for steel poles. The exclusion for steel electric distribution poles also encompasses the following components thereof: Distribution arms and cross-arms; pole bases; angles that do not exceed 8" x 8" x 0.75"; steel vangs, steel brackets, steel flanges, and steel caps; safety climbing cables; ladders; and steel templates.

- Steel Traffic Signal Poles, Steel Roadway Lighting Poles, Steel Parking Lot Lighting Poles, and Steel Sports Lighting Poles, or segments of such poles, that meet (1) the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO)—Specifications for Structural Supports for Highway Signs, Luminaires, and Traffic Signals, (2) any state or local derivatives of the AASHTO Highway sign, luminaries, and traffic signals requirements, or (3) American National Standard Institute (ANSI) C136—American National Standard for Roadway and Area Lighting Equipment standards. The exclusion for steel traffic signal poles, steel roadway lighting poles, steel parking lot lighting poles, and steel sports lighting poles also encompasses the following components thereof: Luminaire arms; hand hole rims; hand hole covers; base plates that connect to either the pole or to arm; mast arm clamps; mast arm tie rods; transformer base boxes; formed full base covers that hide anchor bolts; step lugs; internal cables guides; lighting cross arms; lighting service platforms; angles that do not exceed 8" x 8" x 0.75"; stainless steel hand hole door hinges and wind restraints; steel brackets, steel flanges, and steel caps; safety climbing cables; ladders; and steel templates.

- Communication Poles, or segments of such poles, that meet (1) Telecommunications Industry Association (TIA) ANSI/TIA–222 Structural Standards for Steel Antenna Towers and Antenna Supporting Structures, or (2) American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO)—Specifications for Structural Supports for Highway Signs, Luminaires, and Traffic Signals. The exclusion for communication poles also encompasses the following components thereof: Luminaire arms; hand hole rims; hand hole covers; base plate that connect to either the pole or to arm; mast arm clamps; mast arm tie rods; transformer base boxes; formed full base covers that hide anchor bolts; step lugs; internal cables guides; lighting cross arms; lighting service platforms; angles that do not exceed 8" x 8" x 0.75"; stainless steel hand hole door hinges and wind restraints; steel brackets, steel flanges, and steel caps; safety climbing cables; ladders; and steel templates.

- OEM Round or Polygonal Tapered Steel Poles, segments or shaft components of such poles, that meet the (1) ASCE 48 or AASHTO, (2) ANSI/TIA 222, (3) ANSI 05.1. (4) RUS bulletin 1724E–204, or (5) RUS bulletin 1724E–214. The exclusion for OEM round or polygonal tapered steel poles also encompasses the following components thereof: Subcomponent kits for antenna mounts weighing 80 lbs. or less; service platforms; ice bridges; stainless steel hand hole door hinges and wind restraints; and steel templates.

The inclusion or attachment of one or more of the above-referenced steel poles in a structure containing fabricated structural steel does not remove the fabricated structural steel from the scope of the investigation. No language included in this exclusion should be read or understood to have applicability to any other aspect of this scope or to have applicability to or to exclude any product, part, or component other than those specifically identified in the exclusion. 9. Also excluded from the scope of the investigation are Shuttering, Formworks, Propping and Shoring parts and accessories thereof that comply with ANSI/ASSE A10.9—Safety Requirements for Concrete and Masonry Work and ACI–347—Recommended Practice for Concrete Formwork. For Shoring and propping made from tube, the outside diameter of the tubing covered by this exclusion ranges from 48mm to 250mm. For Shuttering and Formworks, the panel sizes covered by this exclusion range from 25mm X 600mm to 3000mm X 3000mm.

10. Also excluded from the scope of the investigation are consumer items for do-it-yourself assembly that are prepackaged for retail sale. For the purposes of this exclusion, prepackaged for retail sale means that, at the time of importation, all components necessary to assemble the merchandise, including all steel components, all accessory parts (e.g., screws, bolts, washers, nails), and instructions providing guidance on the assembly of the finished merchandise or directions on where to find such instructions, are enclosed in retail packaging, such that an end-use, retail consumer could assemble the completed product with no additional components. The items may enter the United States in one or in multiple retail packages as long as all of the components are imported together.

