Manufacturing Public Policy Monthly Slide Deck

Prepared by

Inside the Beltway Solutions, LLC

October 31, 2025

About Inside Beltway

- Washington-D.C.-based non-partisan lobbying, strategic consulting, and industry research firm
- Assist clients to navigate the complexity of public policy to help make informed decisions
- Represent clients before the White House, federal departments and agencies, the U.S. Congress, and other government and industry organizations

Key Services

- Lobbying and Public Policy Advocacy
- Strategic Planning
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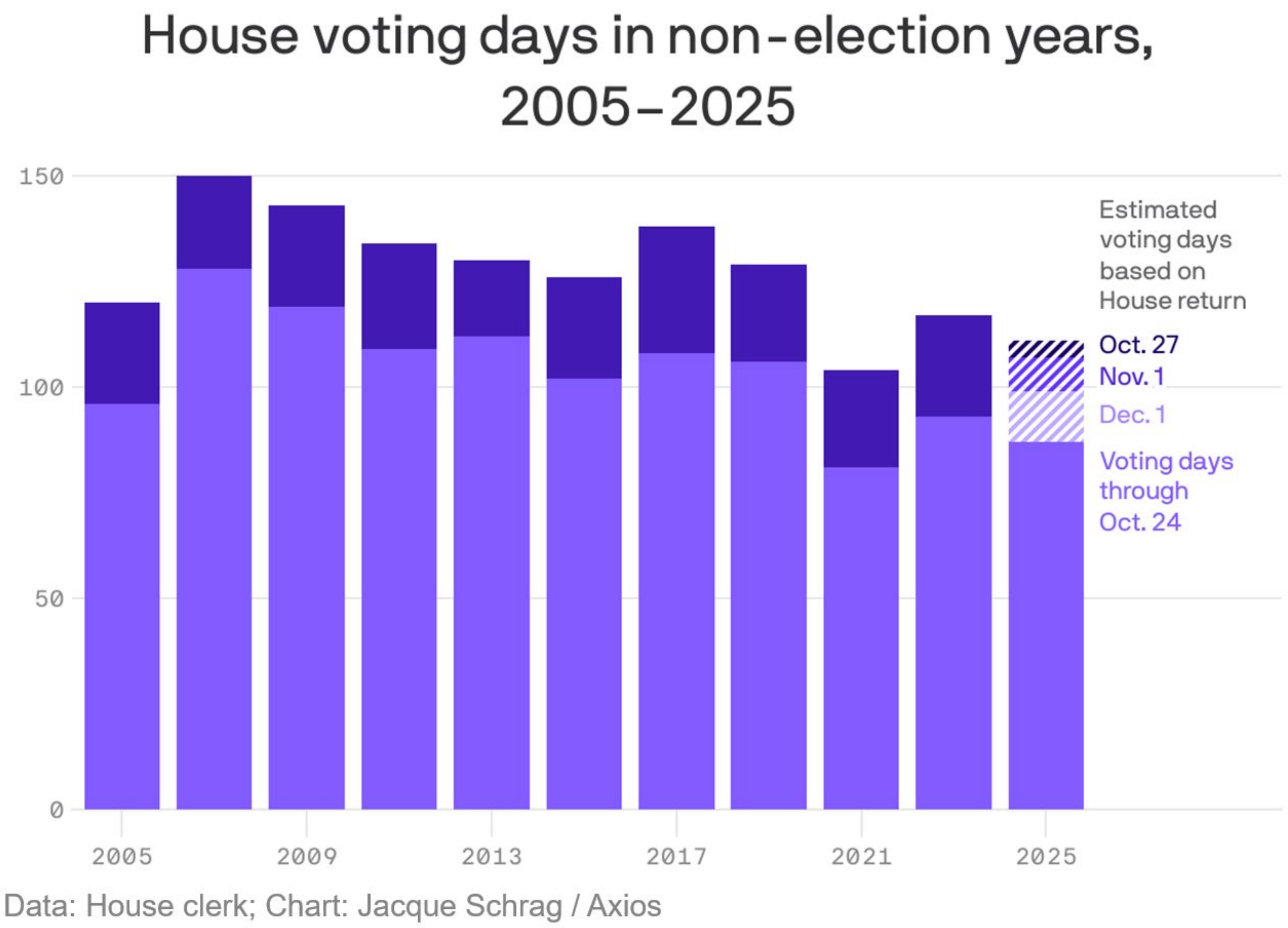
Supply Lines and Industry Data

119th U.S. Congress (2025-2026)

