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Title 3—

The President

Proclamation 11051 of July 31, 2026

To Facilitate Positive Adjustment to Competition From Imports of Quartz Surface Products

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

1. On May 18, 2026, the United States International Trade Commission (ITC) transmitted to the President a report (ITC Report) on its investigation under section 202 of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended (Trade Act) (19 U.S.C. 2252), with respect to imports of quartz surface products (QSP), which are classifiable in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) in subheadings 6810.99.0020, 6810.99.0040, and 7020.00.6000.

2. The ITC reached an affirmative determination under section 202(b) of the Trade Act (19 U.S.C. 2252(b)) that QSP is being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to be a substantial cause of serious injury to the domestic industry producing an article like or directly competitive with the imported article.

3. Pursuant to section 301(a) of the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement Implementation Act (USMCA Implementation Act) (19 U.S.C. 4551(a)), the ITC made negative findings as to whether imports of Canada and Mexico, considered individually, account for a substantial share of total imports and contribute importantly to the serious injury caused by imports.

4. Pursuant to statutes implementing certain free trade agreements to which the United States is a party, the ITC further found that imports of QSP that are a product of Australia, each Dominican Republic-Central America-United States Free Trade Agreement country (*i.e.,* Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua) (CAFTA–DR countries), as well as Colombia, Jordan, the Republic of Korea, Panama, Peru, and Singapore, individually, are not a substantial cause of serious injury or threat thereof.

5. Further, pursuant to section 403 of the Trade and Tariff Act of 1984 (Public Law 98–573, 98 Stat. 2948, 3016 (1984)) (19 U.S.C. 2112 note), the ITC found that the serious injury substantially caused by imports to the domestic industry producing a like or directly competitive article does not result from the reduction or elimination of any duty provided for under the United States-Israel Free Trade Agreement. The ITC also found, pursuant to section 213(e) of the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act (CBERA) (Public Law 98–67, 97 Stat. 369 (1983)) (19 U.S.C. 2703(e)), that the serious injury substantially caused by imports to the domestic industry producing a like or directly competitive article does not result from duty-free treatment provided for under the CBERA provisions of the Caribbean Basin Initiative trade program or the Generalized System of Preferences program.

6. The ITC Commissioners who voted in the affirmative on serious injury transmitted to the President their individual conclusions that each of the recommendations considered would address the serious injury to the domestic industry and be most effective in facilitating the efforts of the domestic industry to make a positive adjustment to import competition.

7. On June 2, 2026, the United States Trade Representative (Trade Representative) requested additional information from the ITC under section 203(a)(5)

of the Trade Act (19 U.S.C. 2253(a)(5)). On July 2, 2026, the ITC provided a response that identified unforeseen developments that led to the importation of QSP into the United States in such increased quantities as to be a substantial cause of serious injury (ITC Supplemental Report). The ITC Supplemental Report also stated, among other things, that increased imports of QSP of all countries other than Australia, Canada, the CAFTA–DR countries, Colombia, Israel, Jordan, the Republic of Korea, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Singapore, and CBERA beneficiaries are a substantial cause of serious injury to the domestic industry.

8. Pursuant to section 203 of the Trade Act (19 U.S.C. 2253), and after taking into account the considerations specified in section 203(a)(2) of the Trade Act (19 U.S.C. 2253(a)(2)), the ITC Report, and the ITC Supplemental Report, I determine that it is appropriate and feasible to take action of a type described in section 203(a)(3) of the Trade Act (19 U.S.C. 2253(a)(3)) (safeguard measure) with regard to QSP described in the ITC's Notice of Institution, 90 FR 55165 (Dec. 1, 2025), listed in subdivision (a) of Note 41 in the Annex to this proclamation, and classifiable in the HTSUS in subheadings 6810.99.0020, 6810.99.0040, and 7020.00.6000.

9. Specifically, I determine that it is appropriate and feasible to impose a safeguard measure in the form of a tariff-rate quota on imports of QSP as described in paragraph 8 of this proclamation, for a period of 4 years, with annual increases in the within-quota quantities and reductions in the rates of duty applicable to goods entered within and in excess of those quantities in the second, third, and fourth years, as provided in the Annex to this proclamation.

10. The safeguard measure shall apply to imports of all countries, except as provided in paragraphs 11 through 14 of this proclamation.

11. The safeguard measure set forth in this proclamation shall not apply to imports of any product of a developing country, as listed in subdivision (c) of Note 41 in the Annex to this proclamation, as long as such a country's share of total imports of the product, based on imports during a recent representative period, does not exceed 3 percent, provided that imports that are the product of all such countries with less than 3 percent import share collectively account for not more than 9 percent of total imports of the product. If a surge in imports of a product described in paragraph 8 of this proclamation of a developing country that is a World Trade Organization (WTO) Member results in imports of that product from that developing country exceeding either of the thresholds described in this paragraph, this action shall be modified to apply to such product of such country, as further described in this proclamation.

12. Pursuant to section 302(a) of the USMCA Implementation Act (19 U.S.C. 4552(a)), I determine, after considering the ITC Report and the ITC Supplemental Report and after taking into account the considerations specified in section 203(a)(2) of the Trade Act (19 U.S.C. 2253(a)(2)), that imports of QSP that are the product of Canada and Mexico, considered individually, do not account for a substantial share of total imports and do not contribute importantly to the serious injury found by the ITC. Accordingly, pursuant to section 302(b) of the USMCA Implementation Act (19 U.S.C. 4552(b)), I exclude QSP that is the product of Canada or Mexico from the action taken in this proclamation under section 203 of the Trade Act (19 U.S.C. 2253).

13. After considering the ITC Report and the ITC Supplemental Report and after taking into account the considerations specified in section 203(a)(2) of the Trade Act (19 U.S.C. 2253(a)(2)), I also make the following determinations with regard to QSP that is the product of the following trading partners:

(a) I determine that imports of QSP that are the product of Australia are not a substantial cause of the serious injury found by the ITC. I determine that such imports that are the product of Australia shall be excluded from the action taken in this proclamation, pursuant to section 331(b) of the

United States-Australia Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act (Public Law 108–286, 118 Stat. 919, 949 (2004)) (19 U.S.C. 3805 note).