The products subject to the investigation are currently classified in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) under subheadings: 7308.90.3000, 7308.90.6000, and 7308.90.9590. The products subject to the investigation may also enter under the following HTSUS subheadings: 7216.90.0090, 7216.90.0010, 7216.90.0000, 7222.40.6000, 7228.70.6000, 7301.10.0000, 7301.20.1000, 7301.20.5000, 7308.40.0000, 7308.90.9530, and 9406.90.0030. The HTSUS subheadings above are provided for convenience and customs purposes only. The written description of the scope of the investigation is dispositive. Appendix II

List of Topics Discussed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum

I. Summary
II. Background
III. Scope of the Investigation
IV. Scope Comments
V. Use of Adverse Facts Available
VI. Subsidies Valuation Information
VII. Analysis of Programs
VIII. Analysis of Comments

General Issues

Comment 1: Whether Policy Lending Is Specific

Comment 2: Export Buyer’s Credit (EBC) Program

Comment 3: Whether the Provision of Electricity for Less Than Adequate Remuneration (“LTAR”) Is Specific

Comment 4: Whether Input Purchases for LTAR Are Specific

Comment 5: Input Market Distortion

Comment 6: Whether To Adjust

Benchmarks

Ocean Freight Rates for Input Purchases for LTAR

Comment 7: Using Basket Harmonized Tariff Schedule (HTS) Categories in the Benchmark for Hot-Rolled Steel Purchases for LTAR

Company-Specific Issues

Modern Heavy

Comment 8: How Commerce Should Treat a Policy Loan Discovered at Verification

Comment 9: Whether Commerce Improperly Rejected Modern Heavy’s Customer Declarations as Untimely New Factual Information

Comment 10: Errors in the Benefit Calculation for the Electricity for LTAR Program

Shanghai Matsu

Comment 11: Uncreditworthiness Allegation for Shanghai Matsu’s Cross-Owned Affiliates

Comment 12: Whether Commerce Should Find Electricity Purchased by Shanghai Matsu’s Cross-Owned Affiliates Countervailable

Comment 13: Whether Input Purchases From Market-Economy Suppliers Are Countervailable

Comment 14: Appropriate Benchmark for Valuing Land Use Rights for LTAR

Comment 15: Whether Commerce Should Countervalue Policy Loans Recovered During the Course of the Investigation

IX. Recommendation

[FR Doc. 2020–01721 Filed 1–29–20; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[C–122–865]

Certain Fabricated Structural Steel From Canada: Final Negative Countervailing Duty Determination

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

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce (Commerce) determines that countervailable subsidies are not being provided to producers and exporters of certain fabricated structural steel (fabricated structural steel) from Canada. The period of investigation is January 1, 2018 through December 31, 2018.


FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Whitley Herndon or Jacob Garten, AD/ CVD Operations, Office II, Enforcement
and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–6274 or (202) 482–3342, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On July 12, 2019, Commerce published the Preliminary Determination. The petitioner in this investigation is the American Institute of Steel Construction Full Member Subgroup. In addition to the Government of Canada (GOC), the mandatory respondents in this investigation are Les Constructions Beauce-Atlas, Inc. (LC Beauce-Atlas) and its cross-owned affiliates (collectively, Beauce-Atlas) and Les Industries Canatal Inc. (LI Canatal) and its cross-owned affiliates (collectively, Canatal).

A summary of the events that occurred since Commerce published the Preliminary Determination, as well as a full discussion of the issues raised by parties for this final determination, are discussed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum, which is hereby adopted concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice. The Issues and Decision Memorandum is a public document and is on file electronically via Enforcement and Compliance’s Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Centralized Electronic Service System (ACCESS). ACCESS is available to registered users at http://access.trade.gov, and is available to all parties in the Central Records Unit, Room B8024 of the main Commerce building. In addition, a complete version of the Issues and Decision Memorandum can be accessed directly at http://enforcement.trade.gov/frn/index.html. The signed and electronic versions of the Issues and Decision Memorandum are identical in content.

Scope of the Investigation

The product covered by this investigation is fabricated structural steel from Canada. For a complete description of the scope of the investigation, see Appendix I.

