DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Natural Resources Conservation Service

Rescission Notice; West Fork Battle Creek Watershed Plan, Carbon County, Wyoming

AGENCY: Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), United States Department of Agriculture (USDA).

ACTION: Notice; rescission.

SUMMARY: The NRCS Wyoming State Office, in coordination with the U.S. Forest Service and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), is rescinding the notice of intent (NOI) to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the West Fork Battle Creek Watershed Project in Carbon County, Wyoming, which was published in the **Federal Register** on December 28, 2022. NRCS has determined that the NOI was issued prior to confirming viable alternatives and need for an EIS.

DATES: Effective upon publication, this notice rescinds the NOI to prepare an EIS (87 FR 79850), which was published in the **Federal Register** on December 28, 2022.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Shawn Follum, Wyoming State Conservation Engineer; telephone: (307) 233–6748; email: *shawn.follum@usda.gov.* Individuals who require alternative means for communication should contact the USDA Target Center at (202) 720–2600 (voice and text telephone (TTY)) or dial 711 for Telecommunications Relay service (both voice and text telephone users can initiate this call from any telephone).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The NRCS Wyoming State Office, in coordination with the U.S. Forest Service and the USACE, and consistent with the requirements of 7 CFR 1b.7, is issuing this notice to advise Federal, State, and local government agencies and the public that NRCS will continue the planning process to determine whether an EIS is needed for the West Fork Battle Creek Watershed Project. The project area is located along the Little Snake River Basin in southern Wyoming, in proximity to the town of Baggs, Wyoming. This notice rescinds the NOI to prepare an EIS (87 FR 79850), published on December 28, 2022.

During the watershed planning process, NRCS evaluated several alternatives and determined that the NOI (87 FR 79850) was issued prematurely, and that additional modeling and planning work must be completed to identify all reasonable alternatives and assess whether an EIS is needed. If the planning process indicates that an EIS is appropriate, NRCS will publish a new NOI. The watershed planning process is continuing and will comply with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). Any public comment received from the original NOI and scoping period will be considered during Watershed Plan development. Watershed planning is authorized by the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act of 1954 (Pub. L. 83–566), as amended, and the Flood Control Act of 1944 (Pub. L. 78–534).

Jacqueline Byam,

Wyoming State Conservationist, Natural Resources Conservation Service.

[FR Doc. 2026–18751 Filed 9–11–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–16–P

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Rural Utilities Service

[Docket No. RUS–26–ELECTRIC–0265]

Notice of Funding Opportunity for the Affordable Rural Cooperative (ARC) Program 2026

AGENCY: Rural Utilities Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA).

ACTION: Notice of funding opportunity.

SUMMARY: The Rural Utilities Service (RUS or the Agency), a Rural Development (RD) agency of the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) is soliciting Letters of Interest (LOI) for loan Applications, announcing the Application process for those loans, and providing deadlines for Applications from eligible entities under the Affordable Rural Cooperative (ARC) Program for fiscal year (FY) 2026. In future years this funding opportunity will only be announced on the Agency website and *grants.gov*, without a **Federal Register** notice. Therefore, in future years, neither the funding opportunity nor reference to the funding opportunity in *grants.gov* will appear in the **Federal Register**. Please make note of this change in location of the funding announcement in your records.

DATES: September 14, 2026.

ADDRESSES: Full funding notice is available on *grants.gov*. Program guidance is available at *https://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/electric-programs/affordable-rural-cooperative-program.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Christopher A. McLean, Assistant Administrator, Electric Program, RUS, RD, USDA, 1400 Independence Avenue SW, STOP 1568, Washington, DC 20250–1560; Telephone: 202–690–4492; Email: *SM.RD.RUS.PART-Questions@usda.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The full text of the Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO) is available on the Agency website and on *grants.gov* using Funding Opportunity Number RUS–ARC–2026 or Assistance Listing Number 10.758.

(Authority: 7 U.S.C. 901)

Karl Elmshaeuser,

Administrator, Rural Utilities Service.

