestic industry is seeking relief.<sup>8</sup>

Between June 28 and July 9, 2024, the petitioner provided clarifications and revised the scope.<sup>9</sup> The description of merchandise covered by this investigation, as described in the appendix to this notice, reflects these clarifications.

As discussed in the *Preamble* to Commerce's regulations, we are setting aside a period for interested parties to raise issues regarding product coverage (*i.e.*, scope).<sup>10</sup> Commerce will consider all scope comments received from interested parties and, if necessary, will consult with interested parties prior to the issuance of the preliminary determination. If scope comments include factual information,<sup>11</sup> all such factual information should be limited to public information. To facilitate preparation of its questionnaires, Commerce requests that scope comments be submitted by 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time (ET) on July 30, 2024, which is 20 calendar days from the signature date of this notice.<sup>12</sup> Any rebuttal comments, which may include factual information, and should also be limited to public information, must be filed by 5:00 p.m. ET on August 9, 2024, which is 10 calendar days from the initial comment deadline.<sup>13</sup>

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

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<sup>8</sup> *See* General Issues Questionnaire; *see also* July 5 Memorandum; and Third General Issues Questionnaire.

<sup>9</sup> *See* First General Issues Supplement at 1-17; *see also* Scope Supplement at 1-7 and Exhibits 1 and 2; and Second General Issues Supplement at 2-4.

<sup>10</sup> *See Antidumping Duties; Countervailing Duties, Final Rule*, 62 FR 27296, 27323 (May 19, 1997) (*Preamble*); *see also* 19 CFR 351.312.

<sup>11</sup> *See* 19 CFR 351.102(b)(21) (defining "factual information").

<sup>12</sup> *See* 19 CFR 351.303(b)(1).

<sup>13</sup> *Id.*

investigation may be relevant, the party may contact Commerce and request permission to submit the additional information. All scope comments must be filed simultaneously on the records of the concurrent less than fair value and CVD investigations.

### Filing Requirements

All submissions to Commerce must be filed electronically via Enforcement and Compliance's Antidumping Duty and Countervailing Duty Centralized Electronic Service System (ACCESS), unless an exception applies.<sup>14</sup> An electronically filed document must be received successfully in its entirety by the time and date it is due.

### Consultations

Pursuant to sections 702(b)(4)(A)(i) and (ii) of the Act, Commerce notified the GOC of the receipt of the Petition and provided an opportunity for consultations with respect to the Petition.<sup>15</sup> Commerce held consultations with the GOC on July 8, 2024.<sup>16</sup>

### Determination of Industry Support for the Petition

Section 702(b)(1) of the Act requires that a petition be filed on behalf of the domestic industry. Section 702(c)(4)(A) of the Act provides that a petition meets this requirement if the domestic producers or workers who support the petition account for: (i) at least 25 percent of the total production of the domestic like product; and (ii) more than 50 percent of the production of the domestic like product produced by that portion of the industry expressing support for, or opposition to, the petition. Moreover, section 702(c)(4)(D) of the Act provides that, if the petition does not establish support of domestic producers or workers accounting for more than 50 percent of the total production of the domestic like product, Commerce shall: (i) poll the industry or rely on other information in order to determine if there is support for the petition, as

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<sup>14</sup> See *Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings: Electronic Filing Procedures; Administrative Protective Order Procedures*, 76 FR 39263 (July 6, 2011); see also *Enforcement and Compliance; Change of Electronic Filing System Name*, 79 FR 69046 (November 20, 2014), for details of Commerce's electronic filing requirements, effective August 5, 2011. Information on using ACCESS can be found at <https://access.trade.gov/help.aspx> and a handbook can be found at [https://access.trade.gov/help/Handbook\\_on\\_Electronic\\_Filing\\_Procedures.pdf](https://access.trade.gov/help/Handbook_on_Electronic_Filing_Procedures.pdf).

<sup>15</sup> See Commerce's Letters, "Invitation for Consultations to Discuss the Countervailing Duty Petition on Certain Low Speed Personal Transportation Vehicles from the People's Republic of China," dated June 24, 2024.

<sup>16</sup> See Memorandum, "Consultations with Officials from the Government of China," dated July 9, 2024.

required by subparagraph (A); or (ii) determine industry support using a statistically valid sampling method to poll the “industry.”

