

Notices

Federal Register

Vol. 91, No. 138

Tuesday, July 21, 2026

This section of the FEDERAL REGISTER contains documents other than rules or proposed rules that are applicable to the public. Notices of hearings and investigations, committee meetings, agency decisions and rulings, delegations of authority, filing of petitions and applications and agency statements of organization and functions are examples of documents appearing in this section.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Foreign-Trade Zones Board

[B-86-2026]

Foreign-Trade Zone (FTZ) 202, Notification of Proposed Production Activity; PolyPeptide Laboratories Inc.; (Peptides); Torrance, California

PolyPeptide Laboratories, Inc. submitted a notification of proposed production activity to the FTZ Board (the Board) for its facilities in Torrance, California within FTZ 202. The notification conforming to the requirements of the Board's regulations (15 CFR 400.22) was received on July 13, 2026.

Pursuant to 15 CFR 400.14(b), FTZ production activity would be limited to the specific foreign-status material(s)/ component(s) and specific finished product(s) described in the submitted notification (summarized below) and subsequently authorized by the Board. The benefits that may stem from conducting production activity under FTZ procedures are explained in the background section of the Board's website—accessible via www.trade.gov/ftz.

The proposed finished products include: liraglutide, sodium; nectin; linacotide; and peptides (duty-free).

The proposed foreign-status materials/components include: Fmoc-linker; phenylalanine; threonine; Fmoc-Lys(Mtt)-OH; histidine; Fmoc-Phe-Thr(Psi(Me,Me)pro)-OH; Fmoc-Leu-Ser(Psi(Me,Me)pro)-OH; pGlu-OH; diisopropylcarbodiimide; ethyl cyanoglyoxylate-2-oxime; tryptophan; Boc-His(Trt)-Ala-Glu(OtBu)-Gly-OH; arginine; Fmoc-His(Trt)-OH; D-valine; glutamine; glycine; valine; Fmoc-Lys(Boc)-OH; cysteine; methionine; aspartic acid; alanine; Boc-His(Trt)-Ala-Glu(OtBu)-Gly-OH; isoleucine; Fmoc-Phe-Thr(Psi(me,Me)pro)-OH; Fmoc-Leu-Ser(Psi(Me,Me)Pro)-OH; O(6)-NPE-N(2)-iBu protected G PMO Monomer; Fmoc-

Glu(OtBu)-OH.H2O; MBH-Br Resin; Rink Amide-MBHA Resin; and, 2-CTC Resin (duty rate ranges from duty-free to 6.5%).

The request indicates that certain materials/components are subject to duties under section 122 of the Trade Act of 1974 (Section 122), section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (section 232), or section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974 (section 301), depending on the country of origin. The applicable section 122, section 232, and section 301 decisions require subject merchandise to be admitted to FTZs in privileged foreign status (19 CFR 146.41).

Public comment is invited from interested parties. Submissions shall be addressed to the Board's Executive Secretary and sent to: ftz@trade.gov. The closing period for their receipt is August 31, 2026.

A copy of the notification will be available for public inspection in the "Online FTZ Information System" section of the Board's website.

For further information, contact Brian Warnes at brian.warnes@trade.gov.

Dated: July 16, 2026.

Elizabeth Whiteman,
Executive Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026-14692 Filed 7-20-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DS-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Foreign-Trade Zones Board

[S-281-2026]

Approval of Subzone Status; Pratt & Whitney Engine Services, Inc.; Bridgeport, West Virginia

On May 26, 2026, the Executive Secretary of the Foreign-Trade Zones (FTZ) Board docketed an application submitted by the West Virginia Economic Development Authority, grantee of FTZ 240, requesting subzone status subject to the existing activation limit of FTZ 240, on behalf of Pratt & Whitney Engine Services, Inc. in Bridgeport, West Virginia.

The application was processed in accordance with the FTZ Act and Regulations, including notice in the **Federal Register** inviting public comment (91 FR 31999, May 29, 2026). The FTZ staff examiner reviewed the application and determined that it

meets the criteria for approval. Pursuant to the authority delegated to the FTZ Board Executive Secretary (15 CFR 400.36(f)), the application to establish Subzone 240B was approved on July 16, 2026, subject to the FTZ Act and the Board's regulations, including section 400.13, and further subject to FTZ 240's 2,000-acre activation limit.

