

constructions, such as crib and youth mattresses. All uncovered innerspring units are included in the scope regardless of width and length. Included within this definition are innersprings typically ranging from 30.5 inches to 76 inches in width and 68 inches to 84 inches in length. Innersprings for crib mattresses typically range from 25 inches to 27 inches in width and 50 inches to 52 inches in length.

Uncovered innerspring units are suitable for use as the innerspring component in the manufacture of innerspring mattresses, including mattresses that incorporate a foam encasement around the innerspring.

Pocketed and non-pocketed innerspring units are included in this definition. Non-pocketed innersprings are typically joined together with helical wire and border rods. Non-pocketed innersprings are included in this definition regardless of whether they have border rods attached to the perimeter of the innerspring. Pocketed innersprings are individual coils covered by a “pocket” or “sock” of a nonwoven synthetic material or woven material and then glued together in a linear fashion.

Uncovered innersprings are classified under subheading 9404.29.9010 and have also been classified under subheadings 9404.10.0000, 9404.29.9005, 9404.29.9011, 7326.20.0070, 7326.20.0090, 7320.20.5010, 7320.90.5010, or 7326.20.0071 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS). The HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes only; the written description of the scope of the *Orders* is dispositive.

Continuation of the Orders

As a result of the determinations by Commerce and the ITC that revocation of the *Orders* would likely lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping and material injury to an industry in the United States, pursuant to section 751(d)(2) of the Act, Commerce hereby orders the continuation of the *Orders*. U.S. Customs and Border Protection will continue to collect AD cash deposits at the rates in effect at the time of entry for all imports of subject merchandise.

The effective date of the continuation of the *Orders* will be April 3, 2025.⁶ Pursuant to section 751(c)(2) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.218(c)(2), Commerce intends to initiate the next five-year reviews of the *Orders* not later than 30 days prior to fifth anniversary of the

date of the last determination by the ITC.

Administrative Protective Order (APO)

This notice also serves as a final reminder to parties subject to an APO of their responsibility concerning the return or destruction of proprietary information disclosed under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305(a)(3), which continues to govern business proprietary information in this segment of the proceeding. Timely written notification of the return or destruction of APO materials, or conversion to judicial protective order, is hereby requested. Failure to comply with the regulations and terms of an APO is a violation which is subject to sanction.

Notification to Interested Parties

These five-year (sunset) reviews and this notice are in accordance with sections 751(c) and 751(d)(2) of the Act and published in accordance with section 777(i) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.218(f)(4).

Dated: April 14, 2025.

Christopher Abbott,

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

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–201–820]

Fresh Tomatoes From Mexico: Intent To Terminate Suspension Agreement, Rescind an Administrative Review, and Issue an Antidumping Duty Order

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

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) intends to terminate the 2019 Agreement Suspending the Antidumping Duty Investigation on Fresh Tomatoes from Mexico (2019 Agreement), rescind one of two ongoing administrative reviews of the 2019 Agreement, and to institute an antidumping duty (AD) order. The underlying investigation was completed on October 25, 2019.

DATES: Applicable April 18, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Sally C. Gannon, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–0162.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On April 18, 1996, Commerce initiated an AD investigation to determine whether imports of fresh tomatoes from Mexico are being, or are likely to be, sold in the United States at less than fair value (LTFV).¹ On May 16, 1996, the United States International Trade Commission (ITC) notified Commerce of its affirmative preliminary injury determination.

On October 10, 1996, Commerce and certain tomato growers/exporters from Mexico initialed a proposed agreement to suspend the AD investigation. On October 28, 1996, Commerce determined imports of fresh tomatoes from Mexico were being sold at LTFV in the United States.² On the same day, Commerce and certain growers/exporters of fresh tomatoes from Mexico signed an agreement to suspend the investigation (1996 Suspension Agreement).³

On May 31, 2002, certain tomato growers/exporters from Mexico accounting for a significant percentage of all fresh tomatoes imported into the United States from Mexico provided written notice to Commerce of their withdrawal from the 1996 Suspension Agreement, effective on July 30, 2002. Because the 1996 Suspension Agreement would no longer cover substantially all imports of fresh tomatoes from Mexico, effective July 30, 2002, Commerce terminated the 1996 Suspension Agreement, terminated the sunset review of the suspended investigation, and resumed the antidumping investigation.⁴

On November 8, 2002, Commerce and certain tomato growers/exporters from Mexico initialed a proposed agreement suspending the resumed AD investigation on imports of fresh tomatoes from Mexico. On December 4, 2002, Commerce and certain growers/exporters of fresh tomatoes from Mexico

¹ See *Initiation of Antidumping Duty Investigation: Fresh Tomatoes from Mexico*, 61 FR 18377 (April 25, 1996).

