This document is scheduled to be published in the Federal Register on 2026-11-09 and available online at https://www.federalregister.gov/d/2026-22763, and on https://govinfo.gov

3510-DS-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-570-243]

Certain Wooden Fence Components from the People's Republic of China: Initiation of Less-Than-Fair-Value Investigation

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

DATES: Applicable November 3, 2026.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Frank Schmitt, Office III, AD/CVD Operations, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-4880.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

The Petition

On September 24, 2026, the U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) received an antidumping duty (AD) petition concerning imports of certain wooden fence components[1] from the People's Republic of China (China), filed in proper form on behalf of the American Alliance of Wooden Fence Producers (the petitioner),[2] the members of which are domestic producers of certain wooden fence components.[3] The AD Petition was accompanied by a countervailing duty (CVD) petition concerning imports of certain wooden fence components from China.[4]

[1] *See* Petitioner's Letter, "Notice of Change in Case Name," dated November 2, 2026; *see also* Memorandum, "Product Name Change," dated November 3, 2026.
[2] The individual members of the American Alliance of Wooden Fence Producers (Alliance) are Alta Forest Products, Sierra Pacific Industries, and Mendocino Forest Products.
[3] *See* Petitioner's Letter, "Petitions for the Imposition of Antidumping and Countervailing Duties," dated September 24, 2026 (Petition).
[4] *Id*.

On October 13, 2026, Commerce extended the initiation deadline by 20 days to further examine the issue of industry support, because it was not clear from the Petition whether the industry support criteria had been met.[5]

Between September 29 and October 14, 2026, Commerce requested supplemental information pertaining to certain aspects of the Petition in supplemental questionnaires.[6] Between October 4 and 21, 2026, the petitioner filed timely responses to these requests for additional information.[7]

In accordance with section 732(b) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), the petitioner alleges that imports of certain wooden fence components from China are being, or are likely to be, sold in the United States at less than fair value (LTFV) within the meaning of section 731 of the Act, and that imports of such products are materially injuring, or threatening material injury to, the certain wooden fence components industry in the United States. Consistent with section 732(b)(1) of the Act, the Petition was accompanied by information reasonably available to the petitioner supporting its allegations.

Commerce finds that the petitioner filed the Petition on behalf of the domestic industry, because the petitioner is an interested party, as defined in section 771(9)(F) of the Act.[8]

---

[5] *See Notice of Extension of the Deadline for Determining the Adequacy of the Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Petitions: Certain Wooden Fence Pickets from the People's Republic of China*, 91 FR 66106 (October 19, 2026) (*Initiation Extension Notice*).

[6] *See* Commerce's Letters, "General Issues Supplemental Questions," dated September 29, 2026 (First General Issues Supplemental Questionnaire); "Second General Issues Supplemental Questions," dated October 8, 2026 (Second General Issues Supplemental Questionnaire); "Third Supplemental Questions," dated October 14, 2026 (Third General Issues Supplemental Questionnaire); "Supplemental Questions," dated October 1, 2026 (First China AD Supplemental Questionnaire); and "Second Supplemental Questions," dated October 14, 2026 (Second China AD Supplemental Questionnaire).

[7] *See* Petitioner's Letters, "Petitioner Response to the 1st Supplemental Questionnaire Regarding Common Issues and Injury Volume I of the Petition," dated October 4, 2026 (First General Issues Supplement); "Petitioner Response to the 2nd Supplemental Questionnaire Regarding Common Issues and Injury Volume I of the Petition," dated October 9, 2026 (Second General Issues Supplement); "Petitioner Response to the 3rd Supplemental Questionnaire Regarding Common Issues and Injury Volume I of the Petition," dated October 19, 2026; "Petitioner's Response to the 1st Supplemental Questionnaire Regarding the People's Republic of China Volume II of the Petition," dated October 6, 2026 (First China AD Supplement); and "Petitioner's Response to the 2nd Supplemental Questionnaire Regarding the People's Republic of China Volume II of the Petition," dated October 21, 2026 (Second China AD Supplement).

[8] The members of the Alliance are interested parties within the meaning of section 771(9)(C) of the Act.

Commerce also finds that the petitioner demonstrated sufficient industry support for the initiation of the requested LTFV investigation.[9]

Period of Investigation (POI)

Because the Petition was filed on September 24, 2026, and because China is a non-market economy (NME) country pursuant to 19 CFR 351.204(b)(1), the POI for the LTFV investigation is January 1, 2026, through June 30, 2026.

