

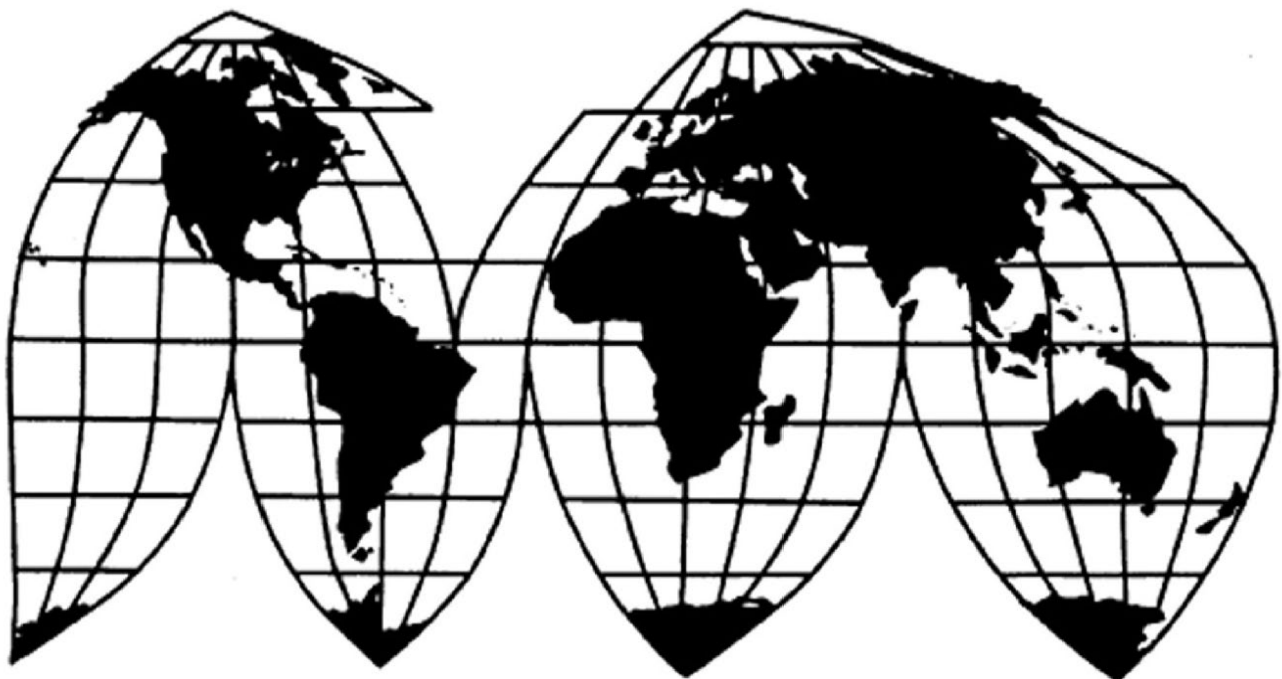
Wood Mouldings and Millwork Products from China

Investigation Nos. 701-TA-636 and 731-TA-1470 (Review)

Publication 5755

June 2026

U.S. International Trade Commission



Washington, DC 20436

U.S. International Trade Commission

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Note.—Information that would reveal confidential operations of individual firms may not be published. Such information is identified by brackets (***) in confidential reports and is deleted and replaced with asterisks (***) in public reports. Zeroes, null values, and undefined calculations are suppressed and shown as em dashes (—) in tables. If using a screen reader, we recommend increasing the verbosity setting.

UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

Investigation Nos. 701-TA-636 and 731-TA-1470 (Review)

Wood Mouldings and Millwork Products from China

DETERMINATIONS

On the basis of the record¹ 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 and countervailing duty orders on wood mouldings and millwork products from China would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time.

BACKGROUND

The Commission instituted these reviews on January 2, 2026 (91 FR 151) and determined on April 7, 2026 that it would conduct expedited reviews (91 FR 21312, April 21, 2026).

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

Views of the Commission

Based on the record in these five-year reviews, we determine under section 751(c) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (“the Tariff Act”), that revocation of the countervailing duty and antidumping duty orders on wood mouldings and millwork products (“WMMP”) from China would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time.

I. Background

A. The Original Investigations

In response to petitions filed on January 8, 2020, by the Coalition of American Millwork Producers, consisting of domestic producers Bright Wood Corporation, Cascade Wood Products, Inc., Endura Products, Inc., Sierra Pacific Industries, Sunset Moulding, Woodgrain Millwork Inc., and Yuba River Moulding, the Commission determined in February 2021 that an industry in the United States was materially injured by reason of subject imports of WMMP from China.¹ The Department of Commerce (“Commerce”) issued countervailing and antidumping duty orders covering the subject merchandise on February 16, 2021.²

B. The Current Reviews

On January 2, 2026, the Commission instituted these first five-year reviews.³ The

¹ *Wood Mouldings and Millwork Products from China*, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-636 and 731-TA-1470 (Final), USITC Pub. 5157 (February 2021) (“*Original Determinations*”). On January 4, 2021, Commerce determined that imports of WMMP from China were being sold at less than fair value (“LTFV”) and subsidized by the Government of China, but it determined that imports of WMMP from Brazil were not being, or were not likely to be, sold in the United States at LTFV. *Wood Mouldings and Millwork Products From the People's Republic of China: Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value*, 86 Fed. Reg. 63 (Jan. 4, 2021); *Wood Mouldings and Millwork Products From the People's Republic of China: Final Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination*, 86 Fed. Reg. 67 (Jan. 4, 2021); *Wood Mouldings and Millwork Products From Brazil: Final Negative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value*, 86 Fed. Reg. 70 (Jan. 4, 2021). As a result, the Commission terminated its antidumping duty investigation concerning WMMP from Brazil. *Wood Mouldings and Millwork Products From Brazil: Termination of Investigation*, 86 Fed. Reg. 1522 (Jan. 8, 2021).

² *Wood Mouldings and Millwork Products From the People's Republic of China: Amended Final Antidumping Duty Determination and Antidumping Duty Order*, 86 FR 9486 (Feb. 16, 2021); *Wood Mouldings and Millwork Products From the People's Republic of China: Countervailing Duty Order*, 86 FR 9484 (Feb. 16, 2021).

³ *Wood Mouldings and Millwork Products From China; Institution of Five-Year Reviews*, 91 Fed. Reg. 151 (Jan. 2, 2026).

Coalition of American Millwork Producers (“domestic interested party”), consisting of domestic producers Bright Wood Corporation, Cascade Wood Products, Inc., Endura Products, Inc., Menzner Lumber & Supply Co., Sierra Pacific Industries, Sunset Moulding, and Woodgrain Millwork Inc., submitted a response to the notice of institution.⁴ The Commission did not receive responses to the notice of institution by any respondent parties in these reviews.⁵ On April 7, 2026, the Commission determined that the domestic interested party group response was adequate for both orders and the respondent interested party group response was inadequate for both orders.⁶ Finding no other circumstances that would warrant conducting full reviews, the Commission determined that it would conduct expedited reviews pursuant to section 751(c)(3) of the Tariff Act.⁷ The domestic interested party filed comments with the Commission pursuant to 19 C.F.R. § 207.61(d) regarding the determinations that the Commission should reach.⁸

U.S. industry data in these reviews are based on information supplied by the domestic interested party in its response to the notice of institution, estimated to have accounted for *** percent of domestic production of WMMP during 2025.⁹ U.S. import data and related information are based on Commerce’s official import statistics.¹⁰ Foreign industry data and related information are based on information from the original investigations, information submitted by the domestic interested party in these expedited reviews, and publicly available information compiled by the Commission.¹¹ In addition, one firm, ***, identified by the domestic interested party as a top U.S. purchaser of WMMP, responded to the Commission’s adequacy phase questionnaire.¹²

⁴ Wood Mouldings and Millwork Products from China: Substantive Response to Notice of Institution, EDIS Doc. 874203 (Feb. 2, 2026) (“Domestic Interested Party’s Resp.”) at 1-3.

⁵ Confidential Report, INV-YY-043 (Mar. 26, 2026) (“CR”) at 1.28; Public Report, *Wood Mouldings and Millwork Products from China*, Investigation Nos. 701-TA-636 and 731-TA-1470 (Review), USITC Pub. 5755 (June 2026) (“PR”) at 1.23, 1.27.

⁶ Explanation of Commission Determination on Adequacy, EDIS Doc. 883006 (May 22, 2026).

⁷ See Explanation of Commission Determination on Adequacy.

⁸ Domestic Interested Party’s Final Comments, EDIS Doc. No. 883676 (May 29, 2026).

⁹ CR/PR at 1.19.

¹⁰ See CR/PR at Tables 1.5, 1.6. Import data are compiled from official Commerce statistics for HTS statistical reporting numbers 4409.10.4010, 4409.10.4090, 4409.10.4500, 4409.10.5000, 4409.22.4000, 4409.22.5000, 4409.22.5020, 4409.22.5040, 4409.22.5060, 4409.22.5090, 4409.29.4100, 4409.29.5100, and 4409.22.5000. *Id.* We acknowledge that these reporting numbers are “basket categories” containing in- and out-of-scope merchandise.

¹¹ See CR/PR at 1.27-28.

¹² CR/PR at D.3 – D.4. Purchaser questionnaires were sent to the five largest purchasers of WMMP, as identified by the domestic interested party. *Id.*

II. Domestic Like Product and Industry

A. Domestic Like Product

In making its determination under section 751(c) of the Tariff Act, the Commission defines the “domestic like product” and the “industry.”¹³ The Tariff Act defines “domestic like product” as “a product which is like, or in the absence of like, most similar in characteristics and uses with, the article subject to an investigation under this subtitle.”¹⁴ The Commission’s practice in five-year reviews is to examine the domestic like product definition from the original investigation and consider whether the record indicates any reason to revisit the prior findings.¹⁵

Commerce has defined the imported merchandise within the scope of the orders under review as follows:

The merchandise subject to the Order consists of wood mouldings and millwork products that are made of wood (regardless of wood species), bamboo, laminated veneer lumber (LVL), or of wood and composite materials (where the composite materials make up less than 50 percent of the total merchandise), and which are continuously shaped wood or finger-jointed or edge-glued moulding or millwork blanks (whether or not resawn). The merchandise subject to the Order can be continuously shaped along any of its edges, ends, or faces.

The percentage of composite materials contained in a wood moulding or millwork product is measured by length, except when the composite material is a coating or cladding. Wood mouldings and millwork products that are coated or clad, even along their

¹³ 19 U.S.C. § 1677(4)(A).

¹⁴ 19 U.S.C. § 1677(10); *see, e.g., Cleo Inc. v. United States*, 501 F.3d 1291, 1299 (Fed. Cir. 2007); *NEC Corp. v. Department of Commerce*, 36 F. Supp. 2d 380, 383 (Ct. Int’l Trade 1998); *Nippon Steel Corp. v. United States*, 19 CIT 450, 455 (1995); *Timken Co. v. United States*, 913 F. Supp. 580, 584 (Ct. Int’l Trade 1996); *Torrington Co. v. United States*, 747 F. Supp. 744, 748-49 (Ct. Int’l Trade 1990), *aff’d*, 938 F.2d 1278 (Fed. Cir. 1991); *see also* S. Rep. No. 249, 96th Cong., 1st Sess. 90-91 (1979).

¹⁵ *See, e.g., Internal Combustion Industrial Forklift Trucks from Japan*, Inv. No. 731-TA-377 (Second Review), USITC Pub. 3831 at 8-9 (Dec. 2005); *Crawfish Tail Meat from China*, Inv. No. 731-TA-752 (Review), USITC Pub. 3614 at 4 (July 2003); *Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bar from Turkey*, Inv. No. 731-TA-745 (Review), USITC Pub. 3577 at 4 (Feb. 2003).

entire length, with a composite material, but that are otherwise comprised of wood, LVL, or wood and composite materials (where the non-coating composite materials make up 50 percent or less of the total merchandise) are covered by the scope.

The merchandise subject to the Order consists of wood, LVL, bamboo, or a combination of wood and composite materials that is continuously shaped throughout its length (with the exception of any endwork/dados), profiled wood having a repetitive design in relief, similar milled wood architectural accessories, such as rosettes and plinth blocks, and finger-jointed or edge-glued moulding or millwork blanks (whether or not resawn). The scope includes continuously shaped wood in the forms of dowels, building components such as interior paneling and jamb parts, and door components such as rails, stiles, interior and exterior door frames or jambs (including split, flat, stop applied, single- or double-rabbeted), frame or jamb kits, and packaged door frame trim or casing sets, whether or not the door components are imported as part of a door kit or set.

The covered products may be solid wood, laminated, finger-jointed, edge-glued, face-glued, or otherwise joined in the production or remanufacturing process and are covered by the scope whether imported raw, coated (e.g., gesso, polymer, or plastic), primed, painted, stained, wrapped (paper or vinyl overlay), any combination of the aforementioned surface coatings, treated, or which incorporate rot-resistant elements (whether wood or composite). The covered products are covered by the scope whether or not any surface coating(s) or covers obscure the grain, textures, or markings of the wood, whether or not they are ready for use or require final machining (e.g., endwork/dado, hinge/strike machining, weatherstrip or application thereof, mitre) or packaging.

All wood mouldings and millwork products are included within the scope even if they are trimmed; cut-to-size; notched; punched; drilled; or have undergone other forms of minor processing.

Subject merchandise also includes wood mouldings and millwork products that have been further processed in a third country, including but not limited to trimming, cutting, notching, punching, drilling, coating, or any other processing that would not otherwise remove the merchandise from the scope of this order if performed in the country of manufacture of the in-scope product.