² See *Notice of Preliminary Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Postponement of Final Determination: Fresh Tomatoes from Mexico*, 61 FR 56608 (November 1, 1996).

³ See *Suspension of Antidumping Investigation: Fresh Tomatoes from Mexico*, 61 FR 56618 (November 1, 1996).

⁴ See *Notice of Termination of Suspension Agreement, Termination of Sunset Review, and Resumption of Antidumping Investigation: Fresh Tomatoes from Mexico*, 67 FR 50858 (August 6, 2002).

⁶ See *ITC Final Determination*, 90 FR at 14662.

signed a new suspension agreement (2002 Suspension Agreement).⁵

On November 26, 2007, certain tomato growers/exporters from Mexico accounting for a significant percentage of all fresh tomatoes imported into the United States provided written notice to Commerce of their withdrawal from the 2002 Suspension Agreement, effective 90 days from the date of their withdrawal letter (*i.e.*, February 24, 2008), or earlier, at Commerce's discretion. On November 28, 2007, Commerce and certain tomato growers/exporters from Mexico initialed a new proposed agreement to suspend the AD investigation on imports of fresh tomatoes from Mexico. On December 3, 2007, Commerce released the initialed agreement to interested parties for comment.

Because the 2002 Suspension Agreement would no longer cover substantially all imports of fresh tomatoes from Mexico, Commerce published a notice of intent to terminate the 2002 Suspension Agreement, intent to terminate the five-year sunset review of the suspended investigation, and intent to resume the AD investigation.⁶ On January 16, 2008, Commerce published a notice of termination of the 2002 Suspension Agreement, termination of the five-year sunset review of the suspended investigation, and resumption of the AD investigation, effective January 18, 2008.⁷ On January 22, 2008, Commerce signed a new suspension agreement (2008 Suspension Agreement) with certain growers/exporters of fresh tomatoes from Mexico.⁸

On August 15, 2012, certain growers/exporters of fresh tomatoes from Mexico filed a letter with Commerce requesting consultations under Section IV.G. of the 2008 Suspension Agreement, and Commerce agreed to consult. As a result of these consultations, on February 2, 2013, Commerce and tomato growers/exporters from Mexico accounting for a significant percentage of all fresh tomatoes imports from Mexico initialed a draft agreement. On February 8, 2013,

Commerce published a notice of intent to terminate the 2008 Suspension Agreement, intent to terminate the five-year sunset review of the suspended investigation, and intent to resume the AD investigation.⁹ On March 1, 2013, Commerce issued a notice of termination of the 2008 Suspension Agreement, termination of the five-year sunset review of the suspended investigation, and resumption of the AD investigation.¹⁰ On March 4, 2013, Commerce and certain tomato growers/exporters from Mexico signed a new suspension agreement (2013 Suspension Agreement).¹¹

On November 14, 2018, the Florida Tomato Exchange (FTE), a member of the U.S. petitioning industry, requested that Commerce terminate the 2013 Suspension Agreement and resume the underlying AD investigation. On February 6, 2019, Commerce notified Mexican signatories that Commerce intended to withdraw from the 2013 Suspension Agreement, rescind the sunset and administrative reviews, and resume the underlying AD investigation.¹² On May 7, 2019, Commerce withdrew from the 2013 Suspension Agreement and issued a notice of termination of the 2013 Suspension Agreement, rescission of the administrative review, and resumption of the underlying AD investigation.¹³

On August 20, 2019, Commerce and a representative of Mexican producers/exporters initialed a draft agreement to suspend the AD investigation and invited interested parties to comment.¹⁴ On September 19, 2019, Commerce and representatives of the signatory producers/exporters accounting for substantially all imports of fresh tomatoes from Mexico signed the 2019 Agreement.¹⁵

⁹ See *Fresh Tomatoes From Mexico: Intent To Terminate Suspension Agreement and Resume Antidumping Investigation and Intent To Terminate Sunset Review*, 78 FR 9366 (February 8, 2013).

¹⁰ See *Fresh Tomatoes From Mexico: Termination of Suspension Agreement, Termination of Five-Year Sunset Review, and Resumption of Antidumping Investigation*, 78 FR 14771 (March 7, 2013).

¹¹ See *Fresh Tomatoes from Mexico: Suspension of Antidumping Investigation*, 78 FR 14967 (March 8, 2013).

¹² See *Fresh Tomatoes from Mexico: Intent To Terminate Suspension Agreement, Rescind the Sunset and Administrative Reviews, and Resume the Antidumping Duty Investigation*, 84 FR 7872 (March 5, 2019).

¹³ See *Termination of Suspension Agreement, Rescission of Administrative Review, and Continuation of the Antidumping Duty Investigation*, 84 FR 20858 (May 13, 2019).

¹⁴ See Commerce's Letter to All Interested Parties, "Draft Agreement Suspending the Antidumping Duty Investigation on Fresh Tomatoes from Mexico," dated August 20, 2019.

¹⁵ See *Fresh Tomatoes From Mexico: Suspension of Antidumping Duty Investigation*, 84 FR 49987 (September 24, 2019).

On October 11, 2019, the FTE requested continuation of the underlying AD investigation in accordance with section 734(g) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act) and 19 CFR 351.208(h).¹⁶ On October 25, 2019, Commerce issued its final determination that fresh tomatoes from Mexico are being, or are likely to be, sold at LTFV in the United States.¹⁷ On December 12, 2019, the ITC issued its final determination that an industry in the United States is threatened with material injury by reason of imports of fresh tomatoes from Mexico.¹⁸

On August 1, 2024, Commerce initiated a five-year sunset review of the suspended investigation.¹⁹

On June 16, 2023, the FTE filed a request that Commerce terminate the 2019 Agreement and institute an AD order in accordance with the affirmative final determinations of Commerce and the ITC.²⁰

On December 4, 2023, Commerce published in the **Federal Register** the final results of the five-year expedited sunset review of the suspended investigation. Commerce preliminarily found dumping was likely to continue or recur at weighted-average margins up to 30.48 percent.²¹ The ITC is currently conducting a full five-year sunset review.²²

Scope of the Investigation

The merchandise subject to this 2019 Agreement is all fresh or chilled tomatoes (fresh tomatoes) which have Mexico as their origin, except for those tomatoes which are for processing. For purposes of this 2019 Agreement, processing is defined to include preserving by any commercial process, such as canning, dehydrating, drying, or the addition of chemical substances, or converting the tomato product into juices, sauces, or purees. In Appendix F of this 2019 Agreement, Commerce has

¹⁶ See FTE's Letter, "Request to Continue Suspended Less Than Fair Value Investigation," dated October 11, 2019.

¹⁷ See *Fresh Tomatoes from Mexico: Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value*, 84 FR 57401 (October 25, 2019) (2019 Final Determination).

¹⁸ See *Fresh Tomatoes from Mexico*, 84 FR 67958 (December 12, 2019); see also *Fresh Tomatoes from Mexico*, Inv. 731-TA-747 (Final), USITC Pub. 5003 (December 2019) (ITC Final Determination).

¹⁹ See *Initiation of Five-Year (Sunset) Reviews*, 89 FR 62717 (August 1, 2024).

²⁰ See FTE's Letter, "Request to Terminate Antidumping Suspension Agreement," dated June 16, 2023.

²¹ See *Fresh Tomatoes from Mexico: Final Results of the Expedited Sunset Review of Suspended Investigation*, 89 FR 96214 (December 4, 2024).

²² The ITC is currently due to hold its final vote on September 30, 2025, and issue its determination on October 21, 2025.

⁵ See *Suspension of Antidumping Investigation: Fresh Tomatoes from Mexico*, 67 FR 77044 (December 16, 2002).

⁶ See *Fresh Tomatoes from Mexico: Notice of Intent to Terminate Suspension Agreement, Intent to Terminate the Five-Year Sunset Review, and Intent to Resume Antidumping Investigation*, 72 FR 70820 (December 13, 2007).

⁷ See *Fresh Tomatoes from Mexico: Notice of Termination of Suspension Agreement, Termination of Five-Year Sunset Review, and Resumption of Antidumping Investigation*, 73 FR 2887 (January 16, 2008).

⁸ See *Suspension of Antidumping Investigation: Fresh Tomatoes from Mexico*, 73 FR 4831 (January 28, 2008).

outlined the procedure that Signatories must follow for selling subject merchandise for processing. Fresh tomatoes that are imported for cutting up, not further processing (e.g., tomatoes used in the preparation of fresh salsa or salad bars), are covered by this 2019 Agreement.

Commercially grown tomatoes, both for the fresh market and for processing, are classified as *Lycopersicon esculentum*. Important commercial varieties of fresh tomatoes include common round, cherry, grape, plum, greenhouse, and pear tomatoes, all of which are covered by this Agreement.

Tomatoes imported from Mexico covered by this 2019 Agreement are classified under the following subheading of the Harmonized Tariff Schedules of the United States (HTSUS), according to the season of importation: 0702. Although this HTSUS number is provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the scope of this 2019 Agreement is dispositive.

