

specific box shapes, and/or scored to allow the box to be folded into shape. Subject corrugated die-cut cardboard boxes are typically assembled by the end user by folding a corrugated cardboard die-cut blank into its final shape and generally consist of a single die-cut blank that forms the walls and lid of the finished box. Subject corrugated die-cut cardboard boxes are not typically glued or otherwise assembled using adhesives into their final shape prior to use. The scope of this investigation covers both corrugated die-cut cardboard boxes and corrugated cardboard die-cut blanks, regardless of whether they are finished or assembled at the time of importation.

As they are intended for food contact, in-scope corrugated die-cut cardboard boxes are produced in accordance with food contact safety requirements and are often compliant with U.S. Food and Drug Administration requirements, such as 21 CFR 176.170.

The subject merchandise includes corrugated die-cut cardboard boxes regardless of shape. When assembled, subject corrugated die-cut cardboard boxes are often rectangular or square in shape when viewed from above, but they may take on other shapes, such as round, hexagonal, or octagonal. A finished and assembled subject corrugated die-cut cardboard box has a length (*i.e.*, the longest dimension) that is at least five inches and a width that is at least five inches. A finished and assembled subject corrugated die-cut cardboard box has a length and width that is no more than 40 inches. The height (*i.e.*, the shortest dimension) of a finished and assembled subject corrugated die-cut cardboard box is no greater than four inches. The width, length, and height dimensions are to be based on the dimensions of the die-cut shape of an individual corrugated die-cut cardboard box or corrugated cardboard die-cut blank, even if the box or blank is imported in a manner in which it is minimally connected to other boxes or blanks, such as through nicking, perforations, or similar attachments.

The corrugated die-cut cardboard boxes covered by the scope of this investigation include merchandise with or without color or printing, such that they may be decorated with one or more graphical designs or logos, or they may be entered in a blank, unprinted state. A corrugated die-cut cardboard box is subject to this investigation regardless of the color of the paper, paperboard, or cardboard. Any graphical images may be printed directly onto the paper, paperboard, or cardboard or they may be overlaid onto the outer or inner faces of a corrugated die-cut cardboard box. Subject corrugated die-cut cardboard boxes are also covered by the scope regardless of whether or not they are coated or lined, including with any materials to increase grease resistance.

The subject merchandise includes corrugated die-cut cardboard boxes with or without ventilation holes or perforations as well as with or without features for holding condiments or other foods. They may include tabs that allow for easily opening the lid. Subject merchandise generally does not incorporate locking tabs, interlocking side panels, folded retention flaps, “dog-ear” closures, or similar mechanisms designed to

secure the lid to the body of the box. Subject corrugated die-cut cardboard boxes are covered by the scope whether or not they are accompanied by other parts or materials. The addition of any non-paper, paperboard, or -cardboard materials, such as liners, inserts, or holders, does not remove the subject corrugated die-cut cardboard box from the scope of this investigation.

The corrugated die-cut cardboard boxes subject to this investigation include those products that have been subjected to further processing in a third country, which includes but is not limited to printing, coating, trimming, cutting, punching, assembling, folding, perforating, and/or additional die-cutting or any other processing that would not otherwise remove the merchandise from the scope of the investigation if performed in the country of manufacture of the in-scope corrugated die-cut cardboard box.

The corrugated die-cut cardboard boxes subject to this investigation are typically classified in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) at subheading 4819.10.0020. This HTSUS subheading is provided for convenience and customs purposes only, and the written description of the merchandise subject to the investigation is dispositive.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–201–872, C–201–873]

Notice of Extension of the Deadline for Determining the Adequacy of the Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Petitions: Certain Railway Tank Cars and Parts Thereof From Mexico

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

DATES: Applicable October 20, 2026.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Benito Ballesteros at (202) 482–7425 (AD) and Stefan Smith at (202) 482–4342 (CVD), AD/CVD Operations, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230.

