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April 22, 2022

DOC Case Nos. A-570-106 and C-570-107 Total Pages: 879 Scope Ruling Application and Circumvention Inquiry Request (Third Country Completion or Assembly) AD/CVD Operations Office I

PUBLIC VERSION

Business proprietary information removed from Attachment 1 (pages 2-3, 13-15, 17, and 27-29, the Table of Exhibits, and Exhibits 13-14, 17, 19-21, and 27) and Attachment 2 (pages 5-6, 9, 15-16, 22-25, 27-28, 31-32, and 34, the Table of Exhibits, and Exhibits 3, 18-19, and 22-26)

VIA ACCESS

The Honorable Gina M. Raimondo Secretary of Commerce Attention: Enforcement and Compliance APO/Dockets Unit, Room 18022 U.S. Department of Commerce 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20230

Re: Wooden Cabinets and Vanities and Components Thereof from the People's Republic of China – Scope Ruling Application and Request for Circumvention Inquiry Concerning Imports of Wooden Cabinets and Vanities and Components Thereof from Malaysia

Dear Secretary Raimondo:

On behalf of the American Kitchen Cabinet Alliance ("AKCA"), we hereby request that

the Department of Commerce ("Commerce") concurrently initiate a scope inquiry and a country-

wide circumvention inquiry to determine whether imports of wooden cabinets and vanities

("WCV") and components thereof produced using WCV components manufactured in the

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People's Republic of China ("China") that undergo further processing in Malaysia are covered by the antidumping duty ("AD") and countervailing duty ("CVD") orders on WCV and components thereof from China¹ (collectively, "*China WCV Orders*"). The AKCA's scope ruling application is provided at **Attachment 1**, and the AKCA's request for a circumvention inquiry is provided at **Attachment 2**. The attached scope ruling application and circumvention inquiry request each contain information reasonably available to the AKCA relating to the information requested under 19 C.F.R. §§ 351.225(c)(2) and 351.226(c)(2), respectively.²

The AKCA is an interested party under Section 771(9)(E) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. § 1677(9)(E)), and 19 C.F.R. § 351.102(b)(17) because it is a trade or business association, all of whose members produce the domestic like product in the United States, and the petitioner in the original investigation. Accordingly, the AKCA has standing to request Commerce to initiate scope and circumvention inquiries concerning the *China WCV Orders* pursuant to Commerce's regulations.³ Information reasonably available to the AKCA

¹ Wooden Cabinets and Vanities and Components Thereof from the People's Republic of China: Antidumping Duty Order, 85 Fed. Reg. 22,126 (Dep't Commerce April 21, 2020) ("China AD WCV Order"); Wooden Cabinets and Vanities and Components Thereof from the People's Republic of China: Countervailing Duty Order, 85 Fed. Reg. 22,134 (Dep't Commerce April 21, 2020) ("China CVD WCV Order").

² Pursuant to 19 C.F.R. § 351.304, business proprietary treatment is requested for information contained in brackets in **Attachment 1** (pages 2-3, 13-15, 17, and 27-29, the Table of Exhibits, and Exhibits 13-14, 17, 19-21, and 27) and **Attachment 2** (pages 5-6, 9, 15-16, 22-25, 27-28, 31-32, and 34, the Table of Exhibits, and Exhibits 3, 18-19, and 22-26). This information is business proprietary information within the meaning of 19 C.F.R. § 351.105(c), as it is [

[]] or [

that is not available for public release and the release of which would cause substantial harm to the competitive position of the submitter, impair the ability of Commerce to obtain such information in the future, and [

^{].} Pursuant to 19 C.F.R. § 351.304(b), the AKCA agrees in principle to permit disclosure of the bracketed business proprietary information under an appropriately drawn administrative protective order ("APO"). The AKCA, however, reserves the right to comment on all APO applications prior to disclosure.

³ 19 C.F.R. § 351.225(a), (c)(1); 19 C.F.R. § 351.226(a), (c)(1).

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demonstrates that WCV and WCV components (*i.e.*, frames, boxes, doors, drawers, panels, and any desks, shelves, and tables that are attached to or incorporated in WCV),⁴ whether finished or unfinished, that are manufactured in China and that undergo further processing (*e.g.*, trimming, cutting, notching, punching, drilling, painting, staining, finishing, assembly, repackaging, and combining into a "ready to assemble" WCV unit) in Malaysia before being exported from Malaysia to the United States as Malaysian-origin WCV and components thereof.

These imports of WCV and components produced using Chinese-origin WCV and components that undergo further processing in Malaysia are expressly and unambiguously covered by the scope of the *China WCV Orders*. Commerce should reach this conclusion based solely on the unambiguous scope language.⁵ If not covered by the scope, however, the AKCA submits that imports of WCV and components thereof completed in Malaysia using Chinese-origin WCV components are circumventing the *China WCV Orders*. Under these circumstances, it is appropriate to initiate concurrent scope and circumvention inquiries and first determine whether the merchandise is covered by the scope of the *China WCV Orders*.⁶ Commerce has taken this

⁴ *China AD WCV Order*, 85 Fed. Reg. at 22,133 (including the following list of WCV components: "(1) wooden cabinet and vanity frames, (2) wooden cabinet and vanity boxes (which typically include a top, bottom, sides, back, base blockers, ends/end panels, stretcher rails, toe kicks, and/or shelves), (3) wooden cabinet or vanity doors, (4) wooden cabinet or vanity drawers and drawer components (which typically include sides, backs, bottoms, and faces), (5) back panels and end panels, (6) and desks, shelves, and tables that are attached to or incorporated in the subject merchandise."); *China CVD WCV Order*, 85 Fed. Reg. at 22,135 (same).

⁵ China AD WCV Order, 85 Fed. Reg. at 22,133 ("Subject merchandise also includes wooden cabinets and vanities and in-scope components that have been further processed in a third country, including but not limited to one or more of the following: trimming, cutting, notching, punching, drilling, painting, staining, finishing, assembly, or any other processing that would not otherwise remove the merchandise from the scope of the order if performed in the country of manufacture of the in-scope product."); China CVD WCV Order, 85 Fed. Reg. at 22,135 (same).

⁶ Regulations to Improve Administration and Enforcement of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Laws, 86 Fed. Reg. 52,300, 52,338 (Dep't Commerce September 20, 2021) ("Sometimes, as part of its circumvention analysis, Commerce must first determine if the product at issue is covered by the

approach in the past,⁷ most recently in its self-initiation of concurrent scope and circumvention inquiries concerning the orders on quartz surface products from China.⁸ Based on the information provided, Commerce should initiate concurrent scope and circumvention inquiries and issue an affirmative finding that WCV and components thereof produced using WCV and WCV components manufactured in China that undergo further processing in Malaysia before being exported from Malaysia to the United States are subject to the *China WCV Orders*.⁹ In addition, Commerce should also implement a certification requirement to administer the countrywide finding and require U.S. importers and their Malaysian suppliers to provide CBP with a certification, at the time of entry, that the importer did not import, and the exporter did not ship, WCV and components thereof from Malaysia that originate from China.¹⁰ A certification requirement is necessary to ensure duties under the *China WCV Orders* are applied to Chinese-origin goods that undergo third-country processing in Malaysia.

* * *

Please contact the undersigned if you have any questions.

description of subject merchandise in the scope of an order, and it is only after it determines that the product at issue does not match the description of merchandise covered by the scope that Commerce can ten continue with its circumvention analysis and reach a determination.").

⁷ See, e.g., Hydrofluorocarbon Blends from the People's Republic of China: Initiation of Anti-Circumvention Inquiry of Antidumping Duty Order; Third-Country Blends Containing Chinese Components, 84 Fed. Reg. 28,269 (Dep't Commerce June 18, 2019) ("Additionally, as part of this anticircumvention inquiry, we will address the scope inquiry filed by GFL under 19 CFR 351.225(c), and our final findings in this anti-circumvention inquiry will include a final finding with regard to GFL's scope inquiry." (internal footnote omitted)).

⁸ *Quartz Surface Products from the People's Republic of China: Initiation of Scope and Circumvention Inquiries of the Antidumping Duty and Countervailing Duty Orders*, 87 Fed. Reg. 6,844 (Dep't Commerce February 7, 2022).

⁹ In accordance with 19 C.F.R. §§ 351.225(m)(2) and 351.226(m)(2), the AKCA is filing this combined request for a scope inquiry and circumvention inquiry only on the record of the AD proceeding and will not be filing this request on the record of the companion CVD proceeding.

¹⁰ 19 C.F.R. § 351.228(a)(1)(ii).

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Luke A. Meisner_____

Roger B. Schagrin Luke A. Meisner Joseph A. Laroski Jr. Saad Y. Chalchal* Rui Fan, *Consultant* SCHAGRIN ASSOCIATES 900 Seventh St. N.W. Washington, D.C. 20001 (202) 223-1700 (telephone) (202) 429-2522 (fax) rschagrin@schagrinassociates.com

Counsel for the American Kitchen Cabinet Alliance

*Only admitted in New York and New Jersey. Practice limited to matters before federal courts and agencies.

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COMPANY CERTIFICATION

I, Betsy Natz, currently President of the American Kitchen Cabinet Alliance, certify that I prepared or otherwise supervised the preparation of the attached submission of *Scope Ruling Application and Request for Circumvention Inquiry Concerning Imports of Wooden Cabinets and Vanities and Components Thereof from Malaysia* filed on April 22, 2022, pursuant to the scope and circumvention inquiries of the antidumping and countervailing duty orders on Wooden Cabinets and Vanities and Components Thereof from the People's Republic of China (Case Nos. A-570-106 and C-570-107).

I certify that the public information and any business proprietary information of the American Kitchen Cabinet Alliance contained in this submission is accurate and complete to the best of my knowledge. I am aware that the information contained in this submission may be subject to verification or corroboration (as appropriate) by the U.S. Department of Commerce. I am also aware that U.S. law (including, but not limited to, 18 U.S.C. 1001) imposes criminal sanctions on individuals who knowingly and willfully make material false statements to the U.S. Government. In addition, I am aware that, even if this submission may be withdrawn from the record of the AD/CVD proceeding, the U.S. Department of Commerce may preserve this submission, including a business proprietary submission, for purposes of determining the accuracy of this certification. I certify that a copy of this signed certification will be filed with this submission to the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Signature:

BM naez

Date:	April 21, 2022

Counsel Certification

I, Luke A. Meisner, with Schagrin Associates, counsel to the American Kitchen Cabinet Alliance, certify that I have read the attached submission of *Scope Ruling Application and Request for Circumvention Inquiry Concerning Imports of Wooden Cabinets and Vanities and Components Thereof from Malaysia* filed on April 22, 2022, pursuant to the scope and circumvention inquiries of the antidumping and countervailing duty orders on Wooden Cabinets and Vanities and Components Thereof from the People's Republic of China (Case Nos. A-570-106 and C-570-107).

In my capacity as counsel of this submission, I certify that the information contained in this submission is accurate and complete to the best of my knowledge. I am aware that U.S. law (including, but not limited to, 18 U.S.C. § 1001) imposes criminal sanctions on individuals who knowingly and willfully make material false statements to the U.S. Government. In addition, I am aware that, even if this submission may be withdrawn from the record of the AD/CVD proceeding, the U.S. Department of Commerce may preserve this submission, including a business proprietary submission, for purposes of determining the accuracy of this certification. I certify that a copy of this signed certification will be filed with this submission to the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Luke A. Meigner Signature:

Date: April 22, 2022

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

Wooden Cabinets and Vanities and Components Thereof from the People's Republic of China A-570-106 and C-570-107

Scope Ruling Application and Circumvention Inquiry Request (Third Country Completion or Assembly)

I, Brittney Allen, hereby certify that copies of the attached PUBLIC VERSION DOCUMENT were served today, April 22, 2022, via electronic FTP secure service:

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> <u>/s/ Brittney Allen</u> Brittney Allen, Paralegal SCHAGRIN ASSOCIATES

ATTACHMENT 1 SCOPE RULING APPLICATION

COVER SHEET

Case Nos.: A-570-106 and C-570-107 Total Number of Pages: 426 Enforcement & Compliance Scope Inquiry AD/CVD Operations, Office I Public Version

SCOPE RULING APPLICATION

APPLICANT(S):	American Kitchen Cabinet Alliance ("AKCA")			
REPRESENTATION:	Roger B. Schagrin Luke A. Meisner Joseph A. Laroski Jr. Saad Y. Chalchal* Rui Fan, <i>Consultant</i> SCHAGRIN ASSOCIATES 900 Seventh Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20001 (202) 223-1700 (telephone) (202) 429-2522 (fax) Imeisner@schagrinassociates.com			
CASE:	 *Only admitted in New York and New Jersey. Practice Limited to matters before federal courts and agencies. Wooden Cabinets and Vanities and Components Thereof from the People's Republic of China (A-570-106 and C-570-107) 			
PRODUCT FOR WHICH SCOPE BUILING IS REQUESTED. Wooden cabinets and				

PRODUCT FOR WHICH SCOPE RULING IS REQUESTED: Wooden cabinets and vanities and components thereof produced using components manufactured in the People's Republic of China that undergo further processing in Malaysia before being exported to the United States

DATE OF SUBMISSION: April 22, 2022

Section I: General Information

This application requests a scope ruling for **wooden cabinets and vanities and components thereof produced using components manufactured in the People's Republic of China that undergo further processing in Malaysia before being exported to the United States**. This application is submitted in accordance with Commerce's Scope Ruling Application Guide and 19 CFR 351.225(c). All electronic files have been uploaded in a manner indicating their specific contents. Where possible, exhibits have not been split between electronic files. Where any websites are referenced, screenshots of the websites have been provided as exhibits.

Although this application pertains to the scope of companion antidumping and countervailing duty orders of the same product from the same country, it has been filed only on the record of the applicable antidumping proceeding. Because there is a companion countervailing duty order to which this scope inquiry would apply equally, the companion countervailing duty order case number is identified under "CASE" on the cover page of this application.

This application has been filed in typed form and in English. Where applicable, original and translated versions of all pertinent portions of non-English language documents accompany this application. All sources of information have been identified, and copies of source documents necessary to understand this application have been included.

The following is a table of exhibits accompanying this application:

Exhibit 1	Excerpt from <i>Wooden Cabinets and Vanities from China</i> , Inv. Nos. 701-TA-620 and 731-TA-1445 (Final), USITC Pub. 5042	Public
	(April 2020)	
Exhibit 2	U.S. Imports of WCV and Components Thereof	Public
Exhibit 3	Excerpt from Volume I of AD and CVD Petition on Imports of	
	WCV and Components Thereof from China (March 6, 2019)	
Exhibit 4	The Ancientree Cabinet Co., Ltd. Catalog	
Exhibit 5	Rizhao Foremost Woodwork Manufacturing Company Ltd.	
	Bath Catalog	
Exhibit 6	Covered Bridge Cabinetry Catalog	Public
	CBP Memorandum, "Notice of Initiation of Investigation and	
Exhibit 7	Interim Measures: Consolidated EAPA Case 7673," dated	Public
	March 10, 2022 (Public Version)	
Exhibit 8	South Wales Furniture Sdn. Bhd. Company Website	
Exhibit 9	Maika'i Cabinet & Stone Inc. Company Website	
Exhibit 10	Kingway Construction and Supplies Co., Inc. Company	
	Website	
Exhibit 11	Chinese Exports of WCV and Components Thereof	Public
Exhibit 12	Cabinets To Go LLC Complaint	
Exhibit 13	[BPI
]	

Exhibit 14		BPI
Exhibit 15	Kingtrans Company Website	
Exhibit 16	Partially Redacted Bill of Lading Published by Kingtrans for Shipment from Malaysia to the United States	
Exhibit 17		
Exhibit 18	U.S. Imports of WCV and Components Thereof By Declared Shipper	
Exhibit 19		BPI
Exhibit 20		BPI
Exhibit 21		BPI
Exhibit 22	CBP Memorandum, "Notice of Initiation of Investigation and Interim Measures – EAPA Cons. Case 7607," dated July 27, 2021 (Public Version); and CBP Memorandum, "Notice of Determination as to Evasion," dated February 23, 2022 (Public Version)	Public
Exhibit 23	CBP Memorandum, "Notice of Initiation of Investigation and Interim Measures – EAPA Case 7583," dated May 5, 2021 (Public Version); and CBP Memorandum, "Notice of Determination as to Evasion," dated January 31, 2022 (Public Version)	Public
Exhibit 24	CBP Memorandum, "Notice of Initiation of Investigation and Interim Measures: Consolidated EAPA Case 7553," dated February 19, 2021 (Public Version); and CBP Memorandum, "Notice of Determination as to Evasion," dated September 16, 2021 (Public Version)	
Exhibit 25	Known Malaysian Producers/Exporters of WCV and Components Thereof	
Exhibit 26	Known U.S. Consignees of WCV and Components Thereof from Malaysia	
Exhibit 27	Declaration of []	BPI
Exhibit 28	Excerpt from Exhibit 1 of the AKCA's Post-Conference Brief with answers to ITC staff questions, dated April 2, 2019 (Public Version)	Public
Exhibit 29	Excerpt from <i>Wooden Cabinets and Vanities from China</i> , Inv. Nos. 701-TA-620 and 731-TA-1445 (Preliminary), USITC Pub. 4891 (April 2019)	Public

NOTE: The following examples may be cause for Commerce to reject an application:

- Failure to provide complete responses to each question, including public responses to questions 1a. through 1d.
- Failure to provide relevant supporting documentation in accordance with the format requested (*i.e.*, failure to provide screenshots of referenced websites as exhibits).
- If certain questions are not answered completely, or certain information relevant to the scope application is missing, failure to explain the reasons the party does not have access

to the information and has not provided that information in the application, including what steps the party took to obtain the information.

Section II: Product Information¹

To the extent reasonably available, we are providing the following requested information and relevant supporting documentation. We have responded to each question in its entirety, or, alternatively, we have explained the reasons we do not have access to the information, including what steps we took to obtain the information, in Appendix A.

Responses to questions 1a. through 1d. are intended to be published in Commerce's monthly Federal Register notice of filed scope applications.² Therefore, the description must contain a sufficient public summary to enable the public to understand the product at issue.

- 1. A **public** narrative describing the product and the information about the product listed below:
 - a. A description of the physical characteristics (including chemical, dimensional, and technical characteristics) of the product. *See* 19 CFR 351.225(c)(2)(i)(A) and (c)(2)(ii).

<u>Response</u>: This application requests a scope ruling for wooden cabinets and vanities ("WCV") and components thereof produced using WCV components (*i.e.*, frames, boxes, doors, drawers, panels, and any attached or incorporated desks, shelves, and tables), whether finished or unfinished, that are manufactured in the People's Republic of China ("China") and that undergo further processing (*e.g.*, trimming, cutting, notching, punching, drilling, painting, staining, finishing, assembly, repackaging, combining into a "ready to assemble" WCV unit, *etc.*) in Malaysia before being exported from Malaysia to the United States.

WCV and components thereof imported from Malaysia possess the physical characteristics of subject merchandise from China, as described in the scope of the antidumping and countervailing duty orders.³ The full scope language describing the physical characteristics of the merchandise is reproduced below:

The merchandise subject to this order consists of wooden cabinets and vanities that are for permanent installation (including floor mounted, wall mounted, ceiling hung or by attachment of plumbing), and wooden components thereof. Wooden cabinets and vanities and wooden components are made substantially of wood products, including solid wood and

¹ The regulations pertaining to filing a scope ruling application may be found at <u>https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2021/09/20/2021-17861/regulations-to-improve-administration-and-enforcement-of-antidumping-and-countervailing-duty-laws.</u>

² See, e.g., Notice of Scope Ruling Applications Filed in Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Proceedings, 87 FR 2594 (January 18, 2022).

³ Wooden Cabinets and Vanities and Components Thereof from the People's Republic of China: Antidumping Duty Order, 85 Fed. Reg. 22,126, 22,132-33 (Dep't Commerce April 21, 2020) ("China WCV AD Order"); Wooden Cabinets and Vanities and Components Thereof from the People's Republic of China: Countervailing Duty Order, 85 Fed. Reg. 22,134, 22,135-36 (Dep't Commerce April 21, 2020) ("China WCV CVD Order") (collectively, "China WCV Orders").

engineered wood products (including those made from wood particles, fibers, or other wooden materials such as plywood, strand board, block board, particle board, or fiberboard), or bamboo. Wooden cabinets and vanities consist of a cabinet box (which typically includes a top, bottom, sides, back, base blockers, ends/end panels, stretcher rails, toe kicks, and/or shelves) and may or may not include a frame, door, drawers and/or shelves. Subject merchandise includes wooden cabinets and vanities with or without wood veneers, wood, paper or other overlays, or laminates, with or without nonwood components or trim such as metal, marble, glass, plastic, or other resins, whether or not surface finished or unfinished, and whether or not completed.

Wooden cabinets and vanities are covered by this order whether or not they are imported attached to, or in conjunction with, faucets, metal plumbing, sinks and/or sink bowls, or countertops. If wooden cabinets or vanities are imported attached to, or in conjunction with, such merchandise, only the wooden cabinet or vanity is covered by the scope.

Subject merchandise includes the following wooden component parts of cabinets and vanities: (1) wooden cabinet and vanity frames (2) wooden cabinet and vanity boxes (which typically include a top, bottom, sides, back, base blockers, ends/end panels, stretcher rails, toe kicks, and/or shelves), (3) wooden cabinet or vanity doors, (4) wooden cabinet or vanity drawers and drawer components (which typically include sides, backs, bottoms, and faces), (5) back panels and end panels, (6) and desks, shelves, and tables that are attached to or incorporated in the subject merchandise.

Subject merchandise includes all unassembled, assembled and/or "ready to assemble" (RTA) wooden cabinets and vanities, also commonly known as "flat packs," except to the extent such merchandise is already covered by the scope of antidumping and countervailing duty orders on *Hardwood Plywood* from the People's Republic of China. See Certain Hardwood Plywood Products from the People's Republic of China: Amended Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, and Antidumping Duty Order, 83 FR 504 (January 4, 2018); Certain Hardwood Plywood Products from the People's Republic of China: See Certain the People's Republic of China: Countervailing Duty Order, 83 FR 513 (January 4, 2018), RTA wooden cabinets and vanities are defined as cabinets or vanities packaged so that at the time of importation they may include: (1) wooden components required to assemble a cabinet or vanity (including drawer faces and doors); and (2) parts (e.g., screws, washers, dowels, nails, handles, knobs, adhesive glues) required to assemble a cabinet or vanity. RTAs may enter the United States in one or in multiple packages.

Subject merchandise also includes wooden cabinets and vanities and in-scope components that have been further processed in a third country, including but not limited to one or more of the following: trimming, cutting, notching,

punching, drilling, painting, staining, finishing, assembly, or any other processing that would not otherwise remove the merchandise from the scope of the order if performed in the country of manufacture of the in-scope product.