[FR Doc. 2026–18769 Filed 9–11–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–15–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–122–879, A–570–240, A–533–952, A–580–923, A–201–870]

Certain Linear Hydraulic Cylinders and Parts Thereof From Canada, the People's Republic of China, India, the Republic of Korea, and Mexico: Initiation of Less-Than-Fair-Value Investigations

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

DATES: Applicable September 8, 2026.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Anjali Mehindiratta at (202) 482–9127 or Travis Hargett at (202) 482–4604 (Canada), Kate Fracke at (202) 482–3299 (People's Republic of China (China)), Lingjun Wang at (202) 482–2316 (India), Dmitry Vladimirov at (202) 482–0665 (Republic of Korea (Korea)), and Brittany Bauer at (202) 482–3860 (Mexico), AD/CVD Operations, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

The Petitions

On July 29, 2026, the U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) received antidumping duty (AD) petitions concerning imports of certain linear hydraulic cylinders and parts thereof (linear hydraulic cylinders) from Canada, China, India, Korea, and Mexico filed in proper form on behalf of the Hydraulic Cylinders Fair Trade Coalition and its individual members, Aggressive Hydraulics Inc., Hol-Mac Corporation, Ligon Hydraulics, Prince Manufacturing Corporation, PTC

Alliance LLC, Rosenboom Machine & Tool Inc., Scot Industries Inc., Stillwell Inc., and Texas Hydraulics Inc. (collectively, the petitioners), domestic producers of linear hydraulic cylinders.[1] The Petitions were accompanied by countervailing duty (CVD) petitions concerning imports of linear hydraulic cylinders from China, India, and Mexico.[2]

Between August 3 and September 2, 2026, Commerce requested supplemental information pertaining to certain aspects of the Petitions in supplemental questionnaires.[3] Between August 6 and September 4, 2026, the petitioners filed timely responses to these requests for additional information.[4]

On August 18, 2026, Commerce extended the initiation deadline by 20 days to poll the domestic industry in accordance with subsections 732(c)(1)(B) and (4)(D) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), because ''it is not clear from the Petitions whether the industry support criteria have been met. . . .''[5]

In accordance with section 732(b) of the Act, the petitioners allege that imports of linear hydraulic cylinders from Canada, China, India, Korea, and Mexico 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 linear hydraulic cylinders industry in the United States. Consistent with section 732(b)(1) of the Act, the Petitions were accompanied by information reasonably available to the petitioners supporting their allegations.

Commerce finds that the petitioners filed the Petitions on behalf of the domestic industry, because the petitioners are interested parties, as defined in sections 771(9)(C) and (F) of the Act. Commerce also finds that the petitioners demonstrated sufficient industry support for the initiation of the requested LTFV investigations.[6]

Periods of Investigations (POI)

Because the Petitions were filed on July 29, 2026, pursuant to 19 CFR 351.204(b)(1), the POI for the Canada, India, Korea, and Mexico LTFV investigations is July 1, 2025, through June 30, 2026. Because China is a non-market economy (NME) country, pursuant to 19 CFR 351.204(b)(1), the POI for the China LTFV investigation is January 1, 2026, through June 30, 2026.

Scope of the Investigations

The product covered by these investigations is linear hydraulic cylinders from Canada, China, India, Korea, and Mexico. For a full description of the scope of these investigations, *see* the appendix to this notice.

Comments on the Scope of the Investigations

Between August 3 and September 2, 2026, Commerce requested information and clarification from the petitioners regarding the proposed scope to ensure that the scope language in the Petitions is an accurate reflection of the products for which the domestic industry is seeking relief.[7] Between August 11 and September 4, 2026, the petitioners provided clarifications and revised the scope.[8] The description of merchandise covered by these investigations, as described in the appendix to this notice, reflects these clarifications.