Scope of the Investigation

The products covered by this investigation are certain wooden fence components 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 September 29 and October 14, 2026, 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.[10] Between October 4 and 19, 2026, the petitioner provided clarifications and/or revised the scope.[11] 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).[12] Commerce will consider all scope comments received from interested parties and, if necessary, will consult with interested parties prior to the issuance of the preliminary determination. If scope comments include factual information, all such factual information should be limited to public information.[13] Commerce requests that interested parties provide at the beginning of their scope

---

[9] *See* section on "Determination of Industry Support for the Petition," *infra*.
[10] *See* First General Issues Supplemental Questionnaire; *see also* Second General Issues Supplemental Questionnaire and Third General Issues Supplemental Questionnaire.
[11] *See* First General Issues Supplement at 1-8 and Exhibits I-Supp-2 through Exhibit I-Supp-6; *see also* Second General Issues Supplement at 1-2; and Third General Issues Supplemental Questionnaire at 1.
[12] *See Antidumping Duties; Countervailing Duties, Final Rule*, 62 FR 27296, 27323 (May 19, 1997) (*Preamble*); *see also* 19 CFR 351.312.
[13] *See* 19 CFR 351.102(b)(21) (defining "factual information").

comments a public executive summary for each comment or issue raised in their submission. Commerce further requests that interested parties limit their public executive summary of each comment or issue to no more than 450 words, not including citations. Commerce intends to use the public executive summaries as the basis of the comment summaries included in the analysis of scope comments. To facilitate preparation of its questionnaires, Commerce requests that scope comments be submitted by 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time (ET) on November 23, 2026, which is 20 calendar days from the signature date of this notice. 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 December 3, 2026, which is 10 calendar days from the initial comment deadline.

Commerce requests that any factual information that parties consider relevant to the scope of this investigation be submitted during that period. However, if a party subsequently finds that additional factual information pertaining to the scope of the investigation may be relevant, the party must contact Commerce and request permission to submit the additional information. All scope comments must be filed simultaneously on the records of the concurrent LTFV and CVD investigations.

Filing Requirements

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

Comments on Product Characteristics

---

[14] *See Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings: Electronic Filing Procedures; Administrative Protective Order Procedures*, 76 FR 39263 (July 6, 2011); *see also Enforcement and Compliance; Change of Electronic Filing System Name*, 79 FR 69046 (November 20, 2014), for details of Commerce's electronic filing requirements, effective August 5, 2011. Information on using ACCESS can be found at https://access.trade.gov/help and a handbook can be found at https://access.trade.gov/ACCESS%20Handbook%20on%20Electronic%20Filing%20Procedures_March2026.pdf.

Commerce is providing interested parties an opportunity to comment on the appropriate physical characteristics of certain wooden fence components to be reported in response to Commerce's AD questionnaires. This information will be used to identify the key physical characteristics of the subject merchandise in order to report the relevant factors of production (FOP) accurately, as well as to develop appropriate product comparison criteria.

In order to consider the suggestions of interested parties in developing and issuing the AD questionnaires, all product characteristics comments must be filed by 5:00 p.m. ET on November 23, 2026, which is 20 calendar days from the signature date of this notice. Any rebuttal comments must be filed by 5:00 p.m. ET on December 3, 2026, which is 10 calendar days from the initial comment deadline. All comments and submissions to Commerce must be filed electronically using ACCESS, as explained above, on the record of the LTFV investigation.

Determination of Industry Support for the Petition

Section 732(b)(1) of the Act requires that a petition be filed on behalf of the domestic industry. Section 732(c)(4)(A) of the Act provides that a petition meets this requirement if the domestic producers or workers who support the petition account for: (i) at least 25 percent of the total production of the domestic like product; and (ii) more than 50 percent of the production of the domestic like product produced by that portion of the industry expressing support for, or opposition to, the petition. Moreover, section 732(c)(4)(D) of the Act provides that, if the petition does not establish support of domestic producers or workers accounting for more than 50 percent of the total production of the domestic like product, Commerce shall: (i) poll the industry or rely on other information in order to determine if there is support for the petition, as required by subparagraph (A); or (ii) determine industry support using a statistically valid sampling method to poll the "industry."

