

carriage assembly with a bearing. The lower and upper carriage assemblies may or may not be connected by a bearing at the time of importation. Steel arms extend from the center of the lower carriage and connect to the front and rear of the crawler assemblies that are positioned on both sides of the lower carriage assembly. The lower carriage assembly may also contain a hydraulic system that allows for the extension and retraction of the crawler assemblies to create a wider base. A lower carriage assembly may be imported with or without crawler assemblies.

- **Crawler assembly.** Each lattice boom crawler crane contains at least two crawler assemblies, which are continuous tracks that provide mobility and distribute the crane's weight evenly across the ground. The tracks of a lattice boom crawler crane consist of steel track shoes, which are interlocking steel plates that form the tread of the tracks and make direct contact with the ground, a track chain, which is a continuous loop of interconnected steel links, and a crawler body and track rollers, which support the track shoes and track chain. Typically, drive motors mounted on the lower carriage assembly connect to crawler-mounted drive sprockets, which engage the track chain and allow the LBCC to move forward and backward.

- **Upper carriage assembly.** The upper carriage assembly, also known as the upper works, typically includes the operator's cab, hydraulic systems, engine, boom hoist, mast, and a turntable base with swing drive mechanism that connects to the lower carriage assembly and allows the upper carriage to pivot on the lower carriage assembly. The upper and lower carriage assemblies may or may not be connected by a bearing at the time of importation. The upper carriage assembly may also include a separate counterweight tray and counterweights, which allow the crane to maintain balance while lifting heavy loads, as well as a gantry, which helps lift the boom and counterweights during installation, although the counterweight tray, counterweights, and gantry are not required to be attached for the upper carriage assembly to be a subject assembly. The boom butt may or may not be attached to the upper carriage assembly at the time of entry.

- **Hoisting assembly.** The hoisting assembly, housed within the upper carriage assembly and lattice boom assembly, powers the lifting and lowering of loads and typically consists of a hoisting line of high strength steel cable, a hoist motor, hoist brakes, hoisting drums, and a hook block formed from steel sheaves, which helps distribute the load on the hoisting line and increases lifting capacity. The main hoisting line typically runs from the hoist drums, housed in the upper carriage assembly, up through the lattice boom (which may or may not house additional hoist drums) and hook block.

- **Jib assemblies.** Jib assemblies are optional components that can be added to the top end of the boom to provide the crane with greater reach. Similar to lattice boom assemblies, jib assemblies typically consist of interlocking sections of welded steel pipe,

arranged in a "V" or "W" lattice pattern. Jib assemblies can consist of either fixed jib, which extends from the main lattice boom at a fixed angle, or a luffing jib, which can be raised or lowered by the operator through a separate set of controls.

Importation of any of these assemblies, whether assembled or unassembled, constitutes unfinished lattice boom crawler cranes for purposes of this order. Inclusion of other components not identified as comprising the finished or unfinished lattice boom crawler cranes and lattice boom crawler crane assemblies do not remove the products from the scope.

Processing of lattice boom crawler cranes and lattice boom crawler crane assemblies such as welding, joining, bolting, painting, coating, finishing, or assembly, either in the country of manufacture of the in-scope product or in a third country does not remove the product from the scope. Lattice boom crawler cranes and lattice boom crawler crane assemblies subject to this order include those that are produced in the subject country whether assembled with other components in the subject country or in a third country. Processing or completion of finished and unfinished lattice boom crawler cranes and the covered lattice boom crawler crane assemblies either in the subject country or in a third country does not remove the product from the scope.

Lattice boom crawler cranes subject to this order are typically classifiable under subheadings 8426.49.0010 and 8426.49.0090 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS). Lattice boom crawler crane assemblies may also be classified under subheadings 8426.49.0010 or 8426.49.0090, or may be classified under subheadings 8431.49.1090, 8431.49.1060, or 8425.19.0000 of the HTSUS. While the HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the merchandise under order is dispositive.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[C-570-216]

L-Lysine From the People's Republic of China: Final Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination

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

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) determines that countervailable subsidies are being provided to producers and exporters of L-lysine (lysine) from the People's Republic of China (China). The period of investigation (POI) is January 1, 2024, through December 31, 2024.

DATES: Applicable July 23, 2026.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Grant Fuller, AD/CVD Operations, Office IX, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-6228.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On January 22, 2026, Commerce published the *Preliminary Determination* of this countervailing duty (CVD) investigation of lysine from China, in accordance with section 705(a)(1) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), and 19 CFR 351.210(b)(3), and aligned this CVD investigation with the final determination in the companion less-than-fair-value (LTFV) investigation.¹

For a complete discussion of the events that followed the *Preliminary Determination*, see the Issues and Decision Memorandum.² The Issues and Decision Memorandum is a public document and is made available to the public via Enforcement and Compliance's Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Centralized Electronic Service System, which is available to registered users at <https://access.trade.gov>. In addition, a complete version of the Issues and Decision Memorandum can be accessed directly at <https://access.trade.gov/frnotices>.

Scope of the Investigation

The merchandise covered by the scope of this investigation is lysine from China. For a complete description of the scope of this investigation, see Appendix I.

Scope Comments

No interested party commented on the scope of the investigation as it appeared in the *Preliminary Determination*. Therefore, we made no changes to the scope of the investigation.

Verification

As provided in section 782(i) of the Act, in March 2025, Commerce verified the information reported by Inner Mongolia Eppen Biotech Co., Ltd (Inner

¹ See *L-Lysine from the People's Republic of China: Preliminary Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination and Alignment of Final Determination With Final Antidumping Duty Determination*, 91 FR 2745 (January 22, 2026) (*Preliminary Determination*), and accompanying Preliminary Decision Memorandum (PDM).

² See Memorandum, "Issues and Decision Memorandum for the Final Affirmative Determination of the Countervailing Duty Investigation of L-lysine from the People's Republic of China," dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (Issues and Decision Memorandum).

Mongolia Eppen) for use in the final determination. We used standard verification procedures, including an examination of relevant accounting records and original source documents provided at verification.³

Analysis of Subsidy Programs and Comments Received

The subsidy programs under investigation and the issues raised in the case and rebuttal briefs that were submitted by interested parties in this investigation are discussed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum. For a list of the issues raised by interested parties and addressed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum, see Appendix II to this notice.

Methodology

Commerce conducted this investigation in accordance with section 701 of the Act. For each of the subsidy programs found to be 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.⁴ For a full description of the methodology underlying our final determination, see the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

In making this final determination, Commerce relied, in part, on facts otherwise available, including with an adverse inference, pursuant to sections 776(a) and (b) of the Act. For a full discussion of our application of adverse facts available (AFA), see the *Preliminary Determination* and the Issues and Decision Memorandum at the section entitled “Uses of Facts Available and Application of Adverse Inferences.”⁵

All-Others Rate

Section 705(c)(5)(A) of the Act provides that Commerce shall determine an estimated all-others rate for companies not individually examined. This rate shall be an amount equal to

the weighted average of the estimated subsidy rates established for those companies individually examined, excluding any zero and *de minimis* rates and any rates based entirely under section 776 of the Act.

In this investigation, Commerce assigned rates based entirely on AFA to Helionjiang Wanli Runda Biotechnology Co., Ltd. and Shouguang Golden-land Industry & Trading Co Ltd. Therefore, the only rate that is not zero, *de minimis*, or based entirely on the facts otherwise available is the rate calculated for Inner Mongolia Eppen. Accordingly, the rate calculated for Inner Mongolia Eppen is also assigned as the rate for all other producers and exporters, pursuant to section 705(c)(5)(A) of the Act.

Final Determination

Commerce determines that the following estimated countervailable subsidy rates exist for the period January 1, 2024, through December 31, 2024:

Company	Subsidy rate (percent <i>ad valorem</i>)
Inner Mongolia Eppen Biotech Co. Ltd. ⁶	48.21
Helionjiang Wanli Runda Biotechnology Co., Ltd	* 82.11
Shouguang Golden-land Industry & Trading Co Ltd	* 82.11
All Others	48.21

* Rate is based on facts available with adverse inferences.