(b) In light of the ITC's finding that imports of QSP that are the product of each CAFTA–DR country individually are not a substantial cause of serious injury or threat thereof, I determine that such imports that are the product of each of the CAFTA–DR countries shall be excluded from the action taken in this proclamation, pursuant to section 331(b) of the Dominican Republic-Central America-United States Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act (CAFTA–DR Implementation Act) (Public Law 109–53, 119 Stat. 462, 495 (2005)) (19 U.S.C. 4101(b)).

(c) In light of the ITC's finding that imports of QSP that are the product of Colombia are not a substantial cause of serious injury or threat thereof, I determine that such imports that are the product of Colombia shall be excluded from the action taken in this proclamation, pursuant to section 331(b) of the United States-Colombia Trade Promotion Agreement Implementation Act (Public Law 112–42, 125 Stat. 462, 494 (2011)) (19 U.S.C. 3805 note).

(d) In light of the ITC's finding that the serious injury substantially caused by imports to the domestic industry producing a like or directly competitive article does not result from the reduction or elimination of any duty provided for under the United States-Israel Free Trade Agreement, I determine, as part of the action taken in this proclamation under section 203 of the Trade Act (19 U.S.C. 2253), not to suspend the reduction or elimination of any duty on imports of QSP that are the product of Israel, pursuant to section 403 of the Trade and Tariff Act of 1984 (19 U.S.C. 2112 note).

(e) In light of the ITC's finding that imports of QSP that are the product of the Republic of Korea are not a substantial cause of serious injury or threat thereof, I determine that such imports that are the product of the Republic of Korea shall be excluded from the action taken in this proclamation, pursuant to section 341(b) of the United States-Korea Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act (Public Law 112–41, 125 Stat. 428, 459 (2011)) (19 U.S.C. 3805 note).

(f) In light of the ITC's finding that imports of QSP that are the product of Panama are not a substantial cause of serious injury or threat thereof, I determine that such imports that are the product of Panama shall be excluded from the action taken in this proclamation, pursuant to section 331(b) of the United States-Panama Trade Promotion Agreement Implementation Act (Public Law 112–43, 125 Stat. 497, 529 (2011)) (19 U.S.C. 3805 note).

(g) In light of the ITC's finding that imports of QSP that are the product of Peru are not a substantial cause of serious injury or threat thereof, I determine that such imports that are the product of Peru shall be excluded from the action taken in this proclamation, pursuant to section 331(b) of the United States-Peru Trade Promotion Agreement Implementation Act (Public Law 110–138, 121 Stat. 1455, 1486 (2007)) (19 U.S.C. 3805 note).

(h) In light of the ITC's finding that imports of QSP that are the product of Singapore are not a substantial cause of serious injury or threat thereof, I determine that imports of QSP that are the product of Singapore are not a substantial cause of the serious injury found by the ITC. I therefore determine that such imports that are the product of Singapore shall be excluded from the action taken in this proclamation, pursuant to section 331(b) of the United States-Singapore Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act (Public Law 108–78, 117 Stat. 948, 970 (2003)) (19 U.S.C. 3805 note).

(i) In light of the ITC's finding that the serious injury substantially caused by imports to the domestic industry producing a like or directly competitive article does not result from duty-free treatment provided under the CBERA provisions of the Caribbean Basin Initiative trade program, I determine, as part of the action taken in this proclamation under section 203 of the Trade Act (19 U.S.C. 2253), not to suspend duty-free treatment pursuant

to section 213(e)(1) of CBERA (19 U.S.C. 2703(e)(1)) with respect to imports of QSP that are the product of any CBERA beneficiary country or territory.
14. While the ITC recommended excluding Jordan from this action under the United States-Jordan Free Trade Area Implementation Act (Public Law 107–43, 115 Stat. 243 (2001)) (19 U.S.C. 2112 note), I instead determine that such imports that are the product of Jordan shall be excluded from the action taken in paragraph 9 of this proclamation because Jordan is a developing country.

15. Pursuant to section 203(a)(1)(A) of the Trade Act (19 U.S.C. 2253(a)(1)(A)), I determine that the safeguard measure will facilitate efforts by the domestic industry to make a positive adjustment to import competition and provide greater economic and social benefits than costs. If I determine that further action is appropriate and feasible to facilitate efforts by the domestic industry to make a positive adjustment to import competition and provide greater economic and social benefits than costs, or if I determine that the conditions under section 204(b)(1) of the Trade Act (19 U.S.C. 2254(b)(1)) are met, I shall reduce, modify, or terminate the action established in this proclamation accordingly. In addition, if I determine within 30 days of the date of this proclamation, as a result of consultations between the United States and one or more other WTO Members pursuant to Article 12.3 of the WTO Agreement on Safeguards, that it is necessary to reduce, modify, or terminate the safeguard measure, the corresponding reduction, modification, or termination of the safeguard measure shall be imposed within 40 days of the date of this proclamation.

16. In my judgment, and after taking into account the considerations specified in section 203(a)(2) of the Trade Act (19 U.S.C. 2253(a)(2)), the ITC Report, and the ITC Supplemental Report, I determine that the action taken in this proclamation, including its extent and duration, is appropriate and feasible and will facilitate efforts by the domestic industry to make a positive adjustment to import competition and provide greater economic and social benefits than costs.