Commerce has concerns related to the administrability of certain provisions in the proposed scope. For example, we find that the language pertaining to the definition of covered steel barrels (*i.e.*, ''{c}overed steel barrels . . . have otherwise been processed to the point of having as their sole or predominant use a barrel for an in-scope hydraulic cylinder'' and ''the addition of any part of a hydraulic cylinder to a barrel has thereby been processed to the point of having its sole or predominant use as a barrel for an in-scope hydraulic cylinder'') remains an outstanding issue. While Commerce has adopted this language for purposes of initiation, we intend to continue evaluating the scope of these investigations, with the possibility of making additional modifications to further clarify what products are covered or are not covered by the scope of these investigations. We invite parties to this proceeding to comment on this language along with their scope comments (as detailed below).

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).[9] 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 determinations. If scope comments include factual information, all such factual information should be limited to public information.[10] Commerce requests that interested parties provide at the beginning of their scope 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 September 28, 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

[1] *See* Petitioners' Letter, ''Petitions for the Imposition of Antidumping and Countervailing Duties,'' dated July 29, 2026 (Petitions).

[2] *Id.*

[3] *See* Commerce's Letters, ''General Issues Supplemental Questions,'' dated August 3, 2026 (First General Issues Supplemental Questionnaire); First Country-Specific AD Supplemental Questionnaires: China AD Supplemental, India AD Supplemental, Mexico AD Supplemental, and Korea AD Supplemental, dated August 3, 2026; Canada AD Supplemental, dated August 4, 2026; Second Country-Specific AD Supplemental Questionnaires: Second Canada Supplemental, Second India AD Supplemental and Second Korea AD Supplemental, dated August 11, 2026; ''Second General Issues Supplemental Questions,'' dated September 2, 2026.

[4] *See* Petitioners' Letters, ''Petitioners' Response to General Issues Supplemental Questions,'' dated August 11, 2026 (First General Issues Supplement); First Country-Specific AD Supplemental Responses: China AD Supplement, and Mexico AD Supplement, dated August 6, 2026; Canada AD Supplement, India AD Supplement, and Korea AD Supplement dated August 7, 2026; Second Country-Specific AD Supplemental Responses: Second Canada AD Supplement, Second India AD Supplement and Second Korea AD Supplement, dated August 13, 2026; ''Response to Second General Issues Supplemental Questions,'' dated September 4, 2026 (Second General Issues Supplement).

[5] *See Notice of Extension of the Deadline for Determining the Adequacy of the Antidumping Duty Petition: Certain Linear Hydraulic Cylinders and Parts Thereof from Canada, the People's Republic of China, India, the Republic of Korea, and Mexico,* 91 FR 53848 (August 18, 2026) (*Initiation Extension Notice*). After extending the initiation deadline by 20 days, the new deadline for initiation falls on September 7, 2026, which is a federal holiday. Commerce's practice dictates that where a deadline falls on a weekend or federal holiday, the appropriate deadline is the next business day (in this instance, September 8, 2026).

[6] *See* section on ''Determination of Industry Support for the Petitions,'' *infra.*

[7] *See* First General Issues Supplemental Questionnaire; *see also* Second General Issues Supplemental Questionnaire.

[8] *See* First General Issues Supplement at 3–20; *see also* Second General Issues Supplement at 3–12.

[9] *See Antidumping Duties; Countervailing Duties, Final Rule,* 62 FR 27296, 27323 (May 19, 1997) (*Preamble*); *see also* 19 CFR 351.312.

[10] *See* 19 CFR 351.102(b)(21) (defining ''factual information'').

October 8, 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 these investigations be submitted during that period. However, if a party subsequently finds that additional factual information pertaining to the scope of the investigations 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.[11] An electronically filed document must be received successfully in its entirety by the time and date it is due.

Comments on Product Characteristics

Commerce is providing interested parties an opportunity to comment on the appropriate physical characteristics of linear hydraulic cylinders 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) or costs of production (COP) accurately, as well as to develop appropriate product comparison criteria.

Interested parties may provide any information or comments that they feel are relevant to the development of an accurate list of physical characteristics. Specifically, they may provide comments as to which characteristics are appropriate to use as: (1) general product characteristics; and (2) product comparison criteria. We note that it is not always appropriate to use all product characteristics as product comparison criteria. We base product comparison criteria on meaningful commercial differences among products. In other words, although there may be some physical product characteristics utilized by manufacturers to describe linear hydraulic cylinders, it may be that only a select few product characteristics take into account commercially meaningful physical characteristics. In addition, interested parties may comment on the order in which the physical characteristics should be used in matching products. Generally, Commerce attempts to list the most important physical characteristics first and the least important characteristics last.