Excluded from the scope of this order, if entered separate from a wooden cabinet or vanity are:

(1) Aftermarket accessory items which may be added to or installed into an interior of a cabinet and which are not considered a structural or core component of a wooden cabinet or vanity. Aftermarket accessory items may be made of wood, metal, plastic, composite material, or a combination thereof that can be inserted into a cabinet and which are utilized in the function of organization/accessibility on the interior of a cabinet; and include:

• Inserts or dividers which are placed into drawer boxes with the purpose of organizing or dividing the internal portion of the drawer into multiple areas for the purpose of containing smaller items such as cutlery, utensils, bathroom essentials, *etc*.

• Round or oblong inserts that rotate internally in a cabinet for the purpose of accessibility to foodstuffs, dishware, general supplies, *etc*.

(2) Solid wooden accessories including corbels and rosettes, which serve the primary purpose of decoration and personalization.

(3) Non-wooden cabinet hardware components including metal hinges, brackets, catches, locks, drawer slides, fasteners (nails, screws, tacks, staples), handles, and knobs.

(4) Medicine cabinets that meet all of the following five criteria are excluded from the scope: (1) wall mounted; (2) assembled at the time of entry into the United States; (3) contain one or more mirrors; (4) be packaged for retail sale at time of entry; and (5) have a maximum depth of seven inches.

Also excluded from the scope of the order are:

(1) All products covered by the scope of the antidumping duty order on Wooden Bedroom Furniture from the People's Republic of China. See Notice of Amended Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Antidumping Duty Order: Wooden Bedroom Furniture from the People's Republic of China, 70 FR 329 (January 4, 2005).

(2) All products covered by the scope of the antidumping and countervailing duty orders on *Hardwood Plywood from the People's Republic of China. See*

Certain Hardwood Plywood Products from the People's Republic of China: Amended Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, and Antidumping Duty Order, 83 FR 504 (January 4, 2018); Certain Hardwood Plywood Products from the People's Republic of China: Countervailing Duty Order, 83 FR 513 (January 4, 2018).

Imports of subject merchandise are classified under Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) statistical numbers 9403.40.9060 and 9403.60.8081. The subject component parts of wooden cabinets and vanities may be entered into the United States under HTSUS statistical number 9403.90.7080. Although the HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the scope of this order is dispositive.

Additionally, the International Trade Commission ("ITC") described the physical characteristics of WCV and components thereof in its final affirmative determination of material injury.⁴

b. The country(ies) where the product is produced, the country from where the product is exported, and if imported, the declared country of origin. *See* 19 CFR 351.225(c)(2)(i)(B) and (c)(2)(ii).

<u>Response</u>: The WCV components are produced in China. The WCV components are then shipped from China to Malaysia for further processing before finished WCV components, assembled WCV units ready for installation, and WCV units packaged in "ready to assemble" flat packs are exported from Malaysia to the United States. Malaysia is being declared as the country of origin.

c. The product's tariff classification under the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) if already imported or otherwise known. *See* 19 CFR 351.225(c)(2)(i)(C) and (c)(2)(ii).

<u>Response</u>: U.S. imports of Chinese-origin WCV and components thereof from Malaysia are being imported into the United States under the following Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States ("HTSUS") subheadings: 9403.40.9060, 9403.60.8081, and 9403.90.7080.⁵ The scope of the *China WCV Orders* states that imports of subject merchandise are classified under these three HTSUS subheadings.

d. The uses of the product. See 19 CFR 351.225(c)(2)(i)(D) and (c)(2)(ii).

⁴ Wooden Cabinets and Vanities from China, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-620 and 731-TA-1445 (Final), USITC Pub. 5042 (April 2020) ("*ITC Final Determination*") at 6-9 and I-9–I-12, excerpt attached at Exhibit 1.

⁵ Exhibit 2 (U.S. Imports of WCV and Components Thereof).

<u>Response</u>: The Chinese-origin WCV and components thereof imported from Malaysia have the same uses as imports of subject merchandise from China.

The petition explained that the products "serv{e} the purpose and function of permanently affixed cabinetry typically found throughout the home, including kitchen and bath cabinetry, modular vanities, pedestal vanities (which may or may not include a top composed of stone, plastic or other material), whether finished or unfinished, and wooden parts and components thereof."⁶ They possess "physical characteristics applicable to the intended use for storage or display and are often found in a kitchen or other cooking area in the case of cabinets or in the bathroom in the case of vanities."⁷ However, the products may also be "used in places other than in a home kitchen or bathroom (*e.g.*, laundry room cabinets, closets, permanently affixed home office cabinets, kitchen and bathroom cabinetry found in commercial buildings, apartments, hotels, assisted living or healthcare facilities, or other environments)."⁸ Additionally, "{w}ooden cabinets and vanities are typically intended to be permanently installed (*e.g.*, physically affixed to a wall, permanently hung from a ceiling, permanently attached to a floor, mated with plumbing fixtures rendering the item immobile) and are not designed to be moved."⁹

The ITC also described the uses of WCV and components thereof in its final affirmative determination of material injury.¹⁰ As described by the ITC, "WCVs are wood-constructed products used for permanently installed cabinetry that are usually found in the kitchen (in the case of cabinets) or in the bathroom (in the case of vanities)."¹¹ They "have physical characteristics applicable to the intended use for storage and easy access to various household items" and, "{t}ypically, items for storage include kitchen equipment, utensils, and food in the case of vanities."¹²

- 2. Additional information (including **business proprietary information**) relevant to the scope application. *See* 19 CFR 351.225(c)(i).
 - a. Information not provided above with respect to the physical characteristics (including chemical, dimensional, and technical characteristics) and uses of the product, including proprietary information and other detailed data relevant to the product. *See* 19 CFR 351.225(c)(2)(i)(A) and (D).

¹² Id.

⁶ Exhibit 3 (Excerpt from Volume I of AD and CVD Petition on Imports of WCV and Components Thereof from China (March 6, 2019)) at 7.

⁷ Id.

⁸ Id.

⁹ *Id.* at 8.

¹⁰ *ITC Final Determination* at I-9.

¹¹ Id.

<u>Response</u>: See response to Question 1(a).

b. Attach copies of any Customs rulings relevant to the tariff classification as exhibits to this application. *See* 19 CFR 351.225(c)(2)(i)(C).

<u>Response</u>: As explained in response to Question 1(c), imports of Chinese-origin WCV and components thereof are being imported under the same HTSUS subheadings that are referenced in the scope of the *China WCV Orders*. There are no Customs and Border Protection ("CBP") rulings relating to tariff classification under the HTSUS that are relevant to this application.

c. Provide clear and legible photographs, schematic drawings, specifications, standards, marketing materials, and other exemplars providing a visual depiction of the product, provided as attachments with accompanying descriptions of the attachments. *See* 19 CFR 351.225(c)(2)(i)(E). If certain documents are unavailable, please provide a complete description of those documents and the efforts taken to acquire those documents in Appendix A below.

<u>Response</u>: WCV and components thereof come in various configurations and sizes. The petition included diagrams of a base cabinet and a wall cabinet to show WCV components, including the door, drawer front/face, toe kick, and stretcher rail.¹³

The Ancientree Cabinet Co., Ltd. ("Ancientree") and Rizhao Foremost Woodwork Manufacturing Company Ltd. ("Foremost") are Chinese producers and exporters of WCV and components that were selected for individual examination as mandatory respondents in the antidumping duty investigation. In response to the initial questionnaire, Ancientree and Foremost each submitted product catalogs that include photographs of the various styles of WCV that they sell along with schematic drawings and specifications.¹⁴

South Wales Furniture Sdn. Bhd. ("South Wales") is a known exporter of WCV and components thereof from Malaysia to the United States and also is the Malaysian supplier of several U.S. importers that are currently being investigated by CBP for evasion of the *China WCV Orders*.¹⁵ South Wales' company website includes pictures of the WCV that it sells.¹⁶

Maika'i Cabinet & Stone Inc. ("Maika'i") and Kingway Construction and Supplies Co., Inc. ("Kingway") are U.S. importers that have purchased WCV from South Wales and are

¹³ Exhibit 3 (Excerpt from Volume I of AD and CVD Petition on Imports of WCV and Components Thereof from China (March 6, 2019)) at 9-11.

¹⁴ Exhibit 4 (The Ancientree Cabinet Co., Ltd. Catalog); Exhibit 5 (Rizhao Foremost Woodwork Manufacturing Company Ltd. Catalog); Exhibit 6 (Covered Bridge Cabinetry Catalog).

¹⁵ Exhibit 7 (CBP Memorandum, "Notice of Initiation of Investigation and Interim Measures: Consolidated EAPA Case 7673," dated March 10, 2022 (Public Version)).

¹⁶ Exhibit 8 (South Wales Furniture Sdn. Bhd. Company Website).

currently being investigated by CBP for evasion of the *China WCV Orders*.¹⁷ Maika'i's company website and Kingway's company website include pictures of the WCV that they each sell.¹⁸

d. A description of parts, materials, and the production process employed in the production of the product. *See* 19 CFR 351.225(c)(2)(i)(F).

<u>Response</u>: The response to this question is divided into two parts. The first part provides a description of the parts, materials, and production process of WCV and components thereof. The second part focuses on the production process of the products at issue and explains that reasonably available information shows that Malaysian companies are exporting Chinese-origin WCV and components thereof to the United States.

1. Description of the parts, materials, and production process of WCV and components thereof

WCV are "manufactured wholly or in part from wood products, including natural wood (such as ash, beech, birch, cherry, hickory, maple, oak, or poplar) and engineered wood products (including those made from wood particles, fibers, or other wooden materials such as plywood, oriented strand board, block board, particle board, medium density fiberboard, or hardboard, or bamboo."¹⁹ WCV may also contain "certain quantities of non-wood material such as glass, vinyl, plastics, metal drawer slides, metal door hinges, organizing racks, dividers, shelves, circular turntables (known as lazy Susans), or other accessories, which are physically incorporated into cabinets and vanities."²⁰

The WCV production process involves three phases, two of which involve the production and preparation of the WCV components themselves.²¹ The ITC has described the first phase of production as follows:

The first phase of production involves the collection and preparation of sheets of natural or engineered wood products which are intended as the predominant composition of a WCV. The wood can be pure hardwood (representing a variety of wood species), a plywood made from hardwood or softwood or other wood products, or an engineered wooden product, or a mix of these products. Prior to the manufacturing process, the moisture content of the wood input must be reduced, generally in kilns or using other equipment and processes. The wood is then cut to shape using a variety of wood cutting and forming machinery to form the outer faces, interior

¹⁷ Exhibit 7 (CBP Memorandum, "Notice of Initiation of Investigation and Interim Measures: Consolidated EAPA Case 7673," dated March 10, 2022 (Public Version)).

¹⁸ Exhibit 9 (Maika'i Cabinet & Stone Inc. Company Website); Exhibit 10 (Kingway Construction and Supplies Co., Inc. Company Website).

¹⁹ *ITC Final Determination* at I-10.

²⁰ *Id.*

²¹ *Id.* at I-11.

drawers, backings, cabinet frames, door frames, drawer faces, and any other component that, when assembled, constitutes a completed cabinet.²²

The WCV components "may be drilled, notched, punched or otherwise processed, where required" (*e.g.*, door faces may be drilled for a door handle, a door for a cabinet with no handles may be beveled to allow for a finger grip, frames may be punched for hinges and screw holes for inlaid glass inserts).²³

The ITC has described the second phase of production as follows:

{T}he components are typically painted, stained, coated, or overlaid with other components or coverings, yielding a finished component. The inputs here include primer, paints and stains, clear coat protective lacquers, enamels, glazing materials, vinyl, or other plastic overlay materials. At this stage, mounting and assembly hardware and components, such as hinges, screws, dowels, cams, and slides may be attached to the cabinet components.²⁴

The ITC has described the third and final phase of production as follows:

{D}epending on the order and customer, the finished components may be assembled into a finished cabinet that is then shipped to a customer, or the various components may be arranged in an RTA package. Under the assembled cabinet method, the finished components are joined together using fastening hardware and tools, resulting in a fully manufactured and assembled cabinet. Items such as nails, screws, glues, resins, and some of the hardware identified in the second phase are used in the final assembly of a cabinet unit. The finished cabinet unit is then packed into a shipping carton along with protective materials to prevent damage during shipping. Under the RTA method, the various finished components are carefully laid out and packaged in a large flat shipping case along with necessary hardware for assembly, including screws, dowels, hinges (if not already installed), cams, adhesive glues, slides, assembly tools (e.g., Allen keys and screwdrivers), instruction sheets, and packing materials. The RTA boxes are then sealed and prepared for shipment to the customer or to an assembler.²⁵

2. Malaysian Companies Are Exporting Chinese-Origin WCV and Components Thereof to the United States

²² Id.

²³ *Id.*

²⁴ *Id.*

²⁵ *Id.* at I-11–I-12.

Information reasonably available to the AKCA shows that companies in Malaysia are shipping Chinese-origin WCV and components thereof to the United States.

Exports of WCV and components thereof from China to Malaysia have surged in the 33month period following the initiation of the antidumping and countervailing duty investigations (April 2019–December 2021) when compared to the immediately preceding 33-month period (July 2016–March 2019). Specifically, Chinese exports of WCV and components thereof to Malaysia have increased from \$765,568,991 to \$1,814,455,160—a 137 percent increase.²⁶ During the same period, U.S. imports of WCV and components thereof from China have decreased by 53.9 percent (from \$11,142,197,382 to \$5,131,002,900) and U.S. imports of such products from Malaysia have increased by 279.8 percent (from \$397,984,705 to \$1,511,361,067).²⁷ The sudden and sharp increase of U.S. imports from Malaysia immediately after initiation of the antidumping and countervailing duty investigations, coupled with an increase in Malaysian imports from China and a decrease in U.S. imports from China, strongly indicate that companies in Malaysia are shipping Chinese-origin WCV and components thereof to the United States.

Below are specific examples of Malaysian companies that export Chinese-origin WCV and components thereof to the United States:

• Alno Industries Sdn. Bhd. ("Alno") is based in Malaysia and is owned and operated by a Chinese company—Qingdao Haiyan Group Co., Ltd. ("Haiyan").²⁸ Cabinets to Go LLC, one of Alno's customers and one of the largest importers and distributors of WCV in the United States, recently filed a civil lawsuit against Alno in the U.S. District Court for the Middle District of Tennessee to recoup losses it sustained after discovering that Alno breached the contractual requirement that all products be manufactured in Malaysia by shipping Chinese-origin WCV to Cabinets to Go LLC.²⁹ According to the complaint, Cabinets to Go LLC purchased WCV from Haiyan, and the parties agreed the WCV would be manufactured in Malaysia and shipped from Malaysia to the United States.³⁰ Cabinets to Go LLC hires inspectors as part of its quality control process and, on or around July 28, 2021, one of the inspectors discovered that Alno was shipping products to Cabinets to Go LLC that were actually manufactured in China.³¹ Thereafter, Cabinets to Go LLC asked Haiyan to certify that the products shipped from Malaysia to fulfill Cabinets to Go LLC's purchase orders were indeed manufactured in Malaysia and not China.³² However, Haiyan

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²⁶ Exhibit 11 (Chinese Exports of WCV and Components Thereof).

²⁷ Exhibit 2 (U.S. Imports of WCV and Components Thereof).

²⁸ Exhibit 12 at ¶4 (Cabinets To Go LLC Complaint).

²⁹ *Id.* ¶¶16-20.

³⁰ *Id.* ¶32.

³¹ *Id.* ¶33; *see also* Exhibit 13 ([

³² Exhibit 12 at ¶38 (Cabinets To Go LLC Complaint).

representatives advised Cabinets to Go LLC that they could not certify as to the country of origin because the product and/or component parts of the product had been manufactured in China.³³ Cabinets to Go LLC filed its lawsuit on September 14, 2021. During the course of the lawsuit, [

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- Shenzhen Jingwei International Freight Forwarding Co., Ltd., a Chinese transshipment logistics company that does business under the trade name "Kingtrans," states on its website that "Malaysia is an important transit country for our company's re-export trade."³⁵ The website has a page entitled "Re-Export University" with topics such as "Can third country re-export trade avoid anti-dumping duties?," "How to collect payment for re-export trade?," and "Can factories in transit countries be used for reexport trade?"³⁶ A section of the website boasts of "Success Cases" that it has had with transshipping different products to the United States to avoid the payment of duties and one such case is entitled "{a} successful case of cabinet re-export to the U.S.-Effective evasion of U.S. 283.11% double anti-tariff."³⁷ Kingtrans details the step-by-step process for how it was able to "re-export" Chinese-origin WCV through Malaysia.³⁸ Information from publicly available bills of lading suggests that Kingtrans successfully "re-exported" Chinese-origin WCV to the United States via JM Multi Resources.³⁹ JM Multi Resources is a known Malaysian exporter of WCV to the United States.⁴⁰ It is likely that Kingtrans has made use of other Malaysian companies to "re-export" Chinese-origin WCV to the United States.
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- ³⁵ Exhibit 15 (Kingtrans Company Website).
- ³⁶ *Id.*
- ³⁷ *Id.*
- ³⁸ *Id.*

³⁹ Exhibit 16 (Partially Redacted Bill of Lading Published by Kingtrans for Shipment from Malaysia to the United States); Exhibit 17 ([

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⁴⁰ Exhibit 18 (U.S. Imports of WCV and Components Thereof By Declared Shipper).

³³ *Id.* ¶39.

³⁴ See Exhibit 14 ([

⁴¹ Exhibit 18 (U.S. Imports of WCV and Components Thereof By Declared Shipper).

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Furthermore, CBP has completed three investigations and recently initiated one additional investigation under the Enforce and Protect Act (Title IV, Section 421 of the Trade Facilitation and Trade Enforcement Act of 2015) ("EAPA") involving imports of Chinese-origin WCV and components thereof from Malaysia.⁴⁶ In EAPA Case 7553, EAPA Case 7583, and EAPA Case 7607, CBP determined based on substantial evidence that a total of seven U.S. importers evaded the *China WCV Orders* by importing Chinese-origin WCV and components thereof into the United States from Malaysia and misrepresenting the country of origin as Malaysia. The decisions in EAPA Case 7553, EAPA Case 7607 identified Rowenda Kitchen Sdn. Bhd., Bagus Timber Sdn Bhd, and Grand Supremacy Sdn. Bhd. as Malaysian exporters that supplied U.S. importers with Chinese-origin WCV and components thereof.⁴⁷ Six additional U.S. importers and their three Malaysian suppliers are currently being investigated in EAPA Case 7673.

42	Exhibit 19 ([]).]); Exhibit 20 ([
43	Exhibit 21 ([]).	
44	Id.		

⁴⁵ *Id.*

⁴⁶ Exhibit 7 (CBP Memorandum, "Notice of Initiation of Investigation and Interim Measures: Consolidated EAPA Case 7673," dated March 10, 2022 (Public Version)); Exhibit 22 (CBP Memorandum, "Notice of Initiation of Investigation and Interim Measures – EAPA Cons. Case 7607," dated July 27, 2021 (Public Version); and CBP Memorandum, "Notice of Determination as to Evasion," dated February 23, 2022 (Public Version)); Exhibit 23 (CBP Memorandum, "Notice of Initiation of Investigation and Interim Measures – EAPA Case 7583," dated May 5, 2021 (Public Version); and CBP Memorandum, "Notice of Determination as to Evasion," dated January 31, 2022 (Public Version)); Exhibit 24 (CBP Memorandum, "Notice of Initiation of Investigation and Interim Measures: Consolidated EAPA Case 7553," dated February 19, 2021 (Public Version); and CBP Memorandum, "Notice of Determination as to Evasion," dated September 16, 2021 (Public Version)).

⁴⁷ Exhibit 22 (CBP Memorandum, "Notice of Initiation of Investigation and Interim Measures – EAPA Cons. Case 7607," dated July 27, 2021 (Public Version); and CBP Memorandum, "Notice of Determination as to Evasion," dated February 23, 2022 (Public Version)); Exhibit 23 (CBP Memorandum, "Notice of Initiation of Investigation and Interim Measures – EAPA Case 7583," dated May 5, 2021 (Public Version); and CBP Memorandum, "Notice of Determination as to Evasion," dated January 31, 2022 (Public Version)); Exhibit 24 (CBP Memorandum, "Notice of Initiation of Investigation In EAPA Case 7553, the parties under investigation were unable to provide CBP with documentation demonstrating that the merchandise that Rowenda Kitchen Sdn. Bhd. shipped to the United States was produced in Malaysia and substantial evidence on the record demonstrated that the merchandise originated from China.⁴⁸

In EAPA Case 7583, the parties under investigation did not submit actual proof that Bagus Timber Sdn Bhd had a fully operational production facility in Malaysia (in fact, CBP's site visit confirmed no factory building existed at the address provided) and substantial evidence demonstrated that the Malaysian company supplied a U.S. importer with WCV manufactured in China that was transshipped through Malaysia and with improper country of origin markings.⁴⁹

In EAPA Case 7673, CBP initiated an investigation and found a reasonable suspicion that the importers in question falsely declared Malaysia as the country of origin because the three following Malaysian exporters shipped Chinese-origin merchandise: LLWF Cabinets and Stone, MSW Building Supply Sdn. Bhd., and South Wales Furniture Sdn. Bhd.⁵²

Thus, Malaysian companies are further processing WCV components manufactured in China. The processing occurring in Malaysia may include but is not limited to one or more of the following: (1) trimming, cutting, notching, punching, drilling, painting, staining, or finishing WCV components; (2) assembling Chinese-origin WCV components into full WCV units that are ready for installation; (3) grouping together and packaging WCV components into "ready to assemble" flat packs; or (4) repackaging WCV components into

⁵¹ *Id.*

and Interim Measures: Consolidated EAPA Case 7553," dated February 19, 2021 (Public Version); and CBP Memorandum, "Notice of Determination as to Evasion," dated September 16, 2021) (Public Version)).

⁴⁸ Exhibit 24 (CBP Memorandum, "Notice of Determination as to Evasion," dated September 16, 2021) (Public Version)) at 5-14.

⁴⁹ Exhibit 23 (CBP Memorandum, "Notice of Initiation of Investigation and Interim Measures – EAPA Case 7583," dated May 5, 2021 (Public Version); and CBP Memorandum, "Notice of Determination as to Evasion," dated January 31, 2022 (Public Version)).

⁵⁰ Exhibit 22 (CBP Memorandum, "Notice of Determination as to Evasion," dated February 23, 2022 (Public Version)) at 16.

⁵² Exhibit 7 (CBP Memorandum, "Notice of Initiation of Investigation and Interim Measures: Consolidated EAPA Case 7673," dated March 10, 2022 (Public Version)).

"ready to assemble" flat packs that give the appearance the merchandise was manufactured in Malaysia.

3. The name and address of the producer, exporter, third-country exporter, and importer of the product. *See* 19 CFR 351.225(c)(2)(iii).

<u>Response</u>: This application requests a scope ruling that should be applied to all Chineseorigin WCV and components thereof imported from Malaysia, on a country-wide basis, regardless of the producer, exporter or importer of such products.

Reasonably available information—including data regarding trade patterns and CBP's findings in its EAPA investigations—shows that there is widespread use of Chinese-origin WCV components from China by Malaysian companies that ship merchandise to the United States. In 2020 and 2021, there were over 600 known Malaysian companies that exported WCV and components thereof to the United States.⁵³ Trade data show that Malaysia imports large quantities of WCV and components thereof from China.⁵⁴ The AKCA has provided evidence in response to Question 1(f) that identifies specific Malaysian companies that are shipping Chinese-origin merchandise to the United States. However, despite reasonable efforts, the AKCA has been unable to identify the full universe of Malaysian companies that export Chinese-origin WCV and components thereof to the United States.