Dated: July 17, 2026.

Elizabeth Whiteman,
Executive Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026-14693 Filed 7-20-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DS-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[C-570-212]

Hardwood and Decorative Plywood From the People's Republic of China: Final Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination and Final Affirmative Critical Circumstances 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 hardwood and decorative plywood (plywood) from the People's Republic of China (China). The period of investigation (POI) is January 1, 2024, through December 31, 2024.

DATES: Applicable July 21, 2026.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Rebecca Janz or Gregory Taushani, AD/CVD Operations, Office II, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-2972 or (202) 482-1012, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On January 22, 2026, Commerce published the *Preliminary Determination* in the **Federal Register** and invited interested parties to comment.¹ In accordance with section

¹ See *Hardwood and Decorative Plywood from the People's Republic of China: Preliminary Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination, Preliminary Affirmative Critical Circumstances Determination*,

701(a)(1) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), and 19 CFR 351.210(b)(4), Commerce aligned the final countervailing duty (CVD) determination with the final determination in the less-than-fair-value investigation of plywood from China.²

For a complete discussion of the events that followed the *Preliminary Determination*, see the Issues and Decision Memorandum.³ The Issues and Decision Memorandum is a public document and is on file electronically 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 product covered by this investigation is plywood from China. For a complete description of the scope of this investigation, see Appendix I.

Scope Comments

In the Preliminary Scope Memorandum, we set aside a period of time for parties to raise issues regarding product coverage (*i.e.*, scope) in scope-specific case briefs or other written comments.⁴ We received scope case and rebuttal briefs from multiple interested parties. For a summary of the product coverage comments and rebuttal responses submitted to the record for this final determination, and accompanying discussion and analysis of all comments timely received, see the Final Scope Memorandum.⁵ In the Final

and Alignment of Final Determination with Final Antidumping Duty Determination, 91 FR 2727 (January 22, 2026) (*Preliminary Determination*), and accompanying Preliminary Decision Memorandum (PDM).

² *Id.*, 91 FR at 2727–28.

³ See Memorandum, “Issues and Decision Memorandum for the Final Affirmative Determination of the Countervailing Duty Investigation of Hardwood and Decorative Plywood from the People’s Republic of China,” dated concurrently with, and hereby adopted by, this notice (Issues and Decision Memorandum).

⁴ See Memorandum, “Hardwood and Decorative Plywood from Indonesia, the People’s Republic of China, and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Preliminary Scope Decision Memorandum,” dated February 24, 2026 (Preliminary Scope Memorandum).

⁵ See Memorandum, “Hardwood and Decorative Plywood from Indonesia, the People’s Republic of China, and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Final Scope Decision Memorandum,” dated concurrently with this notice (Final Scope Memorandum).

Scope Memorandum, Commerce determined that it not is modifying the scope language as it appeared in the *Initiation Notice*.⁶ See Appendix I.

Verification

Because the mandatory respondents (*i.e.*, Linyi Evergreen Wood Co., Ltd (Linyi Evergreen) and Xuzhou Shelter Import and Export Co., Ltd (Xuzhou Shelter)) did not participate in this investigation, Commerce did not conduct verification.

Analysis of Comments Received

The subsidy programs under investigation and the issues raised in the case brief filed by the Coalition for Fair Trade in Hardwood Plywood (the petitioner) in this investigation are discussed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum. For a list of the topics discussed, and the issue raised to which we responded in the Issues and Decision Memorandum, see Appendix II.

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.⁷ For a full description of the methodology underlying our final determination, see the Issues and Decision Memorandum. In making this final determination, Commerce relied on facts otherwise available, including with an adverse inference, pursuant to sections 776(a) and (b) of the Act. For further discussion of our application of adverse facts available, see the “Use of Facts Otherwise Available and Application of Adverse Inferences” section in the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

Final Affirmative Determination of Critical Circumstances

In the *Preliminary Determination*, in accordance with section 703(e) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.206, Commerce

⁶ See *Hardwood and Decorative Plywood from the People’s Republic of China, Indonesia, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Initiation of Countervailing Duty Investigations*, 90 FR 25225, (June 16, 2025) (*Initiation Notice*).

