From 3:45 p.m. - 4:00 p.m., the Council will receive presentations. Snapper Grouper Committee Meeting of the Whole: March 3, 2010, 4:00 p.m. until 5:30 p.m.

The Snapper Grouper Committee will review management alternatives in Amendment 17A to the Snapper Grouper Fishery Management Plan (FMP) addressing overfishing of red snapper, modify the document as necessary, and provide direction to staff. There will be an informal public question and answer session with NOAA Fisheries Services’ Regional Administrator and the Council Chairman on March 3, 2010 beginning at 5:30 p.m. Immediately following the informal session, the public will be provided an opportunity to officially comment on any of the agenda items.

Council Session: March 4, 2010, 8:30 a.m. until 6 p.m.

Snapper Grouper Committee Meeting of the Whole: March 4, 2010, 8:30 a.m. until 6 p.m.

The Snapper Grouper Committee will continue to review management alternatives in Amendment 17A, modify the document as necessary, and provide direction to staff. The Committee will review Amendments 18 and 20 to the Snapper Grouper FMP, modify the documents as necessary and provide guidance to staff. Amendment 18 to the Snapper Grouper FMP addresses several management measures relative to the management complex, including expansion of the management unit northward of the Council’s current jurisdiction, limiting participation in the commercial fishery for golden tilefish, modifications of management for the black sea bass pot fishery, allocations, changes to the golden tilefish fishing year, improvements to fisheries statistics, and designation of Essential Fish Habitat in northern areas. Amendment 20 to the Snapper Grouper FMP addresses changes to the Wreckfish commercial fishery Individual Transferrable Quota (ITQ) program. The Committee also will receive a presentation from the SSC on the Control Rule relative to the Comprehensive Annual Catch Limit (ACL) Amendment.

Council Session: March 5, 2010, 8:30 a.m. until 3:30 p.m.

Snapper Grouper Committee Meeting of the Whole: March 5, 2010, 8:30 a.m. until 10 a.m.

The Snapper Grouper Committee will continue to review the Comprehensive ACL Amendment and provide direction to staff. From 10 a.m. - 10:15 a.m., the Council will receive a report from the Catch Shares Committee and take action as appropriate.

From 10:15 a.m. - 10:30 a.m., the Council will receive a report from the Mackerel Committee and take action as appropriate.

From 10:30 a.m. - 10:45 a.m., the Council will receive a report from the SEDAR Committee and take action as appropriate.

From 10:45 a.m. - 11:00 a.m., the Council will receive a report from the Ecosystem-Based Management Committee and take action as appropriate.

From 11 a.m. - 11:15 a.m., the Council will receive a report from the Shrimp Committee and take action as appropriate.

From 11:15 a.m. - 11:30 a.m., the Council will receive a report from the joint Executive/Finance Committees meeting, approve the CY 2010 budget (as necessary), consider other Committee recommendations and take action as appropriate.

From 11:30 a.m. - 11:45 a.m., the Council will receive a report from the Advisory Panel Selection Committee and take action as appropriate.

From 11:45 a.m. - 12 noon., the Council will receive legal briefing on litigation (Closed Session).

From 1 p.m. - 1:15 p.m., the Council will receive a report from the SSC Selection Committee and take action as appropriate.

From 1:15 p.m. - 1:30 p.m., the Council will receive a report from the Information and Education Committee and take action as appropriate.

From 1:30 p.m. - 1:45 p.m., the Council will receive a report from the Law Enforcement Committee and take action as appropriate.

From 1:45 p.m. - 2 p.m., the Council will review and develop recommendations on Experimental Permit requests as necessary.

From 2 p.m. - 3 p.m., the Council will receive status reports from NOAA Fisheries’ Southeast Regional Office, NOAA Fisheries’ Southeast Fisheries Science Center, agency and liaison reports, and discuss other business including upcoming meetings.

Documents regarding these issues are available from the Council office (see ADDRESSES).

Although non-emergency issues not contained in this agenda may come before this Council for discussion, those issues may not be the subjects of formal final Council action during this meeting. Council action will be restricted to those issues specifically listed in this notice and any issues arising after publication of this notice that require emergency action under section 305 (c) of the Magnuson-Stevens Act, provided the public has been notified of the Council’s intent to take final action to address the emergency.

Except for advertised (scheduled) public hearings and public comment, the times and sequence specified on this agenda are subject to change.

Special Accommodations
These meetings are physically accessible to people with disabilities. Requests for sign language interpretation or other auxiliary aids should be directed to the Council office (see ADDRESSES) by February 26, 2010.


Emily H. Menashes,
Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service.

[FR Doc. 2010–3112 Filed 2–17–10; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 3510–22–S

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[N–583–844]

Narrow Woven Ribbons with Woven Selvedge from Taiwan: Preliminary Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Postponement of Final Determination

AGENCY: Import Administration, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.


SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce (the Department) preliminarily determines that narrow woven ribbons with woven selvedge (narrow woven ribbons) from Taiwan are being, or are likely to be, sold in the United States at less than fair value (LTFV), as provided in section 733(b) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act). The estimated dumping margins are listed in the “Suspension of Liquidation” section of this notice. Interested parties are invited to comment on this preliminary determination.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Hector Rodriguez or Holly Phelps, AD/CVD Operations, Office 2, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–0629 and (202) 482–0656, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background
Since the initiation of this investigation (see Narrow Woven Ribbons with Woven Selvedge from the...
People’s Republic of China and Taiwan:  
Initiation of Antidumping Duty 
Investigations, 74 FR 39291 (Aug. 6, 2009) (Initiation Notice)), the following 
events have occurred.

On August 18, 2009, we received comments on the scope of the 
investigation from various importers of 
subject merchandise. Specifically, we 
received requests that the Department 
clarify the existing scope language to 
explicitly exclude formed rosettes and 
narrow woven ribbons affixed to non– 
subject merchandise for a functional 
purpose, both of which are covered by 
one of the scope exclusions. We also 
received two requests that the 
Department modify the existing scope to 
exclude two products that include 
merchandise which falls within the 
scope (i.e., de minimis amounts of 
narrow woven ribbons included within a 
kit or set and pre–cut, hand–finished 
narrow woven ribbons for retail 
packaging in lengths of 72 inches or 
less). For further discussion, see the 
“Scope Comments” section of this 
notice, below.