House Voting Days



Status of Government Shutdown

- Day 31 of full U.S. Government shutdown
- House has not been in session since Sept. 19
- Some hope for Senate vote week of Nov. 3
- If government reopens, focus is on FY26 spending
- Senate may package legislation together:
  - Agriculture, Legislative Branch, Military Construction
  - Defense, Labor-Health and Human Services, CJS
- House, Senate, preparing other bills to move

Costs of The Shutdown

Estimated Economic Effects of the Government Shutdown Under Three Scenarios

	Q4 2025	Q1 2026	Q2 2026	Q3 2026	Q4 2026
Four-week shutdown					
Effect on the annualized quarterly growth rate of real GDP (percentage points)	-1.0	1.4	-0.3	-0.1	*
Effect on real GDP (billions of 2025 dollars)	-18	9	2	1	**
Cumulative effect on real GDP (billions of 2025 dollars)	-18	-10	-7	-7	-7
Six-week shutdown					
Effect on the annualized quarterly growth rate of real GDP (percentage points)	-1.5	2.2	-0.5	-0.1	-0.1
Effect on real GDP (billions of 2025 dollars)	-28	13	4	1	**
Cumulative effect on real GDP (billions of 2025 dollars)	-28	-15	-11	-10	-11
Eight-week shutdown					
Effect on the annualized quarterly growth rate of real GDP (percentage points)	-2.0	3.1	-0.7	-0.2	-0.1
Effect on real GDP (billions of 2025 dollars)	-39	19	5	1	-1
Cumulative effect on real GDP (billions of 2025 dollars)	-39	-20	-15	-14	-14

Data source: Congressional Budget Office.

Real values have been adjusted to remove the effects of changes in prices and are shown at a (nonannualized) quarterly rate. The cumulative effect of the shutdown on real GDP is measured as the sum of the quarterly difference between each scenario's estimate of real GDP and what real GDP would have been in the absence of the shutdown.

GDP = gross domestic product; * = between zero and -0.05 percentage points; ** = between -$500 million (2025 dollars) and zero.

Senate-Passes Trade Resolutions

JOINT RESOLUTION

1. S.J.Res.88 — 119th Congress (2025-2026)

A joint resolution terminating the national emergency declared to impose global tariffs.

Sponsor: Wyden, Ron [Sen.-D-OR] (Introduced 10/07/2025) **Cosponsors:** (6)

Committees: Senate - Finance

Latest Action: Senate - 10/30/2025 Message on Senate action sent to the House. (All Actions)

Tracker: Introduced | **Passed Senate** | Passed House | To President | Became Law

JOINT RESOLUTION

2. S.J.Res.81 — 119th Congress (2025-2026)

A joint resolution terminating the national emergency declared to impose duties on articles imported from Brazil.

Sponsor: Kaine, Tim [Sen.-D-VA] (Introduced 09/18/2025) **Cosponsors:** (10)

Committees: Senate - Finance

Latest Action: Senate - 10/30/2025 Message on Senate action sent to the House. (All Actions)

Tracker: Introduced | **Passed Senate** | Passed House | To President | Became Law

JOINT RESOLUTION

4. S.J.Res.77 — 119th Congress (2025-2026)

A joint resolution terminating the national emergency declared to impose duties on articles imported from Canada.

Sponsor: Kaine, Tim [Sen.-D-VA] (Introduced 09/16/2025) **Cosponsors:** (16)

Committees: Senate - Finance

Latest Action: Senate - 10/30/2025 Message on Senate action sent to the House. (All Actions)

Tracker: Introduced | **Passed Senate** | Passed House | To President | Became Law

- Resolutions “terminate” emergency
- Will not receive House vote
- Symbolic vote

Senate-Passes NDAA, Mfg Bill

BILL

3. S.99 — 119th Congress (2025-2026)

Strengthening Support for American Manufacturing Act

Sponsor: Peters, Gary C. [Sen.-D-MI] (Introduced 01/15/2025) **Cosponsors:** (1)

Committees: Senate - Commerce, Science, and Transportation

Committee Report: S. Rept. 119-9

Latest Action: House - 10/24/2025 Held at the desk. (All Actions)

Tracker: Introduced | **Passed Senate** | Passed House | To President | Became Law

BILL

13. S.2296 — 119th Congress (2025-2026)

National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2026

Sponsor: Wicker, Roger F. [Sen.-R-MS] (Introduced 07/15/2025) **Cosponsors:** (0)

Committees: Senate - Armed Services

Committee Reports: S. Rept. 119-39

Latest Action: Senate - 10/09/2025 Passed Senate under the order of 10/9/2025, having achieved 60 votes in the affirmative, with an amendment by Yea-Nay Vote. 77 - 20.