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 apply the same statutory definition regarding the domestic like product,[15] 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.[16]

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.[17] Based on our analysis of the information submitted on the record, we have determined that certain wooden fence components, as defined in the scope, constitute a single domestic like product, and we have analyzed industry support in terms of that domestic like product.[18]

As noted above, on October 13, 2026, Commerce extended the initiation deadline by 20 days to further examine the issue of industry support. In determining whether the petitioner has standing under section 732(c)(4)(A) of the Act, we considered the industry support data

---

[15] *See* section 771(10) of the Act.
[16] *See USEC, Inc. v. United States*, 132 F.Supp.2d 1, 8 (CIT 2001) (citing *Algoma Steel Corp., Ltd. v. United States*, 688 F.Supp.639, 644 (CIT 1988), *aff'd Algoma Steel Corp., Ltd. v. United States*, 865 F.2d 240 (Fed. Cir. 1989)).
[17] For a discussion of the domestic like product analysis as applied to this case and information regarding industry support, see Checklist, "Antidumping Duty Investigation Initiation Checklist: Certain Wooden Fence Components 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 Wooden Fence Components from the People's Republic of China (Attachment II). This checklist is on file electronically via ACCESS.
[18] For further discussion, *see* Attachment II of the China AD Initiation Checklist.

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 the 2025 production of the domestic like product for the U.S. producers that support the Petition and compared this to the estimated total production of the domestic like product by the U.S. certain wooden fence components industry.[19] We relied on data provided by the petitioner for purposes of measuring industry support.[20]

Our review of the data provided in the Petition, the First General Issues Supplement, Third General Issues Supplement, and other information readily available to Commerce indicates that the petitioner has established industry support for the Petition.[21] 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).[22] Second, the domestic producers (or workers) have met the statutory criteria for industry support under section 732(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.[23] Finally, the domestic producers (or workers) have met the statutory criteria for industry support under section 732(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.[24] Accordingly, Commerce determines that the Petition was filed on behalf of the domestic industry within the meaning of section 732(b)(1) of the Act.[25]

---

[19] *Id.*
[20] For further discussion, *see* Attachment II of the China AD Initiation Checklist.
[21] *Id*.
[22] *Id*.; *see also* section 732(c)(4)(D) of the Act.
[23] *See* Attachment II of the China AD Initiation Checklist.
[24] *Id*.
[25] *Id*.

Allegations and Evidence of Material Injury and Causation

The petitioner alleges that the U.S. industry producing the domestic like product is being materially injured, or is threatened with material injury, by reason of the imports of the subject merchandise sold at LTFV. In addition, the petitioner alleges that subject imports exceed the negligibility threshold provided for under section 771(24)(A) of the Act.[26]

The petitioner contends that the industry's injured condition is illustrated by a significant increase in the volume of subject imports; significant market share by subject imports and reduced market share for the domestic industry; underselling and price depression and suppression; negative impact on financial performance; lost sales and revenue; declines in production, U.S. shipments, capacity utilization, and employment variables; and the magnitude of the alleged dumping margins.[27] We assessed the allegations and supporting evidence regarding material injury, threat of material injury, causation, as well as negligibility, and we have determined that these allegations are properly supported by adequate evidence, and meet the statutory requirements for initiation.[28]

Allegations of Sales at LTFV

The following is a description of the allegations of sales at LTFV upon which Commerce based its decision to initiate LTFV investigation of imports of certain wooden fence components from China. The sources of data for the deductions and adjustments relating to U.S. price and normal value (NV) are discussed in greater detail in the China AD Initiation Checklist.

U.S. Price

The petitioner based export price (EP) on pricing information for certain wooden fence components produced in China and sold or offered for sale in the U.S. market.[29] The petitioner

---

[26] For further discussion, *see* China AD Initiation Checklist at Attachment III, Analysis of Allegations and Evidence of Material Injury and Causation for the Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Petitions Covering Certain Wooden Fence Components from the People's Republic of China.
[27] *Id*.
[28] *Id*.
[29] *See* China AD Initiation Checklist.

made certain adjustments to U.S. price to calculate a net ex-factory U.S. price, where applicable.[30]

Normal Value

Commerce considers China to be an NME country.[31] In accordance with section 771(18)(C)(i) of the Act, any determination that a foreign country is an NME country shall remain in effect until revoked by Commerce. Therefore, we continue to treat China as an NME country for purposes of the initiation of the LTFV investigation. Accordingly, we base NV on FOPs valued in a surrogate market economy country in accordance with section 773(C) of the Act.