On August 24, 2009, the U.S. 
International Trade Commission (ITC) 
preliminarily determined that there is a 
reasonable indication that imports of 
narrow woven ribbons from Taiwan are 
materially injuring the U.S. industry, 
and on August 31, 2009, the ITC 
notified the Department of its findings.

See Narrow Woven Ribbons with Woven 
Selvedge from China and Taiwan: 
Determinations, Investigation Nos. 701 
TA 467 and 731 TA 1164–1165 
(Preliminary), 74 FR 46224 (Sept. 8, 
2009).

Also on August 31, 2009, we selected 
the following companies as the 
mandatory respondents in this 
investigation and issued antidumping 
duty questionnaires to them: Dear Year 
Brothers Mfg. Co., Ltd. (Dear Year), 
Roung Shu Industry Corporation (Roung 
Shu), and Shienq Huong Enterprise Co., 
Ltd. (Shienq Huong). See Memorandum 
from James Maeder, Director Office 2, to 
John M. Andersen, Acting Deputy 
Assistant Secretary, entitled, 
“Antidumping Duty Investigation of 
Narrow Woven Ribbons with Woven 
Selvedge from Taiwan: Selection of 
Respondents for Individual Review,” 
dated August 31, 2009 (Respondent 
Selection Memo). In the Respondent 
Selection Memo, we indicated that the 
Department intended to solicit 
information to determine if it is 
appropriate to “collapse” Shienq Huong 
with two affiliated importers of subject 
merchandise Hsien Chan Enterprise 
Co., Ltd. (Hsien Chan) and Novelty 
Handicrafts Co., Ltd. (Novelty), such 
that these three companies would be 
treated as a single entity.

In September 2009, we issued a 
supplemental questionnaire to Shienq 
Huong regarding the nature of its 
relationship with its affiliates, as well as 
the affiliates’ involvement in the 
production and sale of narrow woven 
ribbons during the period of 
investigation (POI). Also in this month, 
each of the respondents notified the 
Department that it did not have a viable 
home market during the POI, and each 
provided information on its largest third 
country comparison markets. On 
September 21, the petitioner submitted 
comments regarding third country 
market selection with respect to Shienq 
Huong. On September 29 and 30, 2009, 
respectively, we issued supplemental 
questions to Shienq Huong and Roung 
Shu regarding their third country 
markets.

In September and October 2009, we 
received responses to section A of the 
antidumping duty questionnaire (i.e., 
the section covering general information 
about the company) from each of the 
respondents, and we issued them 
supplemental section A questionnaires. 
In these months, we also requested 
additional information from each 
respondent regarding its selling 
practices. We received the responses to 
the supplemental questionnaires 
covering section A and the 
questionnaires regarding each 
respondents’ selling practices in 
September and October 2009.

In October 2009, we received Shienq 
Huong’s response to the September 
supplemental questionnaire on 
affiliation. We issued an additional 
supplemental questionnaire on this 
topic, and received Shienq Huong’s 
response, in this month.

Also in October 2009, we received 
responses to the market selection 
supplemental questionnaires from 
Shienq Huong and Roung Shu, as well 
as additional comments from the 
petitioner on this issue. Also in this 
month, we received responses to 
sections B (i.e., the section covering 
comparison market sales) and C (i.e., 
the section covering U.S. sales) of the 
antidumping duty questionnaire from 
each of the respondents.

On October 30, 2009, the petitioner 
made a timely request pursuant to 
section 733(c)(1)(A) of the Act and 19 
CFR 351.205(e) for a 50–day 
postponement of the preliminary 
determination. Therefore, pursuant to 
section 733(c)(1)(A) of the Act, the 
Department postponed the preliminary 
determination of this investigation until 
February 4, 2010. See Narrow Woven 
Ribbons With Woven Selvedge From the 
People’s Republic of China and Taiwan: 
Postponement of Preliminary 
Determinations of Antidumping Duty 
Investigations, 74 FR 59962 (Nov. 19, 
2009).

In November 2009, we issued 
supplemental questionnaires related to 
sections B and C to each respondent.

Also in November 2009, the petitioner 
alleged that Dear Year, Roung Shu, and 
Shienq Huong made third country sales 
below the cost of production (COP) and, 
therefore, requested that the Department 
initiate a sales–below-cost investigation 
of these respondents. In December 2009, 
the Department initiated a sales–below-
cost investigation for Dear Year, Roung 
Shu, and Shienq Huong. See the 
December 8, 2009, Memoranda to James 
Maeder, Director Office 2, from the 
Team entitled: “Antidumping Duty 
Investigation of Narrow Woven Ribbons 
with Woven Selvedge from Taiwan: The 
Petitioner’s Allegation of Sales Below 
the Cost of Production for Dear Year 
Brothers Mfg. Co. ” (Dear Year Cost 
Allegation Memo), “Antidumping Duty 
Investigation of Narrow Woven Ribbons 
with Woven Selvedge from Taiwan: The 
Petitioner’s Allegation of Sales Below 
the Cost of Production for Roung Shu 
Industry Corporation” (Roung Shu Cost 
Allegation Memo), and “Antidumping 
Duty Investigation of Narrow Woven 
Ribbons with Woven Selvedge from 
Taiwan: The Petitioner’s Allegation of 
Sales Below the Cost of Production for 
Shienq Huong Enterprise Co., Ltd.” 
(Shienq Huong Cost Allegation Memo). On that same date, we instructed Dear 
Year, Roung Shu, and Shienq Huong to 
respond to section D (i.e., the section 
covering COP and constructed value 
(CV)) of the questionnaire.

In December 2009, we received 
responses to our sections B and C 
supplemental questionnaires from Dear 
Year, Roung Shu, and Shienq Huong. We 
also issued additional supplemental 
questions to Dear Year and Shienq 
Huong regarding their manufacturing 
processes, as well as their purchases of 
ribbons from unaffiliated suppliers.

Also in December 2009, we received 
comments from the petitioner 
(including revised scope language) on 
the two scope clarification, as well as 
the two scope exclusion, requests 
submitted in August 2009. For further 
discussion, see the “Scope Comments” 
section below.