17. Section 604 of the Trade Act (19 U.S.C. 2483) authorizes the President to embody in the HTSUS the substance of the relevant provisions of that Act, and of other acts affecting import treatment, and actions thereunder, including the removal, modification, continuance, or imposition of any rate of duty or other import restriction.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, DONALD J. TRUMP, President of the United States of America, by the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, including sections 201, 203, 204, and 604 of the Trade Act (19 U.S.C. 2251, 2253, 2254, and 2483); section 302 of the USMCA Implementation Act (19 U.S.C. 4552); section 331(b) of the United States-Australia Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act (19 U.S.C. 3805 note); section 331(b) of the CAFTA–DR Implementation Act (19 U.S.C. 4101(b)); section 331(b) of the United States-Colombia Free Trade Promotion Agreement Implementation Act (19 U.S.C. 3805 note); section 403 of the Trade and Tariff Act of 1984 (19 U.S.C. 2112 note); section 331(b) of the United States-Panama Trade Promotion Agreement Implementation Act (19 U.S.C. 3805 note); section 331(b) of the United States-Peru Trade Promotion Agreement Implementation Act (19 U.S.C. 3805 note); section 341(b) of the United States-Korea Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act (19 U.S.C. 3805 note); section 331(b) of the United States-Singapore Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act (19 U.S.C. 3805 note); section 213(e) of CBERA (19 U.S.C. 2703(e)); and section 301 of title 3, United States Code, do hereby proclaim that:

(1) To establish a tariff-rate quota on imports of the QSP products described in paragraph 8 of this proclamation, subchapter III of chapter 99 of the HTSUS is modified as provided in the Annex to this proclamation. Any merchandise subject to the safeguard measure that is admitted into U.S. foreign trade zones on or after 12:01 a.m. eastern time on August 15, 2026, must be admitted as ‘‘privileged foreign status’’ as defined in 19

CFR 146.41, and will be subject upon entry for consumption to any quantitative restrictions or tariffs related to the classification under the applicable HTSUS subheading.

(2) Except as otherwise provided in this proclamation, imports of QSP that are the product of Australia, Canada, the CAFTA–DR countries, CBERA beneficiary countries and territories, Colombia, the Republic of Korea, Israel, Mexico, Panama, Peru, or Singapore shall be excluded from the safeguard measure established in this proclamation, and such imports shall not be counted toward the tariff-rate quota.

(3) Except as provided in clause (4) of this proclamation, imports of QSP that are the product of developing countries, as listed in subdivision (c) of Note 41 in the Annex to this proclamation, shall be excluded from the safeguard measure established in this proclamation, and such imports shall not be counted toward the tariff-rate quota.

(4) The Trade Representative is authorized, upon publication of a notice in the *Federal Register*, to revise subdivision (c) of Note 41 in the Annex to this proclamation to remove a country from the list or suspend operation of that subdivision, as appropriate, if, after the safeguard measure established in this proclamation takes effect, I or the Trade Representative determines that:

(a) the share of total imports of the product of a country listed in subdivision (c) of Note 41 in the Annex to this proclamation, based on imports during a recent representative period, exceeds 3 percent;

(b) imports of the product from all listed countries with less than 3 percent import share collectively account for more than 9 percent of total imports of the product; or

(c) a country listed in subdivision (c) of Note 41 in the Annex to this proclamation is no longer a developing country for purposes of this proclamation.

(5) If, after the safeguard measure established in this proclamation takes effect, I determine, or the Trade Representative determines, that circumvention of the action taken in this proclamation is occurring, then the Trade Representative is authorized, at the direction of, or with the concurrence of, the President, to take additional action, including under sections 203 and 204(b)(2) of the Trade Act (19 U.S.C. 2253, 2254(b)(2)), as may be necessary to eliminate the circumvention. To implement any additional action to address circumvention, the Trade Representative is authorized, upon publication of a notice in the *Federal Register*, to revise Note 41 in the Annex to this proclamation, as appropriate.

(6) If, after the safeguard measure established in this proclamation takes effect, I determine, or the Trade Representative determines, that there is a surge in imports of QSP from any country excluded pursuant to clause (2) of this proclamation, then the Trade Representative shall extend the safeguard measure in this proclamation to imports of QSP from the country in which the surge is occurring. The Trade Representative is also authorized, at the direction of, or with the approval of, the President, to take any other additional appropriate and feasible action to address the import surge, including pursuant to section 302(c) of the USMCA Implementation Act (19 U.S.C. 4552(c)) or section 204(b)(2) of the Trade Act (19 U.S.C. 2254(b)(2)). The Trade Representative is authorized, upon publication of a notice in the *Federal Register*, to revise Note 41 in the Annex to this proclamation to address the import surge, as appropriate.

(7) The Trade Representative is authorized, at the direction of, or with the approval of, the President, to exercise the authority in section 302(c) of the USMCA Implementation Act (19 U.S.C. 4552(c)) with regard to imports of QSP from either Canada or Mexico, including upon publication of a notice in the *Federal Register*, to revise Note 41 in the Annex to this proclamation, as appropriate. Nothing in this clause shall be construed to limit the scope of clause (6) of this proclamation.

(8) I authorize the Trade Representative to negotiate agreements with foreign trade partners pursuant to section 203(a)(3)(E) and 203(f) of the Trade Act (19 U.S.C. 2253(a)(3)(E), (f)). Such agreements must include conditions limiting the export from foreign trading partners and the import into the United States of QSP. Such agreements may also include commitments to invest in QSP production, to include production of unfinished QSP slabs, in the United States. If the Trade Representative concludes an agreement that the Trade Representative, in consultation with any senior official he deems appropriate, determines will ensure that imports of a trading partner do not undermine the effectiveness of the action set forth in this proclamation, the Trade Representative is authorized, with the approval of the President and by publication of a notice in the *Federal Register*, to revise note 41 in the Annex to this proclamation to suspend application of that subdivision, in whole or in part, as appropriate, with respect to imports of such trading partner. If the Trade Representative subsequently determines, in consultation with any senior official he deems appropriate, that such an agreement is not effective, the Trade Representative is authorized, with the approval of the President and by publication of a notice in the *Federal Register*, to revise note 41 to terminate any previous suspension of the action with respect to imports of such trading partner.