The petitioner claims that Brazil, Mexico, and the Republic of Türkiye (Türkiye) are appropriate surrogate countries for China because they are market economy countries that are at a level of economic development comparable to that of China and are significant producers of comparable merchandise.[32] The petitioner provided publicly available information from Brazil, Mexico, and Türkiye to value all FOPs.[33] Based on the information provided by the petitioner, we believe it is appropriate to use Brazil, Mexico, and Türkiye as surrogate countries for China to value all FOPs for initiation purposes.

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

---

[30] *Id*.
[31] *See*, *e.g.*, *Certain Freight Rail Couplers and Parts Thereof from the People's Republic of China: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances*, 88 FR 15372 (March 13, 2023), and accompanying Preliminary Decision Memorandum at 5, unchanged in *Certain Freight Rail Couplers and Parts Thereof from the People's Republic of China: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less-Than-Fair Value and Final Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances*, 88 FR 34485 (May 30, 2023).
[32] *See* China AD Initiation Checklist.
[33] *Id*.

Factors of Production

Because information regarding the volume of inputs consumed by Brazilian, Mexican, and Turkish producers/exporters was not reasonably available, the petitioner used the production experience and product-specific consumption rates of a U.S. producer of certain wooden fence components as a surrogate to value Chinese manufacturers' FOPs.[34] Additionally, the petitioner calculated factory overhead, selling, general, and administrative (SG&A) expenses, and profit based on the experiences of Brazilian and Turkish producers of comparable merchandise.[35]

Fair Value Comparisons

Based on the data provided by the petitioner, there is reason to believe that imports of certain wooden fence components from China are being, or are likely to be, sold in the United States at LTFV. Based on comparisons of EP to NV in accordance with sections 772 and 773 of the Act, after accounting for certain revisions made by Commerce, the estimated dumping margins for certain wooden fence components from China covered by this initiation range from (1) China (Brazil surrogate) 217.40 to 232.23 percent; (2) China (Mexico surrogate) 122.64 to 131.81 percent; and (3) China (Türkiye surrogate) 109.01 to 117.41 percent.[36]

Initiation of LTFV Investigation

Based upon the examination of the Petition and supplemental responses, we find that they meet the requirements of section 732 of the Act. Therefore, we are initiating an LTFV investigation to determine whether imports of certain wooden fence components from China are being, or are likely to be, sold in the United States at LTFV. In accordance with section 733(b)(1)(A) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.205(b)(1), unless postponed, we will make our preliminary determination no later than 140 days after the date of this initiation.

---

[34] *Id*.
[35] *Id*.
[36] *Id*.

Respondent Selection

In the Petition, the petitioner identified 80 companies in China as producers and/or exporters of certain wooden fence components.[37] Our standard practice for respondent selection in an AD investigation involving an NME country is to select respondents based on quantity and value (Q&V) questionnaires in cases where Commerce has determined that the number of companies is large, and it cannot individually examine each company based upon its resources. Therefore, considering the number of producers and/or exporters identified in the Petition, Commerce will solicit Q&V information that can serve as a basis for selecting exporters for individual examination in the event that Commerce determines that the number is large and decides to limit the number of respondents individually examined pursuant to section 777A(c)(2) of the Act. Given the number of producers and/or exporters identified in the Petition, Commerce has determined that it will issue Q&V questionnaires to the largest producers and/or exporters that are identified in the U.S. Customs and Border Protection entry data for which there is complete address information on the record.[38]

Commerce will post the Q&V questionnaires along with filing instructions on Commerce's website at https://www.trade.gov/ec-adcvd-qv-questionnaire. Producers/exporters of certain wooden fence components from China that do not receive Q&V questionnaires may still submit a response to the Q&V questionnaire and can obtain a copy of the Q&V questionnaire from Commerce's website. Responses to the Q&V questionnaire must be submitted by the relevant Chinese producers/exporters no later than 5:00 p.m. ET on November 17, 2026, which is two weeks from the signature date of this notice. All Q&V questionnaire responses must be filed electronically via ACCESS. An electronically filed document must be received successfully in its entirety by ACCESS no later than 5:00 p.m. ET on the deadline noted above.

---

[37] *See* Petition at Volume I (pages 9-10 and Exhibit I-8); *see also* First General Issues Supplement at 1 and Exhibit I-Supp-1.

[38] *See* Memorandum, "Release of U.S. Customs and Border Protection Entry Data," dated November 3, 2026.

Interested parties must submit applications for disclosure under administrative protective order (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.