On December 29, 2009 and January 
14, 2010, Roung Shu and Shienq Huong, 
respectively, requested that in the event of an affirmative preliminary
determination in this investigation, the Department: 1) postpone its final determination by 60 days in accordance with 735(a)(2)(A) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.210(b)(2)(ii); and 2) extend the application of the provisional measures prescribed under 19 CFR 351.210(e)(2) from a four–month period to a six–month period. For further discussion, see the “Postponement of Final Determination and Extension of Provisional Measures” section of this notice, below.

In January 2010, we determined that it is appropriate to “collapse” Shienq Huong with its two affiliates, Hsien Chan and Novelty. See Memorandum to James Maeder, Director, Office 2, AD/CVD Operations, from the Team entitled, “Whether to Collapse Shienq Huong Enterprise Co., Hsien Chan Enterprise Co., and Novelty Handicrafts Co., Ltd. in the Antidumping Duty Investigation of Narrow Woven Ribbons with Woven Selvedge from Taiwan,” dated January 8, 2010 (Collapsing Memo). In addition, we determined that Roung Shu and Shienq Huong correctly reported sales to Mexico, and Dear Year, respectively, requested that the Department extend the application of the provisional measures prescribed under 19 CFR 351.210(e)(2) from a four–month period to a six–month period. In accordance with section 735(a)(2) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.210(b)(2), because (1) our preliminary determination is affirmative, (2) the requesting exporters account for a significant proportion of exports of the subject merchandise, and (3) no compelling reasons for denial exist, we are granting this request and are postponing the final determination until no later than 135 days after the publication of this notice in the Federal Register. Suspension of liquidation will be extended accordingly.

Scope of Investigation

The merchandise subject to the investigation is narrow woven ribbons with woven selvedge, in any length, but with a width (measured at the narrowest span of the ribbon) less than or equal to 12 centimeters, composed of, in whole or in part, man–made fibers (whether artificial or synthetic, including but not limited to nylon, polyester, rayon, polypropylene, and polyethylene terephthalate), metal threads and/or metalized yarns, or any combination thereof. Narrow woven ribbons subject to the investigation may:
• also include natural or other non–man–made fibers;
• be of any color, style, pattern, or weave construction, including but not limited to single–faced satin, double–faced satin, grosgrain, sheer, taffeta, twill, jacquard, or a combination of two or more colors, styles, patterns, and/or weave constructions;
• have been subjected to, or composed of materials that have been subjected to, various treatments, including but not limited to dyeing, printing, foil stamping, embossing, flocking, coating, and/or sizing;
• be of any color, style, pattern, or weave construction, including but not limited to single–faced satin, double–faced satin, grosgrain, sheer, taffeta, twill, jacquard, or a combination of two or more colors, styles, patterns, and/or weave constructions;
• have been subjected to, or composed of materials that have been subjected to, various treatments, including but not limited to dyeing, printing, foil stamping, embossing, flocking, coating, and/or sizing;
• be of any color, style, pattern, or weave construction, including but not limited to single–faced satin, double–faced satin, grosgrain, sheer, taffeta, twill, jacquard, or a combination of two or more colors, styles, patterns, and/or weave constructions;
• have been subjected to, or composed of materials that have been subjected to, various treatments, including but not limited to dyeing, printing, foil stamping, embossing, flocking, coating, and/or sizing;
• have embellishments, including but not limited to appliqué, fringes, embroidery, buttons, glitter, sequins, laminates, and/or adhesive backing;
• have wire and/or monofilament in, on, or along the longitudinal edges of the ribbon;
• have ends of any shape or dimension, including but not limited to straight ends that are perpendicular to the longitudinal edges of the ribbon, tapered ends, flared ends or shaped ends, and the ends of such woven ribs may or may not be hemmed;
• have longitudinal edges that are straight or of any shape, and the longitudinal edges of such woven ribbon may or may not be parallel to each other;
• consist of such ribs affixed to like ribbon and/or cut-edge woven ribbon, a configuration also known as an "ornamental trimming;"
• be wound on spools; attached to a card; hanked (i.e., coiled or bundled); packaged in boxes, trays or bags; or configured as skeins, balls, bateaux or folds; and/or
• be included within a kit or set such as when packaged with other products, including but not limited to gift bags, gift boxes and/or other types of ribbon.

Narrow woven ribbons subject to the investigation include all narrow woven fabrics, tapes, and labels that fall within this written description of the scope of this investigation. Excluded from the scope of the investigation are the following:

1) formed bows composed of narrow woven ribbons with woven selvage;
2) "pull–bows" (i.e., an assemblage of ribbons connected to one another, folded flat and equipped with a means to form such ribbons into the shape of a bow by pulling on a length of material affixed to such assemblage) composed of narrow woven ribbons;
3) narrow woven ribbons comprised at least 20 percent by weight of elastomeric yarn (i.e., filament yarn, including monofilament, of synthetic textile material, other than textured yarn, which does not break on being extended to three times its original length and which returns, after being extended to twice its original length, within a period of five minutes, to a length not greater than one and a half times its original length as defined in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS), Section XI, Note 13) or rubber thread;
4) rubber ribbons of a kind used for the manufacture of typewriter or printer ribbons;
5) narrow woven labels and apparel tapes, cut-to-length or cut-to-shape, having a length (when measured across the longest edge–to-edge span) not exceeding 8 centimeters;
6) narrow woven ribbons with woven selvage attached to and forming the handle of a gift bag;
7) cut-edge narrow woven ribbons formed by cutting broad woven fabric into strips of ribbon, with or without treatments to prevent the longitudinal edges of the ribbon from fraying (such as by narrowing, lamination, seam-bonding, fusing, gumming or waxing), and with or without wire running lengthwise along the longitudinal edges of the ribbon;
8) narrow woven ribbons comprised at least 85 percent by weight of threads having a denier of 225 or higher;
9) narrow woven ribbons constructed from pile fabrics (i.e., fabrics with a surface effect formed by tufts or loops of yarn that stand up from the body of the fabric);
10) narrow woven ribbon affixed (including by tying) as a decorative detail to non–subject merchandise, such as a gift bag, gift box, gift tin, greeting card or plush toy, or affixed (including by tying) as a decorative detail to packaging containing non–subject merchandise;
11) narrow woven ribbon that is (a) affixed to non–subject merchandise as a working component of such non–subject merchandise, such as where narrow woven ribbon comprises an apparel trimming, book marker, bag cinch, or part of an identity card holder, or (b) affixed (including by tying) to non–subject merchandise as a working component that holds or packages such non–subject merchandise or attaches packaging or labeling to such non–subject merchandise, such as a "belly band" around a pair of pajamas, a pair of socks or a blanket; and
12) narrow woven ribbon(s) comprising a belt attached to and imported with an item of wearing apparel, whether or not such belt is removable from such item of wearing apparel.