⁷ See sections 771(5)(B) and (D) of the Act regarding financial contribution; section 771(5)(E) of the Act regarding benefit; and section 771(5A) of the Act regarding specificity.

preliminarily determined that critical circumstances exist with respect to imports of plywood for Linyi Evergreen, Xuzhou Shelter, the non-responsive companies, and all other exporters or producers not individually examined.⁸ For this final determination, in accordance with section 705(a)(2) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.206, Commerce continues to find that critical circumstances exist for Linyi Evergreen, Xuzhou Shelter, the non-responsive companies, and all other exporters or producers not individually examined. With respect to finding that critical circumstances exist for Linyi Evergreen, Xuzhou Shelter, and the non-responsive companies, we relied on adverse facts available (AFA), pursuant to sections 776(a) and (b) of the Act. For further discussion of our critical circumstances analysis, see the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

Changes Since the Preliminary Determination

Based on comments received from the petitioner, we made certain changes to the selection of the AFA rate and the countervailable subsidy rate calculation for the non-responsive respondents, including Linyi Evergreen and Xuzhou Shelter, and for all other producers/exporters. For a discussion of these changes, see the Issues and Decision Memorandum.

All-Others Rate

Section 705(c)(5)(A)(i) of the Act states that, for companies not individually investigated, Commerce will determine an all-others rate equal to the weighted-average countervailable subsidy rates established for exporters and/or producers individually investigated, excluding any zero and *de minimis* countervailable subsidy rates, and any rates determined entirely under section 776 of the Act. Pursuant to section 705(c)(5)(A)(ii) of the Act, if the individual estimated countervailable subsidy rates established for all exporters and producers individually examined are zero, *de minimis*, or determined entirely under section 776 of the Act, Commerce may use any reasonable method to establish the estimated subsidy rate for all other producers and/or exporters.

⁸ See *Preliminary Determination*, 91 FR at 2727.

In this investigation, the estimated subsidy rates for the individually examined respondents are based entirely on facts available, pursuant to section 776 of the Act. This rate is the only rate available in this proceeding to derive the all-others rate. Consequently,

as a reasonable method, we are assigning the countervailable subsidy rate assigned to the mandatory respondents in this investigation to all other producers and exporters, pursuant to section 705(c)(5)(A)(ii) of the Act.⁹

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>)
Xuzhou Shelter Import and Export Co., Ltd	* 88.96
Linyi Evergreen Wood Co., Ltd	* 88.96
Bergey (Tianjin) International	* 88.96
Larkcop International Co., Ltd	* 88.96
Linyi Dongstar Import & Export Co., Ltd	* 88.96
Linyi Jiahe Wood Industry Co. Ltd	* 88.96
Linyi Ocean International Trading Co	* 88.96
Xuzhou Edlon Wood Products Co., Ltd	* 88.96
Xuzhou New Defu Wood International	* 88.96
Xuzhou Tianshan Wood Co., Ltd	* 88.96
Yishui Win-Win Wood Co., Ltd	* 88.96
All Others	* 88.96

* Rate is based on facts available with adverse inferences.

Disclosure

Normally, Commerce discloses its calculations performed in connection with the preliminary determination to interested parties within five days of its public announcement, or if there is no public announcement, within five days of the date of publication of the notice, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.224(b). However, because Commerce relied entirely on AFA, in accordance with section 776 of the Act, and the applied AFA rates are based on rates calculated in prior proceedings, there are no calculations to disclose.

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 that were entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after October 24, 2025, which is 90 days before date of publication of the *Preliminary Determination* in the **Federal Register**.¹⁰ 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 canceled.

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 plywood 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 imports of plywood from China. In addition, we are making available to the ITC all non-privileged and non-proprietary information in our files, provided the ITC confirms that it will not disclose such information, either publicly or under an 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 “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 that 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).

⁹ See, e.g., *Melamine from Germany: Final Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination*, 89 FR 97586 (December 9, 2024); see also *Overhead*

Door Counterbalance Torsion Springs from the People’s Republic of China: Final Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination and Final

Affirmative Critical Circumstances Determination in Part, 90 FR 39374 (August 15, 2025).
¹⁰ See *Preliminary Determination*, 91 FR at 2728.

