after 10:00 a.m. on the due date. Examples include, but are not limited to: (1) case and rebuttal briefs, filed pursuant to 19 CFR 351.309; (2) factual information to value factors under 19 CFR 351.408(c), or to measure the adequacy of remuneration under 19 CFR 351.511(a)(2), filed pursuant to 19 CFR 351.301(c)(3) and rebuttal, clarification and correction filed pursuant to 19 CFR 351.301(c)(3)(iv); (3) comments concerning the selection of a surrogate country and surrogate values and rebuttal; (4) comments concerning CBP data; and (5) Q&V questionnaires. 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, Commerce will inform parties in the letter or memorandum setting forth the deadline (including a specified time) by which extension requests must be filed to be considered timely. This policy also requires that an extension request must be made in a separate, standalone submission, and clarifies the circumstances under which Commerce will grant untimely-filed requests for the extension of time limits. Please review the *Final Rule,* available at *https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2013-09-20/html/2013-22853.htm,* prior to submitting factual information in these segments.

Notification to Interested Parties

These initiations and this notice are in accordance with section 751(a) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1675(a)) and 19 CFR 351.221(c)(1)(i).

Dated: August 6, 2026.

Scot Fullerton,

Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations.

[FR Doc. 2026–16265 Filed 8–7–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–533–950, A–489–858, A–520–813]

Welded Stainless Line and Pressure Pipe From India, the Republic of Türkiye, and the United Arab Emirates: Initiation of Less-Than-Fair-Value Investigations

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

DATES: Applicable August 4, 2026.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Catherine Bonilla at (202) 482–7955 and Luke Caruso at (202) 482–2081 (India), Maria Papakostas at (202) 482–0086 (Republic of Türkiye (Türkiye)), and Charles DeFilippo at (202) 482–3797 (United Arab Emirates (UAE)), 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 15, 2026, the U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) received antidumping duty (AD) petitions concerning imports of welded stainless line and pressure pipe (welded stainless pipe) from India, Türkiye, and the UAE, filed in proper form on behalf of Bristol Pipe and Tube, Inc., Felker Brothers Corporation, and Primus Pipe and Tube, Inc. (the petitioners), domestic producers of welded stainless pipe.[1] The Petitions were accompanied by countervailing duty (CVD) petitions concerning imports of welded stainless pipe from India and Türkiye.[2]

Between July 20 and 29, 2026, Commerce requested supplemental information pertaining to certain aspects of the Petitions in supplemental questionnaires.[3] Between July 22 and 31, 2026, the petitioners filed timely responses to these requests for additional information.[4]

In accordance with section 732(b) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), the petitioners allege that imports of welded stainless pipe from India, Türkiye, and the UAE 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 welded stainless pipe 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 section 771(9)(C) of the Act. Commerce also finds that the petitioners demonstrated sufficient industry support for the initiation of the requested LTFV investigations.[5]

Periods of Investigations (POI)

Because the Petitions were filed on July 15, 2026, pursuant to 19 CFR 351.204(b)(1), the POI for the India, Türkiye, and UAE LTFV investigations is July 1, 2025, through June 30, 2026.

Scope of the Investigations

The product covered by these investigations is welded stainless pipe from India, Türkiye, and the UAE. For a full description of the scope of these investigations, *see* the appendix to this notice.

Comments on the Scope of the Investigations

Between July 20 and 24, 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.[6] Between July 22 and 27, 2026, the petitioners provided clarifications and revised the scope.[7] The description of merchandise covered by these investigations, as described in the appendix to this notice, reflects these clarifications.

As discussed in the *Preamble* to Commerce's regulations, we are setting aside a period for interested parties to raise issues regarding product coverage

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[1] *See* Petitioners' Letter, ''Petitions for the Imposition of Antidumping and Countervailing Duties,'' dated July 15, 2026 (Petitions).

[2] *Id.*

[3] *See* Commerce's Letters, ''General Issues Supplemental Questions,'' dated July 20, 2026 (First General Issues Supplemental Questionnaire); First Country-Specific AD Supplemental Questionnaires: India AD Supplemental, Türkiye AD Supplemental, and UAE AD Supplemental, dated July 20, 2026; Second Country-Specific AD Supplemental Questionnaires: Second India AD Supplemental, Second Türkiye AD Supplemental, and Second UAE AD Supplemental, dated July 24, 2026; ''Supplemental Questions,'' dated July 24, 2026 (Second General Issues Questionnaire); and Memorandum, ''Teleconference with Counsel to the Petitioners,'' dated July 29, 2026 (Third India AD Supplemental).