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 September 28, 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 October 8, 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 each of the LTFV investigations.

Determination of Industry Support for the Petitions

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,[12] they do so for different purposes and pursuant to a separate and distinct authority. In addition, Commerce's determination is subject to limitations of time and information. Although this may result in different definitions of the like product, such differences do not render the decision of either agency contrary to law.[13]

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

With regard to the domestic like product, the petitioners do not offer a definition of the domestic like product distinct from the scope of the investigations.[14] Based on our analysis of the information submitted on the record, we have determined that linear hydraulic cylinders, as defined in the scope, constitute a single domestic like product, and we have analyzed industry support in terms of that domestic like product.[15]

On August 18, 2026, after considering interested parties' comments regarding industry support,[16] Commerce extended the initiation deadline by 20 days to poll the industry in accordance with section 732(c)(4)(D) of the Act, because it was ''not clear from the Petitions

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

[12] *See* section 771(10) of the Act.

[13] *See USEC, Inc.* v. *United States,* 132 F.Supp.2d 1, 8 (CIT 2001) (citing *Algoma Steel Corp., Ltd.* v. *United States,* 688 F.Supp.639, 644 (CIT 1988), *aff'd Algoma Steel Corp., Ltd.* v. *United States,* 865 F.2d 240 (Fed. Cir. 1989)).

[14] For a discussion of the domestic like product analysis as applied to these cases and information regarding industry support, *see* Checklists, ''Antidumping Duty Investigation Initiation Checklists: Certain Linear Hydraulic Cylinders and Parts Thereof from Canada, the People's Republic of China, India, the Republic of Korea, and Mexico,'' dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (Country-Specific AD Initiation Checklists), at Attachment II, Analysis of Industry Support for the Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Petitions Covering Certain Linear Hydraulic Cylinders and Parts Thereof from Canada, the People's Republic of China, India, the Republic of Korea, and Mexico (Attachment II). These checklists are on file electronically via ACCESS.

[15] For further discussion, *see* Attachment II of the Country-Specific AD Initiation Checklists.

[16] *Id.*

whether the industry support criteria have been met. . . .'' [17] On August 20, 2026, Commerce issued polling questionnaires to all known producers identified in the Petitions and by Commerce.[18] We requested that the companies complete the polling questionnaire and certify their responses by the due date specified in the cover letter to the questionnaire.[19] The petitioners provided comments on the polling questionnaire responses on August 31, 2026.[20]

Our analysis of the data we received in the polling questionnaire responses indicates that the domestic producers and workers who support the Petitions account for at least 25 percent of the total production of the domestic like product and 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 Petitions.[21] Accordingly, Commerce determines that the industry support requirements of section 732(c)(4)(A) of the Act have been met and that the Petitions were filed on behalf of the domestic industry within the meaning of section 732(b)(1) of the Act.[22]

Allegations and Evidence of Material Injury and Causation

The petitioners allege 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 petitioners allege that subject imports exceed the negligibility threshold provided for under section 771(24)(A) of the Act.[23]

The petitioners contend that the industry's injured condition is illustrated by a significant increase in the volume of subject imports; reduced market share; underselling and price depression and suppression; lost sales and revenues; declines in U.S. shipments, production, capacity utilization; and negative impact on financial performance.[24] We assessed the allegations and supporting evidence regarding material injury, threat of material injury, causation, cumulation, as well as negligibility, and we have determined that these allegations are properly supported by adequate evidence, and meet the statutory requirements for initiation.[25]

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 investigations of imports of hydraulic cylinders from Canada, China, India, Korea, and Mexico. 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 Country-Specific AD Initiation Checklists.