Section 771(4)(A) of the Act defines the “industry” as the producers as a whole of a domestic like product. Thus, to determine whether a petition has the requisite industry support, the statute directs Commerce to look to producers and workers who produce the domestic like product. The U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC), which is responsible for determining whether “the domestic industry” has been injured, must also determine what constitutes a domestic like product in order to define the industry. While both Commerce and the ITC must apply the same statutory definition regarding the domestic like product,<sup>17</sup> they do so for different purposes and pursuant to a separate and distinct authority. In addition, Commerce’s determination is subject to limitations of time and information. Although this may result in different definitions of the like product, such differences do not render the decision of either agency contrary to law.<sup>18</sup>

Section 771(10) of the Act defines the domestic like product as “a product which is like, or in the absence of like, most similar in characteristics and uses with, the article subject to an investigation under this title.” Thus, the reference point from which the domestic like product analysis begins is “the article subject to an investigation” (*i.e.*, the class or kind of merchandise to be investigated, which normally will be the scope as defined in the petition).

With regard to the domestic like product, the petitioner does not offer a definition of the domestic like product distinct from the scope of the investigation.<sup>19</sup> Based on our analysis of the information submitted on the record, we have determined that LSPTVs, as defined in the scope,

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<sup>17</sup> See section 771(10) of the Act.

<sup>18</sup> See *USEC, Inc. v. United States*, 132 F. Supp. 2d 1, 8 (CIT 2001) (citing *Algoma Steel Corp., Ltd. v. United States*, 688 F. Supp. 639, 644 (CIT 1988), *aff’d* 865 F.2d 240 (Fed. Cir. 1989)).

<sup>19</sup> See Petition at Volume I (pages 18-25 and Exhibits 4, 10, and 21-29); see also First General Issues Supplement at 18.

constitute a single domestic like product, and we have analyzed industry support in terms of that domestic like product.<sup>20</sup>

In determining whether the petitioner has standing under section 702(c)(4)(A) of the Act, we considered the industry support data contained in the Petition with reference to the domestic like product as defined in the “Scope of the Investigation,” in the appendix to this notice. To establish industry support, the petitioner provided its 2023 production of the domestic like product.<sup>21</sup> The petitioner estimated the production of the domestic like product for the remaining U.S. producers of LSPTVs.<sup>22</sup> We relied on data provided by the petitioner for purposes of measuring industry support.<sup>23</sup>

Our review of the data provided in the Petition, the First General Issues Supplement, the Second General Issues Supplement, and other information readily available to Commerce indicates that the petitioner has established industry support for the Petition.<sup>24</sup> First, the Petition established support from domestic producers (or workers) accounting for more than 50 percent of the total production of the domestic like product and, as such, Commerce is not required to take further action in order to evaluate industry support (*e.g.*, polling).<sup>25</sup> Second, the domestic producers (or workers) have met the statutory criteria for industry support under section 702(c)(4)(A)(i) of the Act because the domestic producers (or workers) who support the Petition account for at least 25 percent of the total production of the domestic like product.<sup>26</sup> Finally, the

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<sup>20</sup> For a discussion of the domestic like product analysis as applied to this case and information regarding industry support, *see* Checklist, “Certain Low Speed Personal Transportation Vehicles from the People’s Republic of China,” dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (China AD Initiation Checklist), at Attachment II, Analysis of Industry Support for the Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Petitions Covering Certain Low Speed Personal Transportation Vehicles from the People’s Republic of China (Attachment II). This checklist is on file electronically via ACCESS.

<sup>21</sup> *See* Petition at Volume I (pages 2-3 and Exhibit 3); *see also* First General Issues Supplement at 18; and Second General Issues Supplement at 1-2.

<sup>22</sup> *See* Petition at Volume I (pages 2-3 and Exhibits 3 and 4); *see also* First General Issues Supplement at 18-21 and Exhibit I-Supp-2; and Second General Issues Supplement at 1-2.

<sup>23</sup> *See* Petition at Volume I (pages 2-3 and Exhibits 3 and 4); *see also* First General Issues Supplement at 18-21 and Exhibit I-Supp-2; and Second General Issues Supplement at 1-2. For further discussion, *see* Attachment II of the China AD Initiation Checklist.

<sup>24</sup> *See* Attachment II of the China AD Initiation Checklist.