[4] *See* Petitioners' Letters, ''Petitioners' Response to General Issues Supplemental Questions,'' dated July 22, 2026 (First General Issues Supplement); First Country-Specific AD Supplemental Responses: India AD Supplement, Türkiye AD Supplement, and UAE AD Supplement, dated July 22, 2026; Second Country-Specific AD Supplemental Responses: Second India AD Supplement, Second Türkiye AD Supplement, and Second UAE AD Supplement, dated July 28, 2026; ''Response to Second General Issues Supplemental Questions,'' dated July 28, 2026 (Second General Issues Supplement); ''Petitioners' Response to Third Supplemental Questionnaire,'' dated July 31, 2026 (Third India AD Supplement).

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

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

[7] *See* First General Issues Supplement at 3–4 and Exhibit SUPP–I–51; *see also* Second General Issues Supplement at 1–2 and Exhibit SUPP2–I–10.

(*i.e.,* scope).[8] 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.[9] 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 August 24, 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 September 3, 2026, which is 10 calendar days from the initial comment deadline.

Commerce requests that any factual information that parties consider relevant to the scope of 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.[10] 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 welded stainless pipe 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 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 welded stainless pipe, 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 August 24, 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 September 3, 2026, which is 10 calendar days from the initial comment deadline. All comments and submissions to Commerce must be filed electronically using ACCESS, as explained above, on the record of the 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,[11] 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.[12]

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

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

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

[10] *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.*

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

[12] *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)).

''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.[13] Based on our analysis of the information submitted on the record, we have determined that welded stainless pipe, as defined in the scope, constitutes a single domestic like product, and we have analyzed industry support in terms of that domestic like product.[14]

In determining whether the petitioners have standing under section 732(c)(4)(A) of the Act, we considered the industry support data contained in the Petitions with reference to the domestic like product as defined in the ''Scope of the Investigations,'' in the appendix to this notice. To establish industry support, the petitioners provided their own shipments of welded stainless pipe in 2025 and compared this to the estimated total shipments of the domestic like product for the entire domestic industry.[15] Because total production data for the domestic like product for 2025 are not reasonably available to the petitioners, and the petitioners have established that shipments are a reasonable proxy for production data,[16] we relied on data provided by the petitioners for purposes of measuring industry support.[17]

Our review of the data provided in the Petitions, the First General Issues Supplement, and other information readily available to Commerce indicates that the petitioners have established industry support for the Petitions.[18] First, the Petitions established support from domestic producers (or workers) accounting for more than 50 percent of the total production of the domestic like product and, as such, Commerce is not required to take further action in order to evaluate industry support (*e.g.,* polling).[19] Second, the domestic producers (or workers) have met the statutory criteria for industry support under section 732(c)(4)(A)(i) of the Act because the domestic producers (or workers) who support the Petitions account for at least 25 percent of the total production of the domestic like product.[20] Finally, the domestic producers (or workers) have met the statutory criteria for industry support under section 732(c)(4)(A)(ii) of the Act because the domestic producers (or workers) who support the Petitions account for more than 50 percent of the production of the domestic like product produced by that portion of the industry expressing support for, or opposition to, the Petitions.[21] Accordingly, Commerce determines 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; underselling and price depression and/or suppression; declines in employment variables; low capacity utilization; and negative impact on production, shipments, and 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 welded stainless pipe from India, Türkiye, and the UAE. 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 India, the petitioners based export price (EP) on transaction-specific average unit values (AUVs) (*i.e.,* month- and port-specific AUVs) derived from official import statistics and tied to ship manifest data. The petitioners made certain adjustments to U.S. price to calculate a net ex-factory U.S. price, where applicable.[26]

For Türkiye and the UAE, the petitioners EP on POI AUVs derived from official import statistics.[27] For each country, the petitioners made certain adjustments to U.S. price to calculate a net ex-factory U.S. price, where applicable.

Normal Value[28]

For India and the UAE, the petitioners calculated NV based on home market pricing information they obtained for welded stainless pipe produced in and sold, or offered for sale, in the respective countries during the POI.[29] The petitioners provided information indicating that the prices for welded stainless pipe sold or offered for sale in India and the UAE were below the COP.[30] Therefore, for both countries, the petitioners calculated NV based on CV.[31] For further discussion of CV, *see* the section ''Normal Value Based on Constructed Value.''