U.S. Price

For Canada, China, India, Korea, and Mexico, the petitioners based export price (EP) on pricing information for linear hydraulic cylinders produced in each country and sold or offered for sale in the U.S. market during the POI. For each country, the petitioners made certain adjustments to U.S. price to calculate a net ex-factory U.S. price, where applicable.[26]

Normal Value [27]

For Canada, India, Korea, and Mexico, the petitioners calculated NV on home market pricing information obtained through market research for linear hydraulic cylinders produced in and sold, or offered for sale, in the respective countries during the POI.[28] For Korea, the petitioners provided information indicating that certain prices for linear hydraulic cylinders sold or offered for sale in Korea were below the COP.[29] Therefore, for Korea, the petitioners also calculated NV based on CV.[30] For further discussion of CV, *see* the section ''Normal Value Based on Constructed 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 this LTFV investigation. Accordingly, we base NV on FOPs valued in surrogate market economy countries in accordance with section 773(c) of the Act.

The petitioners claim that Malaysia, Mexico, and the Republic of Türkiye (Türkiye) are appropriate surrogate countries for China because they are market economies that are at levels of economic development comparable to that of China and are significant producers of comparable merchandise.[32] The petitioners provided publicly available information from Mexico, Malaysia, and Türkiye to value all FOPs.[33] Based on the information provided by the petitioners, we believe it is appropriate to use Mexico, Malaysia, 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.

Factors of Production

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

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[17] *See Initiation Extension Notice,* 91 FR at 53848.

[18] *See* Commerce's Letter, ''Polling Questionnaire,'' dated August 20, 2026.

[19] *Id.*

[20] *See* Petitioners' Letter, ''Petitioners' Comments on Responses to the U.S. Department of Commerce's Polling Questionnaire,'' dated August 31, 2026.

[21] *See* Attachment II of the Country-Specific AD Initiation Checklists.

[22] *Id.*

[23] For further discussion, *see* Country-Specific AD Initiation Checklists at Attachment III, Analysis of Allegations and Evidence of Material Injury and Causation for the Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Petitions Covering Certain Linear Hydraulic Cylinders and Parts Thereof from Canada, the People's Republic of China, India, the Republic of Korea, and Mexico.

[24] *Id.*

[25] *Id.*

[26] *See* Country-Specific AD Initiation Checklists.

[27] In accordance with section 773(b)(2) of the Act, for the Canada, India, Korea, and Mexico investigations, Commerce will request information necessary to calculate the constructed value (CV) and COP to determine whether there are reasonable grounds to believe or suspect that sales of the foreign like product have been made at prices that represent less than the COP of the product.

[28] *See* Country-Specific AD Initiation Checklists.

[29] *See* Korea AD Initiation Checklist.

[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.*

[34] *Id.*

[35] *Id.*

Normal Value Based on Constructed Value

As noted above for Korea, the petitioners provided information indicating that certain prices for linear hydraulic cylinders sold or offered for sale in Korea were below the COP. Therefore, for Korea, the petitioners also calculated NV based on CV.[36]

Pursuant to section 773(e) of the Act, the petitioners calculated CV as the sum of the cost of manufacturing, SG&A expenses, financial expenses, and profit.[37] For Korea, in calculating the cost of manufacturing, the petitioners relied on a U.S. producer's production experience and input consumption rates for linear hydraulic cylinders, valued using publicly available information applicable to Korea.[38] In calculating SG&A expenses, financial expenses, and profit ratios, the petitioners relied on the fiscal year 2025 financial statements of a producer of comparable merchandise domiciled in Korea.

Fair Value Comparisons

Based on the data provided by the petitioners, there is reason to believe that imports of linear hydraulic cylinders from Canada, China, India, Korea, and Mexico are being, or are likely to be, sold in the United States at LTFV. Based on comparisons of EP to NV in accordance with sections 772 and 773 of the Act, the estimated dumping margins for linear hydraulic cylinders for each of the countries covered by this initiation are as follows: (1) Canada—248.33 to 744.85 percent; (2) China (Malaysia Surrogate)—149.86 to 394.07 percent; China (Mexico Surrogate)—103.05 to 197.07 percent; China (Türkiye Surrogate)—299.38 to 440.48 percent; (3) India—85.31 to 370.67 percent; (4) Korea—73.09 to 158.74 percent; and (5) Mexico—56.79 to 157.12 percent.[39]

Initiation of LTFV Investigations

Based upon the examination of the Petitions and supplemental responses, we find that these meet the requirements of section 732 of the Act. Therefore, we are initiating LTFV investigations to determine whether imports of linear hydraulic cylinders from Canada, China, India, Korea, and Mexico 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 determinations no later than 140 days after the date of this initiation.