(9) The modifications to the HTSUS made by this proclamation, including the Annex to this proclamation, shall be effective with respect to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after 12:01 a.m. eastern time on August 15, 2026, and shall continue in effect as provided in the Annex to this proclamation, unless such actions are earlier expressly reduced, modified, or terminated.

(10) No later than 1 year from the termination of the safeguard measure established in this proclamation, the U.S. note and tariff provisions established in the Annex to this proclamation shall be deleted from the HTSUS.

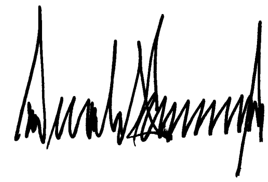
(11) The Trade Representative shall determine whether any modifications to the HTSUS are necessary or appropriate to effectuate or implement this proclamation or any actions taken pursuant to this proclamation, and shall make such modifications, if any, through notice in the *Federal Register*. The Trade Representative may also make any technical or ministerial corrections to the Annex to this proclamation.

(12) To the extent consistent with applicable law, the Trade Representative and the Secretary of Homeland Security are directed and authorized to take all actions that are appropriate to implement and effectuate this proclamation and any actions contemplated by this proclamation—including through amendment of regulations or through notices in the *Federal Register* and by adopting rules, regulations, or guidance—and to employ all powers granted to the President, including by sections 201, 203, and 204 of the Trade Act and section 302(c) of the USMCA Implementation Act (19 U.S.C. 4552(c)), as may be appropriate to implement and effectuate this proclamation and any actions contemplated by this proclamation, including to make any technical or ministerial corrections to the Annex to this proclamation. The head of each executive department and agency (agency) is authorized to and shall take all appropriate measures within the agency's authority to implement this proclamation. The head of each agency may, consistent with applicable law, including section 301 of title 3, United States Code, redelegate the authority to take such appropriate measures within the agency.

(13) Any provision of previous proclamations and Executive Orders that is inconsistent with the action taken in this proclamation is superseded to the extent of such inconsistency.

(14) If any provision of this proclamation or the application of any provision of this proclamation to any individual or circumstance is held to be invalid, the remainder of this proclamation and the application of its provisions to any other individual or circumstance shall not be affected.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this thirty-first day of July, in the year of our Lord two thousand twenty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and fifty-first.



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ANNEX

A. Effective with respect to goods entered for consumption, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after 12:01 a.m. eastern time on August 15, 2026, subchapter III of chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) is hereby modified as follows:

1. by inserting in numerical sequence the following new U.S. note 41 and provisions:

"41. (a) Headings 9903.45.30 and 9903.45.31 establish temporary modifications applicable to entries of quartz surface products. For the purposes of this note, the term quartz surface products ("QSP") means slabs and other surfaces created from a mixture of materials that includes predominately silica (*e.g.*, quartz, quartz powder, cristobalite, glass powder) as well as a resin binder (*e.g.*, an unsaturated polyester). The incorporation of other materials, including, but not limited to, pigments, cement, or other additives does not remove the merchandise from the scope of this note. However, the scope only includes products where the silica content is greater than any other single material, by actual weight. QSP is typically sold as rectangular slabs with a total surface area of approximately 45 to 60 square feet and a nominal thickness of one, two, or three centimeters. However, the scope includes surface products of all other sizes, thicknesses, and shapes. In addition to slabs, the scope includes, but is not limited to, other surfaces such as countertops, backsplashes, vanity tops, bar tops, work tops, tabletops, flooring, wall facing, shower surrounds, fireplace surrounds, mantels, and tiles. QSP may be polished or unpolished, cut or uncut, fabricated or not fabricated, cured or uncured, edged or not edged, finished or unfinished, thermoformed or not thermoformed, packaged or unpackaged, and may have any type of surface finish. In addition, QSP is covered by the scope whether or not it is imported attached to, or in conjunction with, non-subject merchandise such as sinks, sink bowls, vanities, cabinets, and furniture. If QSP is imported attached to, or in conjunction with, such non-subject merchandise, only the QSP is covered by the scope.

Subject merchandise includes material matching the above description that has been finished, packaged, or otherwise fabricated in a third country, including by cutting, polishing, curing, edging, thermoforming, attaching to, or packaging with another product, or any other finishing, packaging or fabrication that would not otherwise remove the merchandise from the scope if performed in the country of manufacture of the QSP. The scope does not cover quarried stone surface products, such as granite, marble, soapstone or quartzite.

The scope covers imported products provided for under HTSUS subheadings 6810.99.0020, 6810.99.0040, and 7020.00.6000.

(b) Imported goods provided for under headings 9903.45.30 and 9903.45.31 shall be subject to duties as provided herein, and such duties shall be cumulative and imposed in addition to the rate of duty established for any such goods in chapters 68 or 70 of the tariff schedule. All antidumping, countervailing or other duties and charges applicable to such goods shall continue to be imposed.

(c) For the purposes of this note and headings 9903.45.30 and 9903.45.31, the products of the following countries shall not be subject to the rates of duty and tariff-rate quotas provided for therein:

(i) Canada and Mexico;

(ii) Australia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Israel, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Singapore and South Korea;

(iii) The following developing countries:

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Hercegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Kinshasa), Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Dominica, Ecuador, Egypt, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, The Gambia, Georgia, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Indonesia, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kosovo, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Moldova, Mongolia, Montenegro, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tomé and Principe, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Tanzania, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Tunisia, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Yemen (Republic of), Zambia and Zimbabwe; and

(iv) The following Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act beneficiary countries and territories:

Antigua and Barbuda, Aruba, the Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, British Virgin Islands, Curaçao, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Montserrat, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Trinidad and Tobago.