In accordance with 19 C.F.R. § 351.225(c)(2)(iii), and to assist Commerce in issuing questionnaires to further determine which Malaysian companies exported merchandise to the United States produced using Chinese-origin WCV components, we provide a list of known Malaysian exporters of WCV and components thereof to the United States.⁵⁵ Additionally, we provide data from [____] on shipments of WCV and components thereof from Malaysia, which provides reasonably available information on U.S. importers.⁵⁶

4. A narrative history of the production of the product at issue, including a history of earlier versions of the product if this is not the first model of the product. *See* 19 CFR 351.225(c)(2)(iv).

<u>Response</u>: The AKCA is a trade or business association, all of whose members are United States producers of the domestic like product, and the petitioner in the original investigation. The information requested in this question is not reasonably available to the AKCA. The foreign producers and exporters, and possibly the U.S. importers, of Chineseorigin WCV and components thereof from Malaysia would possess information on the history of the production of the product at issue.

⁵³ Exhibit 18 (U.S. Imports of WCV and Components Thereof by Declared Shipper).

⁵⁴ Exhibit 11 (Chinese Exports of WCV and Components Thereof).

⁵⁵ Exhibit 25 (Known Malaysian Producers/Exporters of WCV and Components Thereof).

⁵⁶ Exhibit 26 (Known U.S. Consignees of WCV and Components Thereof from Malaysia).

In the *Federal Register* notice that proposed the recently-adopted modifications to the regulation on scope-related matters, Commerce recognized that "a domestic interested party will not be likely to provide the narrative history of the production of the product at issue, including a history of earlier versions of the product, if this is not the first model of the product."⁵⁷

The *Federal Register* notice for the final rule explained that the scope ruling application requests information "to the extent reasonably available to the applicant" in recognition that, as a practical matter, "interested parties requesting a scope ruling may not have access to all the information that is listed" and "it is a fact that domestic industries will likely have less information about a particular exporter and its production experience, for example, than the producer, exporter, and possibly importer of that product."⁵⁸

5. The volume of annual production of the product for the most recently completed fiscal year. *See* 19 CFR 351.225(c)(2)(v).

<u>Response</u>: The AKCA is a trade or business association, all of whose members are United States producers of the domestic like product, and the petitioner in the original investigation. The information requested in this question is not reasonably available to the AKCA. The foreign producers and exporters, and possibly the U.S. importers, of Chineseorigin WCV and components thereof from Malaysia would possess information on the volume of annual production of the product for the most recently completed fiscal year.

The *Federal Register* notice for the final rule explained that the scope ruling application requests information "to the extent reasonably available to the applicant" in recognition that, as a practical matter, "interested parties requesting a scope ruling may not have access to all the information that is listed" and "it is a fact that domestic industries will likely have less information about a particular exporter and its production experience, for example, than the producer, exporter, and possibly importer of that product."⁵⁹

We note that total U.S. imports of WCV and components thereof from Malaysia in 2021 were valued at \$650,196,761.⁶⁰

6. A description of how the product is advertised, displayed, and packaged for sale.

⁵⁷ *Regulations to Improve Administration and Enforcement of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Laws*, 85 Fed. Reg. 49,472, 49,477 (Dep't Commerce August 13, 2020).

⁵⁸ *Regulations to Improve Administration and Enforcement of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Laws*, 86 Fed. Reg., 52,300, 52,315 (Dep't Commerce September 20, 2021).

⁵⁹ *Regulations to Improve Administration and Enforcement of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Laws*, 86 Fed. Reg., 52,300, 52,315 (Dep't Commerce September 20, 2021).

⁶⁰ Exhibit 2 (U.S. Imports of WCV and Components Thereof).

<u>Response</u>: WCV and components thereof are sold to distributors, retailers, designers and independent dealers, and to end users like general contractors.⁶¹ The products and their various configurations and styles are advertised, displayed, and marketed on company websites and product catalogs.

Ancientree and Foremost are Chinese producers and exporters of WCV and components that were selected for individual examination as mandatory respondents in the antidumping duty investigation. In response to the initial questionnaire, Ancientree and Foremost each submitted product catalogs that advertise, display, and market the various styles of WCV that they sell.⁶²

South Wales is a known exporter of WCV and components thereof from Malaysia to the United States and also is the Malaysian supplier of several U.S. importers that are currently being investigated by CBP for evasion of the *China WCV Orders* in EAPA Case 7673.⁶³ South Wales advertises, displays, and markets the various styles of WCV that it sells on the company's website.⁶⁴

Maika'i and Kingway are U.S. importers that have purchased WCV from South Wales and are currently being investigated by CBP for evasion of the *China WCV Orders* in EAPA Case 7673.⁶⁵ Maika'i and Kingway advertise, display, and market the various styles of WCV that they each sell on their company websites.⁶⁶

- 7. Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.225(c)(2)(viii), a statement as to whether the product is covered by the scope of the order:
 - a. Referencing 19 CFR 351.225(j) and 19 CFR 351.225(k), this product **is/is not** covered by the scope of the order because . . .

<u>Response</u>: Pursuant to 19 C.F.R. § 351.225(k)(1), Commerce should determine that the unambiguous scope language of the *China WCV Orders* covers WCV and components thereof produced using WCV components manufactured in China that undergo further processing in Malaysia before being exported from Malaysia to the United States. The only question that Commerce must address in this scope inquiry is whether the country of origin

⁶⁶ Exhibit 9 (Maika'i Cabinet & Stone Inc. Company Website); Exhibit 10 (Kingway Construction and Supplies Co., Inc. Company Website).

⁶¹ *ITC Final Determination* at II-1.

⁶² Exhibit 4 (The Ancientree Cabinet Co., Ltd. Catalog); Exhibit 5 (Rizhao Foremost Woodwork Manufacturing Company Ltd. Catalog); Exhibit 6 (Covered Bridge Cabinetry Catalog).

⁶³ Exhibit 7 (CBP Memorandum, "Notice of Initiation of Investigation and Interim Measures: Consolidated EAPA Case 7673," dated March 10, 2022 (Public Version)).

⁶⁴ Exhibit 8 (South Wales Furniture Sdn. Bhd. Company Website).

⁶⁵ Exhibit 7 (CBP Memorandum, "Notice of Initiation of Investigation and Interim Measures: Consolidated EAPA Case 7673," dated March 10, 2022 (Public Version)).

for the products at issue is China for purposes of the *China WCV Orders*. As demonstrated below, the answer to this question is in the scope language itself and there is no need for any further analysis or interpretation under 19 C.F.R. § 351.225(k)(1)(i) or (k)(1)(ii). Nor is there any need to evaluate the additional criteria under 19 C.F.R. § 351.225(k)(2) or conduct a country-of-origin analysis under 19 C.F.R. § 351.225(j).

1. If the scope language is unambiguous and is dispositive as to whether the particular product in question is covered by the order, Commerce's inquiry ends and there is no need for further analysis or interpretation

The Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit ("Federal Circuit") has explained that the scope language is the "cornerstone" of the analysis and "a predicate for the interpretive process."⁶⁷ Accordingly, Commerce's analysis must begin with the scope language to determine whether it contains any ambiguity and is susceptible to interpretation.⁶⁸ If the scope language is unambiguous regarding the particular product in question, then the scope language governs and absolves the need for any further analysis or interpretation.⁶⁹ If the scope language is ambiguous, Commerce engages in an interpretive analysis to determine whether the particular product in question is covered by the order.⁷⁰

Commerce's recent modifications to its regulation on scope-related matters revised the analytical framework for scope rulings set forth in 19 C.F.R. § 351.225(k). The revisions codified the judicially created principle that the starting point for any scope determination is the language of the scope itself. Specifically, 19 C.F.R. 351.225(k)(1) provides that "{i}n determining whether a product is covered by the scope of the order at issue, the Secretary will consider the language of the scope and may make its determination on this basis alone if the language of the scope, including the descriptions of merchandise excluded from the scope, is dispositive." Commerce explained that it has the discretion to not analyze the "primary" and "secondary" interpretive sources under paragraphs (k)(1)(i) and (ii) "in cases in which it determines that the language of the scope is clear and dispositive."⁷¹ Thus, if the scope language is unambiguous and is dispositive as to whether the particular product in question is covered by the order, Commerce's inquiry ends and there is no need for further analysis or interpretation.

2. The scope language of the China WCV Orders is unambiguous and expressly covers WCV and components thereof produced using Chinese-origin WCV components that undergo further processing in a third country

⁶⁷ Shenyang Yuanda Aluminum Indus. Eng'g Co. v. United States, 776 F.3d 1351, 1354 (Fed. Cir. 2015) (quoting Duferco Steel, Inc. v. United States, 296 F.3d 1087, 1096 (Fed. Cir. 2002)).

⁶⁸ *Meridian Prods. LLC v. United States*, 851 F.3d 1375, 1379 (Fed. Cir. 2017).

⁶⁹ Shenyang Yuanda, 776 F.3d at 1354 (citations omitted).

⁷⁰ *Meridian Prods.*, 851 F.3d at 1382.

⁷¹ *Regulations to Improve Administration and Enforcement of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Laws*, 86 Fed. Reg., 52,300, 52,323 (Dep't Commerce September 20, 2021).

The scope of an order defines the physical attributes and country of origin of subject merchandise.⁷² The imports of WCV and components thereof from Malaysia are physically identical to in-scope products imported from China. The only question is whether China is the country of origin under the *China WCV Orders* for WCV and components thereof that are produced using WCV components manufactured in China and that undergo further processing in Malaysia before being exported from Malaysia to the United States.

The unambiguous scope language of the *China WCV Orders* expressly covers merchandise that has been further processed in a third country:

Subject merchandise also includes wooden cabinets and vanities and in-scope components that have been further processed in a third country, including but not limited to one or more of the following: trimming, cutting, notching, punching, drilling, painting, staining, finishing, assembly, or any other processing that would not otherwise remove the merchandise from the scope of the order if performed in the country of manufacture of the in-scope product.⁷³

Malaysian companies are further processing WCV components manufactured in China. The processing occurring in Malaysia may include but is not limited to one or more of the following: (1) trimming, cutting, notching, punching, drilling, painting, staining, or finishing; (2) assembling WCV components into full WCV units that are ready for installation; (3) grouping together and packaging WCV components into "ready to assemble" flat packs; or (4) repackaging WCV components into "ready to assemble" flat packs; or (4) repackaging WCV components into "ready to assemble" flat packs that give the appearance the merchandise was manufactured in Malaysia. Although packaging (or repackaging) WCV components into "ready to assemble" flat packs is not explicitly included in the non-exhaustive list of types of third-country processing in the scope language, packaging (or repackaging) is akin to assembly and would not otherwise remove the merchandise from the scope of the order if performed in China. Thus, for purposes of the *China WCV Orders*, China is the country of origin for the products in question.

3. The "primary" interpretive sources further demonstrate that the scope covers WCV and components thereof that are produced using Chinese-origin WCV components and that undergo further processing in a third country such as Malaysia

To the extent Commerce conducts any further analysis of the scope language, the "primary" interpretive sources under 19 C.F.R. § 351.225(k)(1)(i) also support finding that Chinese-origin WCV components further processed in Malaysia are covered by the *China WCV Orders*.

⁷² Sunpower Corp. v. United States, 253 F. Supp. 3d 1275, 1291 (Ct. Int'l Trade 2017) ("The subject merchandise, its physical characteristics and its country of origin, is defined by the scope which is set by Commerce (*e.g.*, widgets from China).") (citing *Duferco*, 296 F.3d at 1096-97).

⁷³ *China WCV AD Order*, 85 Fed. Reg. at 22,133; *China WCV CVD Order*, 85 Fed. Reg. at 22,135.

The petition states the following:

The wooden cabinets and vanities covered by these petitions are imported from the People's Republic of China. Petitioners do not have any evidence indicating that the subject merchandise is currently produced in a country other than that from which it is exported. However, Petitioners emphasize that subject merchandise also includes wooden cabinets and vanities and inscope components that have been further processed in a third country, including but not limited to one or more of the following: trimming, cutting, notching, punching, drilling, painting, staining, finishing, assembly, 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 product.⁷⁴

The petitioner's intent to cover merchandise further processed in a third country such as Malaysia is clearly and expressly reflected in the scope language. The language was included specifically to address the type of third-country processing occurring in Malaysia.

4. The "secondary" interpretive sources also demonstrate that the scope covers WCV and components thereof that are produced using Chinese-origin WCV components and that undergo further processing in a third country such as Malaysia

As explained above, CBP has completed three investigations under EAPA involving imports of Chinese-origin WCV and components thereof from Malaysia.⁷⁵ In EAPA investigations, if CBP is unable to determine whether the merchandise at issue is "covered merchandise" (defined as merchandise subject to an antidumping duty or countervailing duty order), then CBP is directed by statute to refer the matter to Commerce for a scope determination.⁷⁶ However, CBP did not require a covered merchandise determination from Commerce in EAPA Cases 7553 and 7607 because the scope language in the *China WCV Orders* plainly states that subject merchandise includes WCV and components thereof manufactured in China that are further processed in a third country.⁷⁷

⁷⁶ Section 517(b)(4) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (codified at 19 U.S.C. § 1517(b)(4)).

⁷⁴ Exhibit 3 (Excerpt from Volume I of AD and CVD Petition on Imports of WCV and Components Thereof from China (March 6, 2019)) at 14.

⁷⁵ Exhibit 22 (CBP Memorandum, "Notice of Initiation of Investigation and Interim Measures – EAPA Cons. Case 7607," dated July 27, 2021 (Public Version); and CBP Memorandum, "Notice of Determination as to Evasion," dated February 23, 2022 (Public Version)); Exhibit 23 (CBP Memorandum, "Notice of Initiation of Investigation and Interim Measures – EAPA Case 7583," dated May 5, 2021 (Public Version); and CBP Memorandum, "Notice of Determination as to Evasion," dated January 31, 2022 (Public Version)); Exhibit 24 (CBP Memorandum, "Notice of Initiation of Investigation and Interim Measures: Consolidated EAPA Case 7553," dated February 19, 2021 (Public Version); and CBP Memorandum, "Notice of Determination as to Evasion," dated September 16, 2021 (Public Version)).

⁷⁷ We note that EAPA Case 7583 involved imports of Chinese-origin WCV and components thereof that did not undergo any third-country processing and were transshipped through Malaysia.

In EAPA Case 7553, CBP stated the following:

In addition, Deco argues that if Rowenda Kitchen assembled the furniture in Malaysia, it would be a Malaysian product, even if some of the materials were obtained from China. Neither Deco nor Rowenda Kitchen have demonstrated that the WCV shipped to Deco was manufactured by Rowenda Kitchen, and if the furniture were "assembled" in Malaysia from Chinese materials, it would be considered of Chinese origin, rather than Malaysian origin, given specific language in the scope of the AD/CVD orders noting that "{s}ubject merchandise also includes wooden cabinets and vanities and inscope components that have been further processed in a third country, including but not limited to one or more of the following: trimming, cutting, notching, punching, drilling, painting, staining, finishing, *assembly*, or any other processing that would not otherwise remove the merchandise from the scope of the order if performed in the country of manufacture of the in-scope product."⁷⁸

In EAPA Case 7607, CBP stated the following:

...Grand Supremacy reported in its RFI responses that it sourced a large number of kitchen cabinets, accessories, and components from Chinese suppliers during the POI, in particular from Supree. The commercial invoices from Supree for the raw material "Solid Wood" show that Grand Supremacy purchased products such as cabinet doors, door panels, drawers, drawer faces, drawer panels, drawer boxes, frames, wooden panels, and additional components during the POI. (Other documentation, such as bills of lading for the shipments from Supree in China to Grand Supremacy, also describe the merchandise as kitchen cabinet accessories.) Such components are included in the scope of the AD/CVD orders on WCV from China and, therefore, consist of covered merchandise. While some of the components may undergo further processing at Grand Supremacy, the scope of the AD/CVD orders explicitly covers components originating in China, even if they are processed in a third country.⁷⁹

Thus, CBP applied the unambiguous scope language to the imports at issue in the EAPA investigations and determined that, for purposes of the *China WCV Orders*, China is the country of origin for products sourced from China that undergo further processing in Malaysia.

 ⁷⁸ Exhibit 24 (CBP Memorandum, "Notice of Determination as to Evasion," dated September 16, 2021 (Public Version)) at 11-12 (internal footnotes omitted).

 ⁷⁹ Exhibit 22 (CBP Memorandum, "Notice of Determination as to Evasion," dated February 23, 2022 (Public Version)) at 16.

no image

5. The additional criteria under 19 C.F.R. § 351.225(k)(2) support an affirmative scope determination

In the unlikely event that Commerce determines neither the scope language nor the interpretive sources under 19 CFR 351.225(k)(1) are dispositive, the additional factors under 19 CFR 351.225(k)(2)(i) also support the AKCA's position.

The physical characteristics of the Chinese and Malaysian WCV products are identical. As outlined in the ITC Report of Wooden Cabinets and Vanities from China, WCV are wholly or partially made from wood, sometimes physically incorporating non-wood materials (e.g., glass, metal drawer components, etc.) being sold in a natural finish state or with various coatings, and having unit faces that are finished while other sides are unfinished.⁸⁰ This is further evidenced by the similarity in products between Chinese and Malaysian companies as depicted in their respective product catalogs and websites (*see* the exhibits referenced in response to Question 2c. within Section II).

Further, the expectations of the ultimate users and ultimate use of the product are also identical. Ultimate users of both Chinese and Malaysian WCV are expecting a product that is wood-constructed and permanently installed that allows for "storage of, and access to household items, such as kitchen equipment, utensils and food (in the case of kitchen cabinets) or toiletries, medicine, cosmetics (in the case of bathroom vanities) among other uses.⁸¹

Both Chinese and Malaysian WCV share the same channel of distribution: designers/dealers, and direct to end users, as well as manner in which the WCV is advertised and displayed. In the ITC Report for Wooden Cabinets and Vanities from China, the Domestic producers further testified that they would sell both kitchen cabinets and bathroom vanities to the same dealers, where both products were on display and sold to end users.⁸²

The WCV products are displayed and advertised in an identical manner. WCV and components thereof are sold to distributors, retailers, designers and independent dealers, and to end users like general contractors.⁸³ The products and their various configurations and styles are advertised, displayed, and marketed on company websites and product catalogs.⁸⁴

⁸⁰ *ITC Final Determination* at 9.

⁸¹ *ITC Final Determination* at 6.

⁸² *ITC Final Determination* at 10.

⁸³ *ITC Final Determination* at II-1.

⁸⁴ Exhibit 4 (The Ancientree Cabinet Co., Ltd. Catalog); Exhibit 5 (Rizhao Foremost Woodwork Manufacturing Company Ltd. Catalog); Exhibit 6 (Covered Bridge Cabinetry Catalog); Exhibit 8 (South Wales Furniture Sdn. Bhd. Company Website); Exhibit 9 (Maika'i Cabinet & Stone Inc. Company Website); Exhibit 10 (Kingway Construction and Supplies Co., Inc. Company Website).

no image

6. Commerce should issue an affirmative scope ruling and implement a certification requirement

For the reasons provided above, unambiguous scope language of the *China WCV Orders* covers WCV and components thereof produced using WCV components manufactured in China that undergo further processing in Malaysia before being exported from Malaysia to the United States. Accordingly, Commerce should issue an affirmative scope ruling confirming that the *China WCV Orders* covers all Chinese-origin WCV and components thereof imported from Malaysia, on a country-wide basis, regardless of the producer, exporter or importer of such products.⁸⁵ Commerce should also implement a certification requirement to administer the country-wide finding and require U.S. importers and their Malaysian suppliers to provide CBP with a certification, at the time of entry, that the importer did not import, and the exporter did not ship, WCV and components thereof from Malaysia that originate from China.⁸⁶ A certification requirement is necessary to ensure duties under the *China WCV Orders* are applied to Chinese-origin goods that undergo third-country processing in and are transshipped through Malaysia. Only those Malaysian exporters that demonstrate as part of the scope inquiry that they are not exporting subject merchandise from China should be eligible to provide certifications.

b. The following legal authorities support the above statement:

<u>Response</u>: The supporting legal authorities are provided above in our explanation that WCV and components thereof produced using WCV components manufactured in China that undergo further processing in Malaysia are expressly covered by the unambiguous scope language of the *China WCV Orders*.

8. Factual information, including full copies of relevant prior determinations by Commerce (including scope rulings) and the Commission, Customs rulings or determinations, industry usage, dictionaries, and any other relevant record evidence along with a narrative explanation regarding how each document supports the above position are provided as attachments with accompanying descriptions of the attachments. *See* 19 CFR 351.225(c)(2)(ix).

<u>Response</u>: *See* the response to Question 7 for a narrative explanation regarding the factual information that supports the AKCA's position that WCV and components thereof produced using WCV components manufactured in China that undergo further processing in Malaysia are expressly covered by the unambiguous scope language of the *China WCV Orders*.

⁸⁵ 19 C.F.R. § 351.225(m)(1)(ii).

⁸⁶ 19 C.F.R. § 351.228(a)(1)(ii).

Section III: Country of Origin Information

NOTE: If you believe that the country of origin differs from that declared upon entry to Customs, please provide information in response to the following questions, as well as relevant supporting documentation. *If you believe that the country of origin declared upon entry to Customs is correct, skip this section and go to Section IV.*

Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.225(c)(2)(viii), to the extent reasonably available, this scope ruling application includes the following information as to the product's country of origin.

1. Whether the processed downstream product is a different class or kind of merchandise than the upstream product.

<u>Response</u>: The *China WCV Orders* cover a single class or kind of merchandise that includes both the upstream product (*i.e.*, wooden components) and the downstream product (*i.e.*, full WCV units). Thus, the processed downstream product is not a different class or kind of merchandise than the upstream product.

2. The physical characteristics (including chemical, dimensional, and technical characteristics) of the product.

<u>Response</u>: WCV units are made of various components, including: (1) wooden cabinet and vanity frames, (2) wooden cabinet and vanity boxes (which typically include a top, bottom, sides, back, base blockers, ends/end panels, stretcher rails, toe kicks, and/or shelves), (3) wooden cabinet or vanity doors, (4) wooden cabinet or vanity drawers and drawer components (which typically include sides, backs, bottoms, and faces), (5) back panels and end panels, (6) and desks, shelves, and tables that are attached to or incorporated in the subject merchandise. As reflected in the scope language, China is the country of origin for WCV and components thereof manufactured in China, regardless of any third-country processing before shipment to the United States.⁸⁷

3. The intended end-use of the downstream product.

<u>Response</u>: The intended end-uses do not affect the product's country of origin. A discussion of the end uses of the product is provided in response to Question 1(d) in Section II.