<sup>25</sup> *Id.*; *see also* section 732(c)(4)(D) of the Act.

<sup>26</sup> *See* Attachment II of the China AD Initiation Checklist.

domestic producers (or workers) have met the statutory criteria for industry support under section 702(c)(4)(A)(ii) of the Act because the domestic producers (or workers) who support the Petition account for more than 50 percent of the production of the domestic like product produced by that portion of the industry expressing support for, or opposition to, the Petition.<sup>27</sup> Accordingly, Commerce determines that the Petition was filed on behalf of the domestic industry within the meaning of section 702(b)(1) of the Act.<sup>28</sup>

### Injury Test

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

### Allegations and Evidence of Material Injury and Causation

The petitioner alleges that imports of the subject merchandise are benefiting from countervailable subsidies and that such imports are causing, or threaten to cause, material injury to the U.S. industry producing the domestic like product. In addition, the petitioner alleges that subject imports exceed the negligibility threshold provided for under section 771(24)(A) of the Act.<sup>29</sup>

The petitioner contends that the industry’s injured condition is illustrated by: the significant and increasing volume of subject imports; declining market share; underselling and price depression and/or suppression; lost sales and revenues; declines in production, capacity utilization, and U.S. shipments; declines in production-related workers, hours worked, and wages paid; and a decline in financial performance.<sup>30</sup> We assessed the allegations and supporting evidence regarding material injury, threat of material injury, causation, as well as negligibility,

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

<sup>28</sup> *Id.*

<sup>29</sup> See Petition at Volume I (pages 29-30 and Exhibit 30).

<sup>30</sup> *Id.* at 16-18, 26-48, and Exhibits 13, 18-22, 24-25, and 31-62; see also First General Issues Supplement at 21-22.

and we have determined that these allegations are properly supported by adequate evidence, and meet the statutory requirements for initiation.<sup>31</sup>

### Initiation of CVD Investigation

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

Based on our review of the Petition, we find that there is sufficient information to initiate a CVD investigation on 46 of the 54 programs alleged by the petitioner. For a full discussion of the basis for our decision to initiate on each program, *see* the China CVD Initiation Checklist. A public version of the initiation checklist for this investigation is available on ACCESS.

### Respondent Selection

In the Petition, the petitioner identifies 216 companies in China as producers and/or exporters of LSPTV.<sup>32</sup> Commerce intends to follow its standard practice in CVD investigations and calculate company-specific subsidy rates in these investigations. In the event that Commerce determines that the number of companies is large and it cannot individually examine each company based on Commerce's resources, Commerce intends to select respondents based on U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) data for U.S. imports of LSPTV during the POI under the appropriate Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States subheadings listed within the "Scope of the Investigations" in the appendix.

On July 9, 2024, Commerce released the CBP data for imports of LSPTV from China under administrative protective order (APO) to all parties with access to information protected

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<sup>31</sup> *See* Petition at Volume III (page 2 and Exhibit I-12).

<sup>32</sup> *Id.* at Volume I (page 10 and Exhibit I-6).

by APO and indicated that interested parties wishing to comment regarding the CBP data and/or respondent selection must do so within three business days of the publication date of the notice of initiation of these investigations. Comments must be filed electronically using ACCESS. An electronically filed document must be received successfully, in its entirety, by ACCESS no later than 5:00 p.m. ET on the date noted above. Commerce will not accept rebuttal comments regarding the CBP data or respondent selection.

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

#### Distribution of Copies of the Petitions

In accordance with section 702(b)(4)(A) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.202(f), a copy of the public version of the Petition has been provided to the GOC via ACCESS. To the extent practicable, we will attempt to provide a copy of the public version of the Petition to each exporter named in the Petition, as provided under 19 CFR 351.203(c)(2).

#### ITC Notification

Commerce will notify the ITC of its initiation, as required by section 702(d) of the Act.

#### Preliminary Determination by the ITC

The ITC will preliminarily determine, within 45 days after the date on which the Petition was filed, whether there is a reasonable indication that imports LSPTV from China are materially injuring, or threatening material injury to, a U.S. industry.<sup>33</sup> A negative ITC determination for the GOC will result in the investigation being terminated with respect to that country.<sup>34</sup> Otherwise, this CVD investigation will proceed according to statutory and regulatory time limits.

