

Dated: February 25, 2019.

Gary Taverman,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations, performing the non-exclusive functions and duties of the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

Appendix—Scope of the Investigations

The merchandise covered by these investigations is 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 investigations 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 fabricated 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 investigations if performed in the country of manufacture of the fabricated structural steel.

Specifically excluded from the scope of these investigations 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 and 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.

The products subject to the investigations 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 investigations may also enter under the following HTSUS subheadings: 7216.91.0010, 7216.91.0090, 7216.99.0010, 7216.99.0090, 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 investigations is dispositive.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-570-879]

Polyvinyl Alcohol From the People's Republic of China: Initiation and Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Changed Circumstances Review

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

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce (Commerce) is initiating a changed circumstances review and preliminarily determining that Sinopec Chongqing SVW Chemical Co., Ltd. (SVW) is the successor-in-interest to Sinopec Sichuan Vinylon Works (Sichuan SVW) for the purposes of the antidumping duty order on polyvinyl alcohol (PVA) from the People's Republic of China (China).

DATES: Applicable March 4, 2019.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Charles Doss, AD/CVD Operations, Office III, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: 202-482-4474.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On October 1, 2003, Commerce published in the **Federal Register** an antidumping duty order on PVA from China.¹ On December 7, 2018, SVW, a foreign producer and exporter of polyvinyl alcohol from China, and Wego Chemical and Mineral Corp. (Wego), an importer of polyvinyl alcohol from China (collectively, SVW and Wego) requested that, pursuant to section 751(b)(1) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act) and 19 CFR 351.216(b), Commerce conduct an expedited changed circumstances review of the *Order* to confirm that SVW is the successor-in-interest to Sichuan SVW and, accordingly, to assign SVW the cash deposit rate of Sichuan SVW.² In its submission, SVW and Wego explain that Sinopec Sichuan Vinylon Works (*i.e.*, Sichuan SVW) has changed its name to Sinopec Chongqing SVW Chemical Co., Ltd. (*i.e.*, SVW), and aver that no substantive changes other than this change of name have otherwise occurred.³ SVW and Wego further requested that Commerce combine the notice of initiation and preliminary results pursuant to 19 CFR 351.221(c)(3)(ii) and (iii).⁴ We did not receive comments from other interested parties concerning this request.

Commerce exercised its discretion to toll all deadlines affected by the partial federal government closure from December 22, 2018, through the resumption of operations on January 29, 2019.⁵ Accordingly, the revised deadline for issuance of this initiation and the preliminary results of changed circumstances review is now March 5, 2019.

Scope of the Order

The merchandise covered by the order is PVA. This product consists of all PVA hydrolyzed in excess of 80 percent, whether or not mixed or diluted with commercial levels of defoamer or boric acid, except as noted below.

¹ See *Antidumping Duty Order: Polyvinyl Alcohol from the People's Republic of China*, 68 FR 56620 (October 1, 2003) (the *Order*).

² See SVW and Wego's letter, "Polyvinyl Alcohol from China: Request for Changed Circumstances Review," dated December 12, 2018 (CCR Request).

³ *Id.* at 1-4.

⁴ *Id.* at 2.

⁵ See Memorandum to the Record from Gary Taverman, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations, performing the non-exclusive functions and duties of the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance, "Deadlines Affected by the Partial Shutdown of the Federal Government," dated January 28, 2019. All deadlines in this segment of the proceeding have been extended by 40 days.

The following products are specifically excluded from the scope of this order:

- (1) PVA in fiber form.
- (2) PVA with hydrolysis less than 83 mole percent and certified not for use in the production of textiles.
- (3) PVA with hydrolysis greater than 85 percent and viscosity greater than or equal to 90 cps.
- (4) PVA with a hydrolysis greater than 85 percent, viscosity greater than or equal to 80 cps but less than 90 cps, certified for use in an ink jet application.
- (5) PVA for use in the manufacture of an excipient or as an excipient in the manufacture of film coating systems which are components of a drug or dietary supplement, and accompanied by an end-use certification.
- (6) PVA covalently bonded with cationic monomer uniformly present on all polymer chains in a concentration equal to or greater than one mole percent.
- (7) PVA covalently bonded with carboxylic acid uniformly present on all polymer chains in a concentration equal to or greater than two mole percent, certified for use in a paper application.
- (8) PVA covalently bonded with thiol uniformly present on all polymer chains, certified for use in emulsion polymerization of non-vinyl acetic material.
- (9) PVA covalently bonded with paraffin uniformly present on all polymer chains in a concentration equal to or greater than one mole percent.
- (10) PVA covalently bonded with silan uniformly present on all polymer chains certified for use in paper coating applications.
- (11) PVA covalently bonded with sulfonic acid uniformly present on all polymer chains in a concentration level equal to or greater than one mole percent.
- (12) PVA covalently bonded with acetoacetyl uniformly present on all polymer chains in a concentration level equal to or greater than one mole percent.
- (13) PVA covalently bonded with polyethylene oxide uniformly present on all polymer chains in a concentration level equal to or greater than one mole percent.
- (14) PVA covalently bonded with quaternary amine uniformly present on all polymer chains in a concentration level equal to or greater than one mole percent.
- (15) PVA covalently bonded with diacetoneacrylamide uniformly present on all polymer chains in a concentration level greater than three mole percent, certified for use in a paper application.

The merchandise subject to this order is currently classified under subheading 3905.30.00 of the *Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States* (HTSUS). Although the HTSUS subheading is provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the scope of this order is dispositive.

Initiation and Preliminary Results

Pursuant to section 751(b)(1) of the Act, Commerce will conduct a changed circumstances review upon receipt of information concerning, or a request from, an interested party for a review of an antidumping duty order which shows changed circumstances sufficient to warrant a review of the order. In the past, Commerce has used changed circumstances reviews to address the applicability of cash deposit rates after there have been changes in the name or structure of a respondent, such as a merger or spinoff ('successor-in-interest' or 'successorship' determinations).⁶ Based on the request from SVW and Wego, and in accordance with section 751(b)(1) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.216(d) and (e), we are initiating a changed circumstances review to determine whether SVW is the successor-in-interest to Sichuan SVW for purposes of antidumping duty liability.

Section 351.221(c)(3)(ii) of Commerce's regulations permits Commerce to combine the notice of initiation of a changed circumstances review and the notice of preliminary results if Commerce concludes that expedited action is warranted.⁷ In this instance, because the record contains information necessary to make a preliminary finding, we find that expedited action is warranted and have combined the notice of initiation and the notice of preliminary results.⁸

Accordingly, pursuant to section 751(b) of the Act, we have conducted a successor-in-interest analysis in

⁶ See, e.g., *Diamond Sawblades and Parts Thereof from the People's Republic of China: Initiation and Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Changed Circumstances Review*, 82 FR 51605, 51606 (November 7, 2017) (*Diamond Sawblades Preliminary*), unchanged in *Diamond Sawblades and Parts Thereof from the People's Republic of China: Final Results of Antidumping Duty Changed Circumstances Review*, 82 FR 60177 (December 19, 2017) (*Diamond Sawblades Final*).

⁷ See 19 CFR 351.221(c)(3)(ii). See also *Certain Pasta from Italy: Initiation and Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Changed Circumstances Review*, 80 FR 33480, 33480-41 (June 12, 2015) (*Pasta from Italy Preliminary Results*) (unchanged in *Certain Pasta from Italy: Final Results of Changed Circumstances Review*, 80 FR 48807 (August 14, 2015) (*Pasta from Italy Final Results*)).

⁸ See, e.g., *Pasta from Italy Preliminary Results*, 80 FR at 33480-41 (unchanged in *Pasta from Italy Final Results*, 80 FR at 48807).

response to SVW and Wego's request. In making a successor-in-interest determination, Commerce examines several factors, including, but not limited to, changes in the following: (1) Management; (2) production facilities; (3) supplier relationships; and (4) customer base.⁹ While no single factor or combination of factors will necessarily provide a dispositive indication of a successor-in-interest relationship, generally, Commerce will consider the new company to be the successor to the previous company if the new company's resulting operation is not materially dissimilar to that of its predecessor.¹⁰ Thus, if the evidence demonstrates that, with respect to the production and sales of the subject merchandise, the new company operates as essentially the same business entity as the former company, Commerce will accord the new company the same antidumping treatment as its predecessor.¹¹

In their request, SVW and Wego supplied evidence for Commerce to determine preliminarily that SVW is the successor-in-interest of Sichuan SVW. SVW and Wego provided documentation of approval of SVW's name change from regulators¹² and its business license before and after the change.¹³ In addition, the record includes lists of SVW's management before and after the name change,¹⁴ supporting SVW and Wego's assertion that the management is identical.¹⁵

Further, SVW and Wego provided an announcement of SVW's name change, articles of association, and business licenses that specify that its business premises are the same,¹⁶ and support the claim that SVW's production facilities, operations, and scope of business have not materially changed as a result of the name change.¹⁷ Moreover, SVW and Wego provide sufficient

⁹ See, e.g., *Diamond Sawblades Final and Certain Frozen Warmwater Shrimp from India: Initiation and Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Changed Circumstances Review*, 83 FR 37784 (August 2, 2018) (unchanged in *Certain Frozen Warmwater Shrimp from India: Notice of Final Results of Antidumping Duty Changed Circumstances Review*, 83 FR 49909 (October 3, 2018)).

¹⁰ *Id.*

¹¹ *Id.* See also, e.g., *Notice of Initiation and Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Changed Circumstances Review: Certain Frozen Warmwater Shrimp from India*, 77 FR 64953 (October 24, 2012), unchanged in *Final Results of Antidumping Duty Changed Circumstances Review: Certain Frozen Warmwater Shrimp from India*, 77 FR 73619 (December 11, 2012).

¹² See SVW CCR Request at Attachment 1.

¹³ *Id.* at Attachment 5.

¹⁴ *Id.* at Attachment 3.

¹⁵ *Id.* at 3.

¹⁶ *Id.* at Attachment 2.

¹⁷ *Id.* at Attachment 3.

information to support their assertion that there have been no material changes to SVW's raw material suppliers and only minor changes to its customer base before and following its name change.¹⁸

Based on the aforementioned evidence on the record, we preliminarily determine that SVW is the successor-in-interest to Sichuan SVW, as the change in the business' name was not accompanied by significant changes to its management and operations, production facilities, supplier relationships, or customer base. Thus, we preliminarily determine that SVW operates as essentially the same business entity as Sichuan SVW, that SVW is the successor-in-interest to Sichuan SVW, and that SVW should receive the same antidumping duty cash deposit rate with respect to subject merchandise as its predecessor.

Public Comment

Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.310(c), any interested party may request a hearing within 30 days of publication of this notice. In accordance with 19 CFR 351.309(c)(1)(ii), interested parties may submit case briefs not later than 30 days after the date of publication of this notice. Rebuttal briefs, limited to issues raised in the case briefs, may be filed no later than five days after the case briefs, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.309(d). Parties who submit case or rebuttal briefs are encouraged to submit with each argument: (1) A statement of the issue; (2) a brief summary of the argument; and (3) a table of authorities.¹⁹ All comments are to be filed electronically using Enforcement and Compliance's Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Centralized Electronic Service System (ACCESS), available to registered users at <https://access.trade.gov> and in the Central Records Unit, Room B8024, of the main Department of Commerce building, and must also be served on interested parties. An electronically filed document must be received successfully in its entirety by ACCESS by 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time on the day it is due.²⁰

Consistent with 19 CFR 351.216(e), we will issue the final results of this changed circumstances review no later than 270 days after the date on which this review was initiated, or within 45 days if all parties agree to our preliminary finding. This notice is published in accordance with sections 751(b)(1) and 777(i) of the Act and 19

CFR 351.216(b), 351.221(b) and 351.221(c)(3).

Dated: February 26, 2019.

Gary Taverman,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Operations, performing the non-exclusive functions and duties of the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

[FR Doc. 2019-03821 Filed 3-1-19; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[C-122-865, C-201-851, C-570-103]

Certain Fabricated Structural Steel From Canada, Mexico, and the People's Republic of China: Initiation of Countervailing Duty Investigations

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

DATES: Applicable February 25, 2019.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Whitley Herndon at (202) 482-6274 (Canada), Thomas Martin (202) 482-3936 or Trisha Tran at (202) 482-4852 (Mexico), or Darla Brown at (202) 482-1791 (People's Republic of China (China)), AD/CVD Operations, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

The Petitions

On February 4, 2019, the U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) received countervailing duty (CVD) Petitions concerning imports of certain fabricated structural steel (fabricated structural steel) from Canada, Mexico, and China, which were subsequently amended on February 21, 2019.¹ The Petitions, as amended, were filed in proper form by a subgroup of the American Institute of Steel Construction, LLC, a trade association representing domestic producers of fabricated structural steel. Specifically, the petitioner is the American Institute of Steel Construction Full Member Subgroup (the petitioner). The CVD Petitions were accompanied by antidumping duty (AD) Petitions concerning imports of fabricated

structural steel from Canada, Mexico, and China.

During the period February 7 through February 14, 2019, Commerce requested supplemental information pertaining to certain aspects of the Petitions in separate supplemental questionnaires.² Responses to the supplemental questionnaires were filed between February 12 and February 19, 2019.³

In accordance with section 702(b)(1) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), the petitioner alleges that the Governments of Canada, Mexico, and China, as well as the Canadian provincial governments of Alberta, British Columbia (BC), Manitoba, New Brunswick, Ontario, Québec, Prince Edward Island (PEI) and Saskatchewan, are providing countervailable subsidies, within the meaning of sections 701 and 771(5) of the Act, to producers of fabricated structural steel in Canada, Mexico, and China and that imports of such products are materially injuring, or threatening material injury to, the domestic industry producing fabricated structural steel in the United States. Consistent with section 702(b)(1) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.202(b), for those alleged programs on which we are initiating CVD investigations, the Petitions are accompanied by information reasonably available to the petitioner supporting their allegations.

² See Commerce Letters, "Petitions for the Imposition of Antidumping and Countervailing Duties on Imports of Certain Fabricated Structural Steel from Canada, the People's Republic of China, and Mexico: Supplemental Questions," dated February 7, 2019, "Petition for the Imposition of Countervailing Duties on Imports of Certain Fabricated Structural Steel from the People's Republic of China (China): Supplemental Questions," dated February 7, 2019, "Petition for the Imposition of Countervailing Duties on Certain Fabricated Structural Steel from Canada: Supplemental Questions," dated February 8, 2019, "Petition for the Imposition of Countervailing Duties on Certain Fabricated Structural Steel from Mexico: Supplemental Questions," dated February 8, 2019, and "Petition for the Imposition of Countervailing Duties on Imports of Certain Fabricated Structural Steel from Mexico: Additional Supplemental Questions," dated February 14, 2019.

³ See the petitioner's Letters, "Certain Fabricated Structural Steel from Canada, Mexico, and the People's Republic of China: Responses to Supplemental Questions on General and Injury Volume I of the Petition," dated February 12, 2019 (General Issues Supplement), "Certain Fabricated Structural Steel from Canada: Responses to Supplemental Questions on Canada CVD Volume V of the Petition," dated February 12, 2019, "Certain Fabricated Structural Steel from Canada: Responses to Supplemental Questions on Mexico CVD Volume VI of the Petition," dated February 12, 2019, "Certain Fabricated Structural Steel from the People's Republic of China: Responses to Supplemental Questions on China CVD Volume VII of the Petition," dated February 12, 2019, and "Certain Fabricated Structural Steel from Mexico: Responses to Second Supplemental Questions in CVD Volume VI of the Petition," dated February 19, 2019.

¹⁸ *Id.*

¹⁹ See 19 CFR 351.309(c)(2).

²⁰ See 19 CFR 351.303(b).

¹ See the petitioner's Letter, "Petitions for the Imposition of Antidumping and Countervailing Duties on Certain Fabricated Structural Steel from Canada, Mexico, and the People's Republic of China," dated February 4, 2019, as amended on February 21, 2019 (the Petitions).