Extension of Initiation of Investigations The Petitions

On September 30, 2026, the U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) received antidumping duty (AD) and countervailing duty (CVD) petitions on imports of certain railway tank cars and parts thereof (tank cars) from Mexico filed in proper form on behalf of UTLX

Manufacturing LLC (the petitioner), a domestic producer of tank cars.¹

Determination of Industry Support for the Petitions

Sections 702(b)(1) and 732(b)(1) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), require that a petition be filed by or on behalf of the domestic industry. To determine that the petition has been filed by or on behalf of the industry, sections 702(c)(4)(A) and 732(c)(4)(A) of the Act require that 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, sections 702(c)(4)(D) and 732(c)(4)(D) of the Act provide 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) if there is a large number of producers, determine industry support using a statistically valid sampling method to poll the industry.

Extension of Time

Sections 702(c)(1)(A) and 732(c)(1)(A) of the Act provide that within 20 days of the filing of an antidumping or countervailing duty petition, Commerce will determine, *inter alia*, whether the petition has been filed by or on behalf of the U.S. industry producing the domestic like product. Sections 702(c)(1)(B) and 732(c)(1)(B) of the Act provide that the deadline for the initiation determination, in exceptional circumstances, may be extended by 20 days in any case in which Commerce must “poll or otherwise determine support for the petition by the industry.” Because it is not clear from the Petitions whether the industry support criteria have been met, Commerce has determined it should extend the time period for determining whether to initiate the AD and CVD investigations in order to further examine the issue of industry support.

Commerce will need additional time to gather and analyze additional information regarding industry support. Therefore, it is necessary to extend the

¹ See Petitioner’s Letter, “Petitions for the Imposition of Antidumping and Countervailing Duties,” dated September 30, 2026 (Petitions).

deadline for determining the adequacy of the Petitions by an additional 20 days. As a result, in accordance with sections 702(c)(1)(B) and 732(c)(1)(B) of the Act, Commerce's initiation determination will now be due no later than November 9, 2026.

International Trade Commission Notification

Commerce will contact the U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC) and will make this extension notice available to the ITC.

Dated: October 20, 2026.

Scot Fullerton,

Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations.

[FR Doc. 2026–21792 Filed 10–23–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–201–847]

Heavy-Walled Rectangular Welded Carbon Steel Pipes and Tubes From Mexico: Initiation and Expedited Preliminary Results of Changed Circumstances Review

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

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) is simultaneously initiating and issuing the preliminary results of a changed circumstances review (CCR) of the antidumping duty (AD) order on heavy-walled rectangular welded carbon steel pipes and tubes (HWR) from Mexico, consistent with section 751(b) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), and 19 CFR 351.216 and 351.221(c)(3)(ii). Based on the information on the record, we preliminarily determine that Perfiles LM, S.A. de C.V. (PLM) is the successor-in-interest to Perfiles y Herrajes LM, S.A. de C.V. (PyH). Interested parties are invited to comment on these preliminary results.

DATES: Applicable October 26, 2026.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Paola Aleman Ordaz, AD/CVD Operations, Office II, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: 202–482–4031.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On September 13, 2016, Commerce published in the **Federal Register** the AD order on HWR from Mexico.¹ On August 19, 2026, PLM informed Commerce that, effective July 11, 2017, it had changed its name from “Perfiles y Herrajes LM, S.A. de C.V.” (i.e., PyH) to “Perfiles LM, S.A. de C.V.” (i.e., PLM) and requested that Commerce conduct a CCR under 19 CFR 351.216(b) to determine that PLM is the successor in-interest to PyH for purposes of determining PLM's AD cash deposits and liabilities.²

On September 3, 2026, Commerce declined to initiate the CCR that PLM requested, citing the need for additional information pertaining to any changes in management, production facilities, customers, and suppliers.³ Therefore, Commerce issued a supplemental questionnaire to PLM, to which we received a timely response on September 21, 2026.⁴ We did not receive comments from other interested parties concerning this request.