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<sup>33</sup> See section 703(a)(1) of the Act.

<sup>34</sup> *Id.*

## Submission of Factual Information

Factual information is defined in 19 CFR 351.102(b)(21) as: (i) evidence submitted in response to questionnaires; (ii) evidence submitted in support of allegations; (iii) publicly available information to value factors of production under 19 CFR 351.408(c) or to measure the adequacy of remuneration under 19 CFR 351.511(a)(2); (iv) evidence placed on the record by Commerce; and (v) evidence other than factual information described in (i)-(iv). Section 351.301(b) of Commerce's regulations requires any party, when submitting factual information, to specify under which subsection of 19 CFR 351.102(b)(21) the information is being submitted<sup>35</sup> and, if the information is submitted to rebut, clarify, or correct factual information already on the record, to provide an explanation identifying the information already on the record that the factual information seeks to rebut, clarify, or correct.<sup>36</sup> Time limits for the submission of factual information are addressed in 19 CFR 351.301, which provides specific time limits based on the type of factual information being submitted. Interested parties should review the regulations prior to submitting factual information in these investigations.

## Extensions of Time Limits

Parties may request an extension of time limits before the expiration of a time limit established under 19 CFR 351.301, or as otherwise specified by Commerce. In general, an extension request will be considered untimely if it is filed after the expiration of the time limit established under 19 CFR 351.301, or as otherwise specified by Commerce.<sup>37</sup> For submissions that are due from multiple parties simultaneously, an extension request will be considered untimely if it is filed after 10:00 a.m. ET on the due date. Under certain circumstances, Commerce may elect to specify a different time limit by which extension requests will be considered untimely for submissions which are due from multiple parties simultaneously. In such a case, we will inform parties in a letter or memorandum of the deadline (including a

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

<sup>36</sup> See 19 CFR 351.301(b)(2).

<sup>37</sup> See 19 CFR 351.302.

specified time) by which extension requests must be filed to be considered timely. An extension request must be made in a separate, standalone submission; under limited circumstances we will grant untimely filed requests for the extension of time limits, where we determine, based on 19 CFR 351.302, that extraordinary circumstances exist. Parties should review Commerce's regulations concerning the extension of time limits and the *Time Limits Final Rule* prior to submitting factual information in these investigations.<sup>38</sup>

### Certification Requirements

Any party submitting factual information in an AD or CVD proceeding must certify to the accuracy and completeness of that information.<sup>39</sup> Parties must use the certification formats provided in 19 CFR 351.303(g).<sup>40</sup> Commerce intends to reject factual submissions if the submitting party does not comply with the applicable certification requirements.

### Notification to Interested Parties

Interested parties must submit applications for disclosure under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305. Parties wishing to participate in these investigations should ensure that they meet the requirements of 19 CFR 351.103(d) (e.g., by filing the required letters of appearance). Note that Commerce has amended certain of its requirements pertaining to the service of documents in 19 CFR 351.303(f).<sup>41</sup>

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

Dated: July 10, 2024.

**Abdelali Elouaradia,**  
*Deputy Assistant Secretary  
for Enforcement and Compliance.*

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<sup>38</sup> See 19 CFR 351.301; see also *Extension of Time Limits; Final Rule*, 78 FR 57790 (September 20, 2013) (*Time Limits Final Rule*), available at <https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2013-09-20/html/2013-22853.htm>.

<sup>39</sup> See section 782(b) of the Act.

<sup>40</sup> See *Certification of Factual Information to Import Administration During Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings*, 78 FR 42678 (July 17, 2013) (*Final Rule*); see also frequently asked questions regarding the *Final Rule*, available at [https://enforcement.trade.gov/tlei/notices/factual\\_info\\_final\\_rule\\_FAQ\\_07172013.pdf](https://enforcement.trade.gov/tlei/notices/factual_info_final_rule_FAQ_07172013.pdf).

<sup>41</sup> See *Administrative Protective Order, Service, and Other Procedures in Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings*, 88 FR 67069 (September 29, 2023).