Dated: July 15, 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 merchandise covered by the investigation is hardwood and decorative plywood, and certain veneered panels as described below. For purposes of this investigation, hardwood and decorative plywood is defined as a generally flat, multilayered plywood or other veneered panel, consisting of two or more layers or plies of wood veneers in combination with a core or without a core. The veneers and, if present, the core are glued or otherwise bonded together. A hardwood and decorative plywood panel must have at least either the face or back veneer composed of one or more species of hardwood, softwood, or bamboo, regardless of any surface coverings. Hardwood and decorative plywood may include products that meet the American National Standard for Hardwood and Decorative Plywood, ANSI/HPVA HP-1–2024 (including any revisions to that standard).

For purposes of the investigation a “veneer” is a slice of wood regardless of thickness which is cut, sliced or sawed from a log, bolt, or flitch. The face and back veneers are the outermost veneer of wood irrespective of additional surface coatings or covers as described below. The core of hardwood and decorative plywood (for those products that include a core) consists of the layer or layers of one or more material(s) that are situated between the face and back veneers. The core may be composed of a range of materials, including but not limited to hardwood, softwood, particleboard, or medium density fiberboard (MDF).

All hardwood and decorative plywood is included within the scope of the investigation regardless of whether or not the face and/or back veneers are surface coated or covered and whether or not such surface coating(s) or covers obscures the grain, textures, or markings of the wood. Examples of surface coatings and covers include, but are not limited to: ultra violet light cured polyurethanes; oil or oil-modified or water-based polyurethanes; wax; epoxy-ester finishes; moisture-cured urethanes; paints; stains; paper; aluminum; high pressure laminate; MDF; medium density overlay (MDO); and phenolic film. Additionally, the face veneer of hardwood and decorative plywood may be sanded; smoothed or given a “distressed” appearance through such methods as hand-scraping or wire brushing.

All hardwood and decorative plywood is included within the scope even if it is trimmed; cut-to-size; notched; punched; drilled; or has undergone other forms of minor processing. All hardwood and decorative plywood is included within the scope of the investigation, without regard to dimension (overall thickness, thickness of face veneer, thickness of back veneer, thickness of core, thickness of inner veneers,

width, or length). However, the most common panel sizes of hardwood and decorative plywood are 1219 x 1829 mm (48 x 72 inches), 1219 x 2438 mm (48 x 96 inches), and 1219 x 3048 mm (48 x 120 inches). Subject merchandise also includes hardwood and decorative plywood that has been further processed in a third country, including but not limited to trimming, cutting, notching, punching, drilling, or any other processing that would not otherwise remove the merchandise from the scope of the investigation if performed in the country of manufacture of the in-scope product.

The scope of the investigation excludes the following items: (1) structural plywood (also known as “industrial plywood” or “industrial panels”) that (a) is certified, manufactured, and stamped to meet U.S. Products Standard PS 1–09, PS 2–09, PS–1–22, PS 2–10, or PS 2–18 for Structural Plywood (including any revisions to that standard or any substantially equivalent international standard intended for structural plywood), including, but not limited to, the “bond performance” requirements and the performance criteria detailed in U.S. Products Standard PS 1–09, PS 2–09, PS–1–22, PS 2–10, or PS 2–18 for Structural Plywood (including any revisions to that standard or any substantially equivalent international standard intended for structural plywood), and (b) where the relevant standard identifies core species requirements, has a core made entirely of one or more of the following wood species: *Pseudotsuga menziesii* (Douglas Fir), *Larix occidentalis* (Western Larch), *Tsuga heterophylla* (Western Hemlock), *Abies balsamea* (Balsam Pine/Balsam Fir), *Abies magnifica* (California Red Fir), *Abies grandis* (Grand Fir), *Abies procera* (Noble Fir), *Abies amabilis* (Pacific Silver Fir), *Abies concolor* (White Fir), *Abies lasiocarpa* (Subalpine Fir), *Picea glauca* (White Spruce), *Picea engelmannii* (Engelmann Spruce), *Picea mariana* (Black Spruce), *Picea rubens* (Red Spruce), *Picea sitchensis* (Sitka Spruce), *Pinus banksiana* (Jack Pine), *Pinus taeda* (Loblolly Southern Pine), *Pinus palustris* (Longleaf Southern Pine), *Pinus echinata* (Shortleaf Southern Pine), *Pinus elliotii* (Slash Southern Pine), *Pinus serotina* (Pond Pine), *Pinus resinosa* (Red Pine), *Pinus virginiana* (Virginia Pine), *Pinus monticola* (Western White Pine), *Picea mariana* (Black Spruce), *Picea rubens* (Red Spruce), *Picea sitchensis* (Sitka Spruce), *Pinus contorta* (Lodgepole Pine), *Pinus strobus* (Eastern White Pine), and *Pinus lambertiana* (Sugar Pine); (2) products which have a face and back veneer of cork; (3) hardwood plywood subject to the antidumping and countervailing duty orders on hardwood plywood from China. *See Certain Hardwood Plywood Products from the People's Republic of China: Amended Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, and Antidumping Duty Order*, 83 FR 504 (January 4, 2018); and *Certain Hardwood Plywood Products from the People's Republic of China: Countervailing Duty Order*, 83 FR 513 (January 4, 2018); (4) multilayered wood flooring, as described in the antidumping duty and countervailing duty orders on multilayered wood flooring from China. *See*