Scope Comments

In accordance with the preamble to Commerce’s regulations, the Initiation Notice set aside a period of time for parties to raise issues regarding product coverage (i.e., scope). Certain interested parties commented on the scope of the investigation as it appeared in the Initiation Notice. Commerce addressed these comments in the Preliminary Determination, wherein Commerce preliminarily modified the scope language.

In addition, certain interested parties commented on Commerce’s preliminary scope decisions. For a summary of the product coverage comments and rebuttal comments submitted to the record for this final determination, and accompanying discussion and analysis of all comments timely received, see the Final Scope Decision Memorandum.

The subsidy programs under investigation and the issues raised in the case and rebuttal briefs by parties in this investigation are discussed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum. A list of the issues that parties raised, and to which we responded in the Issues and Decision Memorandum, is attached to this notice as Appendix II.

Analysis of Subsidy Programs and Comments Received

The subsidy programs under investigation and the issues raised in the case and rebuttal briefs by parties in this investigation are discussed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum. A list of the issues that parties raised, and to which we responded in the Issues and Decision Memorandum, is attached to this notice as Appendix II.

Methodology

Commerce conducted this investigation in accordance with section 701 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act). For each of the subsidy programs found countervailable, Commerce determines that there is a subsidy, i.e., a financial contribution by an “authority” that gives rise to a benefit to the recipient, and that the subsidy is specific. For a full description of the methodology underlying our final determination, see the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

Verification

As provided in section 782(f) of the Act, in July and September 2019, Commerce verified the subsidy information reported by Beauce-Atlas, Canatal, the Government of Quebec, the GOC, Caisse de depot et Placement du Quebec, and Energir, L.P. We used standard verification procedures, including an examination of relevant accounting records and original source documents provided by the respondents.

Changes Since the Preliminary Determination

Based on our review and analysis of the comments received from parties, minor corrections presented at verification, and our verification findings, we made certain changes to the subsidy rate calculations for both respondents. For a discussion of these changes, see the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

Final Determination

In accordance with section 705(c)(1)(B)(i)(I) of the Act, we calculated individual estimated subsidy rates for Beauce-Atlas and Canatal. We determine the total estimated net countervailable subsidy rates to be:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Producer/exporter</th>
<th>Percent ad valorem</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Les Constructions Beauce-Atlas Inc.</td>
<td>0.22 (de minimis).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Les Industries Canatal Inc.</td>
<td>0.32 (de minimis).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Because the total estimated net countervailable subsidy rates are de minimis, we determine that countervailable subsidies are not being provided to producers or exporters of fabricated structural steel from Canada. We have not calculated an all-others rate pursuant to sections 705(c)(1)(B) and (c)(5) of the Act because we have not reached an affirmative final determination. Because our final determination is negative, this proceeding is terminated in accordance with section 705(c)(2) of the Act.

Disclosure

Commerce intends to disclose the calculations performed in connection with this final determination within five days of the date of publication of this notice to parties in this proceeding in accordance with 19 CFR 351.224(b).

Suspension of Liquidation

In the Preliminary Determination, the total net countervailable subsidy rates

1 See Antidumping Duties; Countervailing Duties, Final Rule, 62 FR 27296, 27323 (May 19, 1997).
2 See Antidumping Duties; Countervailing Duties, Final Determination of Certain Countervailable Subsidies, 64 FR 33232 (July 12, 2019) (Preliminary Determination), and accompanying Preliminary Decision Memorandum (PDM).
3 See Memorandum, “Issues and Decision Memorandum for the Final Determination in the Countervailing Duty Investigation of Certain Fabricated Structural Steel from Canada,” dated concurrently with this determination (Issues and Decision Memorandum).
5 See Memorandum, “Fabricated Structural Steel from Canada, Mexico, and the People’s Republic of China: Final Scope Decision Memorandum,” dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (Final Scope Decision Memorandum).
6 See sections 771(5)(B) and (D) of the Act regarding financial contribution; section 771(5)(E) of the Act regarding benefit; and section 771(5)(A) of the Act regarding specificity.
for the individually examined respondents were de minimis and, therefore, we did not suspend liquidation of entries of fabricated structural steel from Canada. Because the estimated subsidy rates for both examined companies are de minimis in this final determination, we are not directing U.S. Customs and Border Protection to suspend liquidation of entries of fabricated structural steel from Canada, for countervailing duty purposes.