4. The cost of production/value added of further processing in the third country or countries.

<u>Response</u>: WCV are made of a variety of components, including frames, boxes (comprised of a top, bottom, sides, back, base blockers, ends/end panels, stretcher rails, toe kicks,

⁸⁷ *China WCV AD Order*, 85 Fed. Reg. at 22,133 ("Subject merchandise also includes wooden cabinets and vanities and in-scope components that have been further processed in a third country, including but not limited to one or more of the following: trimming, cutting, notching, punching, drilling, painting, staining, finishing, assembly, or any other processing that would not otherwise remove the merchandise from the scope of the order if performed in the country of manufacture of the in-scope product."); *China WCV CVD Order*, 85 Fed. Reg. at 22,135 (same).

and/or shelves), doors, drawers and drawer components (sides, backs, bottoms, and faces), back panels and end panels, and any attached or incorporated desks, shelves, and tables. The cost of raw materials for producing these wooden components, by itself, accounts for approximately half of the cost of goods sold.⁸⁸ The raw materials and labor-intensive production process for doors, drawer fronts, and frames alone accounts for a substantial majority of the cost to produce a full WCV unit.⁸⁹ The production process for the remaining WCV components is simpler and less costly.⁹⁰ Once the various WCV components are produced and finished, the individual components are either assembled into full WCV units that are ready for installation or grouped together and packaged in "ready to assemble" flat packs. Because Malaysian companies are sourcing WCV components from China, little value is added by the further processing in Malaysia.

5. The nature and sophistication of processing in the third country or countries.

Response: The WCV production process is explained in response to Question 1(f) in Section II. The components as a whole-the frame, box, doors, drawers and drawer components, back and end panels, and any attached or incorporated desks, shelves, or tables-account for a significant majority of the total cost of goods sold for WCV. Domestic producer Master WoodCraft Cabinetry LLC testified before the ITC that "{m}uch of the labor and capital equipment involved in the cabinet manufacturing process occurs at the component manufacturing stage."⁹¹ The processing operations performed by companies in Malaysia (often limited to assembly and packaging or repackaging) is minor and insignificant relative to the labor-intensive and relatively more complex process of manufacturing WCV components. The ITC has found that assembly requires "less technical expertise, fewer workers, add{s} less value, and require{s} less capital investment than manufacturing components and finishing operations."⁹² The same is true with respect to packaging (or repackaging), which involves grouping and arranging the various WCV components in a flat pack along with packing materials and the necessary hardware, tools, and instruction sheets for assembly. Although not the same as assembly, finishing operations, such as painting, staining, or mounting assembly hardware, still are not nearly as complex and labor-intensive as the initial stages of cutting and shaping the raw wood materials into their final shape.⁹³

6. The level of investment in the third country or countries.

⁸⁸ *ITC Final Determination* at V-1, VI-25, and Tables VI-1 and VI-2.

⁸⁹ Exhibit 27 (Declaration of [

⁹⁰ *Id*.

⁹¹ Exhibit 28 (Excerpt from Exhibit 1 of the AKCA's Post-Conference Brief with answers to ITC staff questions, dated April 2, 2019 (Public Version)) at 3 (internal quotations omitted).

]).

⁹² *ITC Final Determination* at 18; *see also* Exhibit 27 at "Cabinet Assembly Process" (Declaration of []).

⁹³ Exhibit 27 (Declaration of []).

<u>Response</u>: The level of investment required to process WCV components is minimal when compared to the level of investment for beginning the production process with raw materials.

The operations in Malaysia are comparable to U.S. importers that import WCV components in "ready to assemble" flat packs and assemble them into full WCV units. The ITC has explained that "U.S. importers' assembly required less technical expertise, fewer workers, added less value, *and required less capital investment than manufacturing components and finishing operations.*"⁹⁴ The ITC relied on the testimony of domestic producer American Woodwork that it operates 15 manufacturing facilities across the United States with 8,000 employees and to produce WCV components it buys raw lumber in the marketplace, kiln dries the wood, manufactures the wood into WCV components, finishes the WCV components, and assembles the components into full WCV units.⁹⁵

Assembling WCV components into full WCV units requires a much smaller scale of investment than that required to produce WCV components from raw materials. No special equipment or facility is needed for assembly operations.⁹⁶ At most, companies that assemble WCV components into full WCV units may invest in facilities to hold inventory, but the investment required for such warehousing facilities is minimal compared to the substantial capital investment required to build manufacturing plants with specialized equipment and production lines.⁹⁷ The same is the case for operations that involve grouping together and packaging (or repackaging) WCV components into "ready to assemble" flat packs, which also would require, at most, investing in warehousing facilities.

Some other processing operations that may be taking place in Malaysia (*e.g.*, drilling a door face for the eventual inclusion of a door handle, beveling the edges of a door to allow for a finger grip for opening, punching frames for hinges and screw holes for inlaid glass inserts, or finishing by attaching mounting and assembling hardware or by painting, staining, or coating). Although these processing operations require some capital investment for facilities and equipment, the level of investment is still minimal when compared to the significant investment required for companies that begin their production process by transforming raw materials into WCV components. Indeed, domestic producer Master WoodCraft Cabinetry LLC testified before the ITC that "{m}uch of the labor and capital equipment involved in the cabinet manufacturing process occurs at the component manufacturing stage."⁹⁸

⁹⁶ Exhibit 27 at "Cabinet Assembly Process" (Declaration of []).
 ⁹⁷ Exhibit 27 at "How to build a cabinet?" (Declaration of []).

⁹⁴ *ITC Final Determination* at 18 (emphasis added).

⁹⁵ *Wooden Cabinets and Vanities from China*, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-620 and 731-TA-1445 (Preliminary), USITC Pub. 4891 (April 2019) at 17-18, excerpt attached at Exhibit 29; *see also* Exhibit 28 (Excerpt from Exhibit 1 of the AKCA's Post-Conference Brief with answers to ITC staff questions, dated April 2, 2019 (Public Version)) at 12-13.

⁹⁸ Exhibit 28 (Excerpt from Exhibit 1 of the AKCA's Post-Conference Brief with answers to ITC staff questions, dated April 2, 2019 (Public Version)) at 3 (internal quotations omitted).

As an example, domestic producer [] invested a total of] for the primary equipment it needs to produce WCV in its production facility ſ located in [].⁹⁹ This amount does not include the additional investment needed for the building, real estate, rack, infrastructure, and administrative functions. The investment specific to the process of machining and assembling doors and drawer fronts], with the investment for the final stages to produce these components total [(*i.e.*, boring, sanding, and final inspection) accounting for only [1.¹⁰⁰ The investment specific to producing the cabinet frame components total [l. with the investment for the final stages to produce the cabinet frame (*i.e.*, boring, sanding, and final].¹⁰¹ Although [inspection) are only [] has invested] for the equipment required to paint or stain WCV components, this investment still represents [] of the company's total level of investment for its production facility.¹⁰² Stated differently, most of the investment for a WCV production facility is dedicated to the initial stages of cutting and shaping the raw wooden materials into their final shape. Therefore, the level of investment in Malaysia is minimal when compared to the level of investment required for a company in China that produces WCV components from raw wooden materials.

7. A description, accompanied by supporting documentation, of where the essential component of the product is produced or the country or countries where the essential characteristics of the product are imparted under certain scenarios, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.225(j)(2).

<u>Response</u>: The various WCV components are the essential components. The doors, drawer fronts, and frames alone account for two-thirds of the total value.¹⁰³ Thus, the components as a whole—the frame, box, doors, drawers and drawer components, back and end panels, and any attached or incorporated desks, shelves, or tables—account for a significant majority of the total cost of goods sold for WCV.¹⁰⁴ Malaysian companies are further processing WCV components manufactured in China and incorporating them into shipments of WCV units and "ready to assemble" flat packs to the United States.

8. An explanation of whether the product undergoes any additional processing in the United States after importation, or in a third country before importation.

<u>Response</u>: WCV components manufactured in China are further processed in Malaysia and used in the production of WCV. The processing occurring in Malaysia may include but is not limited to one or more of the following: trimming, cutting, notching, punching, drilling, painting, staining, finishing, assembly, repackaging, and combining into a "ready

¹⁰⁴ *Id.*

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⁹⁹ Exhibit 27 (Declaration of []).

I00 Id.

¹⁰¹ *Id*.

¹⁰² *Id.*

¹⁰³ Exhibit 27 (Declaration of [

to assemble" WCV unit) in Malaysia before being exported from Malaysia to the United States. "Ready to assemble" flat packs exported from Malaysia to the United States are assembled in the United States after importation.

9. An explanation of the relevance of additional processing to the scope of the order.

<u>Response</u>: The unambiguous scope language of the *China WCV Order* expressly covers merchandise that has been further processed in a third country:

Subject merchandise also includes wooden cabinets and vanities and in-scope components that have been further processed in a third country, including but not limited to one or more of the following: trimming, cutting, notching, punching, drilling, painting, staining, finishing, assembly, or any other processing that would not otherwise remove the merchandise from the scope of the order if performed in the country of manufacture of the in-scope product.¹⁰⁵

Thus, further processing Chinese-origin components in Malaysia (and the WCV units produced using further processed Chinese-origin components) are subject merchandise because the processing occurring in Malaysia would not remove the merchandise from the scope of the order if performed in China.

10. An explanation as to whether the product is a standalone product that is able to operate without another component.

<u>Response</u>: Full WCV units are standalone products and WCV components are dedicated to the production of full WCV units.

11. As applicable, if the product is a component or part of another component or product, a detailed identification and description of the other components, the country of origin of those components (if known), the finished product, and the country in which the finished product was completed.

<u>Response</u>: This question is not applicable to full WCV units. WCV units are made of various components, including: (1) wooden cabinet and vanity frames, (2) wooden cabinet and vanity boxes (which typically include a top, bottom, sides, back, base blockers, ends/end panels, stretcher rails, toe kicks, and/or shelves), (3) wooden cabinet or vanity doors, (4) wooden cabinet or vanity drawers and drawer components (which typically include sides, backs, bottoms, and faces), (5) back panels and end panels, (6) and desks, shelves, and tables that are attached to or incorporated in the subject merchandise.

This scope ruling application concerns WCV components manufactured in China that are further processed in Malaysia before being exported to the United States as full WCV units (usually in the form of "ready to assemble" flat packs). According to the scope language,

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China WCV AD Order, 85 Fed. Reg. at 22,133; China WCV CVD Order, 85 Fed. Reg. at 22,135.

China is the country of origin for such products for purposes of the *China WCV Orders* because the processing operations in Malaysia would not remove the products from the scope if performed in China.

12. A statement as to whether the applicant has any knowledge that the product was sold to the United States through a third country.

<u>Response</u>: The WCV and components thereof in question originate from China and are sold to the United States through Malaysia.

Section IV: Product Importation

To the extent reasonably available, we declare the following concerning the product's importation:

1. This product **has/has not** been imported into the United States Customs Territory by the date of the filing of this application. *See* 19 CFR 351.225(c)(2)(vi).

<u>Response</u>: Information reasonably available to the AKCA indicates that the product has been imported into the United States Customs Territory by the date of the filing of this application. Specifically, the significant spike in exports from China to Malaysia along with the surge in U.S. imports from Malaysia and drop in U.S. imports from China indicate that Chinese-origin merchandise is being imported into the United States from Malaysia. Additionally, CBP has investigated and determined in EAPA proceedings that U.S. importers have evaded the *China WCV Orders* through their imports of Chinese-origin merchandise from Malaysia.

- 2. If the product has been imported into the United States Customs Territory:
 - a. Indicate if one or more entries of the product **have/have not** been declared by an importer or determined by U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) as subject to an order. *See* 19 CFR 351.225(c)(2)(vi)(A).

<u>Response</u>: Although it appears that U.S. importers are declaring imports of Chinese-origin merchandise that are further processed in Malaysia as products that are not subject to the *China WCV Orders*, CBP has determined in its EAPA proceedings that such merchandise should be declared as subject to the *China WCV Orders*, because the scope expressly states that further processing in a third country does not remove products from the scope.

b. Provide the following documentation, including dated copies of the CBP entry summary forms (or electronic entry processing system documentation) identifying the product upon importation and other related commercial documents, such as bills of lading, packing lists, commercial invoices, receipts of payment, and contracts, which reflect the details surrounding the sale and purchase of that imported product and support the above statements concerning importation. *See* 19 CFR 351.225(c)(2)(vi)(B). If certain documents are unavailable, please provide a complete description of those documents and the efforts taken to acquire those documents in Appendix A below.

<u>Response</u>: The AKCA is a trade or business association, all of whose members are United States producers of the domestic like product, and the petitioner in the original investigation. The information requested in this question is not reasonably available to the AKCA. The U.S. importers of Chinese-origin WCV and components thereof from Malaysia would possess documentation relating to specific entries of merchandise.

The *Federal Register* notice for the final rule explained that the scope ruling application requests information "to the extent reasonably available to the applicant" in recognition that, as a practical matter, "interested parties requesting a scope ruling may not have

access to all the information that is listed" and "it is a fact that domestic industries will likely have less information about a particular exporter and its production experience, for example, than the producer, exporter, and possibly importer of that product."¹⁰⁶

c. The following narrative explains how the documents submitted in response to item 2b. relate to one another and what the specific links are among the documents.

<u>Response</u>: Not applicable because the documents requested in Question 2(b) are not reasonably available to the AKCA.

¹⁰⁶*Regulations to Improve Administration and Enforcement of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Laws*, 86 Fed. Reg., 52,300, 52,315 (Dep't Commerce September 20, 2021).

Section V: Interested Party Status

The following information is being provided to demonstrate the applicant's interested party status.

1. The scope ruling applicant's full and exact name and contact information (including address, telephone, fax, and e-mail address).

<u>Response</u>: The scope ruling applicant's full and exact name and contact information are as follows:

Name:	American Kitchen Cabinets Alliance
Address:	1768 Business Center Drive
	Suite 390
	Reston, VA 20190
Phone:	703-264-1690
Fax:	703-620-6530
Contact:	Betsy Natz
E-mail:	Betsy@kitchencabinetfairtrade.com

Contact information for counsel who is filing the scope ruling application on behalf of the AKCA is as follows:

Firm:	Schagrin Associates
Contact:	Roger B. Schagrin
	Luke A. Meisner
	Joseph A. Laroski Jr.
	Saad Y. Chalchal*
	Rui Fan, Consultant
	*Only admitted in New York and New Jersey. Practice Limited to matters
	before federal courts and agencies.
Address:	900 Seventh Street, N.W.
	Washington, D.C. 20001
Phone:	(202) 223-1700
Fax:	(202) 429-2522
E-mail:	lmeisner@schagrinassociates.com

2. Any other names, such as trade names or "doing-business-as" ("d.b.a.") names, as a legal matter in the home market, in third countries, or in the United States.

	Identified on the Business License (Y/N)	Capacity in which the trade name/DBA used
Trade Name/DBA		(<i>e.g.</i> , producer, exporter, importer)

Trade Name/DBA	(<i>e.g.</i> , producer, exporter, importer)
Trade Name/DBA	(<i>e.g.</i> , producer, exporter, importer)

<u>Response</u>: This question is not applicable because the AKCA does not use any other name.

3. An explanation of any trade name that is not listed on the company's business license/registration documents and supporting evidence as to how the company is permitted to use that trade name.

<u>Response</u>: This question is not applicable because the AKCA does not use any other name.

- 4. The applicant certifies the accuracy of and can document the following statements:
 - The applicant is the producer of the product in the country of the order;
 - The applicant is the exporter of the product from the country of the order;
 - The applicant is the exporter of the product from a third country;
 - The applicant is the United States importer of the product;
 - The applicant is a United States producer of the domestic like product;
 - The applicant is a third-country processer of the product;
 - The applicant's relationship to the product is other (provide a full explanation).

<u>Response</u>: The AKCA is a trade or business association, all of whose members are United States producers of the domestic like product, and the petitioner in the original investigation.

APPENDIX A

Appendix A must be completed by all firms who provided some supporting documentation, but were unable to provide all documentation requested in this application in a complete, legible, and unaltered format.

If this section applies, identify the document or documents which you were unable to provide. Examples of potential documentation are listed below. Please note that this list is illustrative and may not include every document relevant to your application:

- Photographs
- Schematic Drawings
- Specifications
- Product Standards
- Marketing Materials
- Other exemplars providing a visual depiction of the product
- Copies of the Customs Service entry summary forms (or electronic processing system documentation
- Invoices
- Contracts
- Other related commercial documents
- Other non-commercial documents not specifically referenced above

In addition to identifying the missing or incomplete supporting documentation, please provide a detailed explanation for the reasons that you were unable to provide the missing documentation and a description of the efforts taken to acquire that data for purposes of this application.

<u>Response</u>: The AKCA is a trade or business association, all of whose members are United States producers of the domestic like product, and the petitioner in the original investigation. As a domestic interested party, the AKCA is unable to provide documentation requested in the standardized scope ruling application that the foreign producer, foreign exporter, or U.S. importer would ordinarily possess.

In the *Federal Register* notice that proposed the recently-adopted modifications to the regulation on scope-related matters, Commerce recognized that "a domestic interested party will not be likely to provide the narrative history of the production of the product at issue, including a history of earlier versions of the product, if this is not the first model of the product."¹⁰⁷

The *Federal Register* notice for the final rule explained that the scope ruling application requests information "to the extent reasonably available to the applicant" in recognition that, as a practical matter, "interested parties requesting a scope ruling may not have access to all the information that is listed" and "it is a fact that domestic industries will

¹⁰⁷ *Regulations to Improve Administration and Enforcement of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Laws*, 85 Fed. Reg. 49,472, 49,477 (Dep't Commerce August 13, 2020).

likely have less information about a particular exporter and its production experience, for example, than the producer, exporter, and possibly importer of that product."¹⁰⁸

Despite reasonable efforts, the AKCA was unable to provide the following documentation requested in this scope application:

- A full list of names and addresses of producers, exporters, third-country exporters, and importers of Chinese-origin WCV and components thereof exported from Malaysia to the United States (Section II, Question 3).
- A narrative history of the production of the product at issue, including a history of the earlier versions of the product (Section II, Question 4).
- The volume of annual production of the product for the most recently completed fiscal year (Section II, Question 5).
- Commercial documentation associated with imports of Chinese-origin WCV and components thereof from Malaysia that have entered the United States for consumption, *e.g.*, CBP entry summary forms, bills of lading, packing lists, commercial invoices, receipts of payments, and contracts (Section IV, Question 2b.).

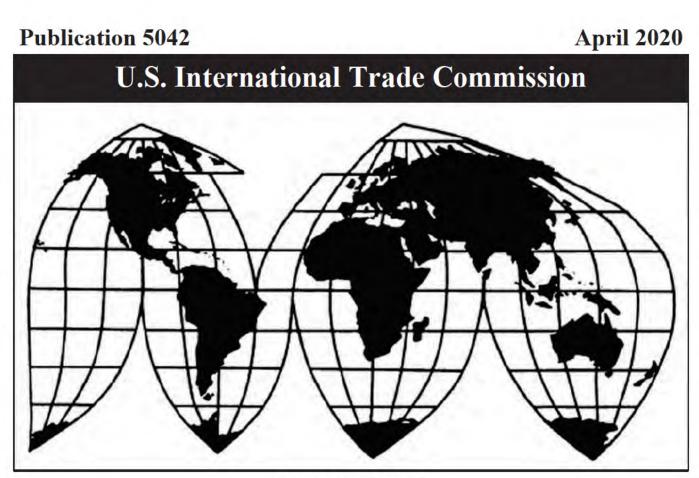
As part of the AKCA's efforts to obtain the unavailable information listed above, the AKCA reviewed previous filings with Commerce and the ITC, conducted internet searches, and searched publicly available information.

¹⁰⁸ *Regulations to Improve Administration and Enforcement of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Laws*, 86 Fed. Reg., 52,300, 52,315 (Dep't Commerce September 20, 2021).

EXHIBIT 1

Wooden Cabinets and Vanities from China

Investigation Nos. 701-TA-620 and 731-TA-1445 (Final)



Washington, DC 20436

U.S. International Trade Commission

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Wooden Cabinets and Vanities from China

Investigation Nos. 701-TA-620 and 731-TA-1445 (Final)



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Note.—Information that would reveal confidential operations of individual concerns may not be published. Such information is identified by brackets in confidential reports and is deleted and replaced with asterisks (***) in public reports.

UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

Investigation Nos. 701-TA-620 and 731-TA-1445 (Final)

Wooden Cabinets and Vanities from China

DETERMINATIONS

On the basis of the record¹ developed in the subject investigations, the United States International Trade Commission ("Commission") determines, pursuant to the Tariff Act of 1930 ("the Act"), that an industry in the United States is materially injured by reason of imports of wooden cabinets and vanities from China, provided for in subheadings 9403.40.90, 9403.60.80, and 9403.90.70 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States, that have been found by the U.S. Department of Commerce ("Commerce") to be sold in the United States at less than fair value ("LTFV"), and to be subsidized by the government of China.

BACKGROUND

The Commission instituted these investigations effective March 6, 2019, following receipt of petitions filed with the Commission and Commerce by the American Kitchen Cabinet Alliance. The final phase of these investigations was scheduled by the Commission following notification of preliminary determinations by Commerce that imports of wooden cabinets and vanities from China were subsidized within the meaning of section 703(b) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1671b(b)) and sold at LTFV within the meaning of 733(b) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1673b(b)). Notice of the scheduling of the final phase of the Commission's investigations and of a public hearing to be held in connection therewith was given by posting copies of the notice in the Office of the Secretary, U.S. International Trade Commission, Washington, DC, and by publishing the notice in the *Federal Register* on October 24, 2019 (84 FR 57050). The hearing was held in Washington, DC, on February 20, 2020, and all persons who requested the opportunity were permitted to appear in person or by counsel.

¹ The record is defined in sec. 207.2(f) of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (19 CFR 207.2(f)).

B. Product Description

Commerce defined the scope of the imported merchandise under investigation as

follows:

... wooden cabinets and vanities that are for permanent installation (including floor mounted, wall mounted, ceiling hung or by attachment of plumbing), and wooden components thereof. Wooden cabinets and vanities and wooden components are made substantially of wood products, including solid wood and engineered wood products (including those made from wood particles, fibers, or other wooden materials such as plywood, strand board, block board, particle board, or fiberboard), or bamboo. Wooden cabinets and vanities consist of a cabinet box (which typically includes a top, bottom, sides, back, base blockers, ends/end panels, stretcher rails, toe kicks, and/or shelves) and may or may not include a frame, door, drawers and/or shelves. Subject merchandise includes wooden cabinets and vanities with or without wood veneers, wood, paper or other overlays, or laminates, with or without non-wood components or trim such as metal, marble, glass, plastic, or other resins, whether or not surface finished or unfinished, and whether or not completed.

Wooden cabinets and vanities are covered by the investigation whether or not they are imported attached to, or in conjunction with, faucets, metal plumbing, sinks and/or sink bowls, or countertops. If wooden cabinets or vanities are imported attached to, or in conjunction with, such merchandise, only the wooden cabinet or vanity is covered by the scope.