Respondent Selection

Canada, India, Korea, Mexico

In the Petitions, the petitioners identified six companies in Canada, 42 companies in India, 14 companies in Korea, and 55 companies in Mexico as producers and/or exporters of linear hydraulic cylinders.[40] Following standard practice in LTFV investigations involving market economy countries, in the event Commerce determines that the number of companies is large, and it cannot individually examine each company based on Commerce's resources, where appropriate, Commerce intends to select mandatory respondents based on U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) data for imports under the appropriate Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) subheadings listed in the ''Scope of the Investigations,'' in the appendix.

On September 8, 2026, Commerce released CBP data on imports of linear hydraulic cylinders from Canada, India, Korea, and Mexico under administrative protective order (APO) to all parties with access to information protected by APO and indicated that interested parties wishing to comment on CBP data and/or respondent selection must do so within three business days of the publication date of the notice of initiation of these investigations.[41] Comments must be filed electronically using ACCESS. An electronically filed document must be received successfully in its entirety via ACCESS by 5:00 p.m. ET on the specified deadline. Commerce will not accept rebuttal comments regarding the CBP data or respondent selection.

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

China

In the Petitions, the petitioner identified 38 companies in China as producers and/or exporters of linear hydraulic cylinders.[42] Our standard practice for respondent selection in AD investigations involving NME countries 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 Petitions, 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 in China that are identified in the CBP POI entry data for which there is complete address information on the record.[43]

Commerce will post the Q&V questionnaire along with filing instructions on Commerce's website at *https://www.trade.gov/ec-adcvd-qv-questionnaire.* Producers/exporters of linear hydraulic cylinders 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 September 22, 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.

Interested parties must submit applications for disclosure under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305(b). As stated above, 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

[36] *See* Korea AD Initiation Checklist.

[37] *Id.*

[38] *See* Country-Specific AD Initiation Checklists.

[39] *Id.*

[40] *See* Petitions at Volume I (page 26 and Exhibit GEN–5); *see also* First General Issues Supplement at 3 and Exhibit GEN–5–Supp.

[41] *See* Country-Specific Memoranda, ''Release of U.S. Customs and Border Protection Entry Data,'' dated September 8, 2026.

[42] *See* Petitions at Volume I (page 26 and Exhibit GEN–5); *see also* First General Issues Supplement at 3 and Exhibit GEN–5–Supp.

[43] *See* Memorandum, ''Release of U.S. Customs and Border Protection Entry Data,'' dated September 8, 2026.

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.[44] Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.108(d)(1), the separate rate application will be due 21 days after publication of this initiation notice.[45] 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.[46] Commerce requires that companies from China submit a response to the Q&V questionnaire and a 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.

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.[47]

Distribution of Copies of the Petitions

In accordance with section 732(b)(3)(A) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.202(f), copies of the public versions of the Petitions have been provided to the governments of Canada, China, India, Korea, and Mexico via ACCESS. To the extent practicable, we will attempt to provide copies of the public versions of the Petitions to each exporter named in the Petitions, 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 Determinations by the ITC

The ITC will preliminarily determine, within 25 days after the date on which the Petitions were filed, whether there is a reasonable indication that imports of linear hydraulic cylinders from Canada, China, India, Korea, and/or Mexico are materially injuring, or threatening material injury to, a U.S. industry.[48] A negative ITC determination for any country will result in the investigation being terminated with respect to that country.[49] Otherwise, these LTFV investigations 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[50] 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.[51] Time limits for the submission of factual information are addressed in 19 CFR 351.301, which provides specific time limits based on the type of factual information being submitted. Interested parties should review the regulations prior to submitting factual information in these investigations.