The merchandise subject to this investigation is classifiable under the HTSUS statistical categories 5806.32.1020; 5806.32.1030; 5806.32.1050 and 5806.32.1060. Subject merchandise also may enter under subheadings 5806.31.00; 5806.32.20; 5806.39.20; 5806.39.30; 5808.90.00; 5810.91.00; 5810.99.90; 5903.90.10; 5903.90.25; 5907.00.60; and 5907.00.80 and under statistical categories 5806.32.1080; 5810.92.9080; 5903.90.3090; and 6307.90.9889. The HTSUS statistical categories and subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes; however, the written description of the merchandise under investigation is dispositive.

Scope Comments

In accordance with the preamble to the Department’s regulations (see Antidumping Duties; Countervailing Duties, 62 FR 27296, 27323 (May 19, 1997)), in our Initiation Notice we set aside a period of time for parties to raise issues regarding product coverage, and encouraged all parties to submit comments within 20 calendar days of publication of the Initiation Notice.

On August 18, 2009, we received timely comments on the scope of the investigation from the following interested parties: 1) Costco Wholesale, Hobby Lobby Stores, Inc., Jo–Ann Stores, Inc., Michael Stores, Inc., and Target Corporation (collectively, the “Ribbons Retailers”); 2) Papillon Ribbon and Bow, Inc. (Papillon); and 3) Essential Ribbons, Inc. (Essential Ribbons). Specifically, we received two requests that the Department modify the scope to clarify that certain products are outside the scope, and two additional requests that the Department narrow the scope to exclude two products that include merchandise which falls within the scope. These requests are as follows:

1) The Ribbons Retailers requested that the Department modify exclusions 10 (i.e., narrow woven ribbons affixed as a decorative detail to non–subject merchandise) and 11 (i.e., narrow woven ribbons affixed to non–subject merchandise as a working component) to clarify that narrow woven ribbons affixed to non–subject merchandise for a functional purpose (such as “belly bands” around a pair of pajamas and stationery packaged together by means of a ribbon) is excluded from the scope;
2) Papillon requested that the Department modify the scope to explicitly exclude formed rosettes, which Papillon argued is a subset of exclusions 1 (i.e., formed bows) and 11;
3) The Ribbons Retailers requested that the Department narrow the scope to exclude narrow woven ribbons included within a kit or set in de minimis amounts (such as narrow woven ribbons in holiday ornament sets, which are of small, pre–cut lengths and are used to tie ornaments to a tree); and
4) Essential Ribbons requested that the Department narrow the scope to exclude pre–cut, hand–finished narrow woven ribbons for retail
On December 22, 2009, and January 29, 2010, the petitioner submitted comments on each of the above scope requests. Specifically, the petitioner agreed in concept with both requests made by the Ribbons Retailers (i.e., items one and three, above), although the petitioner disagreed with the Ribbons Retailers’ request to modify exclusion 10. Moreover, while the petitioner also agreed with Papillon that rosettes are not covered by the scope of the investigation (i.e., item two, above), it contended that the existing language of the scope at exclusions 1 and 11 is sufficiently clear on this point, given that rosettes are bows. Finally, the petitioner opposed Essential Ribbon’s request that the Department narrow the scope to exclude pre-cut, hand-finished ribbon (i.e., item four, above) because the petitioner intended that such ribbon fall within the scope. Regarding this latter item, the petitioner asserts that it has in the past produced this product and may well produce it in the future, as it requires only a very minor finishing operation to cut and seal the ends of the ribbon. Further, the petitioner notes that it currently sells narrow woven ribbons in similar lengths (i.e., of three feet or less), and it prices these products in the same manner.

On January 19, 2010, Essential Ribbons submitted comments opposing the petitioner’s assertion that it wishes to have pre-cut, hand-finished ribbon (i.e., item four, above) covered by the scope of the investigation. Essential Ribbons asserts that the petitioner does not currently produce this product and thus it should be excluded from the scope of this investigation.

We have carefully considered each of the requests noted above, as well as the petitioner’s responsive comments. While the Department does have the authority to define or clarify the scope of an investigation, the Department must exercise this authority in a manner which reflects the intent of the petition and the Department generally should not use its authority to define the scope of an investigation in a manner that would thwart the statutory mandate to provide the relief requested in the petition. See Notice of Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value: Certain Softwood Lumber Products From Canada, 67 FR 15539 (April 2, 2002), and accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum under Scope Issues (after Comment 49). Thus, absent an overarching reason to modify the petition, the Department accepts it. Id. See also Circular Welded Austenitic Stainless Pressure Pipe from the People’s Republic of China: Preliminary Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Postponement of Final Determination, 73 FR 51788, 51789 (Sept., 5 2008); Notice of Final Determination of Sales at Not Less Than Fair Value: Pure Magnesium from the Russian Federation, 66 FR 49347 (Sept. 27, 2001), and accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum at Comment 12; and Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd. v. U.S., 986 F. Supp. 1428 (CIT 1997).

In this case, the petitioner has no objection to modifying the scope with respect to items one and three described above (i.e., narrow woven ribbons affixed to non-subject merchandise for a functional purpose and narrow woven ribbons included in kits or sets in de minimis amounts). Accordingly, we have modified the scope to incorporate the petitioner’s revised language with respect to item one because this modification is consistent with the intent of the petition. See the “Scope of the Investigation” section above. However, regarding item number three, we have concerns over whether the proposed scope exclusion would be administrable. Therefore, we have not modified the scope to exclude narrow woven ribbons included in kits or sets in “de minimis” amounts, as described by the petitioner, for purposes of the preliminary determination. We intend to work with the Ribbons Retailers and the petitioner to determine whether this exclusion could be administrable and will consider modifying the scope for purposes of the final determination.