Subject merchandise includes the following wooden component parts of cabinets and vanities: (1) wooden cabinet and vanity frames (2) wooden cabinet and vanity boxes (which typically include a top, bottom, sides, back, base blockers, ends/end panels, stretcher rails, toe kicks, and/or shelves), (3) wooden cabinet or vanity doors, (4) wooden cabinet or vanity drawers and drawer components (which typically include sides, backs, bottoms, and faces), (5) back panels and end panels, (6) and desks, shelves, and tables that are attached to or incorporated in the subject merchandise.

Subject merchandise includes all unassembled, assembled and/or "ready to assemble" (RTA) wooden cabinets and vanities, also commonly known as "flat packs," except to the extent such merchandise is already covered by the scope of antidumping and countervailing duty orders on *Hardwood Plywood from the People's Republic of China*. See Certain Hardwood Plywood Products from the People's Republic of China: Amended Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, and Antidumping Duty Order, 83

the product and article are not 'like' each other, nor should the definition of 'like product' be interpreted in such a fashion as to prevent consideration of an industry adversely affected by the imports under consideration.").

Fed. Reg. 504 (January 4, 2018); *Certain Hardwood Plywood Products from the People's Republic of China: Countervailing Duty Order*, 83 Fed. Reg. 513 (January 4, 2018). RTA wooden cabinets and vanities are defined as cabinets or vanities packaged so that at the time of importation they may include: (1) wooden components required to assemble a cabinet or vanity (including drawer faces and doors); and (2) parts (e.g., screws, washers, dowels, nails, handles, knobs, adhesive glues) required to assemble a cabinet or vanity. RTAs may enter the United States in one or in multiple packages.

Subject merchandise also includes wooden cabinets and vanities and in-scope components that have been further processed in a third country, including but not limited to one or more of the following: trimming, cutting, notching, punching, drilling, painting, staining, finishing, assembly, 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 product.

Excluded from the scope of these investigations, if entered separate from a wooden cabinet or vanity are: (1) Aftermarket accessory items which may be added to or installed into an interior of a cabinet and which are not considered a structural or core component of a wooden cabinet or vanity. Aftermarket accessory items may be made of wood, metal, plastic, composite material, or a combination thereof that can be inserted into a cabinet and which are utilized in the function of organization/accessibility on the interior of a cabinet; and include: (i) Inserts or dividers which are placed into drawer boxes with the purpose of organizing or dividing the internal portion of the drawer into multiple areas for the purpose of containing smaller items such as cutlery, utensils, bathroom essentials, etc. and (ii) Round or oblong inserts that rotate internally in a cabinet for the purpose of accessibility to foodstuffs, dishware, general supplies, etc; and (2) Solid wooden accessories including corbels and rosettes, which serve the primary purpose of decoration and personalization; (3) Non-wooden cabinet hardware components including metal hinges, brackets, catches, locks, drawer slides, fasteners (nails, screws, tacks, staples), handles, and knobs; and (4) Medicine cabinets that meet all of the following five criteria are excluded from the scope: (i) Wall mounted; (ii) assembled at the time of entry into the United States; (iii) contain one or more mirrors; (iv) be packaged for retail sale at time of entry; and (v) have a maximum depth of seven inches.

Also excluded from the scope of these investigations are: (1) All products covered by the scope of the antidumping duty order on *Wooden Bedroom Furniture from the People's Republic of China. See Notice of Amended Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Antidumping Duty Order: Wooden Bedroom Furniture from the People's Republic of China*, 70 Fed. Reg. 329 (January 4, 2005); and (2) All products covered by the scope of the antidumping and countervailing duty orders on *Hardwood Plywood from the People's Republic of China See Certain Hardwood Plywood Products from the People's Republic of China: Amended Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, and Antidumping Duty Order*, 83 Fed. Reg. 504 (January 4, 2018); *Certain* *Hardwood Plywood Products from the People's Republic of China: Countervailing Duty Order*, 83 Fed. Reg. 513 (January 4, 2018).

Imports of subject merchandise are classified under Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) statistical numbers 9403.40.9060 and 9403.60.8081. The subject component parts of wooden cabinets and vanities may be entered into the United States under HTSUS statistical number 9403.90.7080. Although the HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the scope of these investigations is dispositive.¹¹

Wooden cabinets and vanities are wood-constructed products that are permanently installed as cabinetry. They are designed to allow storage of, and access to, household items, such as kitchen equipment, utensils, food, toiletries, medicine, and cosmetics. Wooden cabinets and vanities encompass a wide variety of articles in many different configurations, sizes, styles, and finishes. These products are manufactured in whole or part from wood, both natural wood and engineered wood products, but they also may contain non-wood materials such as glass, vinyl, plastics, metal drawer slides, metal door hinges, organizing racks, or other accessories.¹²

Wooden cabinets are frequently categorized as stock, custom, or semi-custom cabinets. Stock cabinets generally have standard (and limited) measurements and styles; custom cabinets generally have more available styles and measurements; and semi-custom are considered as between these categories in terms of options.¹³ Although the measurements for stock cabinets

¹¹ Wooden Cabinets and Vanities and Components Thereof from the People's Republic of China: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, 85 Fed. Reg. 11,953 (Feb. 28, 2020); Wooden Cabinets and Vanities and Components Thereof from the People's Republic of China: Final Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination, 85 Fed. Reg. 11,962 (Feb. 28, 2020).

¹² CR/PR at I-9-10.

¹³ CR/PR at I-9-10. Cabinets characterized as stock are generally lower priced than cabinets characterized as semi-custom or custom. *Id*.

are more limited than cabinets characterized as custom or semi-custom, cabinets characterized as stock frequently have features such as soft-close doors and roll out shelves that in the past were more commonly associated only with cabinets characterized as custom or semi-custom.¹⁴ Moreover, although there are measurements that are generally unavailable for stock cabinets,¹⁵ all measurements available for stock cabinets are also available for semi-custom and custom cabinets. As such, the size of a stock cabinet does not distinguish it from a semi-custom or custom cabinet. Further, as explained below, stock cabinets produced in the United States are mostly produced-to-order, the same as for semi-custom and custom cabinets. Some imported stock cabinets may also be produced-to-order.¹⁶ Wooden cabinets and vanities may be sold in either a fully assembled form, where the product is ready for installation, or in unassembled form, where components and items necessary for assembly are packaged together for later assembly and installation, which is referred to as flat pack or ready-to-assemble ("RTA").¹⁷

¹⁴ Hearing Tr. at 30-31 (Klein) ("Chinese product have added features such as . . . soft close doors . . . which historically had only been offered in semi-custom U.S. made cabinets"); Hearing Tr. at 172 (Fritz) ("There was at that point, four products in stock. One product had soft close, three did not. Currently, we have five products in stock, only one does not have soft close"); Hearing Tr. at 70-71 (Wellborn) ("We're in the semi-custom market and . . . those lines are very blurred. Most all of the importers that are bringing product in are advertising semi-custom options and modifications. There is not a lot of difference at all between those").

¹⁵ Stock cabinets are generally available in three-inch increments, semi-custom are generally available in one-inch increments, and custom cabinets are generally available in any increment. Hearing Tr. at 181-82 (Graff); ACCI Prehearing Br. at 10, 13.

¹⁶ CR/PR at II-16. ¹⁷ CR/PR at I-10.

A. Sufficient Production-Related Activities

In deciding whether a firm qualifies as a domestic producer of the domestic like product, the Commission generally analyzes the overall nature of a firm's U.S. production-related activities, although production-related activity at minimum levels could be insufficient to constitute domestic production.⁵⁸

In the preliminary determinations, the Commission found that U.S. importers' assembly of RTA flat packs in the United States did not involve sufficient production-related activity to constitute domestic production. The Commission found that U.S. importers' assembly required less technical expertise, fewer workers, added less value, and required less capital investment than manufacturing components and finishing operations.⁵⁹ In the final phase of these investigations, Petitioners continue to argue that U.S. importers engaged only in assembly in the United States do not undertake sufficient production-related activities to be part of the domestic industry,⁶⁰ and no respondent party has addressed the issue. Further, no party requested that the Commission gather further data on importers' assembly operations for the final phase of these investigations, and the record contains no new information to warrant a

⁵⁸ The Commission generally considers six factors: (1) source and extent of the firm's capital investment; (2) technical expertise involved in U.S. production activities; (3) value added to the product in the United States; (4) employment levels; (5) quantity and type of parts sourced in the United States; and (6) any other costs and activities in the United States directly leading to production of the like product. No single factor is determinative and the Commission may consider any other factors it deems relevant in light of the specific facts of any investigation. *Crystalline Silica Photovoltaic Cells and Modules from China*, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-481 and 731-TA-1190 (Final), USITC Pub. 4360 at 12-13 (Nov. 2012).

⁵⁹ Preliminary Views at 17-18.

⁶⁰ Petitioners' Prehearing Br. at 6 & Exh. 3, 57-65. In their arguments, Petitioners emphasize that no importer has affirmatively sought to be included in the domestic industry because of its assembly operations, and it further analyzes available record evidence under each of the Commission's factors on sufficient production-related activities and argues that such evidence does not support these firms inclusion in the domestic industry. *Id*.

Tariff treatment

Based upon the scope set forth by Commerce, information available to the Commission indicates that the merchandise subject to these investigations is provided for under statistical reporting numbers 9403.40.9060, 9403.60.8081, and 9403.90.7080 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States ("HTS"). The 2019 general rate of duty is free for all three statistical reporting numbers. Decisions on the tariff classification and treatment of imported goods are within the authority of U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

Section 301 tariff treatment

Merchandise classifiable under HTS subheadings 9403.40.90, 9403.60.80, and 9403.90.70 was included among the group of products from China that, as of May 2019, are subject to an additional duty of 25 percent ad valorem, as reflected in HTS subheading 9903.88.03.⁹ Between September 24, 2018 and May 10, 2019, these subheadings were subject to an additional duty of 10 percent ad valorem.¹⁰

The product

Description and applications

WCVs are wood-constructed products used for permanently installed cabinetry that are usually found in the kitchen (in the case of cabinets) or the bathroom (in the case of vanities). WCVs have physical characteristics applicable to the intended use for storage and easy access of various household items. Typically, items for storage include kitchen equipment, utensils, and food in the case of cabinets, and toiletries, medicine, cosmetics, and other bathroom-related products in the case of vanities. In the United States, cabinets are usually "framed" (a structural frame in the front of the cabinet), while in Europe and Asia cabinets are usually "frameless,"¹¹ which provides easier access and additional space.

Wooden cabinets are generally categorized as "stock," "custom," or "semi-custom." Stock cabinets have standard—and limited—measurements and styles. While not designed to

⁹ 84 FR 20459, May 9, 2019. Merchandise from China classifiable under HTS subheadings 9403.40.90, 9403.60.80, and 9403.90.70, *inter alia*, are subject to additional duty of 25 percent ad valorem, as outlined in Chapter 99 of the HTSUS, ("Temporary Legislation Providing for Additional Duties"). See HTSUS (2020) Revision 1, USITC Publication No. 5015, January 2020, pp. 99-III-21 and 99-III-44.

¹⁰ 83 FR 47974, September 21, 2018.

¹¹ Conference transcript, pp. 115-116 (Wellborn), (Trexler), and (Allen).

precisely fit a specific kitchen, they offer consumers a less expensive option than custom or semi-custom cabinets. Custom cabinets are measured and designed to fit a specific kitchen, have more available styles, and are usually more expensive than stock cabinets. Semi-custom cabinets are generally in between stock and custom cabinets, particularly in terms of the number of options and cost.¹²

WCVs may be sold in a fully assembled form, where the product is ready for installation, or in a "flat pack" or "ready to assemble" ("RTA") form, which contains most or all of the items required to assemble a cabinet or vanity into its completed form.

WCVs are designed, manufactured, and offered for sale in various styles with the cabinets typically being designed of the same material and/or in the same finish, so that the various individual cabinets will be coordinated when installed in a kitchen or bathroom. Modular or built-in bathroom vanities include those that are manufactured to incorporate one or more sinks, as well as bathroom vanity linen closets. Wooden cabinets and vanities both encompass different individual articles (e.g., kitchen cabinets, vertical pantries, bathroom vanities) with different configurations and sizes, all of which share the physical characteristics imparted by their common primary material of natural or engineered wood. WCVs are typically intended to be permanently installed (e.g., physically affixed to a wall, permanently hung from a ceiling, permanently attached to a floor, or mated with plumbing fixtures rendering the item immobile).

WCVs are manufactured wholly or in part from wood products, including natural wood (such as ash, beech, birch, cherry, hickory, maple, oak, or poplar) and engineered wood products (including those made from wood particles, fibers, or other wooden materials such as plywood, oriented strand board, block board, particle board, medium density fiberboard, or hardboard), or bamboo. In addition to the wood components found in wooden cabinets and vanities, these products may contain certain quantities of non-wood material such as glass, vinyl, plastics, metal drawer slides, metal door hinges, organizing racks, dividers, shelves, circular turntables (known as lazy Susans), or other accessories, which are physically incorporated into cabinets and vanities. WCVs may be sold in a natural finish state (i.e., the natural-wood grain is visible and unobscured), stained, painted, coated with urethane, or covered with paper, vinyl material, phenolic film, or other obscuring coatings. The faces of a kitchen or other cabinet or vanity may be sanded, smoothed or given a "distressed" appearance through such methods as hand scraping or wire brushing.

¹² <u>https://kitchencabinetkings.com/glossary/</u>, retrieved March 26, 2019.

Manufacturing processes

The manufacturing process for WCVs requires a variety of inputs and is done in at least three phases. The first phase of production involves the collection and preparation of sheets of natural or engineered wood products which are intended as the predominant composition of a WCV. The wood can be pure hardwood (representing a variety of wood species), a plywood made from hardwood or softwood or other wood products, or an engineered wooden product, or a mix of these products. Prior to the manufacturing process, the moisture content of the wood input must be reduced, generally in kilns or using other equipment and processes.¹³ The wood is then cut to shape using a variety of wood cutting and forming machinery to form the outer faces, interior drawers, backings, cabinet frames, door frames, drawer faces, and any other component that, when assembled, constitutes a completed cabinet.

Aside from the forming of wooden components into the proper size and shape, components may be drilled, notched, punched or otherwise processed, where required. For example, a door face may be drilled for the eventual inclusion of a door handle. A door may also be beveled to allow for a finger grip where the cabinet does not contain handles. Frames can be punched for hinges and screw holes for inlaid glass inserts.

In the second phase of production, the components are typically painted, stained, coated, or overlaid with other components or coverings, yielding a finished component. The inputs here include primer, paints and stains, clear coat protective lacquers, enamels, glazing materials, vinyl, or other plastic overlay materials. At this stage, mounting and assembly hardware and components, such as hinges, screws, dowels, cams, and slides may be attached to the cabinet components.

In the third phase of production, depending on the order and customer, the finished components may be assembled into a finished cabinet that is then shipped to a customer, or the various components may be arranged in an RTA package. Under the assembled cabinet method, the finished components are joined together using fastening hardware and tools, resulting in a fully manufactured and assembled cabinet. Items such as nails, screws, glues, resins, and some of the hardware identified in the second phase are used in the final assembly of a cabinet unit. The finished cabinet unit is then packed into a shipping carton along with protective materials to prevent damage during shipping. Under the RTA method, the various finished components are carefully laid out and packaged in a large flat shipping case along with necessary hardware for assembly, including screws, dowels, hinges (if not already installed), cams, adhesive glues, slides, assembly tools (e.g., Allen keys and screwdrivers), instruction

¹³ Conference transcript, pp. 111-114 (Trexler), (Sabine), (Wellborn), and (Allen).

sheets, and packing materials. The RTA boxes are then sealed and prepared for shipment to the customer or to an assembler.

Domestic like product issues

The Commission's decision regarding the appropriate domestic product(s) that are "like" the subject imported product is based on a number of factors including: (1) physical characteristics and uses; (2) interchangeability; (3) channels of distribution; (4) common manufacturing facilities, production processes, and production employees; (5) customer and producer perceptions; and, where appropriate, (6) price. Information regarding these factors is discussed below.

In its preliminary determinations, the Commission defined a single domestic like product, co-extensive with the scope of investigations. The Commission considered four issues and found that (i) under a semi-finished products analysis, wooden components encompass a single domestic like product with full units of cabinets and vanities; (ii) overlap in manufacturing processes, facilities, and employees, channels of distribution, and price did not support clear dividing lines between kitchen cabinets and bathroom vanities; (iii) respondent arguments on bathroom furniture vanities addressed imports rather than domestically produced articles, and any definition for this product was otherwise unclear; and (iv) distinctions in end users for hospitality furniture did not establish clear dividing lines between this product and others subject to investigation.¹⁴

In the final phase of these investigations, the Coalition of Vanity Importers, a respondent, assert that furniture-style vanities should be a separate like product.¹⁵ It states that furniture-style vanities are physically different from cabinets and vanities, are produced using different production processes, and are much higher priced.¹⁶ Petitioner states that WCVs constitute a single like product, co-extensive with the scope of these investigations. Petitioner states that wooden cabinets and vanities possess similar physical characteristics and uses, are interchangeable, have similar channels of distribution, are viewed as a single continuum of product, are manufactured in common facilities, and are comparably priced.¹⁷ The petitioner also states that the domestic like product should also include furniture-style vanities, which the

¹⁴ USITC Pub. 4891, pp. 6-15.

¹⁵ Respondent The Coalition of Vanity Importers' posthearing brief, p. 1.

¹⁶ Ibid., pp. 2, 8-13.

¹⁷ Petitioner's posthearing brief at Exhibit 1, pp. 91-93.

TOTS: Interentingenshirty (visi interenangeability of farmatic style and hospitality style for other styles											
Source	Always	Usually	Sometimes	Rarely or never								
Furniture-style vanities	3	11	16	8								
Hospitality-style vanities	3	8	14	9								

 Table II-12

 WCVs: Interchangeability of furniture-style and hospitality-style for other styles

Note: All three "always" responses for furniture-style vanities and two of three "always" responses for hospitality-style vanities were submitted by U.S. producers who are also purchasers. The remaining U.S. producers that are also purchasers indicated "usually" (2) and "sometimes" (1) for furniture-style vanities and "usually" (3) and "sometimes" (1) for hospitality-style vanities.

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Comparisons of domestic products, subject imports, and nonsubject imports

Purchasers were asked a series of questions comparing WCVs produced in the United States, China, and nonsubject countries. First, purchasers were asked for a country-by-country comparison on the same 21 factors for which they were asked to rate the importance in table II-8. Most responding purchasers reported that U.S. WCVs and those imported from China were comparable on 16 factors (table II-13). While most reported that U.S. product was superior for customization, this was reported by the fewest number of purchasers to be very important. Chinese product was reported to be superior for price and RTA flat pack lead time. While not pluralities, far more purchasers indicated that the U.S. product was superior for product range and technical support/service, and far more purchasers indicated that the product imported from China was superior on discounts offered and product form (RTA vs. assembled). Responses were mixed for assembled lead time (for which 14 firms reported U.S. and Chinese product was comparable while 12 firms each reported U.S. product was superior and Chinese product was superior). With respect to nonsubject country product, a plurality of purchasers reported that U.S. and nonsubject WCVs were comparable on 19 factors, and that Chinese and nonsubject product were rated as comparable on 20. The U.S. product was considered superior on assembled product lead time and inferior on price. WCVs from China was considered to be superior on price when compared with that from nonsubject sources, however.

	U.S.	U.S. vs. U.S. vs. China Nonsubject					China vs. Nonsubject			
Factor	S	С	1	S	С	1	S			
Availability	9	24	7	5	12	2	4	12	2	
Reliability of supply	9	26	4	3	14	1	4	12	2	
Product consistency	6	26	6	4	14	1	5	13		
Quality of finish	7	25	8	3	11	4	4	13	1	
Quality meets industry standards	7	32	1	4	13	1	3	15		
Price	1	6	33	2	6	11	10	6	2	
Lead time - assembled	12	14	12	10	6	2	4	8	4	
Technical support/service	17	20	1	7	10	1	3	14		
Delivery terms	7	26	7	4	11	3	4	11	2	
Packaging	8	28	4	4	13	2	3	14	1	
Form (assembled or RTA flat pack)	3	18	14	1	10	5	7	10		
Lead time - RTA flat pack	4	10	19	5	6	3	7	8	2	
Quality exceeds industry standards	9	28	2	2	14	2	3	15		
Discounts offered	3	18	17	3	10	5	6	11	1	
Wood type or material	9	26	4	3	13	2	2	16		
U.S. transportation costs	6	26	6	5	10	3	4	12	2	
Product range	17	21	2	6	11	2	3	13	2	
Payment terms	5	29	4	4	14	1	4	14		
Minimum quality requirements	10	24	5	6	10	1	5	9	4	
Provision of other products and										
services	10	21		3	14	1	3	14		
Customization	20	16	3	8	10	1	3	14	1	

Table II-13 WCVs: Purchasers' comparisons between U.S.-produced and imported product

Note: A rating of superior means that price/U.S. transportation cost is generally lower. For example, if a firm reported "U.S. superior," it meant that the U.S. product was generally priced lower than the imported product.

Note: S=first listed country's product is superior; C=both countries' products are comparable; I=first list country's product is inferior.

Note: Some of the highlighted pluralities change if purchaser responses from producers were analyzed separately. For U.S. vs. China comparisons, the U.S. would be considered superior on lead time - assembled with 12 Superior/10 Comparable/11 Inferior (12/10/11) responses remaining. Removing four "comparable" responses on purchaser questionnaires by U.S. producers regarding Discounts offered along with three U.S. "inferior" responses would make a tied plurality for the U.S. being considered comparable and inferior to China with 3/14/14 responses remaining. For U.S. vs. nonsubject comparisons, removing two "comparable" responses on purchaser questionnaires by U.S. producers regarding lead time - RTA flat pack would make a plurality for the U.S. being considered superior with 5/4/3 responses remaining. In addition, removing three "comparable" responses on purchaser questionnaires by U.S. producers regarding technical support/service would make a tied plurality at 7/7/1 for both U.S. superior and the sources being comparable. With respect to China vs. nonsubject, removing two "comparable" responses on purchaser questionnaires by U.S. producers regarding lead time - RTA flat pack would make a plurality for the sponses on purchaser questionnaires by U.S. producers regarding technical support/service would make a tied plurality at 7/7/1 for both U.S. superior and the sources being comparable. With respect to China vs. nonsubject, removing two "comparable" responses on purchaser questionnaires by U.S. producers regarding lead time - RTA flat pack would make a plurality for the China being considered superior with 7/6/2 responses remaining.

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Comparisons of U.S.-produced and imported WCVs

In order to determine whether U.S.-produced WCVs can generally be used in the same applications as imports from China, U.S. producers and importers were asked whether the products can always, frequently, sometimes, or never be used interchangeably. As shown in table II-14, most U.S. producers reported that U.S. and Chinese product can "always" be used interchangeably, while most importers and purchasers reported that U.S. and Chinese product can either "frequently" or "sometimes" be used interchangeably.

