rklein@blm.gov. Individuals in the United States who are deaf, deafblind, hard of hearing, or have a speech disability may dial 711 (TTY, TDD, or TeleBraille) to access telecommunications relay services. Individuals outside the United States should use the relay services offered within their country to make international calls to the point-of-contact in the United States.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The lessee agrees to new lease terms for rental of $20 per acre, or fraction thereof, per year, and a royalty rate of 16.67 percent. The lessee agreed to amended lease notices. The lessee paid the required administration fee and has reimbursed the BLM for the cost of publishing this notice.

The lessee meets the requirements for reinstatement of the lease per Sec. 31 (d) and (e) of the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 (30 U.S.C. 188). The BLM is proposing to reinstate lease NMNM141446, effective January 1, 2022, for the remainder of the primary term, subject to: the original terms and conditions of the lease; amended lease notices; increased rental of $20 per acre; and increased royalty of 16.67 percent.

(Authority: 30 U.S.C. 188 (e)(4) and 43 CFR 3108.23.)

Michael J. Gibson,

Deputy State Director, Minerals.

[FR Doc. 2026–14574 Filed 7–17–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4331–23–P

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation Nos. 731–TA–776–779 (Fifth Review)]

Preserved Mushrooms From Chile, China, India, and Indonesia

Determinations

On the basis of the record[1] developed in the subject five-year reviews, the United States International Trade Commission (''Commission'') determines, pursuant to the Tariff Act of 1930 (''the Act''), that revocation of the antidumping duty orders on certain preserved mushrooms from Chile, China, India, and Indonesia would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time.[2]

[1] The record is defined in § 207.2(f) of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (19 CFR 207.2(f)).

[2] Commissioner Amy A. Karpel not participating.

Background

The Commission instituted these reviews on February 2, 2026, (91 FR 4622) and determined on May 8, 2026, that it would conduct expedited reviews (91 FR 29168, May 19, 2026).

The Commission made these determinations pursuant to section 751(c) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1675(c)). It completed and filed its determinations in these reviews on July 16, 2026. The views of the Commission are contained in USITC Publication 5765 (July 2026), entitled *Preserved Mushrooms from Chile, China, India, and Indonesia: Investigation Nos. 731–TA–776–779 (Fifth Review).*

By order of the Commission.

Issued: July 16, 2026.

Lisa Barton,

Secretary to the Commission.

[FR Doc. 2026–14595 Filed 7–17–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020–02–P

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation No. 731–TA–1742 (Final)]

Lattice-Boom Crawler Cranes (LBCCs) From Japan; Determination

On the basis of the record[1] developed in the subject investigation, the United States International Trade Commission (''Commission'') determines, pursuant to the Tariff Act of 1930 (''the Act''), that an industry in the United States is materially injured by reason of imports of lattice-boom crawler cranes (''LBCCs'') provided for in subheading 8426.49.00, or may be classified under statistical reporting numbers 8425.19.0000, 8431.49.1060, or 8431.49.1090 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States, that have been found by the U.S. Department of Commerce (''Commerce'') to be sold in the United States at less than fair value (''LTFV'').[2]

[1] The record is defined in § 207.2(f) of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (19 CFR 207.2(f)).

[2] 91 FR 33690, June 4, 2026.

Background

The Commission instituted this investigation effective April 10, 2025, following receipt of a petition filed with the Commission and Commerce by the Manitowoc Company, Inc., Milwaukee, WI. The Commission scheduled the final phase of the investigation following notification of a preliminary determination by Commerce that imports of LBCCs from Japan were being sold at LTFV within the meaning of § 733(b) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1673b(b)). Notice of the scheduling of the final phase of the Commission's investigation and of a public hearing 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** of February 11, 2026 (291 FR 6265, February 11, 2026). The Commission conducted its hearing on June 3, 2026. All persons who requested the opportunity were permitted to participate.

The Commission made this determination pursuant to § 735(b) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1673d(b)). It completed and filed its determination in this investigation on July 2, 2026. The views of the Commission are contained in USITC Publication 5764 (July 2026), entitled *Lattice-Boom Crawler Cranes (LBCCs) from Japan: Investigation 731–TA–1742 (Final).*

By order of the Commission.

Issued: July 16, 2026.

Lisa Barton,

Secretary to the Commission.

[FR Doc. 2026–14597 Filed 7–17–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020–02–P

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation No. 337–TA–1512]

Certain Foundry Coke; Notice of Institution of Investigation

AGENCY: U.S. International Trade Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given that a complaint was filed with the U.S. International Trade Commission on June 15, 2026, under section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, on behalf of SunCoke Technology and Development LLC of Lisle, Illinois and Jewell Coke Company L.P. of Lisle, Illinois. Letters supplementing the complaint were filed on July 1, 2026. The complaint, as supplemented, alleges violations of section 337 based upon the importation into the United States, the sale for importation, and the sale within the United States after importation of certain foundry coke by reason of the infringement of certain claims of U.S. Patent No. 12,600,915 (''the '915 patent'') and U.S. Patent No. 12,331,367 (''the '367 patent''). The complaint further alleges that an industry in the United States exists as required by the applicable Federal Statute. The complainants request that the