Particular Market Situation Allegation

Section 773(e) of the Act addresses the concept of particular market situation (PMS) for purposes of CV, stating that ''if a particular market situation exists such that the cost of materials and fabrication or other processing of any kind does not accurately reflect the cost of production in the ordinary course of trade, the administering authority may use another calculation methodology under this subtitle or any other calculation methodology.'' When an interested party submits a PMS allegation pursuant to section 773(e) of the Act (*i.e.,* a cost-based PMS allegation), the submission must be filed in accordance with the requirements of 19 CFR 351.416(b), and Commerce will respond to such a submission consistent with 19 CFR 351.301(c)(2)(v). If Commerce finds that a cost-based PMS exists under section 773(e) of the Act, then it will modify its dumping calculations appropriately.

Neither section 773(e) of the Act, nor 19 CFR 351.301(c)(2)(v), sets a deadline for the submission of cost-based PMS allegations and supporting factual information. However, in order to administer section 773(e) of the Act, Commerce must receive PMS allegations and supporting factual information with enough time to consider the submission. Thus, should an interested party wish to submit a cost-based PMS allegation and supporting new factual information pursuant to section 773(e) of the Act, it must do so no later than 20 days after submission of a respondent's initial section D questionnaire response.

We note that a PMS allegation filed pursuant to sections 773(a)(1)(B)(ii)(III) or 773(a)(1)(C)(iii) of the Act (*i.e.,* a sales-based PMS allegation) must be filed within 10 days of submission of a respondent's initial section B questionnaire response, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.301(c)(2)(i) and 19 CFR 351.404(c)(2).

Extensions of Time Limits

Parties may request an extension of time limits before the expiration of a

[44] *See Regulations Enhancing the Administration of the Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Trade Remedy Laws,* 89 FR 101694, 101759–60 (December 16, 2024).

[45] *See* 19 CFR 351.108(d)(1).

[46] *See* 19 CFR 351.108(e).

[47] *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.*

[48] *See* section 733(a) of the Act.

[49] *Id.*

[50] *See* 19 CFR 351.301(b).

[51] *See* 19 CFR 351.301(b)(2).

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.[52] For submissions that are due from multiple parties simultaneously, an extension request will be considered untimely if it is filed after 10:00 a.m. ET on the due date. Under certain circumstances, Commerce may elect to specify a different time limit by which extension requests will be considered untimely for submissions which are due from multiple parties simultaneously. In such a case, we will inform parties in a letter or memorandum of the deadline (including a specified time) by which extension requests must be filed to be considered timely. An extension request must be made in a separate, standalone submission; under limited circumstances we will grant untimely filed requests for the extension of time limits, where we determine, based on 19 CFR 351.302, that extraordinary circumstances exist. Parties should review Commerce's regulations concerning the extension of time limits and the *Time Limits Final Rule* prior to submitting factual information in these investigations.[53]

Certification Requirements

Any party submitting factual information in an AD or CVD proceeding must certify to the accuracy and completeness of that information.[54] Parties must use the certification formats provided in 19 CFR 351.303(g).[55] Commerce intends to reject factual submissions if the submitting party does not comply with the applicable certification requirements.

Notification to Interested Parties

Interested parties must submit applications for disclosure under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305. Parties wishing to participate in these investigations should ensure that they meet the requirements of 19 CFR 351.103(d) (*e.g.*, by filing the required letter of appearance). Note that Commerce has amended certain of its requirements pertaining to the service of documents in 19 CFR 351.303(f).[56]

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

Dated: September 8, 2026.