Regarding item two (i.e., rosettes), the petitioner also agrees that this product is excluded. However, we have not modified the scope language with respect to rosettes because we find that the scope is sufficiently clear that rosettes are not covered by this investigation, and, thus, no modification is necessary. Finally, we have made no change to the scope with respect to item four (i.e., pre-cut, hand-finished ribbons) because: 1) these products are clearly within the scope; and 2) the petitioner intended that these products be covered.

Fair Value Comparisons

To determine whether sales of narrow woven ribbons from Taiwan to the United States were made at LTFV, we compared the export price (EP) to the normal value (NV), as described in the “Export Price” and “Normal Value” sections of this notice, below. In accordance with section 777A(f)(1)(C) of the Act, we compared POI weighted-average EPs to weighted-average NVs.

For this preliminary determination, we have determined that none of the respondents had a viable home market during the POI. Therefore, as the basis for NV, we used third country sales to Canada for Dear Year, and Mexico for Roung Shu and Shienq Hung, when making comparisons in accordance with section 773(a)(1)(C) of the Act. For further discussion, see the Market Selection Memo.

Product Comparisons

In accordance with section 771(16) of the Act, we considered all products produced by the same manufacturer and sold by Dear Year in Canada, and Roung Shu and Shienq Hung in Mexico, during the POI that fit the description in the “Scope of Investigation” section of this notice to be foreign like products for purposes of determining appropriate product comparisons to U.S. sales. We compared U.S. sales to sales made in the third country, where appropriate. Where there were no sales of identical merchandise in the third country made in the ordinary course of trade and produced by the same manufacturer to compare to U.S. sales, we compared U.S. sales to sales of the most similar foreign like product, or CV.

In making the product comparisons, we matched foreign like products based on the physical characteristics reported by the respondents in the following order of importance: width, type, number of ends in the warp, number of weft picks, spool capacity, yarn composition, metal percentage, selvedge construction, dye process, surface finish, embellishments, dyed color, pattern type, selvedge contour, product unit packaging, and treatments. In addition, we confined our product comparisons to products produced by the same manufacturer. See the “Cost of Production Analysis” section, below, for further discussion.

In certain instances, the respondents reported the physical characteristics at a greater level of detail than that requested in the questionnaire. Where appropriate, we reclassified these physical characteristics using the categories listed in the questionnaire.

Finally, Dear Year reported that some of its sales were made in either lengths of: 1) less than one yard; or 2) feet which did not equal whole yards. We note that we have required all respondents to report the spool capacities of their products in whole yards and thus have accepted Dear Year’s reported spool capacities for purposes of the preliminary determination. The Department invites interested parties to submit comments in their case briefs on whether the
were made deductions for movement expenses in accordance with section 772(c)(2)(A) of the Act; these included, where appropriate, foreign inland freight and foreign brokerage and handling expenses.

B. Roung Shu

We based EP on the packed price to an unaffiliated purchaser in the United States. Where appropriate, we made adjustments for handling fees charged to the customer, price adjustments tied to exchange rates, and relabeling fees. We capped relabeling revenue by the amount of packing expenses incurred, in accordance with our practice. See Certain Orange Juice from Brazil: Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review, 74 FR 40167 (Aug. 11, 2009), and accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum at Comment 3.

We made deductions for movement expenses in accordance with section 772(c)(2)(A) of the Act; these included, where appropriate, foreign inland freight and foreign brokerage and handling expenses.

C. Shienq Huong

We based EP on the packed price to an unaffiliated purchaser in the United States. Where appropriate, we made adjustments for billing adjustments. We made deductions for movement expenses in accordance with section 772(c)(2)(A) of the Act; these included, where appropriate, foreign inland freight and foreign brokerage and handling expenses.

Normal Value

A. Home Market Viability and Comparison–Market Selection

To determine whether there is a sufficient volume of sales in the home market to serve as a viable basis for calculating NV (i.e., the aggregate volume of home market sales of the foreign like product is equal to or greater than five percent of the aggregate volume of U.S. sales), we compared each respondent’s volume of home market sales of the foreign like product to its volume of U.S. sales of the subject merchandise. See section 773(a)(1)(C) of the Act.

Based on this comparison, we determined that each respondent’s aggregate volume of home market sales of the foreign like product was insufficient to permit a proper comparison with U.S. sales of the subject merchandise. We used sales to each respondent’s largest third country market as the basis for comparison–market sales in accordance with section 773(a)(1)(C) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.404, as no other comparison market(s) offered greater product similarity. As discussed above, we used Canada for Dear Year, and Mexico for Roung Shu and Shienq Huong. For further discussion, see the Market Selection Memo.

B. Level of Trade

In accordance with section 773(a)(1)(B) of the Act, to the extent practicable, we determine NV based on sales in the comparison market at the same level of trade (LOT) as the EP. Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.412(c)(1), the NV LOT is that of the starting–price sales in the comparison market or, when NV is based on CV, that of the sales from which we derive selling, general, and administrative (SG&A) expenses and profit. For EP, the U.S. LOT is also the level of the starting–price sale, which is usually from exporter to importer.

To determine whether NV sales are at a different LOT than EP sales, we examine stages in the marketing process and selling functions along the chain of distribution between the producer and the unaffiliated customer. See 19 CFR 351.412(c)(2). If the comparison–market sales are at a different LOT, and the difference affects price comparability, as manifested in a pattern of consistent price differences between the sales on which NV is based and comparison market sales at the LOT of the export transaction, we make an LOT adjustment under section 773(a)(7)(A) of the Act.