Table II-14

WCVs: Interchangeability between WCVs produced in the United States and in other countries, by country pair

Country pair	Number of U.S. producers reporting			Number of U.S. importers reporting				Number of purchasers reporting				
	Α	F	s	Ν	Α	F	s	Ν	Α	F	s	N
U.S. vs. subject countries: U.S. vs. China	***	***	***	***	19	19	31	5	9	17	9	3
Nonsubject countries comparisons: U.S. vs. nonsubject	***	***	***	***	17	20	17	4	5	9	7	1
China vs. nonsubject	***	***	***	***	16	20	15	1	5	9	4	

Note: A=Always, F=Frequently, S=Sometimes, N=Never.

Note: Purchaser questionnaires responses include four "always" and three "frequently" responses from purchasers that are also U.S. producers for U.S. vs. China and U.S. vs. nonsubject. They also include three "always" and three "frequently" responses from purchasers that are also U.S. producers for China vs. nonsubject.

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

A number of firms explained some factors that limit interchangeability. With respect to WCV components, one U.S. producer reported that cabinet components generally are less interchangeable than the flat or assembled cabinets and vanities. One U.S. producer also indicated that the wider variety of offerings by domestic producers limits interchangeability with Chinese product. Another reported that the type of wood used differ. A fourth U.S. producer reported that very few countries other than China offer products for sale in the United States with any measurable frequency. Producer *** described the components it produces as "totally different from imported components... {T}hey are custom made by style, size and species. The choice {is} far, far, far greater than imported products. In addition, our products are typically stained to match the cabinets- and they are stained (or painted) at the same time as the cabinets."

Importers and purchasers reported a number of differences as well. The lack of RTA product offered by U.S. producers was noted by at least one importer and purchaser. The RTA

Part V: Pricing data

Factors affecting prices

Raw material costs

WCVs are manufactured wholly or in part from wood products, including solid wood and engineered wood products (e.g., plywood, strand board, block board, particle board, or fiberboard).¹ WCVs may also contain non-wood material, including glass, vinyl, plastics, metal drawer slides, metal door hinges, organizing racks, dividers, shelves, lazy Susans, or other accessories.² Raw materials accounted for approximately half of the cost of goods sold (COGS) during 2016-18 and the first three quarters of 2019.

The price of wood products increased during 2016-18 (figure V-1). The prices of hardwood veneer and plywood, softwood veneer and plywood, engineered wood, and other types of wood products followed similar patterns: the prices were relatively stable in 2016 through March 2017 and increased into 2018, each peaking between May and August. A majority of producers, importers, and purchasers indicated that the Section 301 tariffs that took effect in March 2018 raised raw material prices in the WCV industry. At their respective peaks thereafter, softwood veneer and plywood prices reached levels 37.3 percent higher than those in January 2016, engineered wood member manufacturing was 16.2 percent higher, and hardwood veneer and plywood was 9.3 percent higher. Price indices for all three have decreased since then; by September 2019 the softwood veneer and plywood price index was below January 2016 levels for the first time (by 1.0 percent). Price indices for engineered wood member manufacturing and hardwood veneer and plywood were still 8.6 and 7.4 percent higher in September 2019 than in January 2016, respectively.

¹ Petition, p. 8.

² Ibid.

Table VI-1

WCVs: Results of full-unit and component operations of U.S. producers, 2016-18, January-September 2018, and January-September 2019

		Fiscal year	January to September				
Item	2016	2017	2018	2018	2019		
	Value (1,000 dollars)						
Total net sales (full units and components)	6,961,732	7,172,873	7,234,966	5,397,132	5,409,664		
Cost of goods sold							
Raw materials	2,641,958	2,708,322	2,741,215	2,031,690	2,048,695		
Direct labor	956,116	991,382	1,005,495	753,220	752,413		
Other factory costs	1,577,590	1,661,135	1,775,559	1,312,629	1,323,390		
Total COGS	5,175,664	5,360,839	5,522,269	4,097,539	4,124,498		
Gross profit	1,786,068	1,812,034	1,712,697	1,299,593	1,285,166		
SG&A expense	1,029,604	1,064,413	1,161,149	843,462	833,850		
Operating income or (loss)	756,464	747,621	551,548	456,131	451,316		
Interest expense	73,591	69,626	74,685	56,673	71,136		
All other expenses	113,593	118,815	112,695	52,889	99,504		
All other income	1,102	(5,467)	2,759	(6,970)	12,746		
Net income or (loss)	570,382	553,713	366,927	339,599	293,422		
Depreciation/amortization	172,703	186,639	258,669	191,431	205,051		
Cash flow	743,085	740,352	625,596	531,030	498,473		
	Ratio to net sales (percent)						
Cost of goods sold							
Raw materials	37.9	37.8	37.9	37.6	37.9		
Direct labor	13.7	13.8	13.9	14.0	13.9		
Other factory costs	22.7	23.2	24.5	24.3	24.5		
Average COGS	74.3	74.7	76.3	75.9	76.2		
Gross profit	25.7	25.3	23.7	24.1	23.8		
SG&A expense	14.8	14.8	16.0	15.6	15.4		
Operating income or (loss)	10.9	10.4	7.6	8.5	8.3		
Net income or (loss)	8.2	7.7	5.1	6.3	5.4		
	Ratio to total COGS (percent)						
Cost of goods sold							
Raw materials	51.0	50.5	49.6	49.6	49.7		
Direct labor	18.5	18.5	18.2	18.4	18.2		
Other factory costs	30.5	31.0	32.2	32.0	32.1		
Average COGS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
	Number of firms reporting						
Operating losses	7	7	8	6	6		
Net losses	9	9	11	8	8		
Data	47	47	47	45	45		

Note: ***.

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

Table VI-2 WCVs: Results of full-unit operations of U.S. producers, 2016-18, January-September 2018, and January-September 2019

		Fiscal year	January to September					
Item	2016	2017	2018	2018	2019			
	Quantity (units)							
Total net sales (full units)	34,829,695	34,904,822	33,687,434	24,954,305	25,263,436			
	Value (1,000 dollars)							
Total net sales (full units)	6,503,579	6,697,680	6,756,863	5,028,626	5,056,517			
Cost of goods sold Raw materials	2,452,641	2,508,578	2,535,109	1,872,953	1,899,476			
Direct labor	849,448	883,004	898,193	671,825	674,644			
Other factory costs	1,498,489	1,573,231	1,683,868	1,241,776	1,247,763			
Total COGS	4,800,578	4,964,813	5,117,170	3,786,554	3,821,883			
Gross profit	1,703,001	1,732,867	1,639,693	1,242,072	1,234,634			
SG&A expense	988,067	1,019,921	1,114,527	809,863	804,737			
Operating income or (loss)	714,934	712,946	525,166	432,209	429,897			
Interest expense	***	***	***	***	***			
All other expenses	***	***	***	***	***			
All other income	***	***	***	***	***			
Net income or (loss)	560,691	557,391	357,677	324,540	282,811			
Depreciation/amortization	152,956	167,176	238,023	176,032	190,455			
Cash flow	713,647	724,567	595,700	500,572	473,266			
	Ratio to net sales (percent)							
Cost of goods sold Raw materials	37.7	37.5	37.5	37.2	37.6			
Direct labor	13.1	13.2	13.3	13.4	13.3			
Other factory costs	23.0	23.5	24.9	24.7	24.7			
Average COGS	73.8	74.1	75.7	75.3	75.6			
Gross profit	26.2	25.9	24.3	24.7	24.4			
SG&A expense	15.2	15.2	16.5	16.1	15.9			
Operating income or (loss)	11.0	10.6	7.8	8.6	8.5			
Net income or (loss)	8.6	8.3	5.3	6.5	5.6			

Table continued on next page.

Cost of goods sold and gross profit or (loss)

Raw material costs, direct labor, and other factory costs for all WCVs accounted for 49.6, 18.2, and 32.2 percent of total COGS, respectively, in 2018. As a ratio to net sales, total COGS increased from 74.3 percent in 2016 to 76.3 percent in 2018, and was 75.9 percent in interim 2018 and 76.2 percent in interim 2019. On an actual basis, aggregate COGS increased by 6.7 percent from 2016 to 2018, while combined net sales value increased by 3.9 percent.⁹ As a result of the larger increase in COGS compared to revenue, gross profit declined by 4.1 percent overall from \$1.79 billion in 2016 to \$1.71 billion in 2018. Aggregate COGS was 0.7 percent higher in interim 2019 compared with interim 2018, whereas the total net sales value was 0.2 percent higher. This led to a lower gross profit in interim 2019 (\$1.29 billion) compared with interim 2018 (\$1.30 billion).

Like the net sales AUVs of full units, the COGS AUVs for full units varied noticeably between the companies (see table VI-5). The AUV of COGS for full units increased from \$138 per unit in 2016 to \$152 per unit in 2018, and was \$152 per unit in interim 2018 and \$151 per unit in interim 2019. Table VI-7 presents a break-out of the raw material costs, by type, for fiscal year 2018.

⁹ While all three components of COGS increased from 2016 to 2018, other factory costs accounted for the majority of the increase in total COGS. *** accounted for the largest share of the increase in other factory costs. In response to questions from staff, *** reported that its increase in other factory costs was attributable to ***. ***.

EXHIBIT 2

U.S. Imports of WCV and Components Thereof

	Total	Value	%	Monthly	Average	%	Share o	f Total
Partner Country	07/2016-03/2019	04/2019-12/2021	Change	07/2016-03/2019	04/2019-12/2021	Change	07/2016-03/2019	04/2019-12/2021
				Value (USD)			
China	11,142,197,382	5,131,002,900	-53.9%	337,642,345	155,484,936	-53.9%	49.8%	21.4%
Malaysia	397,984,705	1,511,361,067	279.8%	12,060,143	45,798,820	279.8%	1.8%	6.3%
All others	7,871,639,150	10,272,533,231	30.5%	238,534,520	311,288,886	30.5%	35.2%	42.9%
World Total	22,388,321,867	23,969,541,260	7.1%	678,433,996	726,349,735	7.1%	100.0%	100.0%

Note: Data shown above are U.S. imports for domestic consumption. Source: ITC Dataweb for HTS numbers 9403.40.9060, 9403.60.8081 and 9403.90.7080.

EXHIBIT 3

DOC Investigation Nos. A-570-106 and C-570-107 USITC Investigation Nos. 701-TA-______ - ____ and 731-TA-_____, ______ Total Pages: 449 Investigation AD/CVD Operations Petitioner's Business Proprietary Information Removed from Pages 1, 3, 4, 15, 17, 18, 22, 23, 25-31, 33, 34 and Exhibits I-1, I-2, I-3, I-4, I-6, I-7, I-14, I-15, I-16, and I-17 of this Volume PUBLIC VERSION

BEFORE THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE ADMINISTRATION OF THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND THE U.S. INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

PETITIONS FOR THE IMPOSITION OF ANTIDUMPING AND COUNTERVAILING DUTIES PURSUANT TO SECTIONS 701 AND 731 OF THE TARIFF ACT OF 1930, AS AMENDED

> VOLUME I: COMMON ISSUES AND INJURY PETITION

IN THE MATTER OF:

WOODEN CABINETS AND VANITIES FROM THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

PETITIONER:

AMERICAN KITCHEN CABINET ALLIANCE

COUNSEL:

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no image

March 6, 2019

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RANGED

PUBLIC VERSION

These Petitions are presented on behalf of the American Kitchen Cabinet Alliance (the "AKCA" or "Alliance"). The Alliance is comprised of ACProducts, Inc., American Woodmark Corporation, Bellmont Cabinet Co., Bertch Cabinet Manufacturing, The Corsi Group, Crystal Cabinet Works, Inc., Dura Supreme Cabinetry, Jim Bishop Cabinets, Inc., Kitchen Kompact, Inc., Koch & Co., Inc., Kountry Wood Products, LLC, Lanz Cabinets Incorporated, Leedo Cabinetry, Marsh Furniture Company, Master WoodCraft Cabinetry LLC, MasterBrand Cabinets, Inc., Nation's Cabinetry, Showplace Wood Products, Inc., Smart Cabinetry, Tru Cabinetry, Wellborn Cabinet, Inc., Wellborn Forest Products, Inc., Woodland Cabinetry, Inc., Woodmont Cabinetry, W. W. Wood Products, Inc., [Company] NAME].¹ (collectively, "Petitioners").

Petitioners allege that certain wooden cabinets and vanities imported from China are being or are likely to be sold at less than normal value (hereinafter "LTNV") within the meaning of section 731 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, 19 U.S.C. § 1671 and § 1673 (hereinafter "the Act"). Petitioners further allege that wooden cabinets and vanities imported from China are subsidized within the meaning of section 701 of the Act. These unfairly traded imports have materially injured the United States domestic industry producing wooden cabinets and vanities and threaten to cause further material injury if remedial action is not taken. These Petitions contain information reasonably available to Petitioners in support of these allegations.

Separate volumes regarding the allegations of dumping by subject producers, as well as countervailable subsidies provided to subject producers, are being filed simultaneously at the U.S. Department of Commerce (the "Department") and the U.S. International Trade Commission (the "Commission"). Petitioners request that antidumping and countervailing duties be imposed

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See Declaration of Betsy Natz, attached at Exhibit 1-3.

70 Fed. Reg. 329 (Dep't Commerce Jan. 4, 2005) (notice of amended final deter. of sales at less than fair value & antidumping duty order).

(2) All products covered by the scope of the antidumping and countervailing duty orders on Hardwood Plywood from the People's Republic of China (Inv. No. A-570-051 and Inv. No. C-570-052). See Certain Hardwood Plywood Products from the People's Republic of China, 83 Fed. Reg. 504 (Dep't Commerce Jan. 4, 2018) (amended final deter. of sales at less than fair value, & antidumping duty order) (Certain Hardwood Plywood Products from the People's Republic of China, 83 Fed. Reg. 513 (Dep't Commerce Jan. 4, 2018) (countervailing duty order).

Imports of subject merchandise are classified under Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) statistical numbers 9403.40.9060 and 9403.60.8081. The subject component parts of wooden cabinets and vanities may be entered into the United States under HTSUS statistical number 9403.90.7080. Although the HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the scope of these investigations is dispositive.

2. Technical Characteristics and Uses

The merchandise subject to these investigations consists of wood-constructed products serving the purpose and function of permanently affixed cabinetry typically found throughout the home, including kitchen and bath cabinetry, modular vanities, pedestal vanities (which may or may not include a top composed of stone, plastic or other material), whether finished or unfinished, and wooden parts and components thereof. Wooden cabinets and vanities consist of wood products having physical characteristics applicable to the intended use for storage or display and are often found in a kitchen or other cooking area in the case of cabinets or in the bathroom in the case of vanities. However, wooden cabinets and vanities subject to these investigations also include those that are used in places other than in a home kitchen or bathroom (*e.g.*, laundry room cabinets, closets, permanently affixed home office cabinets, kitchen and bathroom cabinetry found in commercial buildings, apartments, hotels, assisted living or healthcare facilities, or other environments).

Wooden cabinets and vanities are designed, manufactured, and offered for sale in various styles with the cabinets typically being designed of the same material and/or in the same finish, so that the various individual cabinets will be coordinated when installed in a kitchen or bathroom. Modular or built-in bathroom vanities include cabinets that are manufactured to incorporate one or more sinks, as well as bathroom vanity linen closets. Wooden cabinets and vanities represent different individual articles (*e.g.*, kitchen cabinets, vertical pantries, bathroom vanities) with different configurations and sizes, all of which share the physical characteristics imparted by their common (but not sole) raw material – wood. Wooden cabinets and vanities are typically intended to be permanently installed (*e.g.*, physically affixed to a wall, permanently hung from a ceiling, permanently attached to a floor, mated with plumbing fixtures rendering the item immobile) and are not designed to be moved.

Wooden cabinets and vanities are manufactured wholly or in part from wood products, including solid wood and engineered wood products (including those made from wood particles, fibers, or other wooden materials such as plywood, strand board, block board, particle board, or fiberboard), or bamboo. In addition to the wood components found in wooden cabinets and vanities, these products may contain certain quantities of non-wood material including glass, vinyl, plastics, metal drawer slides, metal door hinges, organizing racks, dividers, shelves, circular turntables (known as Lazy Susans), or other accessories, which are physically incorporated into cabinets and vanities. Wooden cabinets and vanities may be imported and sold in a natural finish state (*i.e.*, the natural wood grain is visible and unobscured), stained, painted, coated with a urethane coating, covered with paper, vinyl material, phenolic film, or other obscuring coatings. The faces of a kitchen or other cabinet or vanity may be sanded, smoothed or given a "distressed" appearance through such methods as handscraping or wire brushing.

8

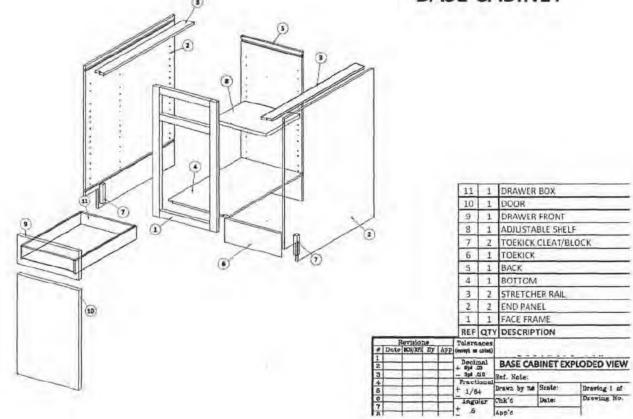
Wooden cabinets and vanities may be imported into the United States in a fully assembled form where the item is ready for installation or may be imported in a "flat pack" or "ready to assemble" ("RTA") form, which contains most or all of the items required by a person to undertake the process of assembling a cabinet or vanity into its fully assembled form. For an RTA to be subject to the scope, the parts for a single cabinet or vanity do not have to enter at the same time (*i.e.*, do not have to enter on the same entry summary). In addition, as noted in the scope language, if an RTA manufactured in China is assembled into a completed cabinet or vanity in a third country, the cabinet or vanity remains subject to the scope of these investigations.

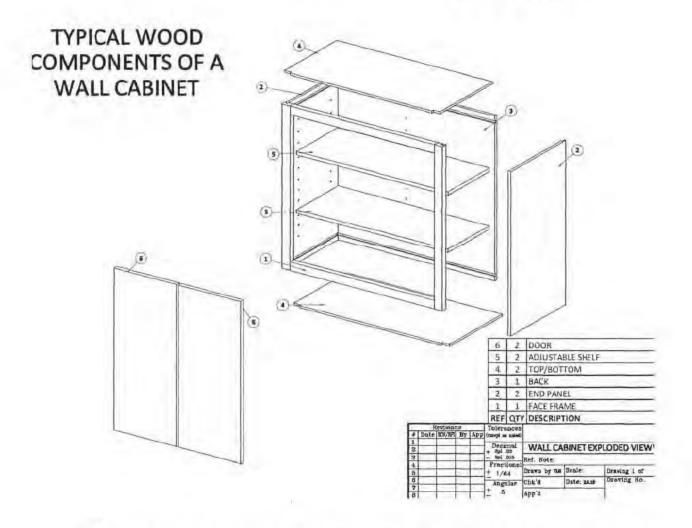
The scope includes the following component parts of wooden cabinets and vanities: (1) wooden cabinet and vanity frames (2) wooden cabinet and vanity boxes (which typically include a top, bottom, sides, back, base blockers, ends/end panels, stretcher rails, toe kicks, and shelves), (3) wooden cabinet or vanity doors, (4) wooden cabinet or vanity drawers and drawer components (which typically include sides, backs, bottoms, and faces), (5) back panels and end panels, (6) and desks, shelves, and tables that are attached to or incorporated in the subject merchandise.

The following diagrams – of a base cabinet and a wall cabinet – show several of these components, including the door, drawer front/face, toe kick, and stretcher rail:

9

TYPICAL WOOD COMPONENTS OF A BASE CABINET





The scope excludes carved wooden accessories including corbels and rosettes, which serve the primary purpose of decoration and personalization. A corbel is a projection, which may be made of material like wood, stone or metal, jutting out from a wall to support a structure above it. Examples of corbels are pictured below:





A rosette is a round carving that is often placed on fluted fillers and affixed to a completed piece of cabinetry. Examples of rosettes are pictured below:





no image

3. Production Methodology

The manufacturing process for wooden cabinets and vanities is a lengthy process that requires a variety of inputs and is done in at least three phases.

First, the vast majority of a subject wooden cabinet or vanity is composed of sheets of natural or engineered wood products. The wood can be pure hardwood (representing a variety of wood species), a plywood made from hardwood or softwood or other wood products, or an engineered wooden product (hard board, particle board, etc.). The wood is then cut to shape utilizing a variety of wood cutting and forming machinery to form the outer faces, interior drawers, backings, cabinet frames, door frames, drawer faces, and any other component that, when assembled, constitutes a completed cabinet. This initial production phase is known as the "white wood phase." This is an intermediate production step.

Aside from the forming of wooden components into the proper size and shape, components may be drilled, notched, punched or otherwise processed, where required. For example, a door face may be drilled for the eventual inclusion of a door handle. A door may also

be beveled to allow for a finger grip where the cabinet does not contain handles. Frames can be punched for hinges and screw holes for inlaid glass inserts.

In the second phase of production, white wood components are typically painted, stained, coated or overlaid with other components or coverings, yielding a finished component. The inputs here include primer, paints and stains, clear coat protective lacquers, enamels, glazing materials, vinyl or other plastic overlay materials. At this stage, mounting and assembly hardware and components (hinges, screws, dowels, "cams," slides, etc.) may be attached to the cabinet parts.

In the third phase of production, depending on the order and customer, the finished parts may be assembled into a finished cabinet that is then shipped to a customer, or the various parts may be arranged in a product package commonly known as a "flat pack" or RTA cabinet. Under the assembled cabinet method, the finished parts are joined together utilizing fastening hardware and tools, resulting in a fully manufactured and assembled cabinet. Items such as nails, screws, glues, resins, and some of the hardware identified in the second phase are utilized in the final assembly of a cabinet unit. The finished cabinet unit is then packed into a shipping carton (along with protective materials to prevent damage during shipping). Under the flat pack method, the various finished parts are carefully laid out and packaged in a large flat shipping case along with necessary hardware for assembly (screws, dowels, hinges (if not already installed), "cams," adhesive glues, slides, etc.), assembly tools (*e.g.*, Allen keys and screwdrivers), instruction sheets, and packing materials. The flat pack boxes are then sealed and prepared for shipment to the customer or to an assembler in the United States. This has allowed numerous companies to expand quickly – both Chinese manufacturers with U.S. assembly operations, as well as an array

of large and small U.S. assemblers who exist solely to assemble Chinese-manufactured flat packs and components.

4. Tariff Classification

Imports of subject merchandise are classified under Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) statistical numbers 9403.40.9060 and 9403.60.8081. Major component parts of kitchen cabinets and bathroom vanities may be entered into the United States under HTSUS statistical number 9403.90.7080. The most-favored nation duty rate for imports under these HTS numbers is zero percent.

Excerpts from the current HTS are attached at **Exhibit I-8**. The tariff numbers are provided for the convenience of the U.S. government and do not define the scope of the petition. The written description of the merchandise under investigation is dispositive.