For Türkiye, the petitioners stated that they were unable to obtain home market or third-country pricing information for welded stainless pipe produced in Türkiye to use as the basis for NV.[32] Therefore, for Türkiye, the petitioners calculated NV based on CV.[33] For further discussion of CV, *see*

[13] 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: Welded Stainless Line and Pressure Pipe from India, the Republic of Türkiye, and the United Arab Emirates,'' 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 Welded Stainless Line and Pressure Pipe from India, the Republic of Türkiye, and the United Arab Emirates (Attachment II). These checklists are on file electronically via ACCESS.

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

[15] *Id.*

[16] *Id.*

[17] *Id.*

[18] *Id.*

[19] *Id.; see also* section 732(c)(4)(D) of the Act.

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

[21] *Id.*

[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 Welded Stainless Line and Pressure Pipe from India, the Republic of Türkiye, and the United Arab Emirates.

[24] *Id.*

[25] *Id.*

[26] *See* India AD Initiation Checklist.

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

[28] In accordance with section 773(b)(2) of the Act, for these 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.

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

[30] *Id.*

[31] *Id.*

[32] *See* Türkiye AD Initiation Checklist.

[33] *Id.*

the section ''Normal Value Based on Constructed Value.''

Normal Value Based on Constructed Value

As noted above for India and the UAE, the petitioners provided information indicating the prices for welded stainless pipe sold or offered for sale in India and the UAE were below the COP. Therefore, the petitioners calculated NV based on CV.[34]

As noted above for Türkiye, the petitioners stated that they were unable to obtain home market or third country prices for welded stainless pipe to use as a basis for NV. Therefore, for Türkiye, the petitioners calculated NV based on CV.[35]

Pursuant to section 773(e) of the Act, the petitioners calculated CV as the sum of the cost of manufacturing, selling, general, and administrative (SG&A) expenses, financial expenses, and profit.[36] For all countries, in calculating the cost of manufacturing, the petitioners relied on a U.S. producer's production experience and input consumption rates for welded stainless pipe, valued using publicly available information applicable to the respective countries.[37] In calculating SG&A expenses, financial expenses, and profit ratios, the petitioners relied on the fiscal year 2025 financial statements of producers of comparable merchandise domiciled in each country, respectively.

Fair Value Comparisons

Based on the data provided by the petitioners, there is reason to believe that imports of welded stainless pipe from India, Türkiye, and the UAE are being, or are likely to be, sold in the United States at LTFV. Based on comparisons of EP or NV in accordance with sections 772 and 773 of the Act, the estimated dumping margins for welded stainless pipe for each of the countries covered by this initiation are as follows: (1) India—89.74 to 187.33 percent; (2) Türkiye—19.54 to 127.36 percent; and (3) the UAE—57.04 to 113.19 percent.[38]

Initiation of LTFV Investigations

Based upon the examination of the Petitions and supplemental responses, we find that they meet the requirements of section 732 of the Act. Therefore, we are initiating LTFV investigations to determine whether imports of welded stainless pipe from India, Türkiye, and the UAE 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

India

In the Petitions, the petitioners identified 16 companies in India as producers and/or exporters of welded stainless pipe.[39] Following standard practice in LTFV investigations involving market economy countries, Commerce would normally select respondents based on CBP entry data for imports under appropriate Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) listed in the ''Scope of the Investigations'' in the appendix. However, for the India investigation, due to overlap in the HTSUS subheadings listed in the scope of the investigations and those listed in the scope of the existing AD order on welded stainless pressure pipe from India, we cannot rely on CBP entry data in selecting respondents. Notwithstanding the decision to rely on Q&V questionnaires for respondent selection, due to the large number of Indian producers and/or exporters identified in the Petitions, Commerce has determined to limit the number of Q&V questionnaires that it will issue to exporters and producers based on CBP data for welded stainless pipe from India during the POI under the appropriate HTSUS subheadings listed in the ''Scope of the Investigations,'' in the appendix.[40] Accordingly, for India, Commerce will issue Q&V questionnaires to the largest producers and/or exporters that are identified in the CBP entry data for which there is complete address information on the record.