Disclosure

Commerce intends to disclose its calculations performed to interested parties in this final determination within five days of its public announcement or, if there is no public announcement, within five days of the date of the publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.224(b).

Continuation of Suspension of Liquidation

As a result of our *Preliminary Determination*, and pursuant to sections 703(d)(1)(B) and (d)(2) of the Act, we instructed U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to collect cash deposits and suspend liquidation of entries of subject merchandise from China that were entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption, on or after January 22, 2026, the date of the

publication of the *Preliminary Determination* in the **Federal Register**.⁷ In accordance with section 703(d) of the Act, we instructed CBP to discontinue the suspension of liquidation of all entries of subject merchandise entered or withdrawn from warehouse, on or after May 22, 2026, but to continue the suspension of liquidation of all entries of subject merchandise on or before May 21, 2026.

If the U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC) issues a final affirmative injury determination, we will issue a CVD order, reinstate the suspension of liquidation under section 706(a) of the Act, and require a cash deposit of estimated countervailing duties for entries of subject merchandise in the amounts indicated above. Pursuant to section 705(c)(2) of the Act, if the ITC determines that material injury, or threat of material injury, does

not exist, this proceeding will be terminated, and all estimated duties deposited or securities posted as a result of the suspension of liquidation will be refunded or cancelled.

ITC Notification

In accordance with section 705(d) of the Act, Commerce will notify the ITC of its final affirmative determination that countervailable subsidies are being provided to producers and exporters of lysine from China. As Commerce’s final determination is affirmative, in accordance with section 705(b) of the Act, the ITC will determine, within 45 days, whether the domestic industry in the United States is materially injured, or threatened with material injury, by reason of import of lysine from China. In addition, we are making available to the ITC all non-privileged and non-proprietary information in our files,

³ See Memorandum, “Verification of the Questionnaire Responses of Inner Mongolia Eppen Biotech Co., Ltd.,” dated June 4, 2026.
⁴ See sections 771(5)(B) and (D) of the Act regarding financial contribution; see also section 771(5)(E) of the Act regarding benefit; and section 771(5A) of the Act regarding specificity.

⁵ See also *Preliminary Determination* PDM at 4–25.
⁶ As discussed in the *Preliminary Determination*, Commerce has found the following companies to be cross-owned with Inner Mongolia Eppen: Heilongjiang Eppen Trading Co., Ltd.; Heilongjiang Eppen Biotech Co., Ltd.; Heilongjiang Eppen Energy

Co.; Ningxia Eppen Biotech Co. Ltd.; Star Lake Bioscience Co., Ltd Zhaoqing Guangdong; and Guangdong Guangxin Holdings Group Ltd.
⁷ See *Preliminary Determination*, 91 FR at 2745.

provided the ITC confirms that it will not disclose such information, either publicly or under administrative protective order (APO), without the written consent of the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement and Compliance.

If the ITC determines that material injury or threat of material injury does not exist, this proceeding will be terminated, and all cash deposits will be refunded. If the ITC determines that such injury does exist, Commerce will issue a CVD order directing CBP to assess, upon further instruction by Commerce, countervailing duties on all imports of the subject merchandise that are entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the effective date of the suspension of liquidation, as discussed above in the "Continuation of Suspension of Liquidation" section.

Administrative Protective Order

This notice will serve as the final 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 violation which is subject to sanction.

Notification to Interested Parties

This determination is issued and published in accordance with sections 705(d) and 777(i) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.210(c).

Dated: July 20, 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

Scope of the Investigation

The scope of this investigation covers animal feed grade L-lysine (lysine). Lysine is an essential amino acid added to animal feed that is used in the biosynthesis of proteins. The scope covers lysine regardless of form, including lysine monohydrochloride, also referred to as lysine HCL, lysine sulfate, and liquid lysine. The scope includes lysine that has been coated or encapsulated for use with ruminants to ensure bioavailability.