Tracker: Introduced | **Passed Senate** | Passed House | To President | Became Law

- Mfg bill: Identify programs supporting mfg
- National Defense Authorization Act
- NDAA now goes to conference

Regulatory Update and Administrative Actions

Deregulation Speed-Up

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

October 21, 2025

M-25-36

MEMORANDUM FOR: REGULATORY POLICY OFFICERS AT DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES AND MANAGING AND EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS OF COMMISSIONS AND BOARDS

FROM: Jeffrey Bossert Clark, Sr., Acting Administrator
Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs JBC

SUBJECT: Streamlining the Review of Deregulatory Actions

https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2025/10/M-25-36-Streamlining-the-Review-of-Deregulatory-Actions.pdf?cb=1761144575

Deregulation Speed-Up

Counteracting the Ossification of Rulemaking by Speeding up the OIRA Review Period

While OIRA may still need to take more time for technically complex or highly impactful reviews that deregulate entire sectors of the economy or for rulemakings that can be expected to generate significant litigation, **OIRA is imposing a <u>presumptive maximum 28-day OIRA review period</u> for deregulatory actions that are executed with factual records (see part III infra) and a <u>presumptive maximum 14-day OIRA review period for facially unlawful rules</u> (see part II infra).**[2]

https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2025/10/M-25-36-Streamlining-the-Review-of-Deregulatory-Actions.pdf?cb=1761144575

Deregulation Speed-Up

The APA's "Good Cause" Exception and Direct Repeal of Unlawful Regulations

The APA's good cause exception provides that compliance with notice and comment rulemaking may be bypassed when an "agency for good cause finds" that doing so would be "impracticable, unnecessary, or contrary to the public interest." 5 U.S.C. § 553(b)(4)(B). The APA's plain language and logic confirm that facially unlawful regulations satisfy the bar. Indeed, where a regulation is unlawful under the plain language of the controlling statute, the Constitution, or prevailing Supreme Court precedent, the agency lacks discretion and authority to retain it, even during the pendency of notice and comment proceedings and notwithstanding that the regulation might have engendered reliance interests or made good policy sense at adoption. Because the regulation is contrary to law and nothing that might emerge during the comment period can cure the regulation's unlawfulness or overcome the agency's non-discretionary inability to retain or enforce it, notice and comment are superfluous and "unnecessary" within the meaning of the APA. Likewise, where notice and comment would delay a repeal that is legally required and necessitate expenditure of resources and taxpayer dollars in service of retaining a regulation that is inconsistent with controlling law and cannot be lawfully enforced, they are "contrary to the public interest" under that separate prong of the APA's "good cause" exception as well.

https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2025/10/M-25-36-Streamlining-the-Review-of-Deregulatory-Actions.pdf?cb=1761144575

Tax Inflation Adjustments for 2026

Marginal Rates: For tax year 2026, the top tax rate remains 37% for individual single taxpayers with incomes greater than $640,600 ($768,700 for married couples filing jointly). The other rates are:

35% for incomes over $256,225 ($512,450 for married couples filing jointly);
32% for incomes over $201,775 ($403,550 for married couples filing jointly);
24% for incomes over $105,700 ($211,400 for married couples filing jointly);
22% for incomes over $50,400 ($100,800 for married couples filing jointly);
12% for incomes over $12,400 ($24,800 for married couples filing jointly).

The lowest rate is 10% for incomes of single individuals with incomes of $12,400 or less ($24,800 for married couples filing jointly).

https://www.irs.gov/newsroom/irs-releases-tax-inflation-adjustments-for-tax-year-2026-including-amendments-from-the-one-big-beautiful-bill

Tax Inflation Adjustments for 2026

Qualified Transportation Fringe Benefit. For tax year 2026, the monthly limitation for the qualified transportation fringe benefit and the monthly limitation for qualified parking increases to $340, up $15 from 2025.

Estate Tax Credits. Estates of decedents who die during 2026 have a basic exclusion amount of $15,000,000, up from a total of $13,990,000 for estates of decedents who died in 2025.

Employer-Provided Childcare Tax Credit. For tax year 2026, the OBBB significantly enhances an important credit for **employers**; it increases the maximum amount of employer-provided childcare tax credit from $150,000 to $500,000 ($600,000 if the employer is an eligible small business).

https://www.irs.gov/newsroom/irs-releases-tax-inflation-adjustments-for-tax-year-2026-including-amendments-from-the-one-big-beautiful-bill

IRS Employee Retention Credit FAQ

IRS frequently asked questions (FAQs) address Employee Retention Credits under ERC compliance provisions of the One, Big, Beautiful Bill

As of October 22, 2025

Q1. How did the One, Big, Beautiful Bill affect the Employee Retention Credit (ERC)? (updated Oct. 30, 2025)

A1. The One, Big, Beautiful Bill (OBBB) introduced new enforcement provisions affecting the ERC. One of these provisions, section 70605(d) of the OBBB, **prevents the IRS from allowing or refunding ERCs after July 4, 2025, for the third and fourth quarters of 2021 if those claims were filed after January 31, 2024,** even if you otherwise met eligibility requirements. Other parts of the bill strengthen compliance enforcement by imposing penalties on certain promoters of the ERC who fail to meet due diligence requirements when assisting with certain credit claims.