Excluded from the scope of the Order are countertop/butcherblocks imported as a full countertop/butcherblock panel, exterior fencing, exterior decking and exterior siding products (including solid wood siding, non-wood siding (e.g., composite or cement), and shingles) that are not LVL or finger jointed; finished and unfinished doors; flooring; parts of stair steps (including newel posts, balusters, easing, gooseneck, risers, treads, rail fittings and stair stringers); picture frame components three feet and under in individual lengths; and lumber whether solid, fingerjointed, or edge-glued. To be excluded from the scope, finger-jointed or edge glued lumber must have a nominal thickness of 1.5 inches or greater and a certification stamp from an American Lumber Standard Committee-certified grading agency. The exclusion for lumber whether solid, finger-jointed, or edge-glued does not apply to screen/"surfaced on 4 sides" (S4S) and/or "surface 1 side, 2 edges" (S1S2E) stock (also called boards) that are finger-jointed and/or edgeglued, or to finger-jointed and/or edge-glued moulding or millwork blanks (whether or not resawn). Accordingly, S4S and S1S2E stock/boards that are not finger-jointed or edge glued are excluded from the scope of this order.

Excluded from the scope of the Order are all products covered by the scope of the antidumping duty order on Hardwood Plywood

from the People’s Republic of 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).

Excluded from the scope of the Order are all products covered by the scope of the antidumping duty order on Multilayered Wood Flooring from the People’s Republic of 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).

Excluded from the scope of the Order are all products covered by the scope of the antidumping duty order on Wooden Cabinets and Vanities from the People’s Republic of China. *See Wooden Cabinets and Vanities and Components Thereof from the People’s Republic of China: Antidumping Duty Order*, 85 FR 22126 (April 21, 2020).

Excluded from the scope of the Order are all products covered by the scope of the antidumping duty order on Wooden Bedroom Furniture from the People’s Republic of China. *See Notice of Amended Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Antidumping Duty Order: Wooden Bedroom Furniture from the People’s Republic of China*, 70 FR 329 (January 4, 2005).¹⁶

WMMP are lengths of wood molded into various shapes, or profiles, for use in a wide variety of functional and decorative applications in residential and non-residential construction.¹⁷ They can be manufactured from solid or, more commonly, finger-jointed

¹⁶ CR/PR at 1.3-1.6; *Wood Mouldings and Millwork Products From the People’s Republic of China: Final Results of the Expedited First Sunset Review of the Countervailing Duty Order*, 91 Fed. Reg. 24168 (May 5, 2026) and accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum; *Wood Mouldings and Millwork Products From the People’s Republic of China: Final Results of the Expedited First Sunset Review of the Antidumping Duty Order*, 91 Fed. Reg. 24173 (May 5, 2026) and accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum.

¹⁷ CR/PR at 1.9.

softwood or hardwood lumber; laminated veneer lumber (“LVL”); or some combination of wood and composite materials.¹⁸ Depending on their profile and length, WMMP may be used as crown mouldings, interior and exterior door frames or jambs, astragals, base caps, corner guards, base shoes, brickmoulds, drip caps, and battens, among other applications.¹⁹

We have considered our analyses of the domestic like product in the original investigations.²⁰ In particular, we note that in the original determinations, the Commission found that there were more similarities than differences between in-scope laminated veneer lumber (“LVL”) WMMP and other types of in-scope WMMP, primarily finger-jointed WMMP as well as solid lumber WMMP, in terms of physical characteristics and uses, interchangeability, channels of distribution, customer and producer perceptions, production processes, and price.²¹ Accordingly, the Commission defined the domestic like product as all WMMP, coextensive with the scope, based upon the preponderance of similarities.²²

In these first five-year reviews, the domestic interested party agrees with the definition of the domestic like product established in the original investigations.²³ The record does not contain any new information suggesting that the pertinent product characteristics and uses of WMMP have changed since the prior proceedings.²⁴ Accordingly, we again define the domestic like product to encompass all WMMP, coextensive with Commerce’s scope.

B. Domestic Industry

Section 771(4)(A) of the Tariff Act defines the relevant industry as the domestic “producers as a whole of a domestic like product, or those producers whose collective output of a domestic like product constitutes a major proportion of the total domestic production of the product.”²⁵ In defining the domestic industry, the Commission’s general practice has been to include in the industry producers of all domestic production of the like product, whether toll-

¹⁸ CR/PR at 1.10. LVL is an engineered wood product consisting of multiple layers of thin wood glued together and cured with heat and pressure. *Id.* at 1.18 n.43.

¹⁹ See CR/PR at 1.11-1.13.

²⁰ *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 5157 at 12-24.

²¹ *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 5157 at 12-17.

²² *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 5157 at 16-17. The Commission also found that there were sufficient differences between out-of-scope medium density fiberboard mouldings and millwork products (“MDF MMP”) and in-scope WMMP to warrant not including out-of-scope MDF MMP in the definition of the domestic like product. *Id.* at 17-24.

²³ Domestic Interested Party’s Resp. at 21.

²⁴ CR/PR at 1.9-18.

²⁵ 19 U.S.C. § 1677(4)(A). The definitions in 19 U.S.C. § 1677 are applicable to the entire subtitle containing the antidumping and countervailing duty laws, including 19 U.S.C. §§ 1675 and 1675a. See 19 U.S.C. § 1677.

produced, captively consumed, or sold in the domestic merchant market.

We have considered our analyses of the domestic industry in the original investigations.²⁶ In the original determinations, the Commission found that domestic producers using imported or purchased blanks to produce WMMP engaged in sufficient production-related activities to constitute domestic producers. The Commission also determined that appropriate circumstances existed to exclude *** from the domestic industry under the related parties provision.²⁷ Accordingly, the Commission defined the domestic industry to encompass all domestic producers of WMMP, with the exception of ***.²⁸

In these first five-year reviews, the domestic interested party did not comment on the definition of the domestic industry, but the domestic interested party implied support for the definition of domestic industry in the original investigations given its inclusion of separate information regarding the finishing activities for firms' purchased or imported blanks.²⁹ The record in these reviews does not indicate that any of the domestic producers potentially qualify as related parties or that there are other domestic industry issues.³⁰ Accordingly, consistent with our definition of the domestic like product, we again define the domestic producer to include all domestic producers of WMMP, including firms that imported or purchased blanks to produce WMMP.

III. Revocation of the Antidumping Duty Order and Countervailing Duty Order Would Likely Lead to Continuation or Recurrence of Material Injury Within a Reasonably Foreseeable Time

A. Legal Standards

In a five-year review conducted under section 751(c) of the Tariff Act, Commerce will revoke an antidumping or countervailing duty order unless: (1) it makes a determination that dumping or subsidization is likely to continue or recur and (2) the Commission makes a determination that revocation of the antidumping or countervailing duty order "would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury within a reasonably foreseeable

²⁶ *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 5157 at 25-29.

²⁷ *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 5157 at 29. The Commission also determined that appropriate circumstances did not exist to exclude *** from the domestic industry under the related parties provision. *Id.* at 28-29.

²⁸ *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 5157 at 29.

²⁹ Domestic Interested Party's Resp. at 21 & Exh. 1; *see generally* Domestic Interested Party's Comments.

³⁰ Domestic Interested Party's Resp. at 18-19.

time.”³¹ The Uruguay Round Agreements Act (“URAA”) Statement of Administrative Action (“SAA”) states that “under the likelihood standard, the Commission will engage in a counterfactual analysis; it must decide the likely impact in the reasonably foreseeable future of an important change in the status quo – the revocation or termination of a proceeding and the elimination of its restraining effects on volumes and prices of imports.”³² Thus, the likelihood standard is prospective in nature.³³ The U.S. Court of International Trade has found that “likely,” as used in the five-year review provisions of the Act, means “probable,” and the Commission applies that standard in five-year reviews.³⁴

The statute states that “the Commission shall consider that the effects of revocation or termination may not be imminent, but may manifest themselves only over a longer period of time.”³⁵ According to the SAA, a “‘reasonably foreseeable time’ will vary from case-to-case, but normally will exceed the ‘imminent’ timeframe applicable in a threat of injury analysis in original investigations.”³⁶

Although the standard in a five-year review is not the same as the standard applied in an original investigation, it contains some of the same fundamental elements. The statute

³¹ 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a).

³² SAA at 883-84. The SAA states that “{t}he likelihood of injury standard applies regardless of the nature of the Commission’s original determination (material injury, threat of material injury, or material retardation of an industry). Likewise, the standard applies to suspended investigations that were never completed.” *Id.* at 883.

³³ While the SAA states that “a separate determination regarding current material injury is not necessary,” it indicates that “the Commission may consider relevant factors such as current and likely continued depressed shipment levels and current and likely continued {sic} prices for the domestic like product in the U.S. market in making its determination of the likelihood of continuation or recurrence of material injury if the order is revoked.” SAA at 884.

³⁴ See *NMB Singapore Ltd. v. United States*, 288 F. Supp. 2d 1306, 1352 (Ct. Int’l Trade 2003) (“‘likely’ means probable within the context of 19 U.S.C. § 1675(c) and 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)”), *aff’d mem.*, 140 Fed. Appx. 268 (Fed. Cir. 2005); *Nippon Steel Corp. v. United States*, 26 CIT 1416, 1419 (2002) (same); *Usinor Industeel, S.A. v. United States*, 26 CIT 1402, 1404 nn.3, 6 (2002) (“more likely than not” standard is “consistent with the court’s opinion;” “the court has not interpreted ‘likely’ to imply any particular degree of ‘certainty’”); *Indorama Chemicals (Thailand) Ltd. v. United States*, 26 CIT 1059, 1070 (2002) (“standard is based on a likelihood of continuation or recurrence of injury, not a certainty”); *Usinor v. United States*, 26 CIT 767, 794 (2002) (“‘likely’ is tantamount to ‘probable,’ not merely ‘possible’”).

³⁵ 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(5).

³⁶ SAA at 887. Among the factors that the Commission should consider in this regard are “the fungibility or differentiation within the product in question, the level of substitutability between the imported and domestic products, the channels of distribution used, the methods of contracting (such as spot sales or long-term contracts), and lead times for delivery of goods, as well as other factors that may only manifest themselves in the longer term, such as planned investment and the shifting of production facilities.” *Id.*

provides that the Commission is to “consider the likely volume, price effect, and impact of imports of the subject merchandise on the industry if the orders are revoked or the suspended investigation is terminated.”³⁷ It directs the Commission to take into account its prior injury determination, whether any improvement in the state of the industry is related to the order or the suspension agreement under review, whether the industry is vulnerable to material injury if an order is revoked or a suspension agreement is terminated, and any findings by Commerce regarding duty absorption pursuant to 19 U.S.C. § 1675(a)(4).³⁸ The statute further provides that the presence or absence of any factor that the Commission is required to consider shall not necessarily give decisive guidance with respect to the Commission’s determination.³⁹

In evaluating the likely volume of imports of subject merchandise if an order under review is revoked and/or a suspended investigation is terminated, the Commission is directed to consider whether the likely volume of imports would be significant either in absolute terms or relative to production or consumption in the United States.⁴⁰ In doing so, the Commission must consider “all relevant economic factors,” including four enumerated factors: (1) any likely increase in production capacity or existing unused production capacity in the exporting country; (2) existing inventories of the subject merchandise, or likely increases in inventories; (3) the existence of barriers to the importation of the subject merchandise into countries other than the United States; and (4) the potential for product shifting if production facilities in the foreign country, which can be used to produce the subject merchandise, are currently being used to produce other products.⁴¹

In evaluating the likely price effects of subject imports if an order under review is revoked and/or a suspended investigation is terminated, the Commission is directed to consider whether there is likely to be significant underselling by the subject imports as compared to the domestic like product and whether the subject imports are likely to enter the United States at prices that otherwise would have a significant depressing or suppressing effect on the price of the domestic like product.⁴²

³⁷ 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(1).

³⁸ 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(1). Commerce has made no duty absorption findings concerning WMMP from China. *Wood Mouldings and Millwork Products From the People’s Republic of China: Final Results of the Expedited First Sunset Review of the Antidumping Duty Order*, 91 Fed. Reg. 24173 (May 5, 2026) and accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum at 7, Case No. A-570-117 (Apr. 30, 2026).

³⁹ 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(5). Although the Commission must consider all factors, no one factor is necessarily dispositive. SAA at 886.

⁴⁰ 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(2).

⁴¹ 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(2)(A-D).

⁴² See 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(3). The SAA states that “{c}onsistent with its practice in investigations, in considering the likely price effects of imports in the event of revocation and

In evaluating the likely impact of imports of subject merchandise if an order under review is revoked and/or a suspended investigation is terminated, the Commission is directed to consider all relevant economic factors that are likely to have a bearing on the state of the industry in the United States, including but not limited to the following: (1) likely declines in output, sales, market share, profits, productivity, return on investments, and utilization of capacity; (2) likely negative effects on cash flow, inventories, employment, wages, growth, ability to raise capital, and investment; and (3) likely negative effects on the existing development and production efforts of the industry, including efforts to develop a derivative or more advanced version of the domestic like product.⁴³ All relevant economic factors are to be considered within the context of the business cycle and the conditions of competition that are distinctive to the industry. As instructed by the statute, we have considered the extent to which any improvement in the state of the domestic industry is related to the orders under review and whether the industry is vulnerable to material injury upon revocation.⁴⁴

No respondent interested party participated in these expedited reviews. The record, therefore, contains limited new information with respect to the WMMP industry in China. There also is limited information on the WMMP industry in the United States during the period of review (“POR”). Accordingly, for our determination, we rely as appropriate on the facts available from the original investigations, and the limited new information on the record in these first five-year reviews.

B. Conditions of Competition and the Business Cycle

In evaluating the likely impact of the subject imports on the domestic industry if an order is revoked, the statute directs the Commission to consider all relevant economic factors “within the context of the business cycle and conditions of competition that are distinctive to the affected industry.”⁴⁵ We have considered our findings regarding the conditions of competition in the original investigations.⁴⁶ The following conditions of competition inform our

termination, the Commission may rely on circumstantial, as well as direct, evidence of the adverse effects of unfairly traded imports on domestic prices.” SAA at 886.

⁴³ 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(4).

⁴⁴ The SAA states that in assessing whether the domestic industry is vulnerable to injury if the order is revoked, the Commission “considers, in addition to imports, other factors that may be contributing to overall injury. While these factors, in some cases, may account for the injury to the domestic industry, they may also demonstrate that an industry is facing difficulties from a variety of sources and is vulnerable to dumped or subsidized imports.” SAA at 885.

⁴⁵ 19 U.S.C. § 1675a(a)(4).

⁴⁶ *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 5157 at 33-37.

determinations in these reviews.

i. Demand

The information available indicates that most WMMP is used in residential construction, and therefore demand for WMMP is driven by housing construction and remodeling activity.⁴⁷ The domestic interested party contends that demand for WMMP spiked during the COVID-19 pandemic due to an increase in home renovations, and has declined since early 2022 and continues to decline.⁴⁸ It observes that data from the U.S. Census Bureau and U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development show that new residential construction in the United States has fallen consistently since 2022 and was down 7.8 percent in October 2025 compared to October 2024.⁴⁹ One responding purchaser, ***, reported that ***.⁵⁰

Apparent U.S. consumption of WMMP declined from 1.0 billion board feet in 2019 to 645.7 million board feet in 2025, or by 36.4 percent.⁵¹

ii. Supply

Domestically produced WMMP was the second largest source of WMMP in the U.S. market in 2025, accounting for 21.1 percent of apparent U.S. consumption.⁵² The domestic industry experienced several acquisitions, expansions at two facilities and two closures, and opened one new plant during the POR.⁵³

⁴⁷ Domestic Interested Party's Resp. at 18.

⁴⁸ Domestic Interested Party's Resp. at 18; Domestic Interested Party's Final Comments at 10.

⁴⁹ Domestic Interested Party's Resp. at 18, 20.

⁵⁰ CR/PR at D.3.

⁵¹ CR/PR at Table 1.6.

⁵² CR/PR at Table 1.6.

⁵³ CR/PR at Table 1.3. In July 2021, Woodgrain Millwork expanded its Leesburg, Georgia facility and acquired Lowe's millwork door cabinet shop, and in December 2021, it acquired Lowes' Thomasville Millwork door shop. Hardwoods Distribution Inc. acquired Novo Building Products in July 2021. In March and December 2022, Metrie acquired two manufacturing and distribution companies from EL & EL Wood Products Corp. and Fred Tebb & Sons, Inc., respectively. In July 2022, Brightstar Capital Partners acquired Windsor ONE, and in November 2022, Bliffert Lumber acquired Hardware and Fillingner Millwork. In April and December 2023, Metrie acquired Anderco, Inc. and Eden Inc., respectively. In December 2024, Boise Cascade acquired Parksite's Facility in Lakeland, Florida. In January 2025, Building Products Inc. acquired Heartland Millwork, and Woodgrain Millwork acquired a JELD-WEN facility in Towanda, Pennsylvania. In September 2025, Menzner Hardwoods Co. acquired Harris Hardwoods, Inc., and in December 2025, Andersen Corporation acquired Bright Wood Corporation.

In July 2024, Smith Millwork, Inc. opened a facility in Rossville, Georgia and in July 2025, Powell Valley Millwork announced an expansion at two of its facilities. In November 2024, Yuba River closed its

Subject imports were the smallest source of WMMP in the U.S. market during the POR, accounting for 0.1 percent of apparent U.S. consumption in 2025.⁵⁴

Nonsubject imports were the largest source of WMMP in the U.S. market during the POR, accounting for 78.8 percent of apparent U.S. consumption in 2025.⁵⁵

iii. Substitutability and Other Conditions

In the original investigations, we found that there was at least a moderate to high degree of substitutability between the domestic like product and subject imports for comparable types of WMMP, and that price was an important factor in purchasing decisions for WMMP.⁵⁶ The record of these reviews contains no new information indicating that the degree of substitutability between the domestic like product and subject imports or the importance of price has changed since the original investigations.⁵⁷ The domestic interested party contends that subject imports and the domestic like product continue to be highly substitutable, and WMMP are purchased based on price.⁵⁸ Accordingly, we find that there is at least a moderate to high degree of substitutability between the domestic like product and subject imports for comparable types of WMMP, and that price is an important factor in purchasing decisions for WMMP.

Effective May 10, 2019, WMMP originating in China is subject to an additional 25 percent *ad valorem* duty under section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974.⁵⁹ From February 2025 to February 2026 certain additional tariffs under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (“IEEPA”) were in effect for WMMP from China.⁶⁰ On February 20, 2026, it was announced that all tariffs initiated under IEEPA and the associated duties imposed under IEEPA were no longer effective.⁶¹ Subject imports from China are currently subject to additional 10 percent *ad valorem* duties under section 122 of the Trade Act of 1974.⁶²

facility in Plumas Lake, California, and in June 2025, Owens Corning closed its Prineville, Oregon facility. *Id.*

⁵⁴ CR/PR at Table 1.6.

⁵⁵ CR/PR at Table 1.6.

⁵⁶ *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 5157 at 34-36. The Commission further acknowledged that quality was also an important purchasing factor. *Id.* at 35.

⁵⁷ See generally CR/PR; Domestic Interested Party’s Resp.

⁵⁸ Domestic Interested Party’s Resp. at 15; Domestic Interested Party’s Final Comments at 7.

⁵⁹ CR/PR at 1.7, Table 1.2.

⁶⁰ See CR/PR at 1.8—1.9, Table 1.2.

⁶¹ See *Ending Certain Tariff Actions*, 91 Fed. Reg. 9437 (Feb. 25, 2026) (Executive Order 14389 of Feb. 20, 2026).

⁶² *Imposing a Temporary Surcharge to Address Fundamental International Payment Problems*, 91 Fed. Reg. 9339 (Feb. 25, 2026) (Presidential Proclamation 11012 of Feb. 20, 2026). Section 122 of the

C. Likely Volume of Subject Imports

We have considered our findings regarding the volume of subject imports in the original investigations.⁶³ In the original investigations, subject import market share was 20.8 percent in 2017, 25.2 percent in 2018, and 24.8 percent in 2019,⁶⁴ and the Commission found that the volume of subject imports and the increase in that volume were significant both in absolute terms and relative to U.S. consumption.⁶⁵ The record indicates that the discipline of the orders has limited, and continues to limit, subject import volumes. The volume of imports under the relevant HTSUS subheadings steadily decreased over the POR, decreasing from 99.6 million board feet in 2020 to 45.6 million board feet in 2021, 37.0 million board feet in 2022, 6.4 million board feet in 2023, 2.3 million board feet in 2024, and 627,000 board feet in 2025, equivalent to 0.1 percent of apparent U.S. consumption that year, significantly less than the market share of subject imports in 2019, the final year of the period of investigation (24.8 percent).⁶⁶

The record in these five-year reviews contains limited information on the Chinese industry. The domestic interested party has identified 116 possible producers of WMMP in China.⁶⁷ The information available indicates that subject foreign producers have the ability and incentive to increase their exports of WMMP to the U.S. market if the orders were revoked, as discussed below.⁶⁸

The record indicates that the subject industry contains large producers and exporters of subject merchandise. According to information submitted by the domestic interested party, there are numerous subject producers, they have large production capacity, and they are strongly incentivized to export subject merchandise to the United States.⁶⁹ It also claims that that Zhejiang Baiyuan Buildings Materials Co. Ltd expanded its capacity during the POR.⁷⁰ Additionally, GTA data for HS subheadings 4409.10, 4409.22, and 4409.29, which may include out-of-scope merchandise, indicate that WMMP producers in China are large exporters,

Trade Act of 1974 provides a temporary import surcharge for a period not exceeding 150 days unless such period is extended by an Act of the Congress. *Id.*

⁶³ *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 5157 at 37-38. We recognize that import data was compiled using questionnaire response data in the original investigations, whereas import data here was compiled using HTSUS categories that contain in- and out-of-scope merchandise.

⁶⁴ CR/PR at Table 1.6.

⁶⁵ *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 5157 at 38.

⁶⁶ CR/PR at Tables 1.5, 1.6.

⁶⁷ CR/PR at 1.27.

⁶⁸ *See generally* Domestic Interested Party's Resp. at 9-13.

⁶⁹ Domestic Interested Party's Resp. at 9-11, Exh. 1 at 3-7; Domestic Interested Party's Final Comments at 5.

⁷⁰ CR/PR at Table 1.8.

exporting over \$80.7 million of WMMP in 2025, equivalent to 6.5 percent of apparent U.S. consumption that year.⁷¹

Available information also indicates that the U.S. market remains attractive to subject producers. According to information submitted by the domestic interested party, demand for WMMP in the Chinese home market continues to decline, which will cause subject producers to increase exports of WMMP.⁷² Additionally, it contends that prices in the United States have historically been higher than in other markets, making it a more attractive destination market.⁷³ Record evidence shows subject imports remained in the U.S. market during the POR, thereby likely maintaining ready distribution networks and customers in the United States.⁷⁴ Moreover, GTA data indicate that during the POR, the United States was the largest destination market for exports of merchandise from China under HS subheadings 4409.10, 4409.22, and 4409.29.⁷⁵

Thus, subject producers have the means and the incentive to export subject merchandise to the U.S. market in significant volumes within a reasonably foreseeable time if the orders were revoked. In light of these considerations, including the Commission's finding in the original investigations that subject import volumes were significant absolutely and relative to consumption, the continued presence of subject imports in the U.S. market during the POR, the subject industry's substantial capacity and large volume of exports, and the attractiveness of the U.S. market to subject producers, we find that the volume of subject imports would likely be significant, both in absolute terms and relative to consumption in the United States, if the orders were revoked.

D. Likely Price Effects of Subject Imports

We have considered our findings regarding the price effects of subject imports in the original investigations.⁷⁶ In particular, in the original investigations, the Commission found significant price effects as subject imports undersold domestically produced WMMP, which

⁷¹ CR/PR at Tables 1.6, 1.7.

⁷² Domestic Interested Party's Resp. at Exh. 6; Domestic Interested Party's Final Comments at 6.

⁷³ Domestic Interested Party's Resp. at 9; Domestic Interested Party's Final Comments at 6.

⁷⁴ CR/PR at Table 1.5, 1.7. We note further that Section 301 duties of 25 percent, as identified above, have been in place since 2019 and did not deter the importation of subject imports in significant volumes during the original period of investigation, and there is no evidence on this expedited record that the additional, temporary 10 percent duties currently in effect under Section 122 would make the U.S. market less of a target for dumped and subsidized WMMP from China in the event of revocation of the subject AD/CVD orders. *See, e.g.*, CR/PR at 1.6-1.7, App. C; *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 5157 at 37-38.

⁷⁵ CR/PR at Table 1.7.

⁷⁶ *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 5157 at 39-44.

caused a shift in market share from the domestic industry to subject imports.⁷⁷

As discussed in section III.B.iii above, in these reviews, we continue to find that there is at least a moderate to high degree of substitutability between the domestic like product and subject imports for comparable types of WMMP, and that price remains an important factor in purchasing decisions.

The record in these expedited five-year reviews does not contain recent product-specific pricing information. Based on the substitutability between subject imports and the domestic like product and the importance of price in purchasing decisions, we find that the likely significant volume of subject imports would likely significantly undersell the domestic like product as a means of gaining sales and market share, as in the original investigations. Absent the discipline of the orders, the likely significant volumes of low-priced subject imports would likely force the domestic industry to lower prices or forgo needed price increases, or else lose sales and market share to subject imports, thereby depressing or suppressing prices for the domestic like product. Consequently, we find that if the orders were to be revoked, subject imports would likely have significant price effects.

E. Likely Impact of Subject Imports

We have considered our findings regarding the impact of subject imports in the original investigations.⁷⁸ The record in these five-year reviews contains limited information concerning the domestic industry's performance since the period examined in the last reviews.

The information available indicates that the domestic industry's performance in 2025 varied as compared to the original investigations, but its overall financial performance was generally stronger.⁷⁹ The domestic producers' capacity in 2025, at 282.0 million board feet, was lower than in 2019.⁸⁰ The producers' production and capacity utilization in 2025, at 130.6 million board feet and 46.3 percent, respectively, were lower than in 2019.⁸¹ Finishers' capacity and production, at *** board feet and 20.0 million board feet, respectively, in 2025 were higher than in 2019, but capacity utilization, at *** percent, was lower than in 2019.⁸²

In 2025, the domestic industry's U.S. shipments by quantity, at 136.5 million board feet, and its U.S. shipments by value, at \$409.9 million, were lower than in 2019.⁸³ The domestic

⁷⁷ *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 5157 at 39-40.

⁷⁸ *Original Determinations*, USITC Pub. 5157 at 42-51.

⁷⁹ CR/PR at Table 1.4.

⁸⁰ CR/PR at Table 1.4.

⁸¹ CR/PR at Table 1.4.

⁸² CR/PR at Table 1.4.

⁸³ CR/PR at Table 1.4.

industry's average unit value ("AUV") in 2025, at \$3,000 per board feet, was higher than in 2019.⁸⁴ In 2025, the domestic industry's net sales, at \$409.9 million, were lower than in 2019.⁸⁵ Its ratio of cost of goods sold ("COGS") to net sales and COGS, at 90.9 percent and \$372.5 million, respectively, were lower than in 2019.⁸⁶

The domestic industry's gross profit, operating income, and operating income margin in 2025, at \$37.3 million, \$4.1 million, and 1.0 percent, respectively, were higher than in 2019.⁸⁷ The limited information on the record of this expedited review is insufficient for us to make a finding on whether the domestic industry is vulnerable to the continuation or recurrence of material injury in the event of revocation of the orders.⁸⁸

Based on the information available on the record, we find that revocation of the orders would likely result in a significant volume of subject imports that would likely significantly undersell the domestic like product. Given the substitutability between subject imports and the domestic like product and the importance of price to purchasers, significant volumes of low-priced subject imports would likely capture sales and market share from the domestic industry and/or force domestic producers to lower their prices or forgo needed price increases in order to maintain their sales, thereby depressing or suppressing prices for the domestic like product to a significant degree. The likely significant volume of subject imports and their likely price effects would negatively affect the domestic industry's capacity, production, capacity utilization, shipments, and market share, which would in turn negatively impact the industry's profitability and employment. Consequently, we conclude that if the orders were revoked, subject imports would be likely to have a significant adverse impact on the domestic industry within a reasonably foreseeable time.

We have also considered the role of factors other than subject imports, including the presence of nonsubject imports. Although nonsubject imports' share of the U.S. WMMP market was substantial, their presence in the U.S. market would not preclude subject imports from taking market share from the domestic industry or forcing the domestic industry to lower its prices to compete if the orders were revoked given the subject industries' large capacity and exports and the relative attractiveness of the U.S. market. Consequently, we find that any future effects of nonsubject imports would be distinct from the likely effects attributable to

⁸⁴ CR/PR at Table 1.4.

⁸⁵ CR/PR at Table 1.4.

⁸⁶ CR/PR at Table 1.4.

⁸⁷ CR/PR at Table 1.4.

⁸⁸ Commissioner Kearns finds the domestic industry vulnerable to the continuation or recurrence of material injury in the event of revocation of the orders. His finding particularly relies on the industry's low capacity utilization rate and operating income margin in 2025.

subject imports, and that nonsubject imports would not prevent subject imports from having a significant impact on the domestic industry.

We also recognize that apparent U.S. consumption of WMMP was 36.4 percent lower in 2025 than in 2019.⁸⁹ Given that subject imports and the domestic like product have at least a moderate to high degree of substitutability for similar types of WMMP, and that price is an important factor in purchasing decisions, declining U.S. demand for WMMP would not prevent low-priced subject imports from being significant after revocation of the orders, but rather a declining market would exacerbate the likely adverse impact of subject imports on the domestic industry.

In sum, we conclude that if the orders were revoked, subject imports of WMMP from China would likely have a significant impact on the domestic industry within a reasonably foreseeable time.

IV. Conclusion

For the above reasons, we determine that revocation of the countervailing and antidumping duty orders on WMMP from China would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time.

⁸⁹ CR/PR at Table 1.6.

Information obtained in these reviews

Background

On January 2, 2026, the U.S. International Trade Commission (“Commission”) gave notice, pursuant to section 751(c) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (“the Act”),¹ that it had instituted reviews to determine whether revocation of antidumping and countervailing duty orders on wood moulding and millwork products (“WMMP”) from China would likely lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to a domestic industry.² All interested parties were requested to respond to this notice by submitting certain information requested by the Commission.³ ⁴ Table 1.1 presents information relating to the background and schedule of this proceeding:

Table 1.1 WMMP: Information relating to the background and schedule of this proceeding

Effective date	Action
January 2, 2026	Notice of initiation by Commerce (91 FR 125, January 2, 2026)
January 2, 2026	Notice of institution by Commission (91 FR 151, January 2, 2026)
April 7, 2026	Scheduled date for Commission’s vote on adequacy
May 2, 2026	Scheduled date for Commerce’s results of its expedited reviews
June 1, 2026	Commission’s statutory deadline to complete expedited reviews
March 29, 2027	Commission’s statutory deadline to complete full reviews

¹ 19 U.S.C. 1675(c).

² 91 FR 151, January 2, 2026. In accordance with section 751(c) of the Act, the U.S. Department of Commerce (“Commerce”) published a notice of initiation of five-year reviews of the subject antidumping and countervailing duty orders. 91 FR 125, January 2, 2026. Pertinent Federal Register notices are referenced in app. A, and may be found at the Commission’s website (www.usitc.gov).

³ As part of their response to the notice of institution, interested parties were requested to provide company-specific information. Information regarding responses to the notice of institution is presented in app. B. Summary data compiled in the original investigations are presented in app. C.

⁴ Interested parties were also requested to provide a list of three to five leading purchasers in the U.S. market for the domestic like product and the subject merchandise. Presented in app. D are the responses received from purchaser surveys transmitted to the purchasers identified in this proceeding.

The original investigations

The original investigations resulted from petitions filed on January 8, 2020 with Commerce and the Commission by the Coalition of American Millwork Producers (“the Coalition”) concerning imports of WMMP from Brazil and China.⁵ On January 4, 2021, Commerce determined that imports of WMMP from China were being sold at less than fair value (“LTFV”) and subsidized by the Government of China and that imports of WMMP from Brazil were not being, or were not likely to be, sold in the United States at LTFV.⁶ As a result, the Commission terminated its final phase antidumping duty investigation concerning WMMP from Brazil.⁷ The Commission determined on February 10, 2021, that the domestic industry was materially injured by reason of LTFV and subsidized imports of WMMP from China.⁸ On February 16, 2021, Commerce issued its antidumping and countervailing duty orders with final weighted-average dumping margins ranging from 45.49 to 231.60 percent and with net subsidy rates ranging from 20.56 to 252.29 percent.⁹

Previous and related investigations

WMMP has not been the subject of any prior related antidumping or countervailing duty investigations in the United States.

⁵ When the petitions were filed, the Coalition of American Millwork Producers consisted of Bright Wood Corporation, Madras, Oregon; Cascade Wood Products, Inc., White City, Oregon; Endura Products, Inc., Colfax, North Carolina; Sierra Pacific Industries, Red Bluff, California; Sunset Moulding, Live Oak, California; Woodgrain Millwork Inc., Fruitland, Idaho; and Yuba River Moulding, Yuba City, California. During the final phase of the investigations, Best Moulding Corporation, Albuquerque, New Mexico; Menzner Lumber and Supply Company, Marathon, Wisconsin; and Pacific Wood Laminates, Brookings, Oregon, joined the Coalition of American Millwork Producers. Wood Mouldings and Millwork Products from China, Inv. Nos. 701-TA-636 and 731-TA-1470 (Final), USITC Publication 5157, February 2021 (“Original publication”), p. 1.1.

⁶ 86 FR 63, 86 FR 67, and 86 FR 70, January 4, 2021.

⁷ 86 FR 1522, January 8, 2021.

⁸ 86 FR 9951, February 17, 2021.

⁹ 86 FR 9484 and 86 FR 9486, February 16, 2021.

Commerce's five-year reviews

Commerce announced that it would conduct expedited reviews with respect to the orders on imports of WMMP from China with the intent of issuing the final results of these reviews based on the facts available not later than May 2, 2026.¹⁰ Commerce publishes its Issues and Decision Memoranda and its final results concurrently, accessible upon publication at <https://access.trade.gov/public/FRNoticesListLayout.aspx> and subsequently on the Commission's Electronic Document Information System ("EDIS"). Issues and Decision Memoranda contain complete and up-to-date information regarding the background and history of the order, including scope rulings, duty absorption, changed circumstances reviews, and antircumvention, as well as any decisions that may have been pending at the issuance of this report. Any foreign producers/exporters that are not currently subject to the antidumping and countervailing duty orders on imports of WMMP from China are noted in the sections titled "The original investigations" and "U.S. imports," if applicable.

The product

Commerce's scope

Commerce has defined the scope as follows:

The merchandise subject to this order consists of wood mouldings and millwork products that are made of wood (regardless of wood species), bamboo, laminated veneer lumber (LVL), or of wood and composite materials (where the composite materials make up less than 50 percent of the total merchandise), and which are continuously shaped wood or finger-jointed or edge-glued moulding or millwork blanks (whether or not resawn). The merchandise subject to this order can be continuously shaped along any of its edges, ends, or faces.

The percentage of composite materials contained in a wood moulding or millwork product is measured by length, except when the composite material is a coating or cladding. Wood mouldings and millwork products

¹⁰ Letter from David S. De Falco, Executive Director, Office of Trade Agreements Policy and Negotiations, Enforcement and Compliance, U.S. Department of Commerce to Nannette Christ, Director of Investigations, February 23, 2026.

that are coated or clad, even along their entire length, with a composite material, but that are otherwise comprised of wood, LVL, or wood and composite materials (where the non-coating composite materials make up 50 percent or less of the total merchandise) are covered by the scope.

The merchandise subject to this order consists of wood, LVL, bamboo, or a combination of wood and composite materials that is continuously shaped throughout its length (with the exception of any endwork/dados), profiled wood having a repetitive design in relief, similar milled wood architectural accessories, such as rosettes and plinth blocks, and finger-jointed or edge-glued moulding or millwork blanks (whether or not resawn). The scope includes continuously shaped wood in the forms of dowels, building components such as interior paneling and jamb parts, and door components such as rails, stiles, interior and exterior door frames or jambs (including split, flat, stop applied, single- or double-rabbeted), frame or jamb kits, and packaged door frame trim or casing sets, whether or not the door components are imported as part of a door kit or set.

The covered products may be solid wood, laminated, finger-jointed, edge-glued, face-glued, or otherwise joined in the production or remanufacturing process and are covered by the scope whether imported raw, coated (e.g., gesso, polymer, or plastic), primed, painted, stained, wrapped (paper or vinyl overlay), any combination of the aforementioned surface coatings, treated, or which incorporate rot-resistant elements (whether wood or composite). The covered products are covered by the scope whether or not any surface coating(s) or covers obscure the grain, textures, or markings of the wood, whether or not they are ready for use or require final machining (e.g., endwork/dado, hinge/strike machining, weatherstrip or application thereof, mitre) or packaging.

All wood mouldings and millwork products are included within the scope even if they are trimmed; cut-to-size; notched; punched; drilled; or have undergone other forms of minor processing.

Subject merchandise also includes wood mouldings and millwork products that have been further processed in a third country, including but not limited to trimming, cutting, notching, punching, drilling, coating, or any other processing that would not otherwise remove the merchandise from the scope of this order if performed in the country of manufacture of the in-scope product.

Excluded from the scope of this order are countertop/butcherblocks imported as a full countertop/butcherblock panel, exterior fencing, exterior decking and exterior siding products (including solid wood siding, non-wood siding (e.g., composite or cement), and shingles) that are not LVL or finger jointed; finished and unfinished doors; flooring; parts of stair steps (including newel posts, balusters, easing, gooseneck, risers, treads, rail fittings and stair stringers); picture frame components three feet and under in individual lengths; and lumber whether solid, finger-jointed, or edge-glued. To be excluded from the scope, finger-jointed or edge-glued lumber must have a nominal thickness of 1.5 inches or greater and a certification stamp from an American Lumber Standard Committee-certified grading agency. The exclusion for lumber whether solid, finger-jointed, or edge-glued does not apply to screen/"surfaced on 4 sides" (S4S) and/or "surface 1 side, 2 edges" (S1S2E) stock (also called boards) that are finger-jointed and/or edge-glued, or to finger-jointed and/or edge-glued moulding or millwork blanks (whether or not resawn). Accordingly, S4S and S1S2E stock/boards that are not finger-jointed or edge glued are excluded from the scope of this order.

Excluded from the scope of this order are all products covered by the scope of the antidumping duty order on Hardwood Plywood from the People's Republic of 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).

Excluded from the scope of this order are all products covered by the scope of the antidumping duty order on Multilayered Wood Flooring from the People's Republic of 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).

Excluded from the scope of this order are all products covered by the scope of the antidumping duty order on Wooden Cabinets and Vanities from the People's Republic of China. See Wooden Cabinets and Vanities and Components Thereof from the People's Republic of China: Antidumping Duty Order, 85 FR 22126 (April 21, 2020).¹¹

U.S. tariff treatment

WMMP is currently imported under Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (“HTS”) statistical reporting numbers 4409.10.4010, 4409.10.4090, 4409.10.4500, 4409.10.5000, 4409.22.4000, 4409.22.5020, 4409.22.5040, 4409.22.5060, 4409.22.5090, 4409.29.4100, and 4409.29.5100 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (“HTS”).¹² The general rate of duty is “free” for HTS subheadings 4409.10.40, 4409.10.45, 4409.10.50, 4409.22.40, 4409.22.50, 4409.29.41, 4409.29.51.¹³ Decisions on the tariff classification and treatment of imported goods are within the authority of U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

See table 1.2 for a summary of additional tariffs in place as of March 3, 2026. In addition, below is a summary of additional tariffs applied to WMMP.

¹¹ 86 FR 9484, February 16, 2021. The antidumping duty order has an additional exclusion for all products covered by the scope of the antidumping duty order on Wooden Bedroom Furniture from the People's Republic of China. 86 FR 9486, February 16, 2021.

¹² Statistical reporting number 4409.22.5000 was annotated and new statistical reporting numbers 4409.22.5020, 4409.22.5040, 4409.22.5060, and 4409.22.5090 were established on January 1, 2022. USITC, Harmonized Schedule of the United States (“HTS”) (2022) Basic, Change Record, Publication 5277, January 2022.

¹³ The merchandise subject to these investigations may also be imported under the following HTS statistical reporting numbers: 4409.10.6000, 4409.10.6500, 4409.22.6000, 4409.22.6500, 4409.29.6100, 4409.29.6600, 4418.20.4000, 4418.20.8030, 4418.20.8060, 4418.99.9095 and 4421.99.9780. Statistical reporting numbers 4418.20.4000, 4418.20.8030, 4418.20.8060, 4418.99.9095, and 4421.99.9780 were discontinued and new statistical reporting numbers 4418.21.4000, 4418.21.8030, 4418.21.8060, 4418.99.9195, and 4421.99.9880 were established on January 27, 2022. USITC, HTS (2022) Basic, Change Record, Publication 5277, January 2022 and USITC, HTS (2026) Revision 4, Publication 5711, February 2026, pp. 44.16, 44.18, and 44.19.

Table 1.2 WMMP: Additional tariffs on imports originating in China as of March 3, 2026

Duty rates in percent ad valorem

Additional tariff	China
Section 301	25
Section 122	10
Total additional ad valorem rate	35

Source: Federal Register notices and other sources cited in this section, “Tariff treatment.”

Note: Duty rates in the table reflect the duty rates as of the writing of this report. See the text below for historical changes to the additional tariffs.

Section 301 tariffs

Effective September 24, 2018, WMMP originating in China was subject to an additional 10 percent ad valorem duty under section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974. Effective May 10, 2019, the section 301 duty for WMMP increased to 25 percent.¹⁴

Section 122 tariffs

Effective February 24, 2026, WMMP originating in China is subject to an additional 10 percent ad valorem duty under section 122 of the Trade Act of 1974.¹⁵

¹⁴ 83 FR 47974, September 21, 2018; 84 FR 20459, May 9, 2019. See also HTS headings 9903.88.03 and 9903.88.04 and U.S. notes 20(e), 20(f), and 20(g) to subchapter 3 of chapter 99 and related tariff provisions for this duty treatment. USITC, Harmonized Schedule of the United States (2026) Revision 4, Publication 5711, February 2026, pp. 99.3.99, 99.3.100, 99.3.112, and 99.3.463. Goods exported from China to the United States prior to May 10, 2019, and entering the United States prior to June 1, 2019, were not subject to the escalated 25 percent duty (84 FR 21892, May 15, 2019).

¹⁵ Section 122 authorizes the President to impose a temporary import surcharge for a period not exceeding 150 days unless such period is extended by an Act of the Congress. 91 FR 9339, February 25, 2026. See also HTS heading 9903.03.01 and U.S. note 2(aa) to subchapter 3 of chapter 99 and related tariff provisions for this duty treatment. USITC, HTS (2026) Revision 4, Publication 5711, February 2026, pp. 99.3.49 to 59, 99.3.410, and 99.3.411.

Tariffs initiated under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (“IEEPA”)¹⁶

Effective February 20, 2026, all tariffs initiated under IEEPA were terminated. Below is a history of the IEEPA tariffs relevant to WMMP originating in China that were in effect until February 20, 2026.¹⁷

Country specific IEEPA tariffs

Effective February 4, 2025, WMMP originating in China was subject to an additional 10 percent ad valorem duty under IEEPA, and on March 4, 2025, that additional duty increased to 20 percent ad valorem. However, effective November 10, 2025, that additional duty was reduced back to 10 percent.¹⁸ Effective February 20, 2026, tariffs initiated under IEEPA and the associated duties imposed under IEEPA were terminated.¹⁹

Tariffs initiated in April 2025 under IEEPA

Effective April 5, 2025, WMMP originating in China was subject to an additional 10 percent ad valorem duty as part of tariffs initiated in April 2025 under IEEPA. That duty rose to 84 percent ad valorem effective April 9, 2025, and rose again to 125 percent effective April 10, 2025. However, effective May 14, 2025, the duty rate for tariffs initiated in April 2025 under IEEPA on products originating in China was reduced to 10 percent.²⁰ Effective February 20,

¹⁶ Multiple tariffs were enacted under the authority of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (“IEEPA”), including tariffs that applied to countries that may not be subject in this proceeding. Tariffs specific to Canada, China, and Mexico were initiated in February 2025. Tariffs initiated in April 2025 under IEEPA were applied globally. Tariffs specific to Brazil were initiated in July 2025. Tariffs specific to India were initiated in August 2025 and terminated effective February 7, 2026. Tariffs under IEEPA were amended over time. All tariffs initiated under IEEPA were terminated effective February 20, 2026. 91 FR 9437, February 25, 2026.

¹⁷ 91 FR 9437, February 25, 2026.

¹⁸ 90 FR 9121, February 7, 2025; 90 FR 11426, March 6, 2025; 90 FR 11463, March 7, 2025; 90 FR 50725, November 7, 2025. See also HTS heading 9903.01.20 and U.S. note 2(s) and HTS heading 9903.01.24 and U.S. note 2(u) to subchapter 3 of chapter 99 and related tariff provisions for this duty treatment. USITC, HTS (2026) Revision 4, Publication 5711, February 2026, pp. 99.3.3, 99.3.4, 99.3.374, and 99.3.375.

¹⁹ 91 FR 9437, February 25, 2026.

²⁰ For China, the duty as part of tariffs initiated in April 2025 under IEEPA was in addition to the 10 percent ad valorem duty under IEEPA that went into effect on November 10, 2025. 90 FR 15041, April 7, 2025; 90 FR 15509, April 14, 2025; 90 FR 15625, April 15, 2025; 90 FR 21831, May 21, 2025; 90 FR 39305, August 14, 2025; 90 FR 50729, November 7, 2025. See also HTS headings 9903.01.25 and 9903.01.63 and U.S. note 2(v) to subchapter 3 of chapter 99 and related tariff provisions for this duty treatment. USITC, HTS (2026) Revision 4, Publication 5711, February 2026, pp. 99.3.4 to 99.3.13, 99.3.375, and 99.3.382.

2026, tariffs initiated under IEEPA and the associated duties imposed under IEEPA were terminated.²¹

Description and uses²²

WMMP are wood-constructed products used mainly in residential and non-residential buildings for both interior and exterior applications. These products have both functional (e.g., door jamb) and decorative (e.g., mouldings) uses but are not structural (e.g., framing).

Millwork is a general term referring to woodwork that is produced in a mill; the universe of millwork products is extensive and diverse. This broad category of products includes items like window and door frames, mouldings, and other dimension stock (worked wood products that are cut or shaped). Millwork products typically are installed with screws, nails, or adhesives.

The door frame (also called a jamb) surrounds the door and is made of three separate pieces: two vertical frames called side jambs and the horizontal frame called the head jamb. These pieces create a “frame” in which the door sits and are sometimes sold as a kit. Interior and exterior door heights are usually 80-inches (6-feet, 8-inches, which is referred to as 6/8), although some openings can be larger or smaller; kits generally are sold with side jambs in 7-foot lengths. Doorway widths also vary but range from 18- to 36-inches.²³ Other WMMP can be used in conjunction with the door frame. For example, a mullpost is used when a frame is used between a sidelite and the door slab.²⁴ An astragal is attached to the passive door (the door that is typically closed) in double door applications; when the two doors are closed, it covers the space between them.

A moulding is a decorative element that is characterized by its placement, the material that it is made from, and its profile and level of ornamentation.²⁵ They are strips of materials used to cover transitions between surfaces (e.g., at the corners between walls and ceilings or at floor intersections), around openings (e.g., windows and doors) or for decoration in the middle

²¹ 91 FR 9437, February 25, 2026.

²² This section provides a broad outline of the possible products classified as millwork and mouldings as it is not feasible to discuss all of them. Unless otherwise noted, this information is based on the Original publication, pp. 1.12 to 1.18.

²³ Jones, Carlyle, Week&, “How big are average doorways?,” <https://www.weekand.com/home-garden/article/big-average-doorways-18035332.php>, December 17, 2018.

²⁴ A sidelite is typically a narrow window placed on one or both sides of a home’s exterior door.

²⁵ Moulding is also spelled “molding” in the United States. Merriam-Webster, “Molding,” <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/molding>, accessed February 11, 2026.

of walls (e.g., chair rails). Most homes feature at least door and window casings and baseboards, while others can have multiple applications.

Wood has been traditionally used to make mouldings.²⁶ Mouldings may be sold in a natural finish state (wood grain is visible and unobscured for possible staining), primed, painted, coated or wrapped.²⁷ They can be made of hardwoods (e.g., maple and birch) or softwoods (e.g., pine), based on the desired type of finish (e.g., stained or an opaque cover), but they are also made from LVL or wood and composite materials.²⁸ Typically, high grade solid wood is used for stained trim and lower grade wood, finger-jointed wood, or LVL is generally used for painted trim.

There are many types of mouldings.²⁹ Mouldings can be plain or have enhanced profiles, with various decorative details (Figure 1.1). Each is designed for a specific finish purpose and are made with varying widths, thicknesses, and configurations. Several stock profile mouldings can be combined to make a built-up moulding, creating the look of a custom trim. Although widths and thicknesses differ based on application, the lengths are typically 8-feet (96-inches) but are also sold in other lengths or units.

²⁶ Substitute products include those that are not made from wood, and therefore have varied relative properties, such as polystyrene, polyurethane, and polyvinyl chloride (PVC).

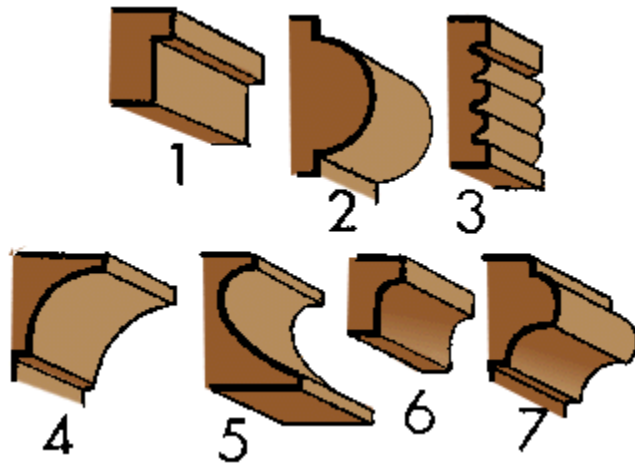
²⁷ Vinyl wrapped wood mouldings are wrapped with a vinyl film.

²⁸ The scope on these products states that composite materials are to make up less than 50 percent of the total. 85 FR 6502, February 5, 2020.

LVL is made by bonding wood veneers with the grains parallel to the length of the billet. APA-The Engineered Wood Association, "Laminated Veneer Lumber (LVL), <https://www.apawood.org/structural-composite-lumber>, accessed February 11, 2026.

²⁹ The universe of decorative wood mouldings is extensive. The discussion provided is not exhaustive; more information is available in ***.

Figure 1.1 WMMP: Selected moulding designs



Note: 1 fillet and fascia, 2 torus, 3 reeding, 4 cavetto, 5 scotia, 6 congé, 7 beak

Source: Merriam-Webster Dictionary, “Molding,” <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/molding>, accessed February 11, 2026.

Standard mouldings are design elements intended to complement a space’s overall aesthetics and proportions. There are four main moulding categories—casing, crown, wall base (baseboard), and wall trim, depending on where it is installed.

Casing trim is placed around openings, such as windows and doors. It is designed to cover the gap between walls and window frame or door. Inside, it is used for aesthetic purposes. Externally, in addition to aesthetics, it is used to seal the window frame to the house. The most common type of doorway casing has three separate pieces: one short piece (the head casing) at the top of the door and two longer pieces for the sides of the door (figure 1.2). There are several variations, but the width of these casings usually spans 2-1/4 or 3-1/2 inches (custom products can be wider).³⁰ They tend to match the same mouldings used in other applications so that the room or the building exterior has a cohesive design. For example, brick moulding is a type of external casing that attaches to the outside edge of the door frame and covers the gap between the frame and the home’s exterior surface (e.g., masonry).

³⁰ Taylor, Glenda, “All you need to know about doorway casing,” <https://www.bobvila.com/articles/doorway-casing/>, accessed February 11, 2026.

Figure 1.2 WMMP: Door casing, interior



Source: Schwartz, Donna, BobVila.com, “13 types of molding every DIYer should know,” <https://www.bobvila.com/articles/types-of-molding/#casing-and-door-casing-styles>, accessed February 11, 2026.

Ceiling—also called crown or cornice—mouldings are architectural features that cover the intersection of walls and ceilings, usually over an angle (figure 1.3). Their size can vary based on customer preference but tends to be balanced with the baseboard. The rule-of-thumb is to use wider crown moulding as the room is larger and taller. One type known as cove mouldings has a concave profile which makes them useful as inside corner guards, or as a cornice to hide joints.

Baseboard usually covers the lowest part of an interior wall to cover the joint between the wall and the floor. Baseboard is referred to by several other terms, including wall base moulding, skirting board, skirting, mopboard, and floor moulding. Baseboards can be smaller (such as shoe moulding) or larger (such as 6-inch-tall boards). Most baseboards tend to be $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1-inch thick and 3 to 8-inches tall.³¹ They can be simple or ornate. Shoe moulding (also known as base shoe) is a thin strip, typically $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch, of moulding that tends to be used as the baseboard or paired with larger baseboard. It often covers gaps between the baseboard and the floor (figure 1.4). Quarter round (one-quarter of a round dowel) is also sometimes used for this purpose instead of shoe moulding.

³¹ Morris, Mark, Week&, “The size of wall molding,” <https://www.weekand.com/home-garden/article/size-wall-molding-18031828.php>, December 10, 2018.

Figure 1.3 WMMP: Crown moulding



Source: Gould, Wendy Rose and Helena Madden, Martha Stewart, “20 Crown Molding Ideas,” <https://www.marthastewart.com/crown-molding-ideas-8699778>, accessed March 9, 2026.

Figure 1.4 WMMP: Baseboard with shoe moulding



Source: Taylor, Glenda, BobVila.com, “All you need to know about shoe molding,” <https://www.bobvila.com/articles/shoe-molding/>, accessed February 11, 2026.

There are many wall trim moulding applications, including but not limited to chair rail, wainscoting, board-and-batten, and wall (picture) frame moulding. These moulding types are intended to add architectural interest to a room and are typically used on a flat surface—wall frame moulding creates a picture frame on the flat wall (figure 1.5). Some of these applications are not only decorative; for example, chair rail is moulding that protects walls from dents and scuffs from the backs of chairs. It is attached horizontally around a room’s perimeter at about the height of the top of a typical chair, or about 36-inches (figure 1.6). Standard chair-rail

moulding is 2-1/4 inches wide.³² Wainscoting is a combination of paneling topped with moulding that is installed around the lower part of walls around a room's perimeter. Board-and-batten is a combination of paneling and strips of moulding placed across the joint between boards (figure 1.7).

Figure 1.5 WMMP: Wall “picture” frame moulding



Source: Franco, Michael, BobVila.com, “9 Ways to dress up a room with molding,” <https://www.bobvila.com/slideshow/9-ways-to-dress-up-a-room-with-molding-46899#white-trim>, accessed February 11, 2026.

³² Shaddy, Wade, Hunker, “The standard wood trim molding sizes,” <https://www.hunker.com/12610493/the-standard-wood-trim-molding-sizes>, accessed February 11, 2026.

Figure 1.6 WMMP: Chair rail



Source: Schwartz, Donna, BobVila.com, “13 types of molding every DIYer should know,” <https://www.bobvila.com/articles/types-of-molding/#casing-and-door-casing-styles>, accessed February 11, 2026.

Figure 1.7 WMMP: Board-and-batten wall moulding



Source: Schwartz, Donna, BobVila.com, “13 types of molding every DIYer should know,” <https://www.bobvila.com/articles/types-of-molding/#casing-and-door-casing-styles>, accessed February 11, 2026.

Most of these products are sold for use in housing and other building construction industries. Most domestic millwork operators are located either near sawmills, key consumer markets, or as close to both as is practicable, to reduce transportation costs. These

manufacturers sell to distributors, construction companies and contractors, lumber wholesalers, and home improvement retailers.³³

Manufacturing process³⁴

The manufacturing process for WMMP requires a variety of inputs and is done in several stages, including drying, ripping, cutting, possible joining, profile shaping, and covering. The process is typically split into two phases. The first phase, called the “front-end,” produces the wood blank and includes drying, ripping, cutting, and joining. The second phase, called the “back-end,” shapes and finishes the wood blank or LVL billet into the subject WMMP.³⁵ Production involves wood products which are intended as the predominant composition of the diverse line of subject MWWP. The wood can be pure softwood or hardwood (representing a variety of wood species), LVL, or a mix of wood and composite materials.³⁶

The first stage of the process is to produce the wood blank—the front end of the manufacturing process, for those firms that manufacture blanks. Prior to the manufacturing process, the moisture content of the wood inputs—generally wood boards—must be reduced, in kilns or using other equipment and processes to a moisture content of 8 to 12 percent.³⁷ At the ripping stage, the wood boards are cut parallel to the grain (ripped) to specified width and thickness and inspected to maximize blank production.

To get the best wood, defects are identified for removal by grading and marking imperfections or deviations from the qualities that make the wood suitable for the intended purpose. The inspection process is performed by an optical scanner or trained personnel who

³³ Crompton, Thomas, IBISWorld, “Millwork in the US: Out of frame: Construction companies will likely favor substitute wood products, hurting industry demand,” Industry Report 32191, September 2020, p. 26.

³⁴ Unless otherwise noted, this information is based on the original publication, pp. 1.19 to 1.21.

³⁵ A blank is roughly cut wood that is intended for further shaping.

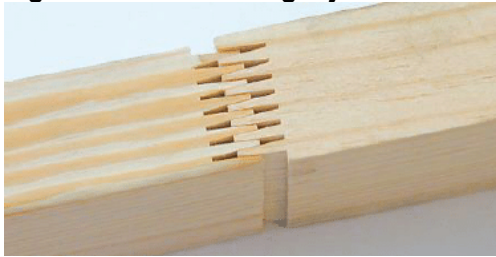
³⁶ The scope on these products states that composite materials are to make up less than 50 percent of the total. 85 FR 6502, February 5, 2020.

³⁷ Meier, Eric. The Wood Database, “Wood and moisture,” <https://www.wood-database.com/wood-and-moisture/>, accessed February 11, 2026.

map a cutting plan to maximize material that is clear of imperfections. Imperfections can include knots, pitch pockets, fungal staining, or other unwanted characteristics.^{38 39}

The next stage cuts imperfections from the ripped wood using the cutting plan devised in the prior step: the plan optimizes material use by limiting waste and maximizing the best available wood while meeting the desired lengths.⁴⁰ This stage can result in cuts that are shorter than standard lengths, and these shorter lengths can then be finger-jointed (figure 1.8) by shaping complementary, interlocking profiles into the ends of each piece and gluing them together.^{41 42}

Figure 1.1 WMMP: Finger joint



Source: Sviták, Martin & Gašparík, Miroslav & Penc, Jan. (2014). Heat Resistance of Glued Finger Joints in Spruce Wood Constructions. *Bioresources*. 9. 7529-7541, <https://bioresources.cnr.ncsu.edu/resources/heat-resistance-of-glued-finger-joints-in-spruce-wood-constructions/>.

The next stage—the back end—includes resawing the solid wood blank, finger-jointed blank, or LVL billet to precise dimensions so that it can be efficiently fed into one or more

³⁸ A knot is from the base connection of a branch that was cut from a tree; it is a source of weakness and a visible imperfection that is circular and darker than the surrounding wood. A pitch pocket is a softwood defect from an opening in the grain that holds resin (or pitch).

³⁹ An example of fungal staining, blue stain fungi (or sapstain), mainly found in softwoods, discolors wood fiber compared to what is typical for that species. The wood may have a blue, black or gray color, which makes it unsuitable for some applications.

⁴⁰ Mixed lumber shop grades are commonly used. For softwood lumber, such as ponderosa pine, shop grades used are generally No. 3 or better, but are known to use the lower shop grade, Paragraph 99 (or P99). The name for this grade is taken from the Western Wood Products Association grading book's paragraph 99 of the factory lumber section.

⁴¹ The finger joint gets its name because it is said to resemble the interlocking of fingers of two human hands. The bond created by gluing the finger surface area is stronger than it would be if the butts (a butt joint) of the two pieces were glued together.

⁴² In addition, products may be edge-glued to make them wider or face-glued to make them thicker.

moulders.^{43 44} For those firms that do not manufacture blanks (or LVL billets), this is the beginning of the manufacturing process. The equipment for this stage removes wood at high speed. It has one or more moulding heads (several heads may be used for mouldings with more complex shapes) that use knives that spin at high speed to carve the blank to the desired profile. This process may involve multiple shaping steps, depending on the sophistication of the desired appearance. Aside from forming wooden components into the proper size and shape, components may be drilled, notched, punched or otherwise processed, where required. For example, a lock hole may be drilled into a door jamb. The WMMP can then be left unfinished for staining or coated with gesso, primer, paint, or another desired surface cover.⁴⁵

The industry in the United States

U.S. producers

During the final phase of the original investigations, the Commission received usable U.S. producer questionnaires from 15 firms, all of which were U.S. producers (i.e., firms that mill their own blanks in the production of WMMP) and five of which were also finishers (i.e., firms that domestically purchase and/or import blanks that are further processed into WMMP). The 15 firms accounted for the majority of production of WMMP in the United States during 2019.⁴⁶

⁴³ LVL billets are a feedstock for WMMP (e.g. door frames). LVL is manufactured by laminating thin wood veneers with the grains parallel to the length of the billet; veneers are fed into a press, glue is applied and then formed into a stack that is subjected to pressure and heat for curing. The cured LVL billets are then ripped and crosscut to ready them for further processing. Domestic LVL production is available for use in these products.

⁴⁴ Moulding producers are known to purchase wood blanks and LVL billets from other firms and perform only the back end of the process. Others are vertically integrated: they source lumber, produce the blank, manufacture the moulding, and distribute products to customers.

⁴⁵ Gesso is a fluid coating that is generally made by mixing a binder with chalk, gypsum, and pigment. Gesso and primers are used to prepare the surface for final finish painting by providing a 'tooth' that allows paint to adhere to the surface. Some producers combine gesso with latex paint, intended to provide a smooth finish and forego the need for sanding after installation and before finish painting. Gesso can be applied in either a thin layer, like primer, or a thicker extrusion coating to smooth defects or wood grain appearance.

⁴⁶ Original publication, p. 3.1.

In response to the Commission’s notice of institution in these current reviews, domestic interested parties provided a list of 23 known and currently operating U.S. producers of WMMP. Seven firms providing U.S. industry data in response to the Commission’s notice of institution accounted for approximately *** percent of production of WMMP in the United States during 2025.⁴⁷

Recent developments

Table 1.3 presents events in the U.S. industry since the Commission’s original investigations.⁴⁸

Table 1.3 WMMP: Developments in the U.S. industry

Item	Firm	Event
Expansion	Woodgrain Millwork	In July 2021, Woodgrain Millwork announced a \$10 million investment to expand its manufacturing operations in Leesburg, GA and adding 150 jobs.
Acquisition	Woodgrain Millwork and Lowe’s	In July 2021, Woodgrain Millwork announced the acquisition of Lowe’s millwork door and cabinet shop in White House, TN.
Acquisition	Hardwoods Distribution Inc. and Novo Building Products	On July 31, 2021, Hardwoods Distribution Inc. purchased Novo Building Products (Zeeland, MI) from Blue Wolf Capital Partners. Novo Building Products operates Ornamental Decorative Millwork, L.J. Smith Stair Systems, Empire Moulding & Millwork, Southwest Moulding, and Millwork and Novo Direct.
Acquisition	Woodgrain Millwork and Lowe’s	In December 2021, Woodgrain Inc. purchased Lowe’s Thomasville Millwork door shop, which manufactures millwork and doors in Lexington, NC.
Acquisition	Metrie and EL & EL Wood Products Corp.	In March 2022, Metrie acquired EL & EL Wood Products Corp., which has distribution and fabrication facilities in Chino, CA and Galt, CA.
Investment	Brightstar Capital Partners and Windsor ONE	In July 2022, Brightstar Capital Partners agreed to invest in WindsorONE, a moulding and millwork manufacturer headquartered in Petaluma, CA. WindsorONE’s products are manufactured at facilities in Willits, CA and Surry, VA.
Acquisition	Bliffert Lumber and Hardware and Fillinger Millwork	In November 2022, Bliffert Lumber & Hardware acquired Fillinger Millwork (Milwaukee, WI), a millwork manufacturer of hardwood moulding and custom millwork products.
Acquisition	Metrie and Fred Tebb & Sons, Inc.	In December 2022, Metrie acquired Hemlock and Alder manufacturing and distribution from Fred Tebb & Sons, Inc. (Dallas, OR), a solid wood moulding manufacturer.
Acquisition	Masonite International Corporation and Endura Products	In January 2023, Masonite International Corporation announced the completion of its acquisition of Endura Products (Colfax, NC), a door products manufacturer.

⁴⁷ Domestic interested party’s supplemental response to the notice of institution, March 2, 2026, exh. 1.

⁴⁸ For recent developments, if any, in tariff treatment, please see “U.S. tariff treatment” section.

Item	Firm	Event
Acquisition	Metrie and Anderco, Inc.	In April 2023, Metrie acquired Anderco, Inc. (Fullerton, CA), a manufacturer and distributor of doors and door frames.
Acquisition	Owens Corning and Masonite International Corporation	In February 2024, Owens Corning announced the acquisition of Masonite International Corporation (Tampa, FL).
New Facility	Smith Millwork, Inc.	In July 2024, Smith Millwork, Inc. opened a new location in Rossville, GA. Smith Millwork manufactures and distributes mouldings, doors, door components, and other building products.
Closure	Yuba River	In November 2024, Yuba River Moulding and Millwork announced that it would close or sell its moulding and millwork operations in Plumas Lake, CA. In April 2025, Yuba River held an online auction through Murphy Auction, featuring machinery and equipment from its moulding and millwork operations.
Acquisition	Metrie and eden Inc.	In December 2024, Metrie acquired eden, Inc. (Knox, PA), a producer of pre-finished millwork products, including mouldings, pre-hung doors, and specialty products intended for use in modular homes.
Acquisition	Boise Cascade and Parksite	In December 2024, Boise Cascade announced the acquisition of Parksite's door shop in Lakeland, FL.
Acquisition	Building Products Inc. and Heartland Millwork	In January 2025, Building Products Inc. announced the acquisition of Heartland Millwork (Larchwood, IA), a custom millwork manufacturer.
Acquisition	Woodgrain Millwork and JELD-WEN	In January 2025, Woodgrain Millwork completed the acquisition of a JELD-WEN plant in Towanda, PA that manufactures molded interior door skins, wood composite exterior trim, and exterior grade panels.
Closure	Owens Corning	In June 2025, Owens Corning announced the closure of a door components manufacturing plant in Prineville, OR (scheduled for August 2025), laying off 184 workers.
Expansion	Powell Valley Millwork	In July 2025, Powell Valley Millwork announced an investment of \$29.6 million at two of its facilities (Clay City, KY and Jeffersonville, KY). These investments are projected to double the overall production capacity of these facilities, while creating 33 new jobs.
Acquisition	Menzner Hardwoods Co. and Harris Hardwoods, Inc.	In September 2025, Menzner Hardwoods Co. (Marathon, WI) acquired Harris Hardwoods, Inc. (Foreston, MN), a manufacturer of hardwood cabinetry components, panels, and mouldings.
Acquisition	Andersen Corporation and Bright Wood Corporation	In December 2025, Andersen Corporation announced the acquisition of Bright Wood (Madras, OR), a manufacturer of window and patio door components and engineered dimensional lumber.

Source: IWF Atlanta, "Woodgrain Millwork invests \$10m in Georgia expansion," <https://www.iwfatlanta.com/industry-trends/woodgrain-millwork-invests-10m-in-georgia-expansion/>, July 2, 2021; IWF Atlanta, "Woodgrain Millwork acquires Lowe's 350-employee wood shop," <https://www.iwfatlanta.com/industry-trends/woodgrain-millwork-acquires-lowes-350-employee-wood-shop/>, July 16, 2021; LBM Journal, "HDI completes purchase of Novo Building Products," <https://www.lbmjournal.com/industry-news/news/15781781/hdi-completes-purchase-of-novo-building-product>, August 3, 2021; Adams, Larry, Woodworking Network, "Woodgrain acquires North Carolina door shop," <https://www.woodworkingnetwork.com/news/woodworking-industry-news/woodgrain-acquires-north-carolina-door-shop>, December 2, 2021; Adams, Larry, Woodworking Network, "Metrie enters California market with acquisition," <https://www.woodworkingnetwork.com/news/canadian-news/metrie->

[enters-california-market-acquisition](#), March 13, 2022; Adams, Larry, Woodworking Network, "Fabricated wood products maker, WindsorONE, partners with investment firm," <https://www.woodworkingnetwork.com/news/woodworking-industry-news/fabricated-wood-products-maker-windsorone-partners-investment-firm>, July 27, 2022; Adams, Larry, Woodworking Network, "Bliffert acquires Milwaukee hardwood millwork manufacturer," <https://www.woodworkingnetwork.com/architectural-products/bliffert-acquires-milwaukee-hardwood-millwork-manufacturer>, December 16, 2022; LBM Journal, "Metrie acquires Hemlock and Alder business from Fred Tebb & Sons," <https://www.lbmjournal.com/industry-news/news/15783639/metrie-acquires-hemlock-and-alder-business-from-fred-tebb-sons>, December 20, 2022; Businesswire, "Masonite International Corporation completes acquisition of Endura Products," <https://www.businesswire.com/news/home/20230103005553/en/Masonite-International-Corporation-Completes-Acquisition-of-Endura-Products>, January 3, 2023; Koenig, Karen, Woodworking Network, "Metrie acquires Anderco, expands California presence," <https://www.woodworkingnetwork.com/news/canadian-news/metrie-acquires-anderco-expands-california-presence>, April 25, 2023; Owens Corning, Press Release, "Owens Corning announces \$3.9 billion acquisition of Masonite to strengthen position in building and construction materials," <https://investor.owenscorning.com/investors/stock-performance-and-earnings/press-releases/press-release-details/2024/Owens-Corning-Announces-3.9-Billion-Acquisition-of-Masonite-to-Strengthen-Position-in-Building-and-Construction-Materials/default.aspx>, February 9, 2024; LBM Journal, "Smith Millwork, Inc. opens new Georgia location," <https://www.lbmjournal.com/industry-news/news/15785826/smith-millwork-inc-opens-new-georgia-location>, July 1, 2024; Building Products Digest, "Yuba River shuttering millwork operations," <https://www.building-products.com/yuba-river-shuttering-millwork-operations/>, November 21, 2024; Business Wire, "Metrie announces growth in its pre-finished products business with acquisition of modular home supplier eden," <https://www.businesswire.com/news/home/20241209300402/en/Metrie-Announces-Growth-in-Its-Pre-Finished-Products-Business-With-Acquisition-of-Modular-Home-Supplier-eden>, December 9, 2024; BusinessWire, "Boise Cascade expands its millwork business with the purchase of a Florida door shop," <https://www.businesswire.com/news/home/20241210089913/en/Boise-Cascade-Expands-Its-Millwork-Business-With-the-Purchase-of-a-Florida-Door-Shop>, December 10, 2024; Door and Window Market, "Building Products Inc. acquires Heartland Millwork," <https://www.dwmag.com/2025/01/13/building-products-inc-acquires-heartland-millwork/>, January 13, 2025; Adams, Larry, Woodworking Network, "Woodgrain completes JELD-WEN Towanda plant acquisition," <https://www.woodworkingnetwork.com/news/woodworking-industry-news/woodgrain-completes-jeld-wen-towanda-plant-acquisition>, January 20, 2025; Pittman, Travis, Central Oregon Daily News, "Owens Corning to close Prineville door plant, lay off 184 workers," https://www.centraloregondaily.com/news/prineville/owens-corning-prineville-closure-layoffs-august-2025/article_53577f15-4433-49f4-b0ea-0bd89268c02d.html, June 25, 2025; Adams, Larry, Woodworking Network, "Menzner Hardwoods acquires Harris Hardwoods," <https://www.woodworkingnetwork.com/news/woodworking-industry-news/menzner-hardwoods-acquires-harris-hardwoods>, September 4, 2025; James G. Murphy Co., "Yuba River Moulding & Millwork - Online Auction," <https://murphyauction.com/Auction/Details/9797>, accessed February 11, 2026; Koenig, Karen, Woodworking Network, "Powell Valley Millwork plans \$29.6 million," <https://www.woodworkingnetwork.com/news/woodworking-industry-news/powell-valley-millwork-plans-296-million-operations-investment>, July 9, 2025; PR Newswire, "Andersen Corporation announces acquisition of Bright Wood," <https://www.prnewswire.com/news-releases/andersen-corporation-announces-acquisition-of-bright-wood-302638188.html>, December 10, 2025; and Stilwell, Candice, The Madras Pioneer, "Madras' Bright Wood Corporations sells to new owner," <https://madraspioneer.com/2025/12/11/stovall-family-no-longer-head-of-bright-wood-corporation/>, December 11, 2025.

U.S. producers' trade and financial data

The Commission asked domestic interested parties to provide trade and financial data in their response to the notice of institution in the current five-year reviews. Table 1.4 presents a compilation of the trade and financial data submitted from all responding U.S. producers and finishers in the original investigations. In 2025, *** produced WMMP using their self-milled blanks as well as purchased or imported blanks.

Table 1.4 WMMP: Trade and financial data submitted by U.S. producers and finishers, by period

Quantity in 1,000 board feet; value in 1,000 dollars; unit value in dollars per board foot; ratio in percent

Item	Measure	2017	2018	2019	2025
Producers' capacity	Quantity	***	***	***	282,029
Producers' production	Quantity	***	***	***	130,619
Producers' capacity utilization	Ratio	***	***	***	46.3
Finishers' capacity	Quantity	***	***	***	***
Finishers' production	Quantity	***	***	***	20,003
Finishers' capacity utilization	Ratio	***	***	***	***
U.S. shipments	Quantity	232,757	203,755	178,767	136,498
U.S. shipments	Value	502,092	457,205	418,496	409,881
U.S. shipments	Unit value	2.09	2.14	2.21	3.00
Net sales	Value	***	***	***	409,881
COGS	Value	***	***	***	372,534
COGS to net sales	Ratio	***	***	***	90.9
Gross profit or (loss)	Value	***	***	***	37,347
SG&A expenses	Value	***	***	***	33,233
Operating income or (loss)	Value	***	***	***	4,114
Operating income or (loss) to net sales	Ratio	***	***	***	1.0

Source: For the years 2017, 2018, and 2019, data are compiled using data submitted in the Commission's original investigations. For the year 2025, data are compiled using data submitted by the domestic interested party. Domestic interested party's response to the notice of institution, February 2, 2026, revised on March 2, 2026, March 6, 2026, and March 10, 2026.

Note: In the original investigations, the Commission excluded U.S. producer *** from the domestic industry. This producer is excluded from the data presented for 2017, 2018, and 2019.

Note: For a discussion of data coverage, please see "U.S. producers" section.

Definitions of the domestic like product and domestic industry

The domestic like product is defined as the domestically produced product or products which are like, or in the absence of like, most similar in characteristics and uses with, the subject merchandise. The domestic industry is defined as the U.S. producers as a whole of the domestic like product, or those producers whose collective output of the domestic like product constitutes a major proportion of the total domestic production of the product. Under the related parties provision, the Commission may exclude a U.S. producer from the domestic industry for purposes of its injury determination if “appropriate circumstances” exist.⁴⁹

In its original determinations, the Commission defined the domestic like product as all wood mouldings and millwork products, coextensive with the scope of the investigations. In its original determinations, the Commission defined the domestic industry as all domestic producers of wood mouldings and millwork products, with the exception of one domestic producer.⁵⁰

U.S. importers

During the final phase of the original investigations, the Commission received useable U.S. importer questionnaires from 46 firms, which accounted for a majority of total U.S. imports of WMMP from China during 2019.⁵¹ Import data presented in the original investigations are based on questionnaire responses.

Although the Commission did not receive responses from any respondent interested parties in these current reviews, in its response to the Commission’s notice of institution, the domestic interested party provided a list of 70 potential U.S. importers of WMMP.⁵²

⁴⁹ Section 771(4)(B) of the Tariff Act of 1930, 19 U.S.C. § 1677(4)(B).

⁵⁰ 91 FR 151, January 2, 2026.

⁵¹ Original publication, p. 4.1.

⁵² Domestic interested party’s response to the notice of institution, February 2, 2026, exh. 1.

U.S. imports

Table 1.5 presents the quantity, value, and unit value of U.S. imports from China as well as the other top sources of U.S. imports (shown in descending order of 2025 imports by quantity).

Table 1.5 WMMP: U.S. imports, by source and period

Quantity in 1,000 board feet; value in 1,000 dollars; unit value in dollars per board foot

U.S. imports from	Measure	2020	2021	2022
China	Quantity	99,586	45,625	36,986
Brazil	Quantity	281,267	276,901	277,834
Chile	Quantity	172,999	181,271	221,695
Mexico	Quantity	117,550	153,033	106,531
All other sources	Quantity	70,136	156,437	204,397
Nonsubject sources	Quantity	641,952	767,642	810,457
All import sources	Quantity	741,538	813,267	847,442
China	Value	171,456	127,569	116,170
Brazil	Value	346,500	470,543	664,101
Chile	Value	224,790	294,838	445,990
Mexico	Value	115,258	199,716	202,939
All other sources	Value	148,977	342,420	500,740
Nonsubject sources	Value	835,524	1,307,517	1,813,771
All import sources	Value	1,006,981	1,435,086	1,929,942
China	Unit value	1.72	2.80	3.14
Brazil	Unit value	1.23	1.70	2.39
Chile	Unit value	1.30	1.63	2.01
Mexico	Unit value	0.98	1.31	1.90
All other sources	Unit value	2.12	2.19	2.45
Nonsubject sources	Unit value	1.30	1.70	2.24
All import sources	Unit value	1.36	1.76	2.28

Table continued.

Table 1.5 (Continued) WMMP: U.S. imports, by source and period

Quantity in 1,000 board feet; value in 1,000 dollars; unit value in dollars per board foot

U.S. imports from	Measure	2023	2024	2025
China	Quantity	6,365	2,286	627
Brazil	Quantity	228,857	262,777	166,779
Chile	Quantity	163,303	157,475	101,219
Mexico	Quantity	89,545	94,820	67,699
All other sources	Quantity	149,129	176,945	172,882
Nonsubject sources	Quantity	630,834	692,016	508,579
All import sources	Quantity	637,199	694,303	509,206
China	Value	17,781	4,459	1,295
Brazil	Value	390,117	394,419	264,859
Chile	Value	262,836	226,456	138,233
Mexico	Value	125,971	125,820	94,963
All other sources	Value	354,226	357,373	339,922
Nonsubject sources	Value	1,133,150	1,104,068	837,977
All import sources	Value	1,150,932	1,108,527	839,271
China	Unit value	2.79	1.95	2.06
Brazil	Unit value	1.70	1.50	1.59
Chile	Unit value	1.61	1.44	1.37
Mexico	Unit value	1.41	1.33	1.40
All other sources	Unit value	2.38	2.02	1.97
Nonsubject sources	Unit value	1.80	1.60	1.65
All import sources	Unit value	1.81	1.60	1.65

Source: Compiled from official Commerce statistics for HTS statistical reporting numbers 4409.10.4010, 4409.10.4090, 4409.10.4500, 4409.10.5000, 4409.22.4000, 4409.22.5020, 4409.22.5040, 4409.22.5060, 4409.22.5090, 4409.29.4100, 4409.29.5100, and 4409.22.5000, accessed February 11, 2026. Statistical reporting number 4409.22.5000 was annotated and new statistical reporting numbers 4409.22.5020, 4409.22.5040, 4409.22.5060, and 4409.22.5090 were established as of January 1, 2022. USITC, Harmonized Schedule of the United States ("HTS") (2022) Basic, Change Record, Publication 5277, January 2022.

Note: Because of rounding, figure may not add to total shown.

Apparent U.S. consumption and market shares

Table 1.6 presents data on U.S. producers' U.S. shipments, U.S. imports, apparent U.S. consumption, and market shares.

Table 1.6 WMMP: Apparent U.S. consumption and market shares, by source and period

Quantity in 1,000 board feet; value in 1,000 dollars; shares in percent

Source	Measure	2017	2018	2019	2025
U.S. producers	Quantity	232,757	203,755	178,767	136,498
China	Quantity	203,143	252,289	251,734	627
Nonsubject sources	Quantity	539,968	544,470	584,706	508,579
All import sources	Quantity	743,112	796,759	836,440	509,206
Apparent U.S. consumption	Quantity	976,014	1,000,570	1,015,231	645,704
U.S. producers	Value	502,092	457,205	418,496	409,881
China	Value	324,493	401,298	407,114	1,295
Nonsubject sources	Value	811,064	792,646	839,104	837,977
All import sources	Value	1,135,557	1,193,944	1,246,218	839,271
Apparent U.S. consumption	Value	1,648,760	1,662,135	1,675,009	1,249,152
U.S. producers	Share of quantity	23.9	20.4	17.6	21.1
China	Share of quantity	20.8	25.2	24.8	0.1
Nonsubject sources	Share of quantity	55.3	54.4	57.6	78.8
All import sources	Share of quantity	76.1	79.6	82.4	78.9
U.S. producers	Share of value	31.1	28.2	25.6	32.8
China	Share of value	19.7	24.1	24.3	0.1
Nonsubject sources	Share of value	49.2	47.7	50.1	67.1
All import sources	Share of value	68.9	71.8	74.4	67.2

Source: For the years 2017, 2018, and 2019, data are compiled using data submitted in the Commission's original investigations. For the year 2025, U.S. producers' U.S. shipments are compiled from the domestic interested party's response to the Commission's notice of institution and U.S. imports are compiled using official Commerce statistics under HTS statistical reporting numbers 4409.10.4010, 4409.10.4090, 4409.10.4500, 4409.10.5000, 4409.22.4000, 4409.22.5000, 4409.22.5020, 4409.22.5040, 4409.22.5060, 4409.22.5090, 4409.29.4100, and 4409.29.5100, accessed February 11, 2026.

Note: Share of quantity is the share of apparent U.S. consumption by quantity in percent; share of value is the share of apparent U.S. consumption by value in percent.

Note: For the years 2017, 2018, and 2019, the quantity for U.S. producers' U.S. shipments reflects the quantity of WMMP sold in the United States from U.S. producers that produce their own milled blanks; the value for U.S. producers' U.S. shipments reflects the value of WMMP sold in the United States from U.S. producers using their own milled blanks plus the incremental value from U.S. finishing operations. In measuring apparent U.S. consumption and market share this methodology avoids reclassifying and/or double counting merchandise already reported once as an import or domestically produced blank. For the year 2025, quantity and value of U.S. shipments reflect the quantity and value of WMMP sold in the United States from U.S. producers and finishers, as reported by the domestic interested party in its response to the notice of institution. *** were producers as well as finishers of WMMP.

Note: For a discussion of data coverage, please see "U.S. producers" and "U.S. importers" sections.

The industry in China

Producers in China

During the final phase of the original investigations, the Commission received foreign producer/exporter questionnaires from six firms (two producers and four resellers), which accounted for less than *** percent of WMMP exports from China to the United States during 2025.⁵³ Although the Commission did not receive responses from any respondent interested parties in these five-year reviews, the domestic interested party provided a list of 116 possible producers of WMMP in China.⁵⁴

Recent developments

There were no major developments in the Chinese industry since the imposition of the orders identified by interested parties in the proceeding and no relevant information from outside sources was found.

Exports

Table 1.7 presents export data for wood mouldings, a category that includes WMMP and out-of-scope products, from China (by export destination in descending order of value for 2024).

⁵³ Wood Mouldings and Millwork Products from China (Final), Confidential Report, INV-TT-004, January 12, 2021 (“Original confidential report”), p. 7.3.

⁵⁴ Domestic interested party’s response to the notice of institution, February 2, 2026, exh 1.

Table 1.7 Wood mouldings: Value of exports from China, by destination and period

Value in 1,000 dollars

Destination market	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
United States	42,452	34,960	48,970	29,541	25,621
Japan	38,486	44,783	33,009	30,985	22,740
South Korea	14,945	14,729	14,245	9,437	5,820
United Kingdom	8,339	8,110	5,548	6,879	5,715
Australia	5,147	5,337	4,381	3,437	3,030
Singapore	805	1,340	1,393	1,740	1,955
Belgium	210	594	1,081	1,782	1,738
France	790	518	939	1,401	1,652
Uzbekistan	19	3	67	25	1,483
India	675	1,100	1,610	1,318	1,280
All other markets	15,420	21,935	19,744	11,299	9,656
All markets	127,286	133,408	130,989	97,843	80,690

Source: Global Trade Information Services, Inc., Global Trade Atlas, HS subheadings 4409.10, 4409.22, and 4409.29, accessed February 6, 2026. These data may be overstated as HS subheadings 4409.10, 4409.22, and 4409.29 may contain products outside the scope of these reviews. The latest available data are for 2024.

Note: Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals shown.

Third-country trade actions

Based on available information, WMMP from China has not been subject to other antidumping or countervailing duty investigations outside the United States.

The global market

Table 1.8 presents global export data for wood mouldings, a category that includes WMMP and out-of-scope products (by source in descending order of value for 2024).

The value of global exports of all wood mouldings declined by 2.4 percent between 2020 to 2024. Brazil, a nonsubject country, became the largest global exporter in 2022, surpassing Indonesia, which had held the top position previously.

In 2024, Brazil accounted for 14.3 percent of global exports by value, with its exports increasing by 9.2 percent from 2020 to 2024. Indonesia ranked second, representing 11.4 percent of global exports in 2024; its exports fell by 20.7 percent over the same period. Poland, Chile, and Estonia ranked third, fourth, and fifth, respectively, and together accounted for approximately 19.6 percent of global exports in 2024.

Table 1.8 Wood mouldings: Value of global exports by country and period

Value in 1,000 dollars

Exporting country	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Brazil	569,046	713,187	962,368	617,711	621,142
Indonesia	623,341	714,409	577,170	530,769	494,545
Poland	342,748	407,325	427,061	323,986	309,712
Chile	249,471	360,932	431,583	261,387	272,370
Estonia	217,846	326,936	344,675	275,492	270,686
United States	196,231	271,643	321,871	339,123	215,284
Germany	237,661	346,274	303,084	203,063	210,876
Malaysia	168,858	184,659	211,437	186,516	203,454
Italy	143,060	197,024	199,311	188,472	186,286
Canada	148,550	213,943	203,826	179,562	176,277
All other exporters	1,553,920	2,107,757	1,836,508	1,530,415	1,381,855
All exporters	4,450,732	5,844,088	5,818,894	4,636,496	4,342,485

Source: Global Trade Information Services, Inc., Global Trade Atlas, HS subheadings 4409.10, 4409.22, and 4409.29, accessed February 6, 2026. These data may be overstated as HS subheadings 4409.10, 4409.22, and 4409.29 may contain products outside the scope of these reviews. The latest available data are for 2024.

Note: Because of rounding, figures may not add to total shown.

APPENDIX A
FEDERAL REGISTER NOTICES

The Commission makes available notices relevant to its investigations and reviews on its website, www.usitc.gov. In addition, the following tabulation presents, in chronological order, Federal Register notices issued by the Commission and Commerce during the current proceeding.

Citation	Title	Link
91 FR 125, January 2, 2026	Initiation of Five-Year (Sunset) Reviews	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2026-01-02/pdf/2025-24163.pdf
91 FR 151, January 2, 2026	Wood Mouldings and Millwork Products From China; Institution of Five-Year Reviews	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2026-01-02/pdf/2025-24194.pdf

APPENDIX B
RESPONSES TO THE NOTICE OF INSTITUTION

Responses to the Commission’s notice of institution

Individual responses

The Commission received one submission in response to its notice of institution in the subject reviews. It was filed on behalf of the Coalition of American Millwork Producers (“the Coalition”), a trade coalition comprised of manufacturers or producers of WMMP in the United States (collectively referred to herein as “domestic interested party”).¹

A complete response to the Commission’s notice of institution requires that the responding interested party submit to the Commission all the information listed in the notice. Responding firms are given an opportunity to remedy or explain deficiencies in their responses and to provide clarifying details where appropriate. A summary of the number of responses and estimates of coverage for each is shown in table B.1.

Table B.1 WMMP: Summary of responses to the Commission’s notice of institution

Interested party type	Number	Coverage
U.S. trade association/coalition	1	***%

Note: The U.S. trade association coverage figure presented is the domestic interested party’s estimate of its member firms’ share of total U.S. production of WMMP during 2025. Domestic interested party’s supplemental response to the notice of institution, March 2, 2026, p. exh. 1.

Party comments on adequacy

The Commission received party comments on the adequacy of responses to the notice of institution and whether the Commission should conduct expedited or full reviews from the Coalition. The Coalition requests that the Commission conduct expedited reviews of the antidumping and countervailing duty orders on WMMP.²

¹ The Coalition consists of seven individual members that are domestic producers of WMMP: Bright Wood Corporation, Cascade Wood Products, Inc., Endura Products, Inc., Menzer Lumber & Supply Co., Sierra Pacific Industries, Sunset Mouldings, and Woodgrain Millwork Inc. Domestic interested party’s response to the notice of institution, February 2, 2026, pp. 2 and 3.

² Domestic interested party’s comments on adequacy, March 16, 2026, p. 1.

Company-specific information

Table B.2 WMMP: Response checklist for U.S. producers

Yes = provided response

Item	The Coalition
Nature of operation	Yes
Statement of intent to participate	Yes
Statement of likely effects of revoking the order	Yes
U.S. producer list	Yes
U.S. importer/foreign producer list	Yes
List of 3-5 leading purchasers	Yes
List of sources for national/regional prices	Yes
Trade/financial data	Yes
Changes in supply/demand	Yes
Complete response	Yes

APPENDIX C

SUMMARY DATA COMPILED IN PRIOR PROCEEDINGS

Related party exclusion: U.S. producers and U.S. finishers

Table C-1b

WMMP: Summary data concerning the U.S. market including producers and finishers, excluding one U.S. producer *, 2017-19, January to June 2019, and January to June 2020**

(Quantity=1,000 board feet; Value=1,000 dollars; Unit values, unit labor costs, and unit expenses=dollars per board foot; Productivity (board feet per hour); Period changes=percent—exceptions noted)

	Reported data					Period changes			
	Calendar year			January to June		Comparison years			Jan-Jun
	2017	2018	2019	2019	2020	2017-19	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
U.S. consumption quantity:									
Amount.....	976,014	1,000,570	1,015,231	488,609	504,061	▲4.0	▲2.5	▲1.5	▲3.2
Producers' share (fn1)									
Included producers.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***
Excluded producers.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***
All producers.....	23.9	20.4	17.6	18.1	19.4	▼(6.3)	▼(3.5)	▼(2.8)	▲1.3
Importers' share (fn1):									
China.....	20.8	25.2	24.8	24.4	23.4	▲4.0	▲4.4	▼(0.4)	▼(1.0)
Brazil.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Chile.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
All other sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Nonsubject sources.....	55.3	54.4	57.6	57.5	57.2	▲2.3	▼(0.9)	▲3.2	▼(0.3)
All import sources.....	76.1	79.6	82.4	81.9	80.6	▲6.3	▲3.5	▲2.8	▼(1.3)
U.S. consumption value:									
Amount.....	1,648,760	1,662,135	1,675,009	818,502	859,439	▲1.6	▲0.8	▲0.8	▲5.0
Producers' share (fn1):									
Included producers.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***
Excluded producers.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***
All producers.....	31.1	28.2	25.6	26.0	26.9	▼(5.5)	▼(3.0)	▼(2.6)	▲0.8
Importers' share (fn1):									
China.....	19.7	24.1	24.3	23.8	23.5	▲4.6	▲4.5	▲0.2	▼(0.3)
Brazil.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Chile.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
All other sources.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Nonsubject sources.....	49.2	47.7	50.1	50.1	49.6	▲0.9	▼(1.5)	▲2.4	▼(0.5)
All import sources.....	68.9	71.8	74.4	74.0	73.1	▲5.5	▲3.0	▲2.6	▼(0.8)
U.S. importers' U.S. shipments of imports from:									
China:									
Quantity.....	203,143	252,289	251,734	119,172	117,931	▲23.9	▲24.2	▼(0.2)	▼(1.0)
Value.....	324,493	401,298	407,114	195,082	201,840	▲25.5	▲23.7	▲1.4	▲3.5
Unit value.....	\$1.60	\$1.59	\$1.62	\$1.64	\$1.71	▲1.2	▼(0.4)	▲1.7	▲4.6
Ending inventory quantity.....	25,261	31,753	29,621	27,039	30,770	▲17.3	▲25.7	▼(6.7)	▲13.8
Brazil:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Chile:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
All other sources:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Nonsubject sources:									
Quantity.....	539,968	544,470	584,706	280,941	288,522	▲8.3	▲0.8	▲7.4	▲2.7
Value.....	811,064	792,646	839,104	410,208	426,488	▲3.5	▼(2.3)	▲5.9	▲4.0
Unit value.....	\$1.50	\$1.46	\$1.44	\$1.46	\$1.48	▼(4.5)	▼(3.1)	▼(1.4)	▲1.2
Ending inventory quantity.....	47,130	51,624	54,435	61,815	43,321	▲15.5	▲9.5	▲5.4	▼(29.9)
All import sources:									
Quantity.....	743,112	796,759	836,440	400,112	406,452	▲12.6	▲7.2	▲5.0	▲1.6
Value.....	1,135,557	1,193,944	1,246,218	605,290	628,328	▲9.7	▲5.1	▲4.4	▲3.8
Unit value.....	\$1.53	\$1.50	\$1.49	\$1.51	\$1.55	▼(2.5)	▼(1.9)	▼(0.6)	▲2.2
Ending inventory quantity.....	72,391	83,377	84,057	88,854	74,091	▲16.1	▲15.2	▲0.8	▼(16.6)

Table continued on next page.

Table C-1b--Continued

WMMP: Summary data concerning the U.S. market including producers and finishers, excluding one U.S. producer ***, 2017-19, January to June 2019, and January to June 2020

(Quantity=1,000 board feet; Value=1,000 dollars; Unit values, unit labor costs, and unit expenses=dollars per board foot; Productivity (board feet per hour); Period changes=percent--exceptions noted)

	Reported data					Period changes			
	Calendar year			January to June		Comparison years			Jan-Jun
	2017	2018	2019	2019	2020	2017-19	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Included U.S. producers' and U.S. finishers':									
Producers: Average capacity quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***
Producers: Production quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***
Producers: Capacity utilization (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***
Finishers: Average capacity quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Finishers: Production quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Finishers: Capacity utilization (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
U.S. shipments:									
Quantity (fn2).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***
Value (fn2).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***
Unit value (fn2).....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Export shipments:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Producers: Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	▼***
Producers: Inv./total shipments (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Finishers: Ending inventory quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Finishers: Inv./total shipments (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Production workers.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Hours worked (1,000s).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▼***
Wages paid (\$1,000).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***
Hourly wages (dollars per hour).....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▲***
Producers: Productivity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***
Producers: Unit labor costs.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Finishers: Productivity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Finishers: Unit labor costs.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***
Net sales:									
Quantity.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***
Value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***
Unit value.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Cost of goods sold (COGS).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***
Gross profit or (loss) (fn3).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▼***	▲***
SG&A expenses.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▲***
Operating income or (loss) (fn3).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Net income or (loss) (fn3).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Capital expenditures.....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▲***	▼***	▼***
Research and development expenses.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Net assets.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▼***	▲***	***
Unit COGS.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Unit SG&A expenses.....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Unit operating income or (loss) (fn3).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Unit net income or (loss) (fn3).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
COGS/sales (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	▲***	▲***	▲***	▼***
Operating income or (loss)/sales (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***
Net income or (loss)/sales (fn1).....	***	***	***	***	***	▼***	▼***	▲***	▲***

Note.--Shares and ratios shown as "0.0" percent represent non-zero values less than "0.05" percent (if positive) and greater than "(0.05)" percent (if negative). Zeroes, null

fn1.--Reported data are in percent and period changes are in percentage points.

fn2.--The quantity for U.S. producers' U.S. shipments reflects the quantity of WMMP sold in the United States from U.S. producers who use their own milled blanks; The value for U.S. producers' U.S. shipments reflects the value of WMMP sold in the United States from U.S. producers using their own milled blanks plus the additional value added to WMMP by U.S. finishers. In measuring consumption and market share this methodology avoids reclassifying and/or double counting merchandise already reported once as an import or domestically produced blank. The unit value of U.S. producers' U.S. shipments is based on fully domestic value.

fn3.--Percent changes only calculated when both comparison values represent profits; The directional change in profitability provided when one or both comparison values

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to Commission questionnaires.

APPENDIX D

PURCHASER QUESTIONNAIRE RESPONSES

As part of their response to the notice of institution, interested parties were asked to provide a list of three to five leading purchasers in the U.S. market for the domestic like product. A response was received from domestic interested parties, and it provided contact information for the following five firms as top purchasers of wood mouldings and millwork products ***. Purchaser questionnaires were sent to these five firms and one firm (***) provided responses, which are presented below.

1. Have there been any significant changes in the supply and demand conditions for wood mouldings and millwork products that have occurred in the United States or in the market for wood mouldings and millwork products in China since January 1, 2019?

Purchaser	Yes / No	Changes that have occurred
***	***	***

2. Do you anticipate any significant changes in the supply and demand conditions for wood mouldings and millwork products in the United States or in the market for wood mouldings and millwork products in China within a reasonably foreseeable time?

Purchaser	Yes / No	Anticipated changes
***	***	***