(d) For the purposes of heading 9903.45.30, the maximum aggregate quantity of all QSP as defined in subdivision (a) in the periods enumerated below shall be as follows:

Annual	1st quarter August 15 through November 14	2nd quarter November 15 through February 13	3rd quarter February 14 through May 15	4th quarter May 16 through August 14
If entered during the period August 15,	3,251,606 meters square	3,251,606 meters square	3,251,606 meters square	3,251,606 meters square

2026, through August 14, 2027: 13,006,426 meters square				
If entered during the period August 15, 2027, through August 14, 2028: 14,771,583 meters square	3,692,896 meters square	3,692,896 meters square	3,692,896 meters square	3,692,896 meters square
If entered during the period August 15, 2028, through August 14, 2029: 15,236,099 meters square	3,809,025 meters square	3,809,025 meters square	3,809,025 meters square	3,809,025 meters square
If entered during the period August 15, 2029, through August 14, 2030: 15,700,614 meters square	3,925,153 meters square	3,925,153 meters square	3,925,153 meters square	3,925,153 meters square

No shipments of QSP shall be allowed to enter in an aggregate quantity under heading 9903.45.30, during any of the quarters above that is in excess of the quantity stated, except to the extent of any unused quantity carried forward from a prior quarter. U.S. Customs and Border Protection shall add any unused quantity of the total quota for a quarterly period to the total quota for the next quarterly period no later than 14 days after the last day of the prior quarterly period.

Entry of goods in excess of the quantities specified above, and any applicable quantity carried over from a prior quarter, shall be entered under the over-quota heading 9903.45.31.

The maximum aggregate quantities described above do not include products of countries enumerated in subdivision (c) of this note.

(e) For the purposes of this note and of headings 9903.45.30 and 9903.45.31, the duty rate in the Rates of Duty 1-

General subcolumn and the Rates of Duty 2 column for goods entered under such subheadings shall be as follows:

	9903.45.30	9903.45.31
If entered during the period August 15, 2026, through August 14, 2027	25%	50%
If entered during the period August 15, 2027, through August 14, 2028	23%	49%
If entered during the period August 15, 2028, through August 14, 2029	21%	48%
If entered during the period August 15, 2029, through August 14, 2030	19%	47%”

2. The following new headings are inserted in numerical sequence, with the material in each new heading inserted in the columns of the HTSUS labeled “Heading/Subheading”, “Article Description”, “Rates of Duty 1-General”, “Rates of Duty 1-Special” and “Rates of Duty 2”, respectively:

Heading / Subheading	**Article Description**	**Rates of Duty**		
		1		**2**
		General	**Special**	
“9903.45.30	Quartz surface products, as defined in U.S. note 41(a) to this subchapter, when the product of any country not exempt under U.S. note 41(c) to this subchapter, if entered in an aggregate quantity not exceeding the quantity defined in U.S. note 41(d) to this subchapter	25%		25%

9903.45.31	Quartz surface products, as defined in U.S. note 41(a) to this subchapter, when the product of any country not exempt under U.S. note 41(c) to this subchapter, if entered in an aggregate quantity exceeding the quantity defined in note 41(d) to this subchapter	50%		50%”

B. Effective with respect to goods entered for consumption, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after 12:01 a.m. eastern time on August 15, 2027, subchapter III of chapter 99 of the HTSUS is modified as follows:

1. The “Rates of Duty 1-General” and “Rates of Duty 2” columns of heading 9903.45.30 are modified by deleting “25%” and inserting “23%” in lieu thereof; and

2. The “Rates of Duty 1-General” and “Rates of Duty 2” columns of heading 9903.45.31 are modified by deleting “50%” and inserting “49%” in lieu thereof.

C. Effective with respect to goods entered for consumption, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after 12:01 a.m. eastern time on August 15, 2028, subchapter III of chapter 99 of the HTSUS is modified as follows:

1. The “Rates of Duty 1-General” and “Rates of Duty 2” columns of heading 9903.45.30 are modified by deleting “23%” and inserting “21%” in lieu thereof; and

2. The “Rates of Duty 1-General” and “Rates of Duty 2” columns of heading 9903.45.31 are modified by deleting “49%” and inserting “48%” in lieu thereof.

D. Effective with respect to goods entered for consumption, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after 12:01 a.m. eastern time on August 15, 2029, subchapter III of chapter 99 of the HTSUS is modified as follows:

1. The “Rates of Duty 1-General” and “Rates of Duty 2” columns of heading 9903.45.30 are modified by deleting “21%” and inserting “19%” in lieu thereof; and

2. The “Rates of Duty 1-General” and “Rates of Duty 2” columns of heading 9903.45.31 are modified by deleting “48%” and inserting “47%” in lieu thereof.

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G/SG/N/10/USA/10
G/SG/N/11/USA/9

4 August 2026

(26-5561)

Committee On Safeguards

NOTIFICATION UNDER ARTICLE 12.1(C) UPON TAKING A DECISION TO APPLY OR EXTEND A SAFEGUARD MEASURE

NOTIFICATION OF NON-APPLICATION OF SAFEGUARD MEASURE TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES UNDER ARTICLE 9.1 OF THE AGREEMENT ON SAFEGUARDS

UNITED STATES

Quartz Surface Products

The following communication, dated and received on 1 August 2026, is being circulated at the request of the delegation of the United States.

Pursuant to Article 12.1(c) of the WTO Agreement on Safeguards (Safeguards Agreement), the United States is notifying its decision to apply a safeguard measure. In addition, the United States is notifying the non-application of the safeguard measure to developing countries under Article 9.1 of the Safeguards Agreement.

There are no changes to paragraphs 1-4 from G/SG/N/8/USA/12 (dated 6 April 2026), G/SG/N/8/USA/12/Suppl.2 (dated 22 May 2026), and G/SG/N/8/USA/12/Suppl.3 (dated 3 July 2026).

5. Provide precise description of the proposed measure

On 31 July, 2026, the President signed a proclamation detailing the proposed measure to be applied on imports of quartz surface products. The Presidential proclamation is attached to this notification.[1]

6. Provide proposed date of introduction of the measure

The measure is scheduled to take effect 15 days after the signing of the proclamation by the President, or on 15 August 2026.

7. Provide the expected duration of the measure

The President approved applying the safeguard measure for four years. The date ranges for each of the four years is provided in the attached proclamation.

[1] Copies of the President's Proclamation and Annex to the Proclamation have been submitted electronically and are available to government representatives. To consult them, please contact Ms Anne Richards of the Rules Division (anne.richards@wto.org)

8. For a measure with a duration of more than three years, provide the proposed date for the review (under Article 7.4) to be held not later than the mid-term of the measure, if such a date for the review has already been scheduled

Although a date for the mid-term review has not yet been scheduled, the United States intends to schedule the initiation of the mid-term review before the end of the second year of the measure, with an expected completion date not later than the mid-term of the measure. More specific details of the mid-term review will be notified to this Committee once a date has been scheduled.

9. If the expected duration is over one year, provide expected timetable for progressive liberalization of the measure

The liberalization schedule for the measure is provided in the attached proclamation.

12. If the notification relates to a decision to apply or extend a safeguard measure, Members are encouraged to provide the following information:

i. The major exporting Members of imports of the product involved.

During the period of investigation, India, Viet Nam, Spain, and Thailand were major exporting countries.

ii. If there are any exporting Members to which the measure does not apply for any reason other than the application of Article 9.1, the names of such exporting Members and reasons for non-application of the measure.

The President has determined that the measure will not apply to Australia, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Israel, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Singapore, and South Korea. The reason for this is detailed in the attached proclamation.

The President also determined to exclude Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act beneficiaries, which include Antigua and Barbuda, Aruba, the Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, British Virgin Islands, Curaçao, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Montserrat, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Trinidad and Tobago.

In addition, the measure will not apply to the following developing countries which are not WTO Members: Algeria, Azerbaijan, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Iraq, Kiribati, Kosovo[2], Lebanon, Sao Tomé and Principe, Serbia, Somalia, South Sudan, Tuvalu, and Uzbekistan.

[2] All references to Kosovo in the present document should be understood to be in compliance with Security Council resolution 1244 (1999).

ANNEX

Non-Application of the Safeguard Measure to Developing Countries Under Article 9.1 of the Agreement on Safeguards

The safeguard measure shall not apply to imports of any quartz surface product, as specifically described in the attached proclamation, of a developing country that is also a Member of the WTO, as long as that country's share of total imports of the product, based on imports during a recent representative period, does not exceed 3%, provided that imports that are the product of all such countries with less than 3% import share collectively account for not more than 9% of total imports of the product. For example, Thailand does not qualify for non-application as imports from that country have exceeded the applicable thresholds.

The following countries qualify for non-application of the measure:

> Afghanistan, Albania, Angola, Armenia, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burma (Myanmar), Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Kinshasa) (Democratic Republic of Congo), Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Dominica, Ecuador, Egypt, Eswatini, Fiji, Gabon, The Gambia, Georgia, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Indonesia, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan (Kyrgyz Republic), Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Moldova, Mongolia, Montenegro, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Tanzania, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, Vanuatu, Yemen (Republic of), Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

In addition, for purposes of this notification, if during the duration of the measure, the President determines that a surge in imports of a quartz surface product, as specifically described in the attached proclamation, results in imports of a product from a developing country that is also a Member of the WTO is exceeding either of the thresholds described above, the safeguard measure shall be modified to apply to such product from such country.

a security interest in some tangible form of personal property owned by the PHA for the purposes of securing loans or other financing for modernization or development of low-income housing. The documents required to be submitted as part of a Section 30 proposal request are listed in the table below.

Respondents: Public Housing Agencies.

Information collection	Number of respondents	Frequency of response	Responses per annum	Burden hour per response	Annual burden hours	Hourly cost per response	Annual cost
Cover Letter	10	1	10	8	40	$55.00	$2,200.00
Financing Term Sheet	10	1	10	10	40	55.00	2,200.00
Debt Service Schedule	10	1	10	8	80	55.00	4,400.00
Sources and Uses	10	1	10	15	300	55.00	16,500.00
Construction Cash Flow Schedule	10	1	10	16	150	55.00	8,250.00
Commitment Letters	10	1	10	20	300	55.00	16,500.00
Fairness Opinion	10	1	10	15	150	55.00	8,250.00
Title Report	10	1	10	40	800	55.00	44,000.00
Appraisal	10	1	10	20	200	55.00	11,000.00
Loan/Bond Documents	10	1	10	80	800	88.00	70,400.00
Legal Opinions	10	1	10	20	500	88.00	44,000.00
Board Resolution	10	1	10	8	80	55.00	4,400.00
PHMP Proposals Total	10	1	10	260	3,440	....	232,100.00
Quarterly Reports	20	4	80	4	320	55.00	17,600.00
Totals	30	....	90	....	3,760	....	249,700.00

B. Solicitation of Public Comment

This notice is soliciting comments from members of the public and affected parties concerning the collection of information described in Section A on the following:

(1) Whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility;

(2) The accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information;

(3) Ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and

(4) Ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology, *e.g.,* permitting electronic submission of responses.

HUD encourages interested parties to submit comments in response to these questions.

C. Authority

Section 2 of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, 44 U.S.C. 3507.

Laura Kunkel,

Acting Director, Office of Policy, Programs, and Legislative Initiatives.

[FR Doc. 2026–10153 Filed 5–20–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4210–67–P

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation No. TA–201–79]

Quartz Surface Products

AGENCY: United States International Trade Commission.

ACTION: Publication of summary of the Commission's report on the investigation.

SUMMARY: Section 202(f)(3) of the Trade Act of 1974 requires that the United States International Trade Commission (''Commission'') publish in the **Federal Register** a summary of each report that it submits to the President under section 202(f)(1) of the Trade Act of 1974. Set forth below is a summary of the report that the Commission submitted to the President on May 18, 2026, on investigation No. TA–201–79, *Quartz Surface Products.* The Commission conducted the investigation under section 202(b) of the Trade Act of 1974 following receipt of a petition, as supplemented, deemed properly filed on November 17, 2025. The full text of the report (with the exception of confidential business information) will be posted on the Commission's website at *https://www.usitc.gov.*

DATES: May 18, 2026: Transmittal of the Commission's report to the President.