In this investigation, we obtained information from each respondent regarding the marketing stages involved in making the reported third country and U.S. sales, including a description of the selling activities performed by each respondent for each channel of distribution. We analyzed this data and found that each respondent made direct sales to distributors and/or retailers in both the U.S. and comparison markets. According to the information in their questionnaire responses, these respondents perform essentially the same selling functions in the United States and the relevant third country market (i.e., for Dear Year, strategic/economic planning, inventory maintenance, provision of guarantees, and packing; for Roung Shu, color trend advice, provision of rebates, provision of warranties and guarantees, provision of samples, and packing; and for Shienq Huong, inventory maintenance, freight and delivery arrangements, and packing). Therefore, we find that, for each respondent, the sales channels in each market are at the same LOT. Accordingly, all comparisons are at the same LOT for Dear Year, Roung Shu, and Shienq Huong and an adjustment pursuant to section 773(a)(7)(A) of the Act is not warranted.

C. Cost of Production Analysis

Based on our analysis of the petitioner’s allegations, we found that there were reasonable grounds to believe or suspect that Dear Year’s, Roung Shu’s, and Shienq Huong’s sales of narrow woven ribbons in their third country markets were made at prices below their COP. Accordingly, pursuant to section 773(b) of the Act, we initiated sales–below-cost investigations to determine whether the respondents’ sales were made at prices below their respective COPs. See the Dear Year Cost Allegation Memo, the Roung Shu Cost Allegation Memo, and the Shienq Huong Cost Allegation Memo, for further discussion.

In their sections A and D questionnaire responses, the respondents reported that they subcontracted the production of some or all of the narrow woven ribbons manufactured during the POI using unaffiliated suppliers. Moreover, both Dear Year and Shienq Huong also reported that they purchased undyed (or “greige”) ribbon from unaffiliated companies, which they then further processed (e.g., dyed, leveled, and/or printed) into the finished products sold in the United States and their comparison markets. Finally, Dear Year reported that it purchased piece–dyed narrow woven ribbons from unaffiliated

Department should revise its reporting requirements for the spool capacity product characteristic.

Export Price

We used EP methodology for each respondent, in accordance with section 772(a) of the Act, because the subject merchandise was sold to the first unaffiliated purchaser in the United States prior to importation by the exporter or producer outside the United States and constructed export price (CEP) methodology was not otherwise warranted based on the facts on the record.

A. Dear Year

We based EP on the packed price to an unaffiliated purchaser in the United States. Where appropriate, we made adjustments for handling fees charged to the customer, price adjustments tied to exchange rates, and relabeling fees. We capped relabeling revenue by the amount of packing expenses incurred, in accordance with our practice. See Certain Orange Juice from Brazil: Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review, 74 FR 40167 (Aug. 11, 2009), and accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum at Comment 3.

We made deductions for movement expenses in accordance with section 772(c)(2)(A) of the Act; these included, where appropriate, foreign inland freight and foreign brokerage and handling expenses.

B. Roung Shu

We based EP on the packed price to an unaffiliated purchaser in the United States. Where appropriate, we made adjustments for post–invoice price markups and rebates (including both volume rebates and certain post–sale price adjustments classified by Roung Shu as discounts). We made deductions for movement expenses in accordance with section 772(c)(2)(A) of the Act; these included, where appropriate, foreign inland freight and foreign brokerage and handling expenses.

C. Shienq Huong

We based EP on the packed price to an unaffiliated purchaser in the United States. Where appropriate, we made adjustments for billing adjustments. We made deductions for movement expenses in accordance with section 772(c)(2)(A) of the Act; these included, where appropriate, foreign inland freight and foreign brokerage and handling expenses.
suppliers which it cut into final lengths and packed in individual spools before sale. In each of these instances, the respondents claimed that they were the manufacturers of the narrow woven ribbons, arguing that the value added during their own production operations was significant.

On January 26, 2010, the petitioner submitted comments on this topic, in which it argued that the unaffiliated suppliers of the purchased ribbon are the manufacturers and thus should be required to submit cost data in this proceeding. After analyzing the data on the record, we preliminarily determine that the company which weaves the ribbon is the manufacturer because the essential characteristics of the ribbon are established at this stage and because the foreign exporter/producer that further processes the ribbon does not control and direct the production of the basic ribbon which it then further processes. In accordance with our past practice, we are collecting cost data from certain of these unaffiliated suppliers. See, e.g., Ball Bearings and Parts Thereof From France, Germany, Italy, Japan, and the United Kingdom: Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Reviews and Rescission of Reviews in Part, 73 FR 52823 (Sept. 11, 2008), and accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum at Comment 15; and SKF USA Inc. v. United States, Ct. No. 08–322 (Slip Op. 09–148) (CIT 2009). However, because we currently do not have cost information for the unaffiliated weavers, as facts available, we are determining COP based on acquisition prices for purchased ribbon for purposes of the preliminary determination.

Section 776(a) of the Act provides that the Department shall apply “facts otherwise available” if (1) necessary information is not on the record, or (2) an interested party or any other person (A) withholds information that has been requested, (B) fails to provide information within the deadlines established, or in the form and manner requested by the Department, subject to subsections (c)(1) and (e) of section 782 of the Act, (C) significantly impedes a proceeding, or (D) provides information that cannot be verified as provided by section 782(f) of the Act. Here, we lack information necessary to determine the unaffiliated suppliers’ actual costs and must, therefore, rely upon facts available. The acquisition prices for purchased ribbon constitute reasonable facts available because they are product–specific and the only data available on the record at this time with respect to purchased ribbon.

We plan to examine the issue of whether the weaver is the producer further at our verifications of Dear Year, Roung Shu, and Shienq Huong and we will reconsider this issue for the final determination, if necessary.

1. Calculation of COP

In accordance with section 773(b)(3) of the Act, we calculated COP based on the sum of the cost of materials and fabrication for the foreign like product, plus an amount for general and administrative expenses (G&A), interest expenses, and third country packing costs. See “Test of Third Country Sales Prices” section below for treatment of third country selling expenses. We relied on the COP data submitted by the respondents except, for Dear Year and Roung Shu, we revised the G&A and financial expense ratios to exclude packing expenses from the cost of sales denominator. See the February 4, 2010, Memoranda from Heidi Schriefer, Senior Accountant, to Neal M. Halper, Director, Office of Accounting, entitled, “Cost of Production and Constructed Value Calculation Adjustments for the Preliminary Determination – Dear Year Manufacturing Co., Ltd.” and Kristin Case, Accountant, to Neal M. Halper, Director, Office of Accounting, entitled, “Cost of Production and Constructed Value Calculation Adjustments for the Preliminary Determination – Roung Shu Industry Corporation,” for further discussion.