Multilayered Wood Flooring from the People's Republic of China: Amended Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Antidumping Duty Order, 76 FR 76690 (December 8, 2011); and *Multilayered Wood Flooring from the People's Republic of China: Countervailing Duty Order*, 76 FR 76693 (December 8, 2011), as amended by *Multilayered Wood Flooring from the People's Republic of China: Amended Antidumping and Countervailing Orders*, 77 FR 5484 (February 3, 2012); (5) multilayered wood flooring with a face veneer of bamboo or composed entirely of bamboo; (6) plywood which has a shape or design other than a flat panel, with the exception of any minor processing described above; (7) products made entirely from bamboo and adhesives (also known as “solid bamboo”); and (8) Phenolic Film Faced Plyform (PFF), also known as Phenolic Surface Film Plywood (PSF), defined as a panel with an “Exterior” or “Exposure 1” bond classification as is defined by The Engineered Wood Association, having an opaque phenolic film layer with a weight equal to or greater than 90g/m3 permanently bonded on both the face and back veneers and an opaque, moisture resistant coating applied to the edges.

Also excluded from the scope of the investigation are wooden furniture goods that, at the time of importation, are fully assembled and are ready for their intended uses. Also excluded from the scope of the investigation is “ready to assemble” (RTA) furniture. RTA furniture is defined as (A) furniture packaged for sale for ultimate purchase by an end-user that, at the time of importation, includes (1) all wooden components (in finished form) required to assemble a finished unit of furniture, (2) all accessory parts (e.g., screws, washers, dowels, nails, handles, knobs, adhesive glues) required to assemble a finished unit of furniture, and (3) instructions providing guidance on the assembly of a finished unit of furniture; (B) unassembled bathroom vanity cabinets, having a space for one or more sinks, that are imported with all unassembled hardwood and hardwood plywood components that have been cut-to-final dimensional component shape/size, painted or stained prior to importation, and stacked within a singled shipping package, except for furniture feet which may be packed and shipped separately; or (C) unassembled bathroom vanity linen closets that are imported with all unassembled hardwood and hardwood plywood components that have been cut-to-final dimensional shape/size, painted or stained prior to importation, and stacked within a single shipping package, except for furniture feet which may be packed and shipped separately.

Also excluded from the scope of the investigation are kitchen cabinets that, at the time of importation, are fully assembled and are ready for their intended uses. Also excluded from the scope of the investigation are RTA kitchen cabinets. RTA kitchen cabinets are defined as kitchen cabinets packaged for sale for ultimate purchase by an end-user that, at the time of importation, includes: (1) all wooden components (in finished form) required to assemble a

finished unit of cabinetry; (2) all accessory parts (e.g., screws, washers, dowels, nails, handles, knobs, hooks, adhesive glues) required to assemble a finished unit of cabinetry; and (3) instructions providing guidance on the assembly of a finished unit of cabinetry. Excluded from the scope of this investigation are finished table tops, which are table tops imported in finished form with pre-cut or drilled openings to attach the underframe or legs. The table tops are ready for use at the time of import and require no further finishing or processing. Excluded from the scope of this investigation are finished countertops that are imported in finished form and require no further finishing or manufacturing.