Lysine HCL in the dry form has the molecular formula C₆H₁₄N₂O₂HCl. The Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) registry number for lysine HCL is 657–27–2. Lysine HCL contains a minimum of 78 percent lysine by weight, as well as additional amino acids, carbohydrates, mineral salts, and

organic acids. Lysine sulfate is the sulfate salt of lysine, and in the dry form it has the molecular formula C₆H₁₆N₂O₆S. The CAS registry number for lysine sulfate is 60343–69–3. Lysine sulfate typically contains approximately 40–70 percent lysine by weight, as well as additional amino acids, carbohydrates, mineral salts, and organic acids. Liquid lysine is a concentrated form of lysine in an aqueous solution with the molecular formula C₆H₁₄N₂O₂. The CAS registry number for liquid lysine is 56–87–1. Liquid lysine normally contains at least 50 percent lysine by weight, as well as additional amino acids, carbohydrates, mineral salts, and organic acids.

The scope includes animal feed grade lysine that is combined with other products, including for example, by mixing, blending, compounding, or granulating (*e.g.*, base mixes, premixes, and concentrates). For such combined products, only the lysine component is covered by the scope of this investigation.

Subject merchandise also includes lysine that has been processed in a third country, including by commingling, diluting, adding or removing additives, refining, converting from liquid to dry or dry to liquid form, coating or encapsulating, or performing any processing that would not otherwise remove the merchandise from the scope of the investigation if performed in the subject country.

The merchandise covered by this investigation is properly classified under Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) subheading 2922.41.0090. Lysine may also be classified under HTSUS subheadings 2922.41.0010, 2922.49.4950, 2309.90.7000, and 2309.90.9500. Although the HTSUS subheadings and the CAS registry numbers are provided for convenience and customs purposes, 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. Use of Facts Otherwise Available and Adverse Inferences
- IV. Subsidies Valuation
- V. Analysis of Programs
- VI. Discussion of the Issues
 - Comment 1: Whether Inner Mongolia Eppen's Input Suppliers Acted as Government Authorities
 - Comment 2: Whether Commerce's Determinations Regarding Other Subsidies Are in Accordance with Law
 - Comment 3: Whether the Provision of Electricity for Less Than Adequate Remuneration (LTAR) is Specific
 - Comment 4: Whether to Revise the Adverse Facts Available (AFA) Rate Assigned to Inner Mongolia Eppen's Cross-Owned Affiliate, Guangdong Guangxin Holdings Group Ltd. (Guangxin Group)
 - Comment 5: Whether to Apply AFA to the Benefits Inner Mongolia Eppen Received from the Provision of Inputs for LTAR Programs Because of Inland Freight Reporting Issues

Comment 6: Whether the Selection of the Coal Benchmark is Appropriate
 Comment 7: Whether Commerce Should Revise the Import Tariff Rate for Steam Coal

VII. Recommendation

[FR Doc. 2026–14952 Filed 7–22–26; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[C–557–835]

Certain Fatty Acids From Malaysia: Preliminary Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination and Alignment of Final Determination With Final Antidumping Duty Determination

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

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) preliminarily determines that countervailable subsidies are being provided to producers and exporters of certain fatty acids (fatty acids) from Malaysia. The period of investigation is January 1, 2025, through December 31, 2025. Interested parties are invited to comment on this preliminary determination.

DATES: Applicable July 23, 2026.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Brandon James or Rachel Accorsi, AD/CVD Operations, Office VIII, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–7472 or (202) 482–3149, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

This preliminary determination is made in accordance with section 703(b) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act). Commerce published the notice of initiation of this investigation on March 13, 2026.¹ On April 29, 2026, Commerce postponed the preliminary determination of this investigation and the revised deadline is now July 17, 2026.² For a complete description of the events that followed the initiation of this investigation, *see* the Preliminary

¹ *See Certain Fatty Acids From Indonesia and Malaysia: Initiation of Countervailing Duty Investigations*, 91 FR 12342 (March 13, 2026) (Initiation Notice).

² *See Certain Fatty Acids from Indonesia and Malaysia: Postponement of Preliminary Determinations in the Countervailing Duty Investigations*, 91 FR 23061 (April 29, 2026).