2. Test of Third Country Sales Prices

On a product–specific basis, we compared the adjusted weighted–average COP to the third country sales of the foreign like product, as required under section 773(b) of the Act, in order to determine whether the sale prices were below the COP. The prices were exclusive of any applicable billing adjustments, discounts, rebates, movement charges, and direct and indirect selling expenses. In determining whether to disregard third country market sales at prices less than their COP, we examined, in accordance with sections 773(b)(1)(A) and (B) of the Act, whether such sales were made (1) within an extended period of time in substantial quantities, and (2) at prices which permitted the recovery of all costs within a reasonable period of time.

We found that, for certain specific products, more than 20 percent of Dear Year’s, Roung Shu’s, and Shienq Huong’s third country sales during the POI were at prices less than the COP and, in addition, the below–cost sales did not provide for the recovery of costs within a reasonable period of time. We therefore excluded these sales and used the remaining sales, if any, as the basis for determining NV, in accordance with section 773(b)(1) of the Act. Where there were no sales of any comparable product at prices above the COP, we used CV as the basis for determining NV.

4. Calculation of Normal Value Based on Comparison Market Prices

a. Dear Year

For Dear Year, we calculated NV based on delivered prices to unaffiliated customers. Where appropriate, we made adjustments for discounts. We made deductions for movement expenses, including foreign inland freight expenses and foreign brokerage and handling expenses.

We made adjustments under section 773(a)(6)(C)(ii) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.410 for differences in circumstances of sale for credit expenses, display unit costs, warranty expenses, and bank charges. We recalculated Dear Year’s U.S. warranty expenses to base them on Dear Year’s historical experience. See Memorandum from Holly Phelps to the file entitled, “Calculations Performed for Dear Year Brothers Mfg. Co., Ltd. for the Preliminary Results in the 08–09 Antidumping Duty Investigation of Narrow Woven Ribbon with Woven Selvedge from Taiwan,” dated February 4, 2010, for further discussion.

Regarding display unit costs, Dear Year reported that it sold certain narrow woven ribbons in combinations in displays with other products. However, it did not report the cost of the display unit for the ribbons sold in this fashion in its U.S. sales listing. Therefore, we have based the cost of
these displays on the average cost of display units reported in the U.S. sales listing, as facts available. We have afforded Dear Year an opportunity to provide the missing data, and we will consider this information for purposes of the final determination.

We made no adjustment to NV for testing fees incurred by Dear Year because we determined that these expenses were more appropriately classified as indirect selling expenses, in accordance with the Department’s practice. See, e.g., Honey from Argentina: Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review and Determination to Revoke Order in Part, 74 FR 32107 (July 7, 2009), and accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum at Comment 5.

We made adjustments for differences in costs attributable to differences in the physical characteristics of the merchandise in accordance with section 773(a)(6)(C)(ii) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.411. We also deducted third country packing costs and added U.S. country packing costs in accordance with sections 773(a)(6)(A) and (B) of the Act.

b. Roung Shu

For Roung Shu, we calculated NV based on delivered prices to unaffiliated customers. Where appropriate, we made adjustments for post–invoice price markdowns and rebates (including both volume rebates and certain post–sale price adjustments classified by Roung Shu as discounts). We made no adjustment to NV for the cost of contributions made by Roung Shu toward the opening on new retail outlets by one of the company’s customers, because we determined that these expenses were more appropriately classified as indirect selling expenses.

We made deductions for movement expenses, including foreign inland freight expenses, foreign brokerage and handling expenses, international freight expenses, and marine insurance. In addition, we made adjustments under section 773(a)(6)(C)(iii) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.410 for differences in circumstances of sale for credit expenses, the cost of display units, U.S. warranty expenses, and bank charges. We recalculated Shieng Huong’s third country U.S. credit expenses for sales denominated in U.S. dollars to use the simple average of the POI U.S. Federal Reserve interest rates. We also recalculated Shieng Huong’s U.S. warranty expenses to base them on Shieng Huong’s historical experience. See Memorandum from Hector Rodriguez to the file entitled, “Calculations Performed for Shieng Huong Enterprise Co., Ltd. (Shieng Huong) for the Preliminary Determination in the Antidumping Duty Investigation of Narrow Woven Ribbons with Woven Selvedge from Taiwan,” dated February 4, 2010, for further discussion.

We made adjustments for differences in costs attributable to differences in the physical characteristics of the merchandise in accordance with section 773(a)(6)(C)(ii) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.411. We also deducted third country packing costs and added U.S. packing costs in accordance with sections 773(a)(6)(A) and (B) of the Act.

c. Shieng Huong

For Shieng Huong, we calculated NV based on delivered prices to unaffiliated customers. We made deductions for movement expenses, including foreign inland freight expenses and foreign brokerage and handling expenses. In addition, we made adjustments under section 773(a)(6)(C)(iii) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.410 for differences in circumstances of sale for credit expenses, the cost of display units, U.S. warranty expenses, and bank charges. We recalculated Shieng Huong’s third country and U.S. credit expenses for sales denominated in U.S. dollars to use the simple average of the POI U.S. Federal Reserve interest rates. We also recalculated Shieng Huong’s U.S. warranty expenses to base them on Shieng Huong’s historical experience. See Memorandum from Hector Rodriguez to the file entitled, “Calculations Performed for Shieng Huong Enterprise Co., Ltd. (Shieng Huong) for the Preliminary Determination in the Antidumping Duty Investigation of Narrow Woven Ribbons with Woven Selvedge from Taiwan,” dated February 4, 2010, for further discussion.

We made adjustments for differences in costs attributable to differences in the physical characteristics of the merchandise in accordance with section 773(a)(6)(C)(ii) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.411. We also deducted third country packing costs and added U.S. packing costs in accordance with sections 773(a)(6)(A) and (B) of the Act.