Commerce will post the Q&V questionnaires along with filing instruction on Commerce's website at *https://www.trade.gov/ec-adcvd-qv-questionnaire.* Producers/exporters of welded stainless pipe from India 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 may be submitted by the relevant Indian producers/exporters no later than 5:00 p.m. ET on August 18, 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 administrative protective order (APO) in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305(b). Instructions for filing such applications may be found on Commerce's website at *https://www.trade.gov/administrative-protective-orders.*

Türkiye and the UAE

In the Petitions, the petitioners identified three companies in Türkiye and five companies in the UAE as producers and/or exporters of welded stainless pipe.[41] 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 CBP data for imports under the appropriate HTSUS subheadings listed in the ''Scope of the Investigations,'' in the appendix.

On July 31 and August 3, 2026, Commerce released CBP data on imports of welded stainless pipe from Türkiye and the UAE under 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.[42] 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

[34] *See* UAE AD Initiation Checklist.

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

[36] *Id.*

[37] *Id.*

[38] *Id.*

[39] *See* Petitions at Volume I (page 15 and Exhibit I–17); *see also* First General Issues Supplement at 1–2 and Exhibit SUPP–I–17.

[40] *See* Memorandum, ''Release of U.S. Customs and Border Protection Entry Data,'' dated July 31, 2026.

[41] *See* Petitions at Volume I (page 15 and Exhibits I–18 and I–19); *see also* First General Issues Supplement at 1–2 and Exhibits SUPP–I–18 and SUPP–I–19.

[42] *See* Country-Specific Memoranda, ''Release of U.S. Customs and Border Protection Entry Data,'' dated July 31 and August 3, 2026.

https://www.trade.gov/administrative-protective-orders.

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 India, Türkiye, and the UAE 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 45 days after the date on which the Petitions were filed, whether there is a reasonable indication that imports of welded stainless pipe from India, Türkiye and/or the UAE are materially injuring, or threatening material injury to, a U.S. industry.[43] A negative ITC determination for any country will result in the investigation being terminated with respect to that country.[44] 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[45] and, if the information is submitted to rebut, clarify, or correct factual information already on the record, to provide an explanation identifying the information already on the record that the factual information seeks to rebut, clarify, or correct.[46] Time limits for the submission of factual information are addressed in 19 CFR 351.301, which provides specific time limits based on the type of factual information being submitted. Interested parties should review the regulations prior to submitting factual information in 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 time limit established under 19 CFR 351.301, or as otherwise specified by Commerce. In general, an extension request will be considered untimely if it is filed after the expiration of the time limit established under 19 CFR 351.301, or as otherwise specified by Commerce.[47] For submissions that are due from multiple parties simultaneously, an extension request will be considered untimely if it is filed after 10:00 a.m. ET on the due date. Under certain circumstances, 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.[48]

Certification Requirements

Any party submitting factual information in an AD or CVD proceeding must certify to the accuracy and completeness of that information.[49] Parties must use the certification formats provided in 19 CFR 351.303(g).[50] Commerce intends to reject factual submissions if the submitting party does not comply with the applicable certification requirements.

Notification to Interested Parties

Interested parties must submit applications for disclosure under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305. Parties wishing to participate in 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).[51]

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

[44] *Id.*

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

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

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

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

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

[50] *See Certification of Factual Information to Import Administration During Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings,* 78 FR 42678 (July 17, 2023) (*Final Rule*). Additional information regarding the *Final Rule* is available at *https://access.trade.gov/Resources/filing/index.html.*

[51] *See Administrative Protective Order, Service, and Other Procedures in Antidumping and*

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: August 4, 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 merchandise covered by these investigations is circular welded austenitic stainless line and pressure pipe of any diameter. This merchandise includes, but is not limited to, merchandise meeting the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) and American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME) ASTM A–312/ASME SA312, ASTM A–358/ASME SA358, ASTM A–409/ASME SA409 or ASTM A–778 specifications, the American Petroleum Institute (API) specification 5LC, or comparable domestic or foreign specifications.

Excluded from the scope are: (1) welded stainless mechanical tubing, meeting ASTM A–554 or comparable domestic or foreign specifications; (2) boiler, heat exchanger, superheater, refining furnace, feedwater heater, and condenser tubing, meeting ASTM A–249, ASTM A–688 or comparable domestic or foreign specifications; (3) specialized tubing, meeting ASTM A–269, ASTM A–270 or comparable domestic or foreign specifications; and (4) welded stainless tubing having a wall thickness of less than 1.65 mm.