F. <u>The Names of the Home Market Countries and the Name of Any</u> <u>Intermediate Country Through Which the Merchandise Is Transshipped (19</u> C.F.R. § 351.202(b)(6))

The wooden cabinets and vanities covered by these petitions are imported from the People's Republic of China. Petitioners do not have any evidence indicating that the subject merchandise is currently produced in a country other than that from which it is exported. However, Petitioners emphasize that subject merchandise also includes wooden cabinets and vanities and in-scope components that have been further processed in a third country, including but not limited to one or more of the following: trimming, cutting, notching, punching, drilling, painting, staining, finishing, assembly, 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 product.

EXHIBIT 4

JiangSu Hongjia kitchen and Bath Company (Factory) dd: highway 328 east, the 5th east road north, Hongze, Jiangsu, China Jel: +86-517-87266910 Fax: +86-517-87266810 mail: marketing@ancientree.com Website: www.ancientree.com

he Ancientree Cabinet Co.,Ltd (Office) dd: RM 1404 No 60 Mudan Road,Pudong district,Shanghai,China.201204 Tal:+86-21-60930636,60930637,60930635,60930639 ax:+86-21-60930633 mail: marketing@ancientree.com Yebsite: www.ancientree.com





Introduction

- All nover 15 years of wood industry. Jiangau Hongliak Kichen and Bath Oo., Lid (The Ancientree Cabinet Odd). Lid) is a poleasional manufacturer specialized in kitchen cabinets, bath vanities, wardrobes and bedience cabinets for North America an and European country.
 Advance cabinets for North America and European country.
 Advance of an and European country.
 Advance as a your supplier.
 Advance is asying How happy we are, to meet then ds from after Looking foward to working with you in the very near future.





ANCIENTREE MANUFACTURER OF FINE CABINETRY



AVALON



STYLE INTEGRITY

The combination of Avalon's simple yet substantial door details make it the perfect choice for today's clean-lined aesthetic preference,

- » Full overlay door
- » Flat veneer center door panel
- » Slab drawer front
- » 5-Piece drawer front upgrade » Available in Maple
- and Cherry

FREESTANDING WOOD HOOD

Freestanding wood hoods offer a seamless way to integrate this appliance into a variety of design styles.

MICROWAVE/OVEN CABINET

This tall combination cabinet offers built-in convenience for a high end look without the high end price tag.



ANCIENTREE

RADFORD



WARM WELCOME

Radford's classic styling reflects the warmth of tradition. Now make it your own with our selection of finishes and accents. Choose details like crown moulding, glass doors, and decorative island legs to create a one-of-a-kind kitchen that only you could design.

- » Partial overlay door
- » Mitered construction
- » Raised veneer center
- door panel
- » Profiled slab drawer front
- » 5-Piece drawer front upgrade
- » Available in Maple

MESSAGE CENTER Keep the hub and heart of your home clutter—free and user friendly for all,

WALL EASY REACH Let no space go unused. With creative shelving, every inch becomes efficient,



ANCIENTREE MANUFACTURER OF FINE CABINETRY

DURHAM



DISTINGUISHED CHARACTER

Tailored, subtle details make Durham beautiful – the PureStyle finish makes it functional. Now available in three colors to suit a variety of styles.

- » Full overlay door
- » Mitered construction
- » Flat laminate center
- door panel
- » 5-Piece drawer front
- » Available in PureStyle Glacier Gray, Toasted Antique and White



MICROWAVE OPEN WALL SHELF Seamlessly integrate the microwave while preserving

precious counter space.

TRAY DIVIDER CABINET Give baking sheets, oversized platters, casserole dishes and pizza pans a place to call home. 64



MASCA EVO



COOL SIMPLICITY

White color let a room become a pure space where anything is possible Modern and cloassic tastes a like discover how this simple design choice quickly creates the foundation for a dramatic look

- » European Full overlay
- » White glossy laminated door
- » Soft closing door and drawer
- » Various door and color available to choose

DULEX SOFT CLOS NG METALL C DRAWER BOX

EASY SOFT CLOS NG METAL SP CE RACK TRAY OUT







MAGISTRA





The range of smooth Acrylic kitchen cabinetfinishes paired with trendsetting textured Melamines takes cabinet design to a newheight of contemporary ambiance Families and fashionistas alike will love the interplay of color and texture when it's combined with form and function inthis ummit kitchen

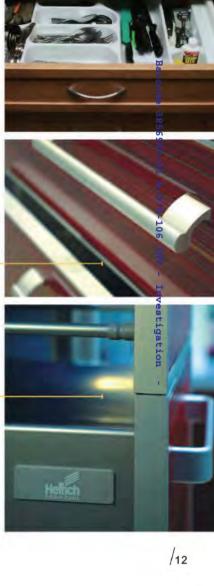
- » Full overlay door
- » Glossy white slab door and drawer front Available in other colors



Door Pulls Subtle Lines Understated and Stylish Our Brushed Satin Nickel Hardware expands your choices forcontemporary looks

S MPL C TY ALWAYS N STYLES

Our White Doors create crisp sleek lines providing a clean but comfortable look where personality shines through





ORGANIZATION







STORAGE SAVVY A well-organized home is helpful in our effort to streamline and simplify. Put these ideas to work in your space,

A. CHROME TRAY DIVIDER CABINET

Store cutting boards, baking sheets and pizza pans.

B. ROLL TRAYS Reduce bending and stooping by bringing cabinet contents to you,

C, UTILITY CABINET WITH ROLL TRAYS Adjustable roll trays offer

customizable storage.

D. 6-INCH BASE PANTRY PULLOUT Store small but often used items close at hand.

E, PEGGED DISH ORGANIZER Customize peg placement for your storage needs,

F. TIPOUT TRAYS Keep sponges and scrubbers at the ready.

G, WOOD CUTLERY TRAY A quality tray that is trimmable to fit several drawer widths,

H, PLASTIC CUTLERY TRAY

Store cutlery with style in this durable, easy to clean tray available in several sizes.









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Solidwood Doors





Slab door (SB-02)

Slab door (SB-03)





Recess panel and

Solid Shaker door

(WS-06)



Solid Shaker door (WS-07)



Recess panel and Solid Shaker door (WS-08)

Slab door (SB-04)

Recess panel and Solid Shaker door (WS-09)





Moulding Raised

panel door

(MP-02)





NCIENTREE MANUFACTURER OF FINE CABINETRY

door (RP-01) door (RP-02) Solid Raised panel door (RP-03)

Solid Raised panel door (RP-04)

Solid Raised panel door (RP-05)





Moulding Raised

panel door

(MP-03)













Moulding Raised panel door

Moulding Raised panel door (MP-05)

570-106



Recess panel and



Shaker Door (S-02)

Shaker Door (S-03)



Shaker Door (S-04) Shaker Door (S-05)



Moulding Raised

panel door

(MP-01)

Shaker Door (S-07) Shaker Door (S-06)



(MP-04)





Moulding Raised panel door (MP-06)

Moulding Raised panel door (MP-07)

no image

17



/18





Laminated Doors





Thermofoil door style





Thermofoil door style

(HJPT-09)

AM,





(HJPT-02)

(HJPT-10)



Thermofoil door style

(HJPT-03)

Thermofoil door style Thermofoil door style (HJPT-11)



Thermofoil door style (HJPT-12)

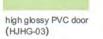
Thermofoil door style

(HJPT-04)





high glossy PVC door (HJHG-02)

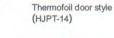




Thermofoil door style (HJPT-05)



Thermofoil door style (HJPT-13)



1 1

high glossy PVC door (HJHG-05)







ANCIENTREI MANUFACTURER OF FINE CABINET

Thermofoil door style (HJPT-07)







Superior construction

Filed

By: sbomberger@dhlaw.com, Filed Date:

7/3/19

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AM,

Submission

Status: Approved



CABINET CONSTRUCTION OPTIONS

	STANDARD SELECT		ALL PLYWOOD'		
Hinges	6-Way adjustable hinge	NEW Quiet, 6-way adjustable Smart Stop* self-dosing hinge	NEW Quiet, 6-way adjustable Smart Stop self-closing hinge		
Sides	3/8" Thick furniture board with matching laminate exterior		3/8" Thick plywood with fnished veneer exterior		
Back	3/8" Thick furniture board		3/8" Thick plywood		
Top/ Bottom	1/2" Thick furniture board top and bottom on wall cabinets 3/8" Thick furniture board bottom on base cabinets		1/2" Thick plywood top and bottom on wall cabinets 3/8" Thick plywood bottom on base cabinets		
Corners	Four furniture board corner braces on base cabinets		Two lineal plywood front-to-back stretcher rails on base cabinets		
Wall/Tall Shelves	Adjustable 3/4" thick furniture board		Adjustable 3/4* thick plywood		
Base Shelves	Fixed 1/2" thick half-depth furniture board, and adjustable 3/4" thick full-depth furniture board on open and full-height base cabinets		Fixed 1/2" thick half-depth plywood, and adjustable 3/4" thick fu depth plywood in open and full-height base cabinets		







fully concealed, lifetime warranty cup hinge that adjusts and self closes

I-Beam Braces

6-way Adjustable Hinge

1/2"thick I beam braces integrate sides, back and face frame for construction, shipping and optimal installation stability

-

Captured, Dovetail Drawer Chear coated 3/4* nominal thick solid wood box constructed with furnitune quality dovetall joinery

andfully captured, laminated bottom

slamming

Full-Extension QuietClose Guides

Undermounted, concealed guides extend

the drawer fully, complete with closing mechanism that prevents drawer from

DRAWER CONSTRUCTION OPTIONS

_	STANDARD	SELECT	ALL PLYWOOD'
Box	1/2" Thick furniture board sides, front and back	3/4" Nominal thick all wood sides, front and back with clear topcoat	
Bottom	3/8" Thick furniture board, fastened into four sides	1/4" Thick plywood, fully captured on four sides	
Guides	3/4 Extension, side-mount epoxy-coaled	NEW Concealed, full-extension drawer guides with Smart Stop quiet closing mechanism	
Joinery	Stapled butt joint	Dovetail joint	
Depth	20° on base cabinets	21" on base cabinets	

*All plywood components meet ANSI/HPVA HP 1 standards, and may contain MDF or particleboard



Drawer Construction

Standard Drawer Construction 3/4"*all wood sides; dovetail joinery *Prior to processing Drawer bottom is 1/4" with birch clear coated plywood, fully captured in box sides, front and back

QuietClose Guides fully concealed, nylon roller runners, self aligning guides Our QuietClose premium full extension guide provides a gentie, controlled self closing that engages when the drawer is 2 inches from the cabinet. The drawer is turbes and the cabinet. The drawer features smooth ball bearing operation with a 70b load capchy Valuc Deawer Option \$/8"melanine drawer box is standard on the following door styles Batton, Carlisle Woodgrain, Cavette, Kane, Marshall, Murphy Nelson and Newton Fully concealed nylon roller runners and self aligning guied

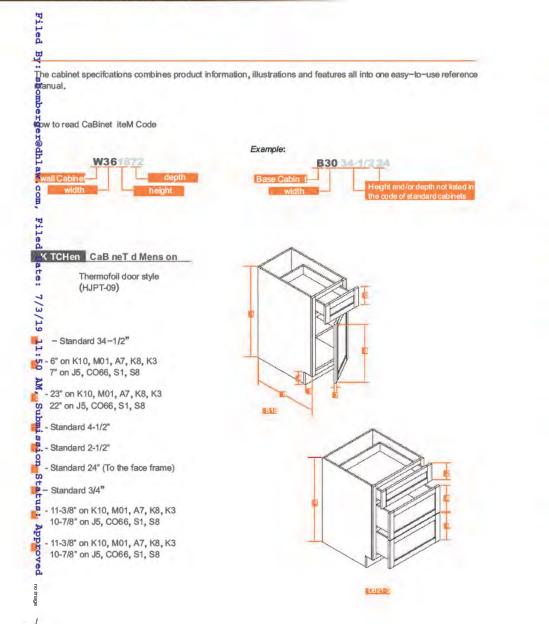
Tandem Metal Drawer Option Double walled metal sides Melamine back and bottom Drawer front attaches directly to the drawer box sides, Concealed, undermounted, full extension guides and QuietClose self dosing mechanism

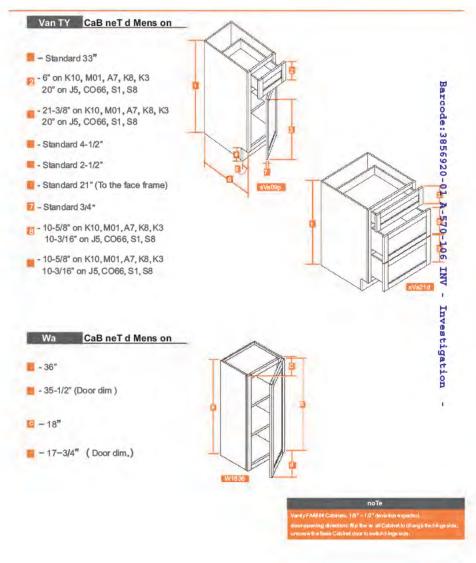


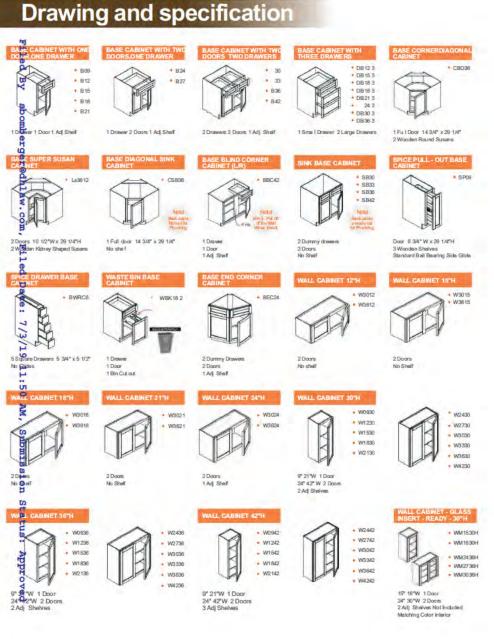
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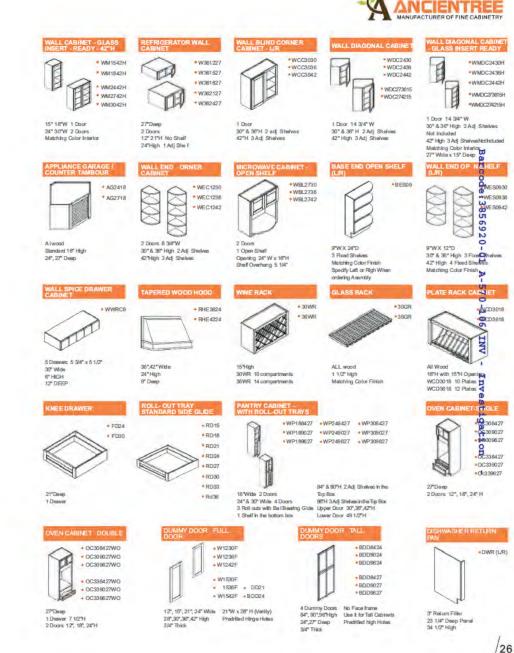
Drawing and specification











25





Drawing and specification

27

/28

- and shanghai port
 - 2. How could arrive your factory. (map)

F.

- A flight Shanghai PVG airport Lianshui Airport 1 hour via flight and 30 min from airport to factory via car
- B Fast speed train Shanghai HongQiao fast train station - NanJing station 1 5 hour via fast train and 1 5 hour from Nanjing to factory via car
- C Car Shanghai-HongZe JiangSu 5 hours



JIANGSU

- ☞ C 3. How about the land area? How is the factory equipment? A The factory coverage is 35 000m2
- C 4. How long have you been in the Kitchen cabinet manufacturing business? A We started cabinet manufacturing & exporting from 2001 and move to the new location in 2017 We have our own exporting license
- 5. What's the minimum quantity from your side?
- 🐱 🚺 A As a manufacturer Our minimum quantity is one full container of 40FT
- 6. How many cabinets can be put into a 40HC container?
- A As for Ready-To-Assemble (RTA) cabinet we can put 800pcs fit's assembled in the factory we can put200 pcs
- 7. What's the wood material you're using?
- 🛿 🚺 A We have big material inventory of Oak Maple Birch Beech Rubberwood and Bamboo We can also work on PVC Melamine and HPL orders for our customers
- E 8. Can you manufacture frameless cabinets?
- A naddition to US standard framed cabinet line we manufacture frameless cabinets each month
- 🖁 🔟 9. Do you sell cabinets to your domestic market?
 - A All of our cabinets are exported to foreign markets now that US & Canada are our main markets

2 🖸 10. How is production process constructed ?

- A 1 stock material warehouse (we normally have 3 month in stock for material) 2 wood preparation workshop
- 3 door front manufacturing workshop
- 4 cabinet carcass manufacturing workshop
- 5 painting stain workshop
- 6 package workshop

FQA

- 11. How do you control the quality of production ?? How to keep the goods consistence for each shipment?
- A: We have guality control department and the manager is our vice-president, each workshop has on site Q/C to check the product quality full time for each order, each shipment has the recorder sample and information of color, door profile, construction for next shipment comparision to meet the consistence.

12. How is the production lead-time and payment term?

A: The production lead-time is 60 days for initial order and 30-45 days for repeat order Our payment term is 1.30% T/T wire after Sales contract approval and 70% balance wire after copy of shipping documents 2. 100% L/C at sight

13. How long is the warrnity time ? How is the?

🗛 A: The warranty time is one year. If customer received the inferior parts and send us the pictures. We will make free replacement immediately and send it via sea delivery.

14. What's your factory advantage than other competitor ?

🔼 A: stable material supplier and enough stock material in warehouse. The stable material supplier make sure the quality consistence enough material make sure customer order delivery on time as agreed. more than 10 years experience on kitchen cabinet industry experienced workers, the management stuff all have more than 5 years experience on this industry laboratory to control the material quality standard. On site quality control team in each workshop Continous training for different quality standard, customer complaints and new workers training

570-106

Investigation

EXHIBIT 5



no image





WNGA

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WOR NG ON

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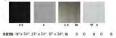








MEDICINE CABINETS





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SIZES 1 4 61 FAUCET DRILLINGS







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FOREMOST. BATH COLLECTIONS



WOR NG ON - LAUNDR

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vanities 715

www.FORI

cops + simbs 9 laundry reflections









no image





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IN PROPERTY.

94





B RKS R

duradu FINISH O HAROWARE O Ru d VANIY SIZES 24" 30" 36" 48" 60" OPISod S ACCESSORES 6 W C n d n C n 00 C n



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CO UMBA





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denaids FINESHES Wh. W. nu. k HAROWARE A nu. k HAROWARE A nu. k VANI Y SIZES: 24° 30° 36° 48° 60° O P So dS ACCESSORES o. W. C. n. * oo C. n. * n. n. C. n. *

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22



AUGUSTE | BELLANI | BERKSHIRE | **BRANTLEY** | CHERIE | COLUMBIA | CORSICANA GEORGETTE | HAWTHORNE | HEARTLAND | PALERMO | VAIL | WINGATE | WORTHINGTON MEDICINE CABINETS | MIRRORS | SINKS | VANITY TOPS | LAUNDRY







24" Vanity AUBV2422 24" W x 21-1/2" D x 34" H Top not included



30" Vanity AUBV3022 30" W x 21-1/2" D x 34" H Top not included

36" W x 21-1/2" D x 34" H

Top not included

36" Vanity

AUBV3622



30" Vanity AUGV3022 30" W x 21-1/2" D x 34" H Top not included

24" W x 21-1/2" D x 34" H

Top not included

24" Vanity

AUGV2422

36" Vanity AUGV3622 36" W x 21-1/2" D x 34" H Top not included

48" Vanity AUGV4822 48" W x 21-1/2" D x 34" H Top not included



Wall Cabinet AUGW2428 24" W x 8" D x 28" H 1 interior adjustable shelf



Floor Cabinet AUGF2038 19" W x 15" D x 38" H 1 interior adjustable shelf



Linen Cabinet AUGL2070 19" W x 15" D x 70" H 3 adjustable shelves





48" Vanity AUBV4822 48" W x 21-1/2" D x 34" H Top not included





60" Vanity AUBV6022 60" W x 21-1/2" D x 34" H Top not included



60" Vanity AUGV6022 60" W x 21-1/2" D x 34" H Top not included

Mirror AUGM2330 23-1/2" W x 3/4" D x 30" H



AUBM2330 23-1/2" W x 3/4" D x 30" H

AUGUSTE

AUGUSTE





24" Vanity AUWV2422 24" W x 21-1/2" D x 34" H Top not included



30" Vanity AUWV3022 30" W x 21-1/2" D x 34" H Top not included



Wall Cabinet AUWW2428 24" W x 8" D x 28" H 1 interior adjustable shelf



NG

24" Vanity AUCNV2422 24" W x 21-1/2" D x 34" H Top not included

Chestnut finish

Distressed Pewter knobs





36" Vanity AUCNV3622 36" W x 21-1/2" D x 34" H Top not included

48" Vanity AUCNV4822 48" W x 21-1/2" D x 34" H Top not included

60" Vanity AUCNV6022 60" W x 21-1/2" D x 34" H Top not included

Mirror AUCNM2330 23-1/2" W x 3/4" D x 30" H



36" Vanity AUWV3622 36" W x 21-1/2" D x 34" H Top not included



48" Vanity AUWV4822 48" W x 21-1/2" D x 34" H Top not included

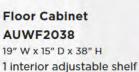
60" W x 21-1/2" D x 34" H

60" Vanity

AUWV6022

Top not included









Linen Cabinet AUWL2070 19" W x 15" D x 70" H 3 adjustable shelves









Filed By: leslie.bailey@apks.com, Filed Date: 7/3/19 2:55 PM, Submission Status: Approved no.







O" Vanity BAGV3022D 30" W x 21-1/2" D x 34" H

36" Vanity

BAGV3622D



Mirror **BAGM2432** 24" W x 2-1/8" D x 32" H



24" Vanity BABV2422D 24" W x 21-1/2" D x 34" H

: O" Vanity BABV3022D



Mirror **BABM2432** 24" W x 2-1/8" D x 32" H





Floor Cabinet BAGF2140 19" W x 15" D x 39-1/2" H 1 interior adjustable shelf





30" W x 21-1/2" D x 34" H

36" W x 21-1/2" D x 34" H



19" W x 15" D x 39-1/2" H 1 interior adjustable shelf

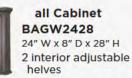


48" Vanity **BAGV4822D** 48" W x 21-1/2" D x 34" H

36" W x 21-1/2" D x 34" H



60" Vanity BAGV6022D 60" W x 21-1/2" D x 34" H





BAGL2172

Linen Cabinet

Medicine Cabinet BAGC2228 22" W x 8" D x 28" H 2 interior adjustable shelves



48" Vanity BABV4822D 48" W x 21-1/2" D x 34" H

60" Vanity

BABV6022D

all Cabinet

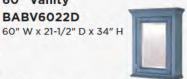
24" W x 8" D x 28" H

2 interior adjustable

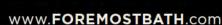
BABW2428

: helves

Linen Cabinet BABL2172 19" W x 15" D x 70" H 3 adjustable shelves



"e "c'ne "abinet **BABC2228** 22" W x 8" D x 28" H 2 interior adjustable shelves



Filed By: leslie.bailey@apks.com, Filed Date: 7/3/19 2:55 PM, Submission Status: Approved noimage

BERKSHIRE Espresso finish Oil Rubbed Hardware JAF F.