## Appendix

### Scope of the Investigation

The merchandise covered by this investigation consists of certain low speed personal transportation vehicles (LSPTV) and subassemblies thereof, whether finished or unfinished and whether assembled or unassembled, with or without tires, wheels, seats, steering columns and steering wheels, canopies, roofs, or batteries. LSPTVs meeting this description are generally open-air vehicles with a minimum of four wheels, a steering wheel, a traditional side-by-side or in-line row seating arrangement (*i.e.*, non-straddle), foot operated accelerator and brake pedals, and a gross vehicle weight of no greater than 5,500 pounds. The main power source for subject LSPTVs is either an electric motor and battery (including but not limited to lithium-ion batteries, lithium phosphate batteries, lead acid batteries, and absorbed glass mat batteries) or a gas-powered internal combustion engine. Subject LSPTVs may be described as golf carts, golf cars, low speed vehicles, personal transportation vehicles, or light utility vehicles.

LSPTVs subject to this investigation typically have a maximum top nameplate speed of no greater than 25 miles per hour as required by federal, state, and local laws and regulations. Subject LSPTVs with a maximum top nameplate speed greater than 20 miles per hour normally must comply with the U.S. Department of Transportation's Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards for Low-Speed Vehicles set forth in 49 CFR 571.500. LSPTVs that otherwise meet the physical description of this scope but are not certified under 49 CFR 571.500 and are not certified under other sections of subpart B of the Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards (49 CFR part 571), are not excluded from this investigation. LSPTVs that are certified under both 49 CFR 571.500 and other sections of subpart B of the Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards remain subject to the scope of this investigation. Subject LSPTVs that have a maximum top nameplate speed of less than 25 miles per hour may be certified to the SAE International (SAE) standards SAE J2258 and SAE J2358. LSPTVs that have a maximum top nameplate speed of less than 20 miles per hour may also be certified to the Outdoor Power Equipment Institute (OPEI) standards OPEI Z130.1 and OPEI Z135.

An unfinished and/or unassembled LSPTV subject to this investigation covers at a minimum a subassembly, also known as a "rolling chassis," which is typically comprised of, but not limited to, a frame or body with front and/or rear suspension components (such as arms, springs, axles, spindles, and shafts) installed and powertrain components (including either an electric motor or a gas-powered internal combustion engine) installed or ready for installation.

When imported together with a rolling chassis subject to this investigation, other LSPTV components, such as batteries, bumpers, wheel and tire assemblies, cowlings, fenders, grills, kick plates, steering column and steering wheel assemblies, dash assembly, seat assemblies, pedal assemblies, brake assemblies, canopy or roof assemblies, temporary rain enclosures, windshields, mirrors, headlights, taillights, lighting systems, or storage – whether assembled or unassembled, whether as part of a kit or not, and whether or not accompanied by additional components – constitute part of an unfinished and/or unassembled LSPTV that is subject to this investigation. The inclusion of other products, components, or assemblies not described here does not remove the product from the scope.

Subject LSPTVs and subassemblies are covered by the scope of this investigation whether or not they are accompanied by other parts. This investigation covers all LSPTVs and subassemblies meeting the physical description of the scope, regardless of overall length, width, or height. Individual components that do not comprise a subject LSPTV or subassembly that are entered and sold by themselves are not subject to the investigation, but components entered with a

LSPTV or subassembly, whether finished or unfinished and whether assembled or unassembled, are subject merchandise.

LSPTVs and subassemblies subject to this investigation include those that are produced in the subject country whether assembled with other components in the subject country or in a third country. Processing or completion of finished and unfinished LSPTVs and subassemblies either in the subject country or in a third country does not remove the product from the scope.

Specifically excluded from the scope of this investigation are all-terrain vehicles (which typically have straddle seating and are steered by handlebars), multipurpose off-highway utility vehicles (which typically have a maximum top nameplate speed of greater than 25 miles per hour), and recreational off-highway vehicles (which typically have a maximum top nameplate speed of greater than 30 miles per hour). Also excluded from the scope are go-karts, electric scooters, golf trolleys, and mobility aids (which include power wheelchairs and scooters which are used for the express purpose of enabling mobility for a person).

The LSPTVs subject to the investigation are typically classified in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) at subheading 8703.10.5030. LSPTVs subject to the investigation may also enter under HTSUS subheading 8703.90.0100. The LSPTV subassemblies that are subject to the investigation typically enter under HTSUS subheadings 8706.00.1540 and 8707.10.0040. The HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes only, and the written description of the merchandise subject to the investigation is dispositive.

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