**ITC Notification**

In accordance with section 705(d) of the Act, we will notify the ITC of our determination.

**Notification Regarding Administrative Protective Orders**

This notice serves as a reminder to parties subject to an administrative protective order (APO) of their responsibility concerning the destruction of proprietary information disclosed under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305(a)(3). Timely written notification of the return/ destruction of APO materials or conversion to judicial protective order is hereby requested. Failure to comply with the regulations and terms of an APO is a violation that is subject to sanction.

**Notification to Interested Parties**

This determination is issued and published pursuant to sections 705(d) and 777(i) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.210(c).


Jeffrey A. Kessler,
Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

**Appendix I**

**Scope of the Investigation**

The merchandise covered by the investigation is carbon and alloy fabricated structural steel. Fabricated structural steel is made from steel in which: (1) Iron predominates, by weight, over each of the other contained elements; and (2) the carbon content is two percent or less by weight. Fabricated structural steel products are steel products that have been fabricated for erection or assembly into structures, including, but not limited to, buildings (commercial, office, institutional, and multi-family residential); industrial and utility projects; parking decks; arenas and convention centers; medical facilities; and ports, transportation and infrastructure facilities. Fabricated structural steel is manufactured from carbon and alloy (including stainless) steel products such as angles, columns, beams, girders, plates, flange shapes (including manufactured structural shapes utilizing welded plates as a substitute for rolled wide flange sections), channels, hollow structural section (HSS) shapes, base plates, and plate-work components. Fabrication includes, but is not limited to, cutting, drilling, welding, joining, bolting, bending, punching, pressure fitting, molding, grooving, adhesion, beveling, and riveting and may include items such as fasteners, nuts, bolts, rivets, screws, hinges, or joints.

The inclusion, attachment, joining, or assembly of non-steel components with fabricated structural steel does not remove the fabricated structural steel from the scope.

Fabricated structural steel is covered by the scope of the investigation regardless of whether it is painted, varnished, or coated with plastics or other metallic or non-metallic substances and regardless of whether it is assembled or partially assembled, such as into modules, modularized construction units, or sub-assemblies of structural steel.

Subject merchandise includes fabricated structural steel that has been assembled or further processed in the subject country or a third country, including but not limited to painting, varnishing, trimming, cutting, drilling, welding, joining, bolting, punching, bending, beveling, riveting, galvanizing, coating, and/or slitting 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 fabricated structural steel. All products that meet the written physical description of the merchandise covered by the investigation are within the scope of the investigation unless specifically excluded or covered by the scope of an existing countervailing duty order.

Specifically excluded from the scope of the investigation are:

1. Fabricated steel concrete reinforcing bar (rebar) if: (i) It is a unitary piece of fabricated rebar, not joined, welded, or otherwise connected with any other steel product or part; or (ii) it is joined, welded, or otherwise connected only to other rebar.
2. Fabricated structural steel for bridges and bridge sections that meets American Association of State and Highway Transportation Officials (AASHTO) bridge construction requirements or any state or local derivatives of the AASHTO bridge construction requirements.
3. Pre-engineered metal building systems, which are defined as complete metal buildings that integrate steel framing, roofing and walls to form one, pre-engineered building system, that meet Metal Building Manufacturers Association guide specifications. Pre-engineered metal building systems are typically limited in height to no more than 60 feet or two stories.
4. Steel roof and floor decking systems that meet Steel Deck Institute standards.
5. Open web steel bar joists and joist girders that meet Steel Joist Institute specifications.
6. Also excluded from the scope of the investigation is scaffolding, and parts and accessories thereof, that comply with ANSI/AASHTO A10.8–2011—Scaffolding Safety Requirements, and/or Occupational Safety and Health Administration regulations at 29 CFR part 1926 subpart L—Scaffolds. The outside diameter of the scaffold tubing covered by this exclusion ranges from 25mm to 150mm.
7. Excluded from the scope of the investigation are access flooring systems panels and accessories, where such panels have a total thickness ranging from 0.75 inches to 1.75 inches and consist of concrete, wood, other non-steel materials, or hollow space permanently attached to a top and bottom layer of galvanized or painted steel sheet or formed coil steel, the whole of which has been formed into a square or rectangle having a measurement of 24 inches on each side +/- 0.1 inch; 24 inches by 30 inches +/- 0.1 inch; or 24 by 36 inches +/- 0.1 inch.
8. Excluded from the investigation are the following types of steel poles, segments of steel poles, and steel components of those poles:
   - Steel Electric Transmission Poles, or segments of such poles, that meet the American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE)—Design of Steel Transmission Pole Structures, ASCE/SEI 48 or (2) the USDA RUS bulletin 1724E–214 Guide specification for standard class Steel Transmission Poles.
   - The exclusion for steel electric transmission poles also encompasses the following components thereof: Transmission arms which attach to poles; pole bases; angles that do not exceed 8” x 8” x 0.75”; steel vangs, steel brackets, steel flanges, and steel caps; safety climbing cables; ladder; and steel templates.
   - Steel Electric Substation Poles, or segments of such poles, that meet the American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE)—Manuals and Reports on Engineering Practice No. 113. The exclusion for steel substation poles also encompasses the following components thereof: Substation dead end poles; substation bus stands; substation mast poles, arms, and cross-arms; steel brackets, steel flanges, and steel caps; pole bases; safety climbing cables; ladders; and steel templates.
   - Steel Electric Distribution Poles, or segments of such poles, that meet (1) American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE)—Design of Steel Transmission Pole Structures, ASCE/SEI 48, (2) USDA RUS bulletin 1724E–204 Guide specification for steel single pole and H-frame structures, or (3) ANSI 05.1 height and class requirements for steel poles. The exclusion for steel electric distribution poles also encompasses the following components thereof: Distribution arms and cross-arms; pole bases; angles that do not exceed 8” x 8” x 0.75”; steel vangs, steel brackets, steel flanges, and steel caps; safety climbing cables; ladder; and steel templates.
   - Steel Traffic Signal Poles, Steel Roadway Lighting Poles, Steel Parking Lot Lighting Poles, and Steel Sports Lighting Poles, or segments of such poles, that meet (1) the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO)— Specifications for Structural Supports for Highway Signs, Luminaires, and Traffic Signals, (2) any state or local derivatives of the AASHTO highway sign, luminaries, and

*See Preliminary Determination.*
traffic signals requirements, or (3) American National Standard Institute (ANSI) C136—
American National Standard for Roadway
and Area Lighting Equipment standards. The
exclusion for steel traffic signal poles, steel
roadway lighting poles, steel parking lot
lighting poles, and steel sports lighting poles
also encompasses the following components
thereof: Luminaire arms; hand hole rims;
hand hole covers; base plates that connect to
either the shaft or the arms; mast arm clamps;
mast arm tie rods; transformer base boxes;
formed full base covers that hide anchor
bolts; step lugs; internal cable guides;
lighting cross arms; lighting service
platforms; angles that do not exceed 8° x 8°
x 0.75"; stainless steel hand hole door hinges
and wind restraints; steel brackets, steel
flanges, and steel caps; safety climbing
cables; ladders; and steel templates.

• Communication Poles, or segments of
such poles, that meet (1) Telecommunications
Industry Association (TIA) ANSI/TIA–222 Structural Standards for
Steel Antenna and Antenna Supporting Structures, or (2) American
Association of State Highway and
Transportation Officials (AASHTO)—
Specifications for Structural Supports for
Highway Signs, Luminaires, and Traffic
Signals. The exclusion for communication
poles also encompasses the following
components thereof: Luminaire arms; hand
hole rims; hand hole covers; base plate that
connects the pole to the foundation or arm
to the pole; safety climbing cables; ladders;
service ground platforms; step lugs; pole
steps; steel brackets, steel flanges, and
steel caps; angles that do not exceed 8° x 8° x
0.75"; cox, and safety brackets;
subcomponent kits for antenna mounts
weighing 80 lbs. or less; service platforms;
steel caps; angles that do not exceed 8° x 8° x
0.75"; bridge kits; safety climbing cables;
ladders; and steel templates.