Also excluded from the scope of the investigation are laminated veneer lumber (LVL) door and window components with (1) a maximum width of 44 millimeters, a thickness from 30 millimeters to 72 millimeters, and a length of less than 2413 millimeters, (2) water boiling point exterior adhesive, (3) a modulus of elasticity of 1,500,000 pounds per square inch or higher, (4) finger-jointed or lap-jointed core veneer with all layers oriented so that the grain is running parallel or with no more than 3 dispersed layers of veneer oriented with the grain running perpendicular to the other layers; and (5) top layer machined with a curved edge and one or more profile channels throughout.

Also excluded from the scope of this investigation are certain door stiles and rails made of LVL that have a width not to exceed 50 millimeters, a thickness not to exceed 50 millimeters, and a length of less than 2,450 millimeters.

Also excluded from the scope of this investigation are finished two-ply products that are made of one ply of wood veneer and one ply of a non-wood veneer material and the two-ply product cannot be glued or otherwise adhered to additional plies or that are made of two plies of wood veneer and have undergone staining, cutting, notching, punching, drilling, or other processing on the surface of the veneer such that the two-ply product cannot be glued or otherwise adhered to additional plies.

Imports of hardwood and decorative plywood are primarily entered under the following HTSUS numbers:

4412.10.0500; 4412.31.0520; 4412.31.0540; 4412.31.0560; 4412.31.0620; 4412.31.0640; 4412.31.0660; 4412.31.2510; 4412.31.2520; 4412.31.2610; 4412.31.2620; 4412.31.4040; 4412.31.4050; 4412.31.4060; 4412.31.4070; 4412.31.4080; 4412.31.4140; 4412.31.4150; 4412.31.4155; 4412.31.4160; 4412.31.4165; 4412.31.4180; 4412.31.4200; 4412.31.4500; 4412.31.4850; 4412.31.4860; 4412.31.4863; 4412.31.4865; 4412.31.4866; 4412.31.4869; 4412.31.4875; 4412.31.4880; 4412.31.5130; 4412.31.5135; 4412.31.5150; 4412.31.5155; 4412.31.5160; 4412.31.5165; 4412.31.5170; 4412.31.5175; 4412.31.5235; 4412.31.5255; 4412.31.5260; 4412.31.5262; 4412.31.5264; 4412.31.5265; 4412.31.5266; 4412.31.5268; 4412.31.5270; 4412.31.5275; 4412.31.6000; 4412.31.6100; 4412.31.9100; 4412.31.9200; 4412.32.0520; 4412.32.0540; 4412.32.0560; 4412.32.0570; 4412.32.0620; 4412.32.0640; 4412.32.0670; 4412.32.2510; 4412.32.2520;