ADDRESSES: United States International Trade Commission, 500 E Street SW, Washington, DC 20436. The public record for this investigation may be viewed on the Commission's electronic docket (EDIS) at *https://edis.usitc.gov.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Alejandro Orozco (202–205–3177), Office of Investigations, U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street SW, Washington, DC 20436. The media should contact Jennifer Andberg, Office of External Relations (202–205–3404 or *jennifer.andberg@usitc.gov*). Hearing-impaired persons can obtain information on this matter by contacting the Commission's TDD terminal on 202–205–1810. Persons with mobility impairments who will need special assistance in gaining access to the Commission should contact the Office of the Secretary at 202–205–2000. General information concerning the Commission may also be obtained by accessing its internet server (*http://www.usitc.gov*).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Procedural Summary.—On November 17, 2025, the Commission instituted this investigation under section 202(b) of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2252(b)) to determine whether quartz surface products are being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to be a substantial cause of serious injury, or the threat thereof, to the domestic industry producing an article like or directly competitive with the imported article. The Commission instituted the investigation in response to a petition initially submitted on September 15, 2025, and supplemented on September 23, 2025, and November 17, 2025, by the Quartz Manufacturing Alliance of America (''QMAA''),[1] which

[1] The QMAA is composed of Cambria Company, LLC, Le Sueur, Minnesota; Dal-Tile LLC, Dallas, Texas; Guidoni USA, McRae-Helena, Georgia; and Hyundai L&C USA, Norcross, Georgia.

was deemed to be properly filed on November 17, 2025.

Notice of the institution of the Commission's investigation and of the scheduling of public hearings 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** (90 FR 55165 (December 1, 2025)). The public hearing in connection with the injury phase of the investigation was held on February 24, 2026, in Washington, DC, and the public hearing in connection with the remedy phase of the investigation was held on April 14, 2026, in Washington, DC; all persons who requested the opportunity were permitted to participate. The Commission voted with respect to injury issues on April 1, 2026, and with respect to remedy issues on May 5, 2026.

The Commission submitted its report to the President on May 18, 2026. The report included the Commission's injury determination and remedy recommendations, an explanation of the basis for the determination and remedy recommendations, and a summary of the information obtained in the investigation.

Section 202(f)(3) of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2252(f)(3)) requires that the United States International Trade Commission (''Commission'') publish in the **Federal Register** a summary of each report that it submits to the President under section 202(f)(1) of the Trade Act of 1974.

Determination.—On the basis of information developed in the subject investigation, the Commission determined pursuant to section 202(b) of the Trade Act of 1974 that quartz surface products are being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to be a substantial cause of serious injury to the domestic industry producing an article like or directly competitive with the imported article.[2]

Having made an affirmative injury determination pursuant to section 202(b) of the Trade Act of 1974, the Commission was required to make certain additional findings under the implementing statutes of certain free trade agreements (''FTAs'') or under statutory provisions related to certain preferential trade programs. Under section 301(a) of the United States-Mexico-Canada (''USMCA'') Implementation Act (19 U.S.C. 4551(a)), the Commission found that imports of quartz surface products from neither Canada nor Mexico account for a substantial share of total imports or contribute importantly to the serious injury caused by imports. The Commission further found that imports of quartz surface products from Australia, the U.S.-Dominican Republic—Central America Free Trade Agreement (''CAFTA–DR'') countries, Colombia, Jordan, Panama, Peru, Singapore, and South Korea, individually, are not a substantial cause of serious injury or threat thereof, under the relevant FTA implementing statutes. See 19 U.S.C. 2112 note (Jordan); 19 U.S.C. 3805 note (Australia, Colombia, South Korea, Panama, Peru, Singapore); 19 U.S.C. 4101 (CAFTA–DR). The Commission also found that the serious injury substantially caused by imports to the domestic industry producing a like or directly competitive article does not result from the reduction or elimination of any duty provided for under the U.S.-Israel Free Trade Agreement or from duty-free treatment provided for under the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act (''CBERA'') provisions of the Caribbean Basin Initiative Trade Program or the Generalized System of Preferences (''GSP'') program. See 19 U.S.C. 2112 note (Israel); 19 U.S.C. 2703(e) (CBERA); 19 U.S.C. 2253(e)(6) (GSP).

Remedy recommendations.—In order to address the serious injury to the domestic industry producing quartz surface products and be most effective in facilitating the efforts of the domestic industry to make a positive adjustment to import competition, Chair Amy A. Karpel and Commissioner Jason E. Kearns recommend several actions.

The Commissioners recommend a tariff-rate-quota (TRQ) on imports of quartz surface products, including slabs and fabricated quartz surface products, for a four-year period. The recommended in-quota tariff rate is 25 percent *ad valorem* and the recommended above-quota tariff rate is 40 percent *ad valorem* in Year 1 of the relief period, both of which decrease by one percentage point in each subsequent year of the four-year relief period. The TRQ recommended volume is 140,000,000 square feet in Year 1 of the relief period, 159,000,000 square feet in Year 2, 164,000,000 square feet in Year 3, and 169,000,000 square feet in Year 4; and the annual in-quota volume level is recommended to be allocated on a quarterly basis, with each quarter allowing for 25 percent of the in-quota annual volume, and further allowing for any unused portion of a quarterly allocation to be added to the allocation in the following quarter.

SUMMARY OF COMMISSIONERS' RECOMMENDED TRQ ON QUARTZ SURFACE PRODUCTS

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4
In-Quota Volume Level (in millions of square feet)	140	159	164	169
In-Quota Tariff Rate (*ad valorem*)	25%	24%	23%	22%
Out-of-Quota Tariff Rate (*ad valorem*)	40%	39%	38%	37%

Having made negative findings with respect to imports from Canada and Mexico under section 302 of the USMCA Implementation Act, and having made findings that imports from Australia, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Israel, Jordan, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Singapore, and South Korea, and the beneficiary countries under the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act or the GSP program were not a substantial cause of the serious injury experienced by the domestic industry, the Commissioners recommend that the President exclude such countries from any form of the TRQ.