Intent To Terminate Suspension Agreement and Issue Antidumping Duty Order

On April 14, 2025, Commerce notified all Mexican Signatory producers/exporters of its intent to exercise its option under Section XI.B of the 2019 Agreement to withdraw from the 2019 Agreement. In accordance with Section XI.B of the 2019 Agreement, Commerce's withdrawal from the 2019 Agreement shall be effective on July 14, 2025, which is 90 days after such notice.²³ On July 14, 2025, Commerce intends to terminate the 2019 Agreement and issue an AD order, in accordance with section 734(i)(1)(C) of the Act. As noted above, the underlying AD investigation in this proceeding was continued pursuant to section 734(g) of the Act, following the acceptance of the 2019 Agreement. Commerce made a final affirmative determination,²⁴ and the ITC found a threat of material injury.²⁵ Therefore, in accordance with section 735(c) of the Act, Commerce will issue an AD order and instruct U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to suspend liquidation of entries of subject merchandise, effective July 14, 2025.

Intent To Rescind Administrative Review

Commerce is currently conducting two administrative reviews of the 2019 Agreement. Commerce initiated one review on November 15, 2023, for the period of review from September 1, 2022, through August 31, 2023 (2022–2023 review).²⁶ Commerce initiated the second review on October 17, 2024, for the period of review from September 1, 2023, through August 31, 2024 (2023–2024 review).²⁷ The final results of the 2022–2023 review are due to be issued by Commerce on July 8, 2025, prior to the effective date of termination of the 2019 Agreement on July 14, 2025. However, if Commerce terminates the 2019 Agreement, the ongoing 2023–2024 review would be moot. Therefore, Commerce will rescind the 2023–2024 review of the 2019 Agreement on July 14, 2025, the effective date of termination of the 2019 Agreement.

International Trade Commission

Commerce has notified the ITC of its intent to terminate the 2019 Agreement and issue the AD order.²⁸

Suspension of Liquidation

As described above, if Commerce terminates the 2019 Agreement and resumes the AD investigation, Commerce will instruct CBP to suspend liquidation of entries of fresh tomatoes from Mexico that are entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the July 14, 2025, effective date of the termination of the 2019 Agreement. CBP shall require AD cash deposits for entries of the subject merchandise based on the final weighted-average dumping margins, which range from 3.91 to 30.48 percent.²⁹

Notification to Interested Parties

This determination is issued and published in accordance with section 734(i) of the Act.

Dated: April 14, 2025.

Christopher Abbott,

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

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Institute of Standards and Technology

Request for Nominations for Members To Serve on National Institute of Standards and Technology and National Technical Information Service Federal Advisory Committees

AGENCY: National Institute of Standards and Technology, Department of Commerce.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST or Institute) and the National Technical Information Service (NTIS) invites and requests nomination of individuals for appointment to ten existing Federal Advisory Committees (Committees): Advisory Committee on Earthquake Hazards Reduction; Board of Overseers of the Malcolm Baldrige National Quality Award; Industrial Advisory Committee; Information Security and Privacy Advisory Board; Judges Panel of the Malcolm Baldrige National Quality Award; Manufacturing Extension Partnership Advisory Board; National Artificial Intelligence Advisory Committee; National Construction Safety Team Advisory Committee; National Technical Information Service Advisory Board; and Visiting Committee on Advanced Technology. NIST and NTIS will consider nominations received in response to this notice for appointment to the Committees, in addition to nominations already received. Registered Federal lobbyists may not serve on NIST or NTIS Federal Advisory Committees in an individual capacity.

DATES: Nominations for all Committees will be accepted on an ongoing basis and will be considered as and when vacancies arise.

ADDRESSES: See below.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Advisory Committee on Earthquake Hazards Reduction (ACEHR)

Address: Please submit nominations to Tina Faecke via email at tina.faecke@nist.gov. Nominations may also be mailed to Tina Faecke, Designated Federal Officer, National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program, NIST, 100 Bureau Drive, Mail Stop 8615, Gaithersburg, MD 20899–8615. Additional information regarding the ACEHR, including its charter and current members may be found on its electronic home page at <https://nehrrp.gov/committees/index.htm>.

²³ Because the effective date for Commerce's withdrawal would fall on the weekend (i.e., Sunday, July 13, 2025), the effective date became the next business day. See *Notice of Clarification: Application of "Next Business Day" Rule for Administrative Determination Deadlines Pursuant to the Tariff Act of 1930, As Amended*, 70 FR 24533 (May 10, 2005).

²⁴ See *2019 Final Determination*.

²⁵ See *ITC Final Determination*.

²⁶ See *Initiation of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Administrative Reviews*, 88 FR 78298 (November 15, 2023).

²⁷ See *Initiation of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Administrative Reviews*, 89 FR 83644 (October 17, 2024).

²⁸ See Commerce's Letter, "Withdrawal from the 2019 Suspension Agreement," dated concurrently with this notice.

²⁹ See *2019 Final Determination* at 84 FR 57402.