4412.32.2530; 4412.32.2610; 4412.32.2630; 4412.32.3130; 4412.32.3135; 4412.32.3140; 4412.32.3150; 4412.32.3155; 4412.32.3160; 4412.32.3165; 4412.32.3170; 4412.32.3175; 4412.32.3185; 4412.32.3235; 4412.32.3255; 4412.32.3265; 4412.32.3275; 4412.32.3285; 4412.32.5600; 4412.32.5700; 4412.33.0620; 4412.33.0640; 4412.33.0670; 4412.33.2630; 4412.33.3235; 4412.33.3255; 4412.33.3265; 4412.33.3275; 4412.33.3285; 4412.33.5700; 4412.34.2600; 4412.34.3235; 4412.34.3255; 4412.34.3265; 4412.34.3275; 4412.34.3285; 4412.34.5700; 4412.39.4051; 4412.39.4052; 4412.39.4059; 4412.39.4061; 4412.39.4062; 4412.39.4069; 4412.39.5050; 4412.41.0000; 4412.42.0000; 4412.51.1030; 4412.51.1050; 4412.51.3111; 4412.51.3121; 4412.51.3141; 4412.51.3161; 4412.51.3175; 4412.51.4100; 4412.52.1030; 4412.52.1050; 4412.52.3121; 4412.52.3161; 4412.52.3175; 4412.52.4100; 4412.91.0600; 4412.91.1020; 4412.91.1030; 4412.91.1040; 4412.91.3110; 4412.91.3120; 4412.91.3130; 4412.91.3140; 4412.91.3150; 4412.91.3160; 4412.91.3170; 4412.91.4100; 4412.92.0700; 4412.92.1120; 4412.92.1130; 4412.92.1140; 4412.92.3120; 4412.92.3150; 4412.92.3160; 4412.92.3170; 4412.92.4200; 4412.94.1020; 4412.94.1030; 4412.94.1040; 4412.94.1050; 4412.94.3110; 4412.94.3111; 4412.94.3120; 4412.94.3121; 4412.94.3130; 4412.94.3131; 4412.94.3140; 4412.94.3141; 4412.94.3150; 4412.94.3160; 4412.94.3161; 4412.94.3170; 4412.94.3171; 4412.94.3175; 4412.94.4100; 4412.99.0600; 4412.99.1020; 4412.99.1030; 4412.99.1040; 4412.99.3110; 4412.99.3120; 4412.99.3130; 4412.99.3140; 4412.99.3150; 4412.99.3160; 4412.99.3170; 4412.99.4100; 4412.99.5100; 4412.99.5115; 4412.99.5701; and 4412.99.5710.

Imports of hardwood and decorative plywood may also enter under HTSUS subheadings 4412.10.9000; 4412.94.5100; 4412.94.9500; 4412.99.6000; 4412.99.7000; 4412.99.8000; 4412.99.9000; 4412.99.9500; 9403.90.7005; 9403.90.7010; and 9403.90.7080.

The HTSUS codes are provided for the convenience of the U.S. government and customs purposes, and do not define the scope of the investigation. The written description of the merchandise under investigation is dispositive.

Appendix II

List of Topics Discussed in the Issues and Decision Memorandum

- I. Summary
- II. Background
- III. Changes Since the *Preliminary Determination*
- IV. Critical Circumstances Determination
- V. Use of Facts Otherwise Available and Application of Adverse Inferences
- VI. Discussion of the Issue
 - Comment: Selection of Rates Based on Adverse Facts Available (AFA) for Certain Less-Than-Adequate Remuneration (LTAR) Programs
- VII. Recommendation

[FR Doc. 2026–14611 Filed 7–20–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DS-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[C–552–852]

Hardwood and Decorative Plywood From the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Final Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination and Final Affirmative Critical Circumstances Determination, in Part

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 hardwood and decorative plywood (plywood) from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (Vietnam). The period of investigation (POI) is January 1, 2024, through December 31, 2024.

DATES: Applicable July 21, 2026.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Katherine Smith, AD/CVD Operations, Office II, Enforcement and Compliance, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–0557.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On January 22, 2026, Commerce published the *Preliminary Determination* in the **Federal Register** and invited interested parties to comment.¹ In accordance with section 705(a)(1) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), and 19 CFR 351.210(b)(4), Commerce aligned the final countervailing duty (CVD) determination with the final determination in the less-than-fair-value investigation of plywood from Vietnam.² On June 23, 2026, we issued a post-preliminary determination regarding certain subsidy programs.³

¹ See *Hardwood and Decorative Plywood from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Preliminary Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination, Preliminary Negative Determination of Critical Circumstances, and Alignment of Final Determination with Final Antidumping Duty Determination*, 91 FR 2741 (January 22, 2026) (*Preliminary Determination*), and accompanying Preliminary Decision Memorandum.

² See *Preliminary Determination*, 91 FR at 2742; see also *Hardwood and Decorative Plywood from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Preliminary Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value, Preliminary Negative Determination of Critical Circumstances, and Postponement of Final Determination and Extension of Provisional Measures*, 91 FR 10059 (March 2, 2026).

³ See Memorandum, “Post-Preliminary Analysis Memorandum for the Countervailing Duty Investigation of Hardwood and Decorative Plywood from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam,” dated June 23, 2026 (Post-Preliminary Analysis).