The Commissioners further recommend that the President consider policy proposals suggested by the Petitioners or another robust mechanism to mitigate potential circumvention via non-covered countries.

In addition, Commissioner Kearns recommends several actions:

That the President ''de-stack'' the in-quota and out-of-quota tariffs imposed by the TRQ action described above with any other tariffs to prevent multiple additional duties on U.S. imports of quartz surface products, in consideration of the potential impact of

[2] Commissioner David S. Johanson made a negative determination on serious injury and threat thereof and did not participate in the remedy phase of the investigation.

the TRQ action on domestic manufacturers of downstream products. This does not apply to antidumping and countervailing duty tariffs because they serve a different purpose of remedying unfair trade.

That the President submit to Congress, pursuant to his authority under section 203(a)(3)(H) of the Trade Act of 1974, a legislative proposal to distribute tariff revenue generated by the TRQ action to mitigate the potential impact of the remedy on fabricators of slab QSP.

That the President, pursuant to his authority under section 203(a)(3)(G) of the Trade Act of 1974, continue international negotiations to reduce overcapacity and global imbalances that drive U.S. imports of quartz surface products and other products to levels that injure domestic producers.

That the President authorize the establishment of an exclusion process to allow for importation of U.S. imports of quartz surface products without application of the TRQ action described above in the case of a demonstrated lack of production in the United States for a particularized quartz surface product or in the case of a critical short supply of a particularized quartz surface product from domestic sources.

Availability of the public version of the report.—The public version of the Commission's report containing the Commission's injury determination, its remedy recommendations, an explanation of the basis for its injury determination and remedy recommendations, and a summary of the information obtained in the investigation is contained in *Quartz Surface Products,* Inv. No. TA–201–79, USITC Publication 5738 (May 2026).

By order of the Commission.

Issued: May 18, 2026.

Lisa Barton,

Secretary to the Commission.

[FR Doc. 2026–10133 Filed 5–20–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020–02–P

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation No. 337–TA–1451]

Certain Ink Cartridges and Components Thereof I; Notice of Request for Submissions on the Public Interest

AGENCY: U.S. International Trade Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given that on May 15, 2026, the presiding administrative law judge (''ALJ'') issued an Initial Determination (Order No. 16) granting a motion for summary determination on violation of section 337. The ALJ's order included a Recommended Determination on remedy and bonding should a violation be found in the above-captioned investigation. The Commission is soliciting submissions on public interest issues raised by the recommended relief should the Commission find a violation. This notice is soliciting comments from the public and interested government agencies only.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Edward S. Jou, Esq., Office of the General Counsel, U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street SW, Washington, DC 20436, telephone (202) 205–3316. Copies of non-confidential documents filed in connection with this investigation may be viewed on the Commission's electronic docket (EDIS) at *https://edis.usitc.gov.* For help accessing EDIS, please email *EDIS3Help@usitc.gov.* General information concerning the Commission may also be obtained by accessing its internet server at *https://www.usitc.gov.* Hearing-impaired persons are advised that information on this matter can be obtained by contacting the Commission's TDD terminal on (202) 205–1810.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930 provides that, if the Commission finds a violation, it shall exclude the articles concerned from the United States unless, after considering the effect of such exclusion upon the public health and welfare, competitive conditions in the United States economy, the production of like or directly competitive articles in the United States, and United States consumers, it finds that such articles should not be excluded from entry. (19 U.S.C. 1337(d)(1)). A similar provision applies to cease and desist orders. (19 U.S.C. 1337(f)(1)).

The Commission is soliciting submissions on public interest issues raised by the recommended relief should the Commission find a violation, specifically: a general exclusion order directed to certain ink cartridges and components thereof; and cease and desist orders directed to respondents Mountain Peak, Inc., d/b/a/Billiontree Technology USA, Inc., d/b/a TonerKingdom of City of Industry, California, and Straightouttaink, LP, d/b/a discountinkllc, d/b/a einkshop2014 of San Jose, California. Parties are to file public interest submissions pursuant to 19 CFR 210.50(a)(4).

The Commission is interested in further development of the record on the public interest in this investigation. Accordingly, members of the public and interested government agencies are invited to file submissions of no more than five (5) pages, inclusive of attachments, concerning the public interest in light of the ALJ's Recommended Determination on Remedy and Bonding issued in this investigation on May 15, 2026. Comments should address whether issuance of the recommended remedial orders in this investigation, should the Commission find a violation, would affect the public health and welfare in the United States, competitive conditions in the United States economy, the production of like or directly competitive articles in the United States, or United States consumers.

In particular, the Commission is interested in comments that:

(i) explain how the articles potentially subject to the recommended remedial orders are used in the United States;

(ii) identify any public health, safety, or welfare concerns in the United States relating to the recommended orders;

(iii) identify like or directly competitive articles that complainant, its licensees, or third parties make in the United States which could replace the subject articles if they were to be excluded;

(iv) indicate whether complainant, complainant's licensees, and/or third-party suppliers have the capacity to replace the volume of articles potentially subject to the recommended orders within a commercially reasonable time; and

(v) explain how the recommended orders would impact consumers in the United States.

Written submissions must be filed no later than by close of business on June 15, 2026.

Persons filing written submissions must file the original document electronically on or before the deadlines stated above pursuant to 19 CFR 210.4(f). Submissions should refer to the investigation number (''Inv. No. 337–TA–1451'') in a prominent place on the cover page and/or the first page. (*See* Handbook for Electronic Filing Procedures, *https://www.usitc.gov/secretary/fed_reg_notices/rules/handbook_on_electronic_filing.pdf*). Persons with questions regarding filing should contact the Secretary (202–205–2000).

Any person desiring to submit a document to the Commission in confidence must request confidential treatment by marking each document