24" Vanity BECA2421D 24" W x 21-3/4" D x 34" H

30" Vanity

BECA3021D



Floor ~a' inet **BECS1743** 17" W x 15" D x 43-1/2" H



1 interior adjustable shelf





30" W x 21-3/4" D x 34" H



48" Vanity BECA4821D 48" W x 21-3/4" D x 34" H



Medicine Cabinet BECC2330 23-5/8" W x 7" D x 30-1/8" H 3 interior adjustable shelves



60" Vanity BECA6021D 60" W x 21-3/4" D x 34" H



Wall Cabinet BECW2331 23" W x 7-1/8" D x 31-1/8" H 1 interior adjustable shelf



Mirror **BECM2331** 23" W x 1-5/8" D x 31-1/8" H



30" Vanity Combo **BLWVT-3021** 31" W x 22-5/8" D x 37-3/4" H Includes Midnight Pearl black granite top



Mirror BLWM-2434 24" W x 1-3/8" D x 34" H

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CHERIE

Dark Walnut finish Antique Bronze Hardware

_{Royal} Blue finish Brushed Nickel Hardware







Vanity Combo **CHNVT2435** 23-5/8" W x 17-7/8" D x 35" H Includes vitreous china sink Mirror CHNM2430 23-1/8" W x 4-1/4" D x 30" H



Vanity Combo **CHBVT2435** 23-5/8" W x 17-7/8" D x 35" H Includes vitreous china sink



Mirror **CHBM2430** 23-1/8" W x 4-1/4" D x 30" H

HAWTHORNE



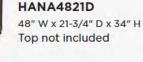


30" Vanity HANA3021D 30" W x 21-3/4" D x 34" H Top not included



36" Vanity HANA3621D 36" W x 21-3/4" D x 34" H Top not included





60" Vanity HANA6021D 60" W x 21-3/4" D x 34" H Top not included



Small Mirror

HANM2432 23-3/4" W x 7/8" D x 32" H Hangs vertically or horizontally



Large Mirror HANM2832 28-1/8" W x 7/8" D x 32" H Hangs vertically or horizontally



Linen Cabinet HANT1556

23-1/2" W x 7-1/2" D x 27-1/2" H 15-1/4" W x 14-3/4" D x 55-1/2" H 2 interior adjustable shelves 1 interior adjustable shelf Filed By: leslie.bailey@apks.com, Filed Date: 7/3/19 2:55 PM, Submission Status: Approved .

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HEARTLAND







18" Vanity Combo HEO1816 19" W x 17" D x 33-3/8" H Includes white cultured marble top



18" Vanity Combo HEW1816 19" W x 17" D x 33-3/8" H Includes white cultured marble top

24" Vanity Combo

25" W x 19" D x 34" H

HEW2418



24" Vanity Combo HEO2418 25" W x 19" D x 34" H Includes white cultured marble top



30" Vanity Combo HEO3018 31" W x 19" D x 34" H Includes white cultured marble top



Medicine Cabinet HEOC1724 16-5/8" W x 5-1/2" D x 23-3/4" H 2 interior adjustable shelves



24" Pro-Pack Vanity Combo HEO2418-PP 25" W x 19" D x 34" H Includes white cultured marble top, chrome faucet and 2 supply lines



30" Vanity Combo HEW3018 31" W x 19" D x 34" H Includes white cultured marble top

Includes white cultured marble top



Medicine Cabinet HEWC1724 16-5/8" W x 5-1/2" D x 23-3/4" H 2 interior adjustable shelves



24" Pro-Pack Vanity Combo HEW2418-PP 25" W x 19" D x 34" H Includes white cultured marble top, chrome faucet and 2 supply lines

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COLUMBIAde 3 Cherry & Espress on finishes tiga Black & White finishes COMBOS

Satin Nickel Hardware

Chrome Hardware

Euro Vanity Combo 22-1/4" W x 17-1/2" D x 36-1/2" H Includes white vitreous china sink

COCA2135 (Cherry) COWA2135 (White) COEA2135 (Espresso) COBA2135 (Black)

18" Vanity Combo 19" W x 17" D x 35" H Includes white cultured marble top

COCAT1816 (Cherry) COWAT1816 (White) COEAT1816 (Espresso) COBAT1816 (Black)

24" Vanity Combo 25" W x 19" D x 35-1/2" H Includes white cultured marble top

COCAT2418 (Cherry) COWAT2418 (White) COEAT2418 (Espresso) COBAT2418 (Black)

30" Vanity Combo 31" W x 19" D x 36" H Includes white cultured marble top

COCAT3018 (Cherry) COWAT3018 (White) COEAT3018 (Espresso) COBAT3018 (Black)

Small Mirror 21" W x 1-3/8" D x 28" H COCM2128 (Cherry) COWM2128 (White) COEM2128 (Espresso) COBM2128 (Black)

Large Mirror 25" W x 1-3/8" D x 32" H COCM2431 (Cherry) COWM2431 (White) COEM2431 (Espresso) COBM2431 (Black)

Wall Cabinet 20-1/4" W x 5-1/4" D x 24-1/4" H 2 interior adjustable shelves COCW2125 (Cherry) COWW2125 (White) COEW2125 (Espresso) COBW2125 (Black)

Medicine Cabinet 19" W x 4-7/8" D x 23-7/8" H 2 interior adjustable shelves

COCC1924 (Cherry) COWC1924 (White) COEC1924 (Espresso) COBC1924 (Black) Filed By: leslie.bailey@apks.com, Filed Date: 7/3/19 2:55 PM, Submission Status: Approved noimage

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WORTHINGTON¹⁵ AEspresson finishyes LiQak & White finishes Satin Nickel Hardware

24" Vanity 24" W x 21-5/8" D x 34" H Top not included WREA2421D (Espresso) WROA2421D (Oak) WRWA2421D (White) 30" Vanity 30" W x 21-5/8" D x 34" H Top not included WREA3021D (Espresso) WROA3021D (Oak) WRWA3021D (White) 30" 2-Door Vanity 30" W x 21-5/8" D x 34" H Top not included WREV3022 (Espresso) WROV3022 (Oak) WRWV3022 (White) 36" Vanity 36" W x 21-5/8" D x 34" H Top not included WREA3621D (Espresso) WROA3621D (Oak) WRWA3621D (White) 48" Vanity 48" W x 21-5/8" D x 34" H Top not included WREA4821D (Espresso) WROA4821D (Oak) WRWA4821D (White) Large Mirror (Left) Small Mirror (Right) 25" W x 1-3/8" D x 32" H 21" W x 1-3/8" D x 28" H COEM2431 (Espresso) COEM2128 (Espresso) WROM2128 (Oak) WROM2431 (Oak) COWM2128 (White) COWM2431 (White) Wall Cabinet 20-1/4" W x 5-1/4" D x 24-1/2" H 2 interior adjustable shelves ... COEW2125 (Espresso) WROW2125 (Oak) COWW2125 (White) **Medicine Cabinet** 19" W x 4-7/8" D x 23-7/8" H 2 interior adjustable shelves COEC1924 (Espresso) WROC1924 (Oak) COWC1924 (White)

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CORSICANA



Antique

Grey finish



Euro Vanity Combo CNAGVT2536 25-3/4" W x 18-5/8" D x 35-7/8" H Includes white vitreous china sink



24" Vanity CNAGV2422 25-1/8" W x 22" D x 34" H



30" Vanity CNAGV3022D 31-1/8" W x 22" D x 34" H

36" Vanity

48" Vanity

60" Vanity

Mirror

CNAGV6022D

CNAGM2430

24" W x 1-7/8" D x 30" H

CNAGV4822D



Floor Cabinet

19" W x 15" D x 43-3/8" H

1 interior adjustable shelf

CNAGF1944

CNAGV3622D Wall Cabinet 37-1/8" W x 22" D x 34" H



CNAGW2427 24" W x 7-7/8" D x 28" H 2 interior adjustable shelves





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48" Vanity CNAWV4822D

36" Vanity

CNAWV3622D

37-1/8" W x 22" D x 34" H

49-1/8" W x 22" D x 34" H

60" Vanity CNAWV6022D 61-1/8" W x 22" D x 34" H





Floor Cabinet CNAWF1944 19" W x 15" D x 43-3/8" H 1 interior adjustable shelf



Wall Cabinet **CNAWW2427** 24" W x 7-7/8" D x 28" H 2 interior adjustable shelves



Linen Cabinet CNAWL1970 19" W x 15" D x 70" H **3** interior adjustable shelves



CNAGL1970 19" W x 15" D x 70" H **3** interior adjustable shelves



Linen Cabinet











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30" Vanity CNAWV3022D 31-1/8" W x 22" D x 34" H

Antique

White finish

Antique Pewter Hardware

-

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Euro Vanity Combo

25-1/8" W x 22" D x 34" H

25-3/4" W x 18-5/8" D x 35-7/8" H

Includes white vitreous china

CNAWVT2536

24" Vanity

CNAWV2422

sink

- 0



CORSICANA

White finish Antique Black Hardware







25" Vanity Combo CNWVT2536 25-3/4" W x 18-5/8" D x 35-7/8" H Includes white vitreous china sink



26" Vanity Combo PAEA2534 25-5/8" W x 18-7/8" D x 37" H Includes white vitreous china sink



Mirror CNWM2430 24" W x 1-3/4" D x 30" H



Wall Cabinet CNW W2427 24" W x 7-3/4" D x 28" H



Mirror PAEM2531 25-3/8" W x 1-1/4" D x 31-1/8" H



Wall Cabinet PAEW2229 23" W x 7-5/8" D x 29" H 1 interior adjustable shelf





Mirror AUWM2330 23-1/2" W x 3/4" D x 30" H

24" Vanity GEWV2422 24" W x 21-1/2" D x 34" H Top pull-down drawer front

30" Vanity GEWV3022 30" W x 21-1/2" D x 34" H Top pull-down drawer front

36" Vanity GEWV3622 36" W x 21-1/2" D x 34" H Top pull-down drawer front

48" Vanity GEWV4822D 48" W x 21-1/2" D x 34" H



60" Vanity GEWV6022D 60" W x 21-1/2" D x 34" H 2 Top pull-down drawer fronts α

Wall Cabinet GEWW2430 24" W x 8-1/2" D x 29-3/4" H 1 interior adjustable shelf



Floor Cabinet GEWF2038 19" W x 15" D x 38" H 1 interior adjustable shelf



Linen Cabinet GEWL2072 19" W x 15" D x 70" H 3 adjustable shelves

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Mirror **GENM2330** 23" W x 3/4" D x 30" H



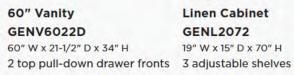
24" Vanity **GENV2422** 24" W x 21-1/2" D x 34" H Top pull-down drawer front

30" Vanity **GENV3022** 30" W x 21-1/2" D x 34" H Top pull-down drawer front



48" Vanity **GENV4822D** 48" W x 21-1/2" D x 34" H





Wall Cabinet **GENW2430** 24" W x 8-1/2" D x 29-3/4" H

1 interior adjustable shelf



Floor Cabinet GENF2038 19" W x 15" D x 38" H 1 interior adjustable shelf



Linen Cabinet GENL2072 19" W x 15" D x 70" H



Mirror AUBM2330 23-1/2" W x 3/4" D x 30" H



24" Vanity GEBV2422 24" W x 21-1/2" D x 34" H Top pull-down drawer front



30" Vanity **GEBV3022** 30" W x 21-1/2" D x 34" H Top pull-down drawer front



36" Vanity **GEBV3622** 36" W x 21-1/2" D x 34" H Top pull-down drawer front







30" Vanity Combo VLWVT2435 24" W x 19" D x 35" H



30" Vanity Combo WIA3021 31-7/8" W x 21-1/4" D x 35-1/8" H Includes soft white vireous china sink 1 interior adjustable shelf



Mirror VLWM2432 24" W x 3/4" D x 32" H



Mirror WIM2635 26" W x 2-3/8" D x 36" H



edicine Cabinet
WIC2533
24-7/8" W x 9-1/8" D x 33-1/8" H
interior adjustable shelves



Linen Cabinet WIS1754 17-1/2" W x 14" D x 54" H 4 interior solid wood drawers 2 interior adjustable shelves

Aluminum MIRRORS



FOREMOST. Reflections

Foremost Reflections framed metal

mirrors offer a simple yet elegant design that is suitable for anywhere in your home. The mirrors are available in chrome, silver, oil rubbed bronze, and brushed nickel to coordinate beautifully with the trendiest hardware finishes. Whether you're looking for a way to add depth to your living room, or you're in need a new mirror for your bathroom renovation, the **Foremost Reflections** framed metal mirrors will be an eye-catching addition to your home.





24" x 30" Aluminum Mirror 24" W x 1" D x 30" H

AM2430-BN Brushed Nickel AM2430-CH Chrome AM2430-OR Oil Rubbed Bronze AM2430-SV Silver



30" x 36" Aluminum Mirror 30" W x 1" D x 36" H

AM3036-BN Brushed Nickel AM3036-CH Chrome AM3036-OR Oil Rubbed Bronze AM3036-SV Silver

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FOREMOST. Reflections



Aluminum MEDICINE CABINETS

- Three interior adjustable tempered glass shelves
- Can be installed for left
 or right door swing
- Can be mounted on wall surface
 or recessed within the wall
- Coordinating metal side panels included for surface mounting
- Coordinating metal interior
- Mirrors on front & back of door and behind shelves
- Slow close door hinges, provided by *blum*

Black Satin Brushed Nickel White

Foremost



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Aluminum MEDICINE CABINETS

FOREMOST. REFLECTIONS



15" x 36" Aluminum Medicine Cabinet 15" W x 45/8" D x 36" H

MMC1536-BL Black MMC1536-BN Brushed Nickel MMC1536-SA Satin MMC1536-WH White



16" x 20" Aluminum Medicine Cabinet 16" W x 41/16" D x 20" H

MMC1620-BL Black MMC1620-BN Brushed Nickel MMC1620-SA Satin MMC1620-WH White

20" x 26" Aluminum Medicine Cabinet 20" W x 41/16" D x 26" H

MMC2026-BL Black MMC2026-BN Brushed Nickel MMC2026-SA Satin MMC2026-WH White

30" x 26" Aluminum **Medicine Cabinet** 30" W x 41/16" D x 26" H

MMC3026-BL Black MMC3026-BN Brushed Nickel MMC3026-SA Satin MMC3026-WH White

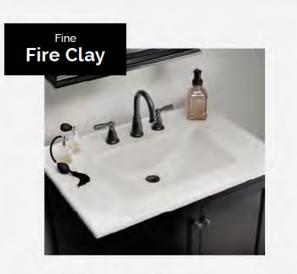




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VANITY TOPS AND SINKS





- White top with integrated rectangular bowl
- 5-1/4" basin depth with overflow
- 22" depth, 5/8" thickness, pre-drilled for an 8" center faucet

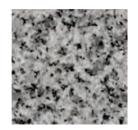
25" Fine Fire Clay Vanity Top FC-2522-8W

31" Fine Fire Clay Vanity Top FC-3122-8W

Foremost **FINISHES**



Mohave Beige Granite



Rushmore Grey Granite



Emerald Pearl Granite



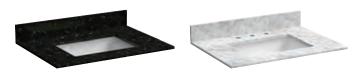
Carrara White Marble





Mohave Beige Granite		Rushmore Grey Granite		
HG25228MB 25" \	N HG	625228RG	25″ W	
HG31228MB 31" \	N HG	31228RG	31″ W	
HG37228MB 37" \	N HG	37228RG	37″ W	
HG49228MB 49" \	N HG	649228RG	49″ W	
HG61228MB 61" \	N HG	61228RG	61″ W	

- Pre-attached oval white vitreous china bowl included (61" top has 2 bowls)
- 6-1/2'' basin depth with overflow
- Optional 4" back splash and side splash included
- 22" depth, 3/4" thickness, 8" faucet drillings
- Ogee edge profile on front and bowl



Emerald Pearl	Gra	nite
ST25228EPR	25″	W
ST31228EPR	31″	W
ST37228EPR	37″	W
ST49228EPR	49″	W
ST61228EPR	61"	W

Carrara White Marble

ST25228CWR	25″	W
ST31228CWR	31″	W
ST37228CWR	37″	W
ST49228CWR	49″	W
ST61228CWR	61″	W

- Pre-attached rectangular white vitreous china bowl included (61" top has 2 bowls)
- 6" basin depth with overflow
- Optional 4" back splash included
- 22" depth, 3/4" thickness, 8" faucet drillings
- Standard eased edge profile

SINKS

SEMI-RECESSED VESSEL SINKS STOCKED IN 3 SHAPES

- White fireclay semi-recessed vessel sink
- Easy-to-clean contemporary design
- Cut-out template included
- No overflow
- For use with wall-mount or vessel faucet
- Drain assembly not included

ROUND SEMI-RECESSED VESSEL SINK

13-0080-W 15³4" W x 15³4" D x 7¹/₈" H Basin Depth: 5¹/₂"



SQUARE SEMI-RECESSED VESSEL SINK

13-0081-W 15¾" W x 15¾" D x 7⅛" H Basin Depth: 5"



RECTANGULAR SEMI-RECESSED VESSEL SINK

13-0082-W 19⁵⁄₈" W x 13³⁄₄" D x 7¹⁄₈" H Basin Depth: 5"

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SINKS

UNDERMOUNT SINKS **STOCKED IN 2 SHAPES**

- White vitreous china sinks
- Easy-to-clean
- Cut-out template included
- Overflow drain
- Drain assembly not included No faucet holes
- For undermount installation

17" X 13" UNDERMOUNT SINK

14-1713-W 19⁷/₈" W x 15¹⁵/₁₆" D x 7⁵/₈" H Basin Depth: 5⁵/₈"



18" X 12" UNDERMOUNT SINK

14-1812-W 21½6" W x 14½6" D x 8¼" H Basin Depth: 6¹/₄"





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30" Acrylic Laundry Sink LS-3021-W 30-1/2" W x 22" D x 12" H





Espresso finish

Oil Rubbed Hardware

BERKSHIRE

White finish Chrome Hardware



30" Laundry Cabinet BEWA3021D 30" W x 21-3/4" D x 34" H



30" Laundry Cabinet BECA3021D 30" W x 21-3/4" D x 34" H



Laundry Wall Cabinet BEWW3012 30" W x 12-3/4" D x 22" H 1 interior adjustable shelf



Laundry Wall Cabinet BECW3012 30" W x 12-3/4" D x 22" H 1 interior adjustable shelf



Laundry Wall Shelf BEWS2712 27" W x 12" D x 22" H Includes metal hanging rod



Laundry Wall Shelf BECS2712 27" W x 12" D x 22" H Includes metal hanging rod

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30" Acrylic Laundry Sink LS-3021-W 30-1/2" W x 22" D x 12" H



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EXHIBIT 6

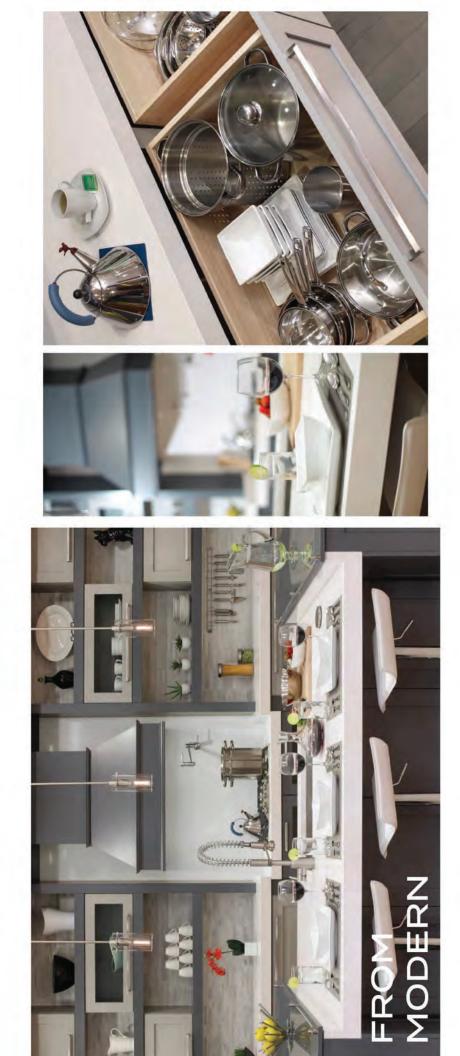




INTRODUCTION

W th over 25 years of experience in cabinetry manufacturing, Covered Bridge Cabinetry's ded cated team of design professionals, art sans, and wood crafting experts take great pride in constructing high quality and high style custom cabinetry or most home owners, designing a new custom kitchen is a oncen-a- fet me undertaking in one of the central gathering places of the home. We understand the significance of this moment in life. We build cabinetry that will be strong and beaut ful for the ful fet me of your kitchen and beyond

Our state-of-the-art manufactur ng fac ty a ows us to create cab netry that s comp ete y custom but to your un que sty e and needs. By using the finest North American hardwoods for all of our door and drawer fronts, we re ab e to ensure that your cab netry w be stunn ng for a the years to come



Covered Bridge Cabinetry Filed By: leslie.bailey@apks.com, Filed Date: 7/3/19 2:55 PM, Submission Status: Approved























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WOOD SPECIES



CHERRY An Igant multi I ha w whih may tin sm II n ts inh Isan ith ts N tu al lightstains and ths I vaiatin smaing a istin tiv st tm ntin a full ith n Ast ng ng in w that hasa ang in I fwht y II w an wn Pin n tsa fun in thiss is

ALDER

Am ium nsityha w with a fine, moderate grain pattern. Pin n tsan in n t lust sa mm nint iss i s

POPLAR

Am ium nsityha w with a fine, moderate grain pattern. Sa w l is a whit army y ll witig n



RED OAK

WALNUT Ast ng ngain w that hasa ang in I fwit yllw an in Pin ntsa mm nin thiss is



HICKORY

An Igant m kti I ha w whih may nt in smal n tsan inh Iswhih natu I light st in sa nt

MAPLE

Ast ng Is gain w th t is minantly ffwhit in I an asin Ily ntainsighttan sm II a min alst as



Ast ng ngain w th thasa ang in I fwitish wn t gayish wn Pin n ts an mm n in thiss is

WOOD GRADES

NATURAL

A pain or budge wood grade A na ural wood grade is a grea op ion for bo h s aining and allows for many varia ions in he wood This grade of wood is he pain ing This grade is a high perfect choice for an enamel finish enough quali y ha no ma er or for drama ic color varia ions which finish you choose, your wi h na ural or ligh s ains cabine s will look beau iful Minor imperfec ions inheren o na ural wood may be presen



PAINT

RUSTIC A rus ic wood grade allows for an abundance of charac er exemplified by dramatic color varia ion and ex ural in eres Mineral, hear wood, and kno s are common in his grade

A selec wood grade is he highes qualiywood ha we offer This wood grade is carefully of imperfec ions, wi h carefully

SELECT

natural finishes.