Section 773(a)(4) of the Act provides that, where NV cannot be based on comparison market sales, NV may be based on CV. Accordingly, for those narrow woven ribbons for which we could not determine the NV based on comparison market sales, we based NV on CV.

Section 773(e) of the Act provides that CV shall be based on the sum of the cost of materials and fabrication for the imported merchandise, plus amounts for SG&A expenses, profit, and U.S. packing costs. For each respondent, we calculated the cost of materials and fabrication based on the methodology described in the “Cost of Production Analysis” section, above. We based SG&A and profit for each respondent on the actual amounts incurred and realized by it in connection with the production and sale of the foreign like product in the ordinary course of trade for consumption in the comparison market, in accordance with section 773(e)(2)(A) of the Act.

We made adjustments to CV for differences in circumstances of sale in accordance with section 773(a)(6)(iii) and (a)(8) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.410. For comparisons to EP, we made circumstance–of-sale adjustments by deducting direct selling expenses incurred on comparison market sales from, and adding U.S. direct selling expenses to, CV. See 19 CFR 351.410(c).

**Currency Conversion**

We made currency conversions into U.S. dollars in accordance with section 773A(a) of the Act based on the exchange rates in effect on the dates of the U.S. sales as certified by the Federal Reserve Bank.

**Verification**

As provided in section 782(i)(1) of the Act, we intend to verify the information relied upon in making our final determination.

**Suspension of Liquidation**

In accordance with section 733(d)(2) of the Act, we will direct U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to suspend liquidation of all entries of narrow woven ribbons from Taiwan that are entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the date of publication of this notice in the Federal Register. We will also instruct CBP to require a cash deposit or the posting of a bond equal to the weighted–average dumping margins, as indicated in the chart below. These instructions suspending liquidation will remain in effect until further notice.

The weighted–average dumping margins are as follows:
For Dear Year and Shienq Huong, because their estimated weighted-average preliminary dumping margins are zero, we are not directing CBP to suspend liquidation of either company’s entries.

“All Others” Rate

Section 735(c)(5)(A) of the Act provides that the estimated “All Others” rate shall be an amount equal to the weighted average of the estimated weighted-average dumping margins established for exporters and producers individually investigated, excluding any zero or de minimis margins, and any margins determined entirely under section 776 of the Act.

Disclosure

We will disclose the calculations performed within five days of the date of publication of this notice to parties to this proceeding in accordance with 19 CFR 351.224(b).

ITC Notification

In accordance with section 733(f) of the Act, we have notified the ITC of the Department’s preliminary affirmative determination of sales at LTFV. If the Department’s final determination is affirmative, the ITC will determine before the later of 120 days after the date of this preliminary determination or 45 days after our final determination whether imports of narrow woven ribbons from Taiwan are materially injuring, or threatening material injury to, the U.S. industry (see section 733(b)(2) of the Act). As we are postponing the deadline for our final determination to 135 days from the date of the publication of this preliminary determination, the ITC will make its final determination no later than 45 days after our final determination.

Public Comment

Interested parties are invited to comment on the preliminary determination. Interested parties may submit case briefs to the Department related to sales issues no later than seven days after the date of the issuance of the last sales verification report issued in this proceeding; the case briefs related to cost of production issues may be submitted no later than seven days after the date of issuance of the last cost verification report issued in this proceeding. See 19 CFR 351.309(c). Rebuttal briefs, the content of which is limited to the issues raised in the case briefs, must be filed within five days from the deadline date for the submission of case briefs. See 19 CFR 351.309(d). A list of authorities used, a table of contents, and an executive summary of issues should accompany any briefs submitted to the Department. Executive summaries should be limited to five pages total, including footnotes.

In accordance with section 774 of the Act, the Department will hold a public hearing, if timely requested, to afford interested parties an opportunity to comment on arguments raised in case or rebuttal briefs, provided that such a hearing is requested by an interested party. If a timely request for a hearing is made in this investigation, we intend to hold the hearing two days after the rebuttal brief deadline date at the U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20230, at a time and in a room to be determined. See 19 CFR 351.310. Parties should confirm by telephone, the date, time, and location of the hearing 48 hours before the scheduled date.

Interested parties who wish to request a hearing, or to participate in a hearing if one is requested, must submit a written request to the Assistant Secretary for Import Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, Room 1870, within 30 days of the publication of this notice. Requests should contain: (1) the party’s name, address, and telephone number; (2) the number of participants; and (3) a list of the issues to be discussed. At the hearing, oral presentations will be limited to issues raised in the briefs.

This determination is issued and published pursuant to sections 733(f) and 777(i)(1) of the Act.


Ronald K. Lorentzen,
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Import Administration

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
International Trade Administration
[A–570–952]

Narrow Woven Ribbons with Woven Selvedge from the People’s Republic of China: Preliminary Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Postponement of Final Determination

AGENCY: Import Administration, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.


SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce (the “Department”) preliminarily determines that narrow woven ribbons with woven selvedge (“narrow woven ribbons”) from the People’s Republic of China (“PRC”) are being, or are likely to be, sold in the United States at less than fair value (“LTFV”), as provided in section 733 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the “Act”). The estimated dumping margins are shown in the “Preliminary Determination” section of this notice. Interested parties are invited to comment on the preliminary determination.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Zhulieta Willbrand or Karine Gizryan, AD/CVD Operations, Office 4, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–3147 and (202) 482–4081, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On July 9, 2009, the Department received petitions concerning imports of narrow woven ribbons from the PRC and Taiwan filed in proper form by Berwick Offray LLC and its wholly-owned subsidiary Lion Ribbon Company, Inc. (collectively, “Petitioner”). See Petitions for the Imposition of Antidumping and Countervailing Duties on Narrow Woven Ribbons with Woven Selvedge from the People’s Republic of China and Taiwan, dated July 9, 2009 (the “Petition”). The Department initiated an antidumping duty investigation of narrow woven ribbons from the PRC and Taiwan on July 29, 2009. See Narrow Woven Ribbons with Woven Selvedge from the People’s Republic of China and Taiwan: Initiation of Antidumping Duty Investigations, 74 FR 39291 (August 6, 2009) (“Initiation Notice”). In the Initiation Notice, the Department stated that it intended to select PRC respondents based on quantity and value (“Q&V”).