Christopher Abbott,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Policy and Negotiations, performing the non-exclusive functions and duties of the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

Appendix

Scope of the Investigations

The scope of these investigations covers certain linear acting hydraulic cylinders (also known as hydraulic power engines) and certain components thereof. Covered linear acting hydraulic cylinders have barrels made of steel, a bore size (inner diameter) of 25.4 mm (one inch) or more, and a return (retracted) length of 101.6 mm (four inches) or more (hydraulic cylinders). For purposes of this scope, the return (retracted) length is the overall end-to-end measurement of the hydraulic cylinder unit when in the retracted position. The scope covers all hydraulic cylinders meeting the physical description above, including but not limited to the following hydraulic cylinder designs: tie-rod, welded body, telescopic, plunger, rodless, differential, position sensing, single acting, double acting, displacement, ram type, piggy-back, double rod, rod-fed, and spring return hydraulic cylinders. All hydraulic cylinders are hydraulically activated. The incorporation of a spring into the design of a hydraulic cylinder otherwise meeting the description above does not exclude a product from the scope.

The scope also covers the following components of hydraulic cylinders: (1) steel barrels, (2) steel piston rods, and (3) any part or component of a hydraulic cylinder that is attached to, assembled with or shipped with a covered steel barrel or a covered piston rod.

Covered steel barrels include processed welded or seamless steel tubes four inches (101.6 mm) or more in length with an inner diameter of one inch (25.4 mm) or more, that have had their inner diameter precision machined (such as through honing or skiving and burnishing), and have otherwise been processed to the point of having as their sole or predominant use a barrel for an in-scope hydraulic cylinder. Such processing may include but is not limited to cutting-to-length, end finishing (*e.g.*, machine-threading, chamfering, *etc.*), port drilling, and the addition of any weldments, ports, valves, sensors, end caps, gaskets, seals, rings, or any other part, component or attachment for a hydraulic cylinder, or any combination thereof. The addition of any part of a hydraulic cylinder to a barrel has thereby been processed to the point of having as its sole or predominant use as a barrel for an in-scope hydraulic cylinder.

Covered piston rods are solid or hollow steel bars or steel tubes at least four inches (101.6 mm) in length that have been hard chrome plated or chrome coated, cut to length, and machined to be a piston rod.

Included in the scope are any other attachments, parts, or components that are imported with, attached to, or invoiced with a hydraulic cylinder or covered barrel or rod, including but not limited to cylinder mounting parts (*e.g.*, flanges, trunnions, clevises, lugs, *etc.*), connectors attached to pistons or piston rods, pistons, rings, gaskets, seals, valves, sensors or hydraulic tubing or hydraulic lines (regardless of material) such as for connections to a hydraulic pump. The scope does not cover such attachments, parts, or components when imported or invoiced separately from a hydraulic cylinder.

Also included in the scope are any hydraulic cylinders and parts meeting the physical description above attached to or imported with any equipment or parts of equipment classified in Chapter 84 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS). When a hydraulic cylinder is attached to or imported with any equipment or parts of equipment classified in Chapter 84 of the HTSUS, only the hydraulic cylinder is covered by the scope. The covered hydraulic cylinder in that regard includes everything in between and including the mounting pins (*e.g.*, cylinder pin and rod pin) on either end of the cylinder.

Subject merchandise also includes covered hydraulic cylinders, barrels and rods that undergo assembly or minor processing in a third country in any manner that would not otherwise remove the merchandise from the scope of these investigations if performed in the country of manufacture of the in-scope hydraulic cylinder. Subject merchandise also includes covered hydraulic cylinders, barrels and rods that are attached to any imported equipment or parts of equipment classified in Chapter 84, as discussed in the immediately preceding paragraph, if such attachment occurs in a third country.

The products subject to these investigations are currently classified in the HTSUS under statistical reporting numbers 8412.21.0015, 8412.21.0030, 8412.21.0045, 8412.21.0060, 8412.21.0075, and 8412.90.9005. The HTSUS subheadings above are provided for convenience and Customs purposes only. The written description of the scope of these investigations is dispositive.

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[52] *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.*

[53] *See* 19 CFR 351.302; *see also, e.g., Time Limits Final Rule.*

[54] *See* section 782(b) of the Act.

[55] *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=178768 3944756.*

[56] *See Administrative Protective Order, Service, and Other Procedures in Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings*, 88 FR 67069 (September 29, 2023).