Separate Rates

In order to obtain separate rate status in an NME investigation, exporters and producers must submit a separate rate application. The specific requirements for submitting a separate rate application in an NME investigation are outlined in detail in the application itself, which is available on Commerce's website at https://www.trade.gov/non-market-economy-separate-rate-applications-and-certifications. Note that Commerce recently promulgated new regulations pertaining to separate rates, including the separate rate application deadline and eligibility for separate rate status, in 19 CFR 351.108.[39] Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.108(d)(1), the separate rate application will be due 21 days after publication of this initiation notice.[40] Exporters and producers must file a timely separate rate application if they want to be considered for individual examination. In addition, pursuant to 19 CFR 351.108(e), exporters and producers who submit a separate rate application and have been selected as mandatory respondents will be eligible for consideration for separate rate status only if they fully respond to all parts of Commerce's AD questionnaire and participate in the LTFV proceeding as mandatory respondents.[41] Commerce requires that companies from China submit a response both to the Q&V questionnaire and to the separate rate application by the respective deadlines to receive consideration for separate rate status. Companies not filing a timely Q&V questionnaire response will not receive separate rate consideration.

[39] *See Regulations Enhancing the Administration of the Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Trade Remedy Laws*, 89 FR 101694, 101759-60 (December 16, 2024).
[40] *See* 19 CFR 351.108(d)(1).
[41] *See* 19 CFR 351.108(e).

Use of Combination Rates

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

> {w}hile continuing the practice of assigning separate rates only to exporters, all separate rates that {Commerce} will now assign in its NME investigation will be specific to those producers that supplied the exporter during the period of investigation. Note, however, that one rate is calculated for the exporter and all of the producers which supplied subject merchandise to it during the period of investigation. This practice applies both to mandatory respondents receiving an individually calculated separate rate as well as the pool of non-investigated firms receiving the {weighted average} of the individually calculated rates. This practice is referred to as the application of "combination rates" because such rates apply to specific combinations of exporters and one or more producers. The cash-deposit rate assigned to an exporter will apply only to merchandise both exported by the firm in question and produced by a firm that supplied the exporter during the period of investigation.[42]

Distribution of Copies of the Petition

In accordance with section 732(b)(3)(A) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.202(f), a copy of the public version of the Petition has been provided to the Government of China via ACCESS. 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 our initiation, as required by section 732(d) of the Act.

Preliminary Determination by the ITC

The ITC will preliminarily determine, within 25 days after the date on which the ITC receives notice from Commerce of initiation of the investigation, whether there is a reasonable indication that imports of certain wooden fence components from China are materially injuring, or threatening material injury to, a U.S. industry.[43] A negative ITC determination will result in

[42] *See* Enforcement and Compliance's Policy Bulletin No. 05.1, regarding, "Separate-Rates Practice and Application of Combination Rates in Antidumping Investigation involving NME Countries," (April 5, 2005), at 6 (emphasis added), available on Commerce's website at https://www.trade.gov/enforcement-and-compliance-policy-bulletins-0.
[43] *See* section 733(a) of the Act.

the investigation being terminated.[44] Otherwise, this LTFV investigation will proceed according to statutory and regulatory time limits.

Submission of Factual Information

Factual information is defined in 19 CFR 351.102(b)(21) as: (i) evidence submitted in response to questionnaires; (ii) evidence submitted in support of allegations; (iii) publicly available information to value factors under 19 CFR 351.408(c) or to measure the adequacy of remuneration under 19 CFR 351.511(a)(2); (iv) evidence placed on the record by Commerce; and (v) evidence other than factual information described in (i)-(iv). Section 351.301(b) of Commerce's regulations requires any party, when submitting factual information, to specify under which subsection of 19 CFR 351.102(b)(21) the information is being submitted[45] 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.[46] Time limits for the submission of factual information are addressed in 19 CFR 351.301, which provides specific time limits based on the type of factual information being submitted. Interested parties should review the regulations prior to submitting factual information in this investigation.

Extensions of Time Limits

Parties may request an extension of time limits before the expiration of a time limit established under 19 CFR 351.301, or as otherwise specified by Commerce. In general, an extension request will be considered untimely if it is filed after the expiration of the time limit established under 19 CFR 351.301, or as otherwise specified by Commerce.[47] 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,

---

[44] *Id*.
[45] *See* 19 CFR 351.301(b).
[46] *See* 19 CFR 351.301(b)(2).
[47] *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.