Scope of the Order

The merchandise covered by the scope of the *Order* is HWR from Mexico. For a complete description of the scope of the *Order*, see the Preliminary Decision Memorandum.⁵

Initiation of Changed Circumstances Review

Pursuant to section 751(b)(1) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.216, Commerce will conduct a CCR of an order upon receipt of information or a review request from an interested party for a review of an order which shows changed circumstances sufficient to warrant a review of the order.⁶ In the past, Commerce has used CCRs to address the applicability of cash deposit rates after there have been changes in

¹ See *Heavy Walled Rectangular Welded Carbon Steel Pipes and Tubes from the Republic of Korea, Mexico, and the Republic of Turkey: Antidumping Duty Orders*, 81 FR 62865 (September 13, 2016) (*Order*).

² See PLM's Letter, “Request for Changed Circumstances Review and Successor-in-Interest Clarification,” dated August 19, 2026 (CCR Request).

³ See Commerce's Letter, “Antidumping Duty Changed Circumstances Review Deficiency Questionnaire,” dated September 3, 2026.

⁴ See PLM's Letter, “Response to September 3 Questionnaire,” dated September 21, 2026 (PLM's SQR).

⁵ See Memorandum, “Initiation and Expedited Preliminary Results of Changed Circumstances Review of the Antidumping Duty Order on Heavy Walled Rectangular Welded Carbon Steel Pipes and Tubes from Mexico,” dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (Preliminary Decision Memorandum).

⁶ See 19 CFR 351.216(c).

the name or structure of a respondent, such as a merger or spinoff (“successor-in-interest,” or “successorship,” determinations).⁷ The information submitted by PLM supporting its claim that it is the successor-in-interest to PyH demonstrates changed circumstances sufficient to warrant such a review.⁸

The information submitted by PLM substantiates that its request is based solely on a change in the name of the company from “Perfiles y Herrajes LM, S.A. de C.V.” to “Perfiles LM, S.A. de C.V.” effective on July 11, 2017.⁹ Moreover, the evidence submitted in support of PLM's request demonstrates that PLM is otherwise the same business entity as PyH. Therefore, in accordance with the regulation referenced above, Commerce is initiating a CCR to determine whether PLM is the successor-in-interest to PyH.

Preliminary Results

Commerce is permitted by 19 CFR 351.221(c)(3)(ii) to combine the notice of initiation of a CCR and the preliminary results if Commerce concludes that expedited action is warranted. In this instance, because the record contains information necessary to make a preliminary finding, we find that expedited action is warranted and we have combined the notice of initiation and the preliminary results.

Accordingly, pursuant to section 751(b) of the Act, we have conducted a successor-in-interest analysis in response to PLM's request. In making a successor-in-interest determination in an AD CCR, Commerce examines several factors, including, but not limited to, changes in the following: (1) management and ownership; (2) production facilities; (3) supplier relationships; and (4) customer base.¹⁰ While no single factor or combination of factors will necessarily provide a dispositive indication of a successor-in-interest relationship, generally, Commerce will consider the new company to be the successor to the

⁷ See, e.g., *Diamond Sawblades and Parts Thereof from the People's Republic of China: Initiation and Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Changed Circumstances Review*, 82 FR 51605, 51606 (November 7, 2017), unchanged in *Diamond Sawblades and Parts Thereof from the People's Republic of China: Final Results of Antidumping Duty Changed Circumstances Review*, 82 FR 60177 (December 19, 2017) (*Diamond Sawblades*).

⁸ See 19 CFR 351.216(d).

⁹ See PLM's SQR.

¹⁰ See, e.g., *Certain Frozen Warmwater Shrimp from India: Initiation and Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Changed Circumstances Review*, 83 FR 37784, 37784 (August 2, 2018), unchanged in *Certain Frozen Warmwater Shrimp from India: Notice of Final Results of Antidumping Duty Changed Circumstances Review*, 83 FR 49909 (October 3, 2018) (*Shrimp from India*).