Also excluded from the scope of the investigations are any products covered by the existing antidumping and countervailing duty orders on *Welded Stainless Pressure Pipe from India. See Welded Stainless Pressure Pipe from India: Antidumping Duty and Countervailing Duty Orders,* 81 FR 81062 (November 17, 2016).

The subject imports are normally classified in subheadings 7305.31.6010, 7306.11.0010, 7306.11.0050, 7306.40.5005, 7306.40.5040, 7306.40.5062, 7306.40.5064, and 7306.40.5085 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS). They may also enter under HTSUS subheadings 7306.40.5042, 7306.40.5044, 7306.40.5080, and 7306.40.5090. The HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes only; the written description of the scope of these investigations is dispositive.

[FR Doc. 2026–16193 Filed 8–7–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

Countervailing Duty Proceedings, 88 FR 67069 (September 29, 2023).

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

[RTID 0648–XF938]

Snapper-Grouper Fishery of the South Atlantic; Requests for Exempted Fishing Permits

AGENCY: National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.

ACTION: Notice of receipt of applications for exempted fishing permits; request for comments.

SUMMARY: NMFS announces the receipt of three applications for exempted fishing permits (EFP) from the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC), Georgia Department of Natural Resources (GADNR), and South Carolina Department of Natural Resources (SCDNR). If issued by NMFS, each EFP would exempt the applicable state agency and participating fishermen from specific Federal regulations applicable to the recreational harvest of red snapper in the South Atlantic. The applicants each propose to pilot test state data collection and management strategies for the recreational harvest of red snapper in 2026. The outcomes of the 2026 EFPs would inform the need and refinement of future EFP applications. The purposes of these EFPs are to improve data on recreational fishing effort, catch, and discards of red snapper in the South Atlantic and to inform the development of a long-term state-led management strategy for the recreational harvest of red snapper.

DATES: Written comments must be received no later than August 25, 2026.

ADDRESSES: You may submit electronic comments on any of the applications via the Federal e-Rulemaking Portal. Go to *https://www.regulations.gov* and type ''NOAA–NMFS–2026–2245'' in the Search box. Click the ''Comment'' icon, complete the required fields, and enter or attach your comments.

Comments sent by any other method, to any other address or individual, or received after the end of the comment period will not be considered by NMFS. All comments received are a part of the public record and will generally be posted for public viewing on *https://www.regulations.gov* without change. All personal identifying information (*e.g.,* name and address), confidential business information, or otherwise sensitive information submitted voluntarily by the sender will be publicly accessible. NMFS will accept anonymous comments. Enter ''N/A'' in the required fields if you wish to remain anonymous.

Electronic copies of the EFP applications may be obtained from the Southeast Regional Office website at *https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/southeast/recreational-fishing-data/south-atlantic-red-snapper-state-data-collection-and-management.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Andy Strelcheck, phone: 727–824–5305, email: *andy.strelcheck@noaa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The EFPs are requested under the authority of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (Magnuson-Stevens Act; 16 U.S.C. 1801 *et seq.*), regulations at 50 CFR 600.745(b) concerning exempted fishing, the Fishery Management Plan for the Snapper-Grouper Fishery of the South Atlantic Region (Snapper-Grouper FMP), and the implementing regulations at 50 CFR part 622, subpart I.

On July 10, 2026, FWC, GADNR, and SCDNR (collectively, ''the applicants'') each submitted an EFP application for NMFS review. The North Carolina Division of Marine Fisheries (NCDMF) did not submit an EFP application and has instead requested a separate Federal waters recreational red snapper season. The stated primary purposes for these EFPs are to improve data on recreational fishing effort, catch, and discards of red snapper in the South Atlantic, and to inform the development of a long-term state-led management strategy for the recreational harvest of red snapper. Additional purposes for the EFPs include: (1) evaluating mandatory electronic reporting programs for monitoring catch; (2) providing recreational fishermen on privately owned vessels (private vessels, private anglers) and the owners or operators of charter vessels or headboats (for-hire fishermen) increased fishing opportunities for red snapper; (3) quantifying angler participation and characterizing angler behavior; and (4) collecting related biological information from the fishery. The percent standard error estimates for the recreational harvest of red snapper are high, indicating low precision and significant uncertainty that would benefit from improved data collection efforts and approaches. Better data could reduce the uncertainty around the estimates of harvest and discards from the recreational sector. These proposed EFPs aim to address these challenges by improving recreational catch estimation