Q2. Are all ERC claims for the third and fourth quarters of 2021 limited by section 70605(d) of the OBBB? (updated Oct. 30, 2025)

A2. No, only new ERC claims filed after January 31, 2024, are limited by section 70605(d).

Q3. What if I filed a return claiming an ERC for the third or fourth quarter of 2021 after January 31, 2024, and I already got my refund – will I get a bill from the IRS?

A3. Generally, no. If your claim was filed **after January 31, 2024,** but was **refunded or credited before July 4, 2025**, section 70605(d) **does not apply** to your claim.

However, **other IRS compliance activities** may still result in an adjustment or bill.

Q4. What if I claimed an ERC for the third or fourth quarter of 2021 on or before January 31, 2024, and then filed an amended return withdrawing the claimed ERC after January 31, 2024, for the same period?

A4. Section 70605(d) does not apply to your amended return. Accordingly, the IRS will process your amended return withdrawing the claimed ERC.

Q5. Can I still file a return claiming an ERC for the third or fourth quarter of 2021 if I missed the January 31, 2024, deadline? (updated Oct. 30, 2025)

A5. No. Under Section 70605(d) of the OBBB, effective July 4, 2025, **no new ERCs claimed on a return** for those periods **will be allowed or refunded** if filed **after** the January 31, 2024, deadline.

https://www.irs.gov/newsroom/irs-frequently-asked-questions-faqs-address-employee-retention-credits-under-erc-compliance-provisions-of-the-one-big-beautiful-bill

IRS Auto Loan Interest Transition Relief

Treasury, IRS provide transition relief for 2025 for businesses reporting car loan interest under the One, Big, Beautiful Bill

https://www.irs.gov/newsroom/treasury-irs-provide-transition-relief-for-2025-for-businesses-reporting-car-loan-interest-under-the-one-big-beautiful-bill

As of October 21, 2025

Transition relief for 2025

Notice 2025-57 provides transitional relief for 2025 for lenders and other interest recipients who are required to file information returns with the IRS and provide statements to borrowers showing the total amount of interest received on qualified passenger vehicle loans and other information related to the loan.

A qualified passenger vehicle is a car, minivan, van, SUV, pick-up truck or motorcycle, with a gross vehicle weight rating of less than 14,000 pounds, and that has undergone final assembly in the United States.

Under today's guidance, the IRS will consider that lenders have met their reporting obligations for interest received on a qualified passenger car loan in 2025 if they make a statement available to the buyer indicating the total amount of interest received. Specifically, lenders can meet their reporting requirements by making this total amount of interest available:

- On an online portal that the buyer can easily access;
- In a regular monthly statement;
- On an annual statement that is provided to the buyer; or
- By other similar means designed to provide accurate information to the buyer regarding interest received.

In addition, the IRS will not impose penalties on lenders for a failure to file information returns and provide payee statements if they satisfy their reporting obligations as described in the Notice.

OBBB: No tax on car loan interest

This new tax benefit allows certain taxpayers to deduct interest paid on a qualified passenger vehicle loan during a taxable year beginning after Dec. 31, 2024, and before Jan. 1, 2029, provided the loan is incurred after Dec. 31, 2024, and the vehicle is purchased for personal use.

Businesses that receive from any individual interest of $600 or more for any calendar year on a qualified passenger vehicle loan must comply with the new reporting requirements.

For more information, refer to the One, Big, Beautiful Bill provisions page on IRS.gov.

PMPA Filed OSHA Heat Rule Brief

PMPA PRECISION MACHINED PRODUCTS ASSOCIATION

October 30, 2025

Mr. David Keeling
Assistant Secretary of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Administration
200 Constitution Ave NW
Washington, DC 20210

Submitted Electronically via regulations.gov

RE: Heat Injury and Illness Prevention in Outdoor and Indoor Work Settings: Post-Hearing Comments, Docket ID OSHA-2021-0009

Dear Assistant Secretary Keeling:

On behalf of the Precision Machined Products Association (PMPA), please accept these post-hearing comments regarding the testimony and questions during the Occupational Safety and Health Administration's (OSHA) Heat Injury and Illness Prevention in Outdoor and Indoor Work Settings Proposed Rule Hearing.