Commerce may elect to specify a different time limit by which extension requests will be considered untimely for submissions which are due from multiple parties simultaneously. In such a case, we will inform parties in a letter or memorandum of the deadline (including a specified time) by which extension requests must be filed to be considered timely. An extension request must be made in a separate, standalone submission; under limited circumstances we will grant untimely filed requests for the extension of time limits, where we determine, based on 19 CFR 351.302, that extraordinary circumstances exist. Parties should review Commerce's regulations concerning the extension of time limits and the *Time Limits Final Rule* prior to submitting factual information in this investigation.[48]

Certification Requirements

Any party submitting factual information in an AD or CVD proceeding must certify to the accuracy and completeness of that information.[49] Parties must use the certification formats provided in 19 CFR 351.303(g).[50] 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 this investigation should ensure that they meet the requirements of 19 CFR 351.103(d) (*e.g.*, by filing the required letter of appearance). Note that Commerce has amended certain of its requirements pertaining to the service of documents in 19 CFR 351.303(f).[51]

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

---

[48] *See* 19 CFR 351.302; *see also, e.g.*, *Time Limits Final Rule*.
[49] *See* section 782(b) of the Act.
[50] *See Certification of Factual Information to Import Administration During Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings*, 78 FR 42678 (July 17, 2023) (*Final Rule*). Additional information regarding the *Final Rule* is available at https://www.trade.gov/sites/default/files/2026-08/FAQ%20for%20Certifications.pdf?v=1787683944756.
[51] *See Administrative Protective Order, Service, and Other Procedures in Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings*, 88 FR 67069 (September 29, 2023).

Dated: November 3, 2026.

_____

Scot Fullerton,
Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary
for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations.

Appendix

Scope of the Investigation

The scope of this investigation includes certain wooden fence components (commonly referred to as pickets), finished and unfinished, whether assembled or unassembled. Wooden fence pickets included in this scope are made of one or more wood species, typically from Cryptomeria japonica (Japanese Cedar or Sugi), but can also be made from other wood species, including but not limited to Western Red Cedar, Redwood, Incense Cedar, Douglas Fir, Western Hemlock, Sitka Spruce, and Cunninghamia lanceolata (Chinese Fir). Wooden fence pickets are included within the scope of this investigation regardless of form or shape, including, but not limited to flat top (also known as square or square top), pointed, dog ear, gothic (including but not limited to French gothic, French gothic blunt point) and stockade.

Generally, assembled wooden fence pickets contain at least one fence picket attached to one or more cross rails, framing lumber, or other fencing materials, and can include fully pre-assembled fence panels. Unassembled wooden fence pickets consist of one or more wooden fence pickets, not attached to any framing lumber, whether sold individually, bundled, or in a kit with framing lumber.

The finished products covered by the scope of this investigation have the following dimensions: a thickness of no more than 1 inch, a width of no more than 12 inches, and a length of at least 3 feet. The products covered by the scope are typically a length of 5 feet, 6 feet, or 8 feet when finished.

Wooden fence pickets are included within the scope of this investigation regardless of whether they have been painted, stained, pressure-treated, or otherwise coated or treated. Subject merchandise also includes wooden fence pickets that have been further processed in a third country, including but not limited to trimming, cutting, notching, sanding, planing or any other processing that would not otherwise remove the merchandise from the scope of this investigation if performed in the country of manufacture of the in-scope product.

Excluded from the scope of this investigation are wooden fence pickets made exclusively of bamboo (including, but not limited to, Phyllostachys edulis, Bambusa textilis, and Bambusa oldhamii), Brazilian Pine (Paraná pine), or Southern Yellow Pine (including Shortleaf Pine (Pinus echinata), Slash Pine (Pinus ellioti), Longleaf Pine (Pinus palustris), or Loblolly Pine (Pinus taeda)).

Also excluded from the scope of this investigation are wood mouldings and millwork products covered by the antidumping and countervailing duty orders on wood mouldings and millwork products from the People's Republic of China. *See Wood Mouldings and Millwork Products from the People's Republic of China: Amended Final Antidumping Duty Determination and Antidumping Duty Order*, 86FR 9486 (February 16, 2021) (amended final antidumping duty determination and antidumping duty order); *Wood Mouldings and Millwork Products from the People's Republic of China: Countervailing Duty Order*, 86 FR 9484 (February 16, 2021) (countervailing duty order).

Imports of subject merchandise are typically classified under Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) statistical numbers 4404.10.0040, 4407.19.0092, 4421.99.7020, and 4421.99.7040. Although the HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the scope of this investigation is dispositive.

[FR Doc. 2026-22763 Filed: 11/6/2026 8:45 am; Publication Date: 11/9/2026]