• OEM Round or Polygonal Tapered Steel
Poles, segments or shaft components of such
poles, that meet the (1) ASCE 48 or AASHTO,
(2) ANSI/TIA 222, (3) ANSI 05.1, (4) RUS
bulletin 1724E–204, or (5) RUS bulletin
1724E–214. The exclusion for OEM round
or polygonal tapered steel poles also
encompasses the following components
thereof: Subcomponent kits for antenna
mounts weighing 80 lbs. or less; mounts and
platforms; steel brackets, steel flanges, and
steel caps; angles that do not exceed 8° x 8° x
0.75"; bridge kits; safety climbing cables;
ladders; and steel templates.

The inclusion or attachment of one or more of
the above-referenced steel poles in a
structure containing fabricated structural
steel does not remove the fabricated
structural steel from the scope of the
investigation. No language included in this
exclusion should be read or understood to
have applicability to any other aspect of this
scope or to have applicability to or to exclude
any pole, part, or component other than
those specifically identified in the exclusion.

9. Also excluded from the scope of the
investigation are Shuttering, Formworks,
Propping and Shoring and parts and
accessories thereof that comply with ANSI/
ASSE A10.9—Safety Requirements for
Concrete and Masonry Work and ACI–347—
Recommended Practice for Concrete
Formwork. For Shoring and Formworks
from tube, the outside diameter of the tubing
covered by this exclusion ranges from 48mm
to 250mm. For Shuttering and Formworks,
the panel sizes covered by this exclusion
ranges from 25mm x 600mm to 3000mm x
3000mm.

10. Also excluded from the scope of the
investigation are consumer items for do-it-
yourself assembly that are prepackaged for
retail sale. For the purposes of this exclusion,
prepackaged for retail sale means that, at the
time of importation, all components
necessary to assemble the merchandise,
including all steel components, all accessory
parts (e.g., screws, bolts, washers, nails), and
instructions providing guidance on the
assembly of the finished merchandise or
directions on where to find such instructions,
are enclosed in retail packaging, such that an
end-use, retail consumer could assemble the
completed product with no additional
components. The items may enter the United
States in one or in multiple retail packages
as long as all of the components are imported
together.

The products subject to the investigation
are currently classified in the Harmonized
Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS)
under subheadings: 7308.90.3000, 7308.90.6000,
and 7308.90.9590.

The products subject to the investigation
may also enter under the following HTSUS
subheadings: 7216.90.0010, 7216.90.0090,
7216.99.0010, 7216.99.0090, 7222.40.6000,
7222.70.6000, 7301.10.0000, 7301.20.1000,
7301.20.5000, 7308.40.0000, 7308.90.9530,
and 9406.90.0300.

The HTSUS subheadings above are
provided for convenience and customs
purposes only. The written description of
the scope of the investigation is dispositive.

Appendix II
List of Topics Discussed in the Issues and
Decision Memorandum

I. Summary
II. Background
III. Scope of the Investigation
IV. Scope Comments
V. Subsidies Valuation Information
VI. Analysis of Programs
VII. Analysis of Comments

Comment 1: Whether There Was Sufficient
Industry Support to Initiate this
Investigation
Comment 2: Whether to Apply Adverse
Facts Available (AFA) to the
Respondents
Comment 3: Whether to Adjust the
Respondents’ Denominator
Comment 4: Whether the Additional
Depreciation for Class 1 and 1B Assets
Program is Specific and Provides a
Countervailable Benefit
Comment 5: Whether the Quebec Tax
Credit for On-the-Job Training Program is
Specific and Provides a Countervailable
Benefit
Comment 6: Whether the Quebec Tax
Credit for Certain Products is Specific and
Provides a Countervailable Benefit

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
International Trade Administration
[A–201–850]
Certain Fabricated Structural Steel
From Mexico: Final Determination of
Sales at Less Than Fair Value

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

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce
(Commerce) determines that certain
fabricated structural steel (fabricated
structural steel) from Mexico is being, or
is likely to be, sold in the United States
at less than fair value (LTFV). The
period of investigation (POI) is January
1, 2018 through December 31, 2018. The
final dumping margins of sales at LTFV
are shown in the “Final Determination”
section of this notice.


FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:
Krisha Hill or Aleksandras Nakutis, AD/
CVD Operations, Office IV, Enforcement
and Compliance, International Trade
Administration, U.S. Department of
Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue
NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone:
(202) 482–4037 or (202) 482–3147,
respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: