

the respective companies listed above on shipments of subject merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the date of publication of the final results of this administrative review. For all non-reviewed firms subject to the *Order*, we will instruct CBP to continue to collect cash deposits of estimated countervailing duties at the all-others rate or the most recent company-specific rate applicable to the company, as appropriate. These cash deposit requirements, effective upon publication of these final results, shall remain in effect until further notice.

Administrative Protective Order (APO)

This notice also serves as a reminder to parties subject to an 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 or destruction of APO materials or conversion to judicial protective order, is hereby requested. Failure to comply with the regulations and terms of an APO is a sanctionable violation.

Notification to Interested Parties

We are issuing and publishing these final results in accordance with sections 751(a)(1) and 777(i)(1) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.221(b)(5).

Dated: February 12, 2026.

Christopher Abbott,

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

Appendix I

List of Topics Discussed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum

- I. Summary
- II. Background
- III. Scope of the *Order*
- IV. Non-Selected Companies Under Review
- V. Subsidies Valuation
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 - Comment 1: Whether Commerce Should Include Warehouse Storage Fees in the Benchmark for the Government Provision of Primary Aluminum for Less Than Adequate Remuneration (LTAR)
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- IX. Recommendation

Appendix II

Non-Selected Companies Under Review

1. Dingheng New Materials Co., Ltd.
2. Dingsheng Aluminium Industries (Hong

- Kong) Trading Co., Ltd.
3. Hangzhou DingCheng Aluminum Co., Ltd.
4. Hangzhou Dingsheng Import & Export Co., Ltd.
5. Hangzhou Dingsheng Industrial Group Co. Ltd.
6. Hangzhou Five Star Aluminium Co., Ltd.
7. Hangzhou Teemful Aluminium Co., Ltd.
8. Inner Mongolia Liansheng New Energy Material Co., Ltd.
9. Inner Mongolia Liansheng New Energy Material Joint-Stock Co., Ltd.
10. Inner Mongolia Xinxing New Energy Material Co., Ltd.
11. Inner Mongolia Xinxing New Material Co., Ltd.
12. Jiangsu Dingsheng New Materials Joint-Stock Co., Ltd.;
13. Thai Ding Li New Materials Co., Ltd.
14. Walson (HK) Trading Co., Limited.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-201-820]

Fresh Tomatoes From Mexico: Final Clarification of the Scope of the Antidumping Duty Order

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

SUMMARY: On December 22, 2025, the U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) issued a proposed clarification of the scope of the antidumping duty (AD) order on fresh tomatoes from Mexico. Based on comments from interested parties, Commerce has further clarified the scope of this order.

DATES: Applicable July 14, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Thomas Schauer, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-0410.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Section 351.225 of Commerce's regulations governs Commerce's scope rulings. Commerce may clarify the scope of an order in accordance with 19 CFR 351.225(q). On December 22, 2025, Commerce issued the Proposed Scope Clarification¹ to provide notice that it intends to clarify the scope of the *Order* by adding certain certification requirements for fresh tomatoes imported for processing and expressly

excluded from the scope of the *Order*.² Interested parties were invited to comment on the intended clarification.

Comments on the Proposed Scope Clarification

Commerce received comments from the Florida Tomato Exchange (FTE) and a rebuttal submission from the Fresh Produce Association of the Americas (FPAA). No other parties commented on the Proposed Scope Clarification.

FTE's Comments

- Commerce should refine its proposed language because it is susceptible to more than one interpretation, and Commerce should include an additional certification requirement because the proposed U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) form is inadequate to fulfill the purpose of the proposed change.

- Consistent with the requirements of the 2019 suspension agreement, Commerce should require an additional certification specific to this proceeding that remedies the deficiencies of USDA Form SC-6.

FPAA's Rebuttal

- FPAA concurs with the petitioner's proposed changes to Commerce's proposed clarifying language regarding tomatoes for processing.

- To the extent that Commerce is modifying the scope definition to clarify the need for a Form SC-6 to be submitted, Commerce should also coordinate and work with U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to ensure that CBP's Automated Customs Environment (ACE) system is also modified so that importers will have a way to comply with the additional scope requirements for imports of tomatoes for processing to also declare that they have an accompanying Form SC-6.

Final Scope Clarification

Commerce agrees with the petitioner and FPAA that there is ambiguity in the Proposed Scope Clarification and is adopting the petitioner's suggested changes. The Proposed Scope Clarification is intended to insert the certification requirements for entries of fresh tomatoes imported into the United States for processing and expressly excluded from the scope of the *Order*. This clarification is not intended to change the scope of the fresh tomatoes either covered by the *Order* or excluded

¹ See Memorandum, "Intent to Clarify Scope of the Order," dated December 22, 2025 (Proposed Scope Clarification).

² See *Fresh Tomatoes from Mexico: Termination of Suspension Agreement, Rescission of Administrative Reviews, and Imposition of an Antidumping Duty Order*, 90 FR 33363, (July 17, 2025) (*Order*).

from the *Order* but is merely intended to clarify and inform the public that entries of fresh tomatoes imported into the United States for processing must be accompanied by SC-6³ and the “Processing Tomatoes Certification Form.”⁴

Furthermore, with respect to the FPAA’s request that Commerce work with CBP to modify the ACE system, Commerce will require that importers file the SC-6 and the Processing Tomatoes Certification Form to be uploaded into the ACE document imaging system at the time of filing an entry summary, as explained in the “Certification Requirements” section below.

Certification Requirements

Importers are required to complete and maintain the applicable certifications and retain all supporting documentation. As of the date of publication of this **Federal Register** notice, the importer certifications must be completed, signed, and dated by the time the entry summary is filed for the relevant entry.

The importer, or the importer’s agent, must submit the importer’s certifications at the time of entry summary by uploading these documents into the document imaging system (DIS) in ACE. Where the importer uses a broker to facilitate the entry process, the importer should obtain the entry summary number from the broker. Agents of the importer, such as brokers, however, are not permitted to certify on behalf of the importer. Consistent with CBP’s procedures, importers shall identify certified entries by using importers’ additional declaration (record 54) AD/CVD Certification Designation (type code 06) when filing entry summary.⁵ These certifications and declarations must be maintained by the importer and presented to CBP upon request and both the importer or importer’s agent, as applicable, and the processor must maintain copies of these forms for five years. The claims made in the certifications and declarations and any supporting documentation are

subject to verification by Commerce and/or CBP.

Scope of the Order

The merchandise subject to the *Order* is fresh tomatoes from Mexico. For a complete description of the revised scope of the *Order*, see the appendix to this notice.

Notification to Interested Parties

This notice is issued and published in accordance with 19 CFR 351.225(q).

Dated: February 11, 2026.

Christopher Abbott,

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

Appendix

Scope of the Order

The merchandise subject to the *Order* is all fresh or chilled tomatoes (fresh tomatoes) which have Mexico as their origin, except for those tomatoes which are for processing. For purposes of the *Order*, processing is defined to include preserving by any commercial process, such as canning, dehydrating, drying, or the addition of chemical substances, or converting the tomato product into juices, sauces, or purees. Further, imports of fresh tomatoes for processing must be accompanied by an “Importer’s Exempt Commodity Form” (SC-6) (within the meaning of 7 CFR 980.501(a)(2) and 980.212(i)) and must be accompanied by the “Processing Tomatoes Certification Form.” Fresh tomatoes that are imported for cutting up, not further processing (e.g., tomatoes used in the preparation of fresh salsa or salad bars) are covered by the *Order*, whether or not accompanied by an SC-6 form.

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

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

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[C–122–874]

Fresh Mushrooms From Canada: Postponement of Preliminary Determination in the Countervailing Duty Investigation

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

DATES: Applicable February 18, 2026.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Gene H. Calvert, Office II, AD/CVD Operations, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–3586.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On January 2, 2026, the U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) initiated a countervailing duty (CVD) investigation of imports of fresh mushrooms from Canada.¹ Currently, the preliminary determination is due no later than March 9, 2026.²

Postponement of Preliminary Determination

Section 703(b)(1) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), requires Commerce to issue the preliminary determination in a CVD investigation within 65 days after the date on which Commerce initiated the investigation. However, section 703(c)(1) of the Act permits Commerce to postpone the preliminary determination in a CVD investigation until no later than 130 days after the date on which Commerce initiated the investigation if: (A) the petitioner makes a timely request for a postponement; or (B) Commerce concludes that the parties concerned are cooperating, that the investigation is extraordinarily complicated, and that additional time is necessary to make a preliminary determination. Under 19 CFR 351.205(e), the petitioner must submit a request for postponement 25 days or more before the scheduled date of the preliminary determination and

¹ See *Fresh Mushrooms from Canada: Initiation of Countervailing Duty Investigation*, 91 FR 668 (January 8, 2026).

² Because the actual deadline for the preliminary determination falls on a weekend (i.e., Sunday, March 8, 2026), the deadline becomes the next business day (i.e., Monday, March 9, 2026). See *Notice of Clarification: Application of “Next Business Day” Rule for Administrative Determination Deadlines Pursuant to the Tariff Act of 1930, As Amended*, 70 FR 24533 (May 10, 2005).

³ The sample of SC-6 is available at: <https://www.ams.usda.gov/sites/default/files/media/SC6ImportersExemptCommodityForm.pdf>.

⁴ The “Processing Tomatoes Certification Form” is available at the Enforcement and Compliance website at: <https://www.trade.gov/fresh-tomatoes-forms>.

⁵ See Cargo System Messaging Service #59384253, dated February 12, 2024; see also *Announcing an Importer’s Additional Declaration in the Automated Commercial Environment Specific to Antidumping/Countervailing Duty Certifications*, 89 FR 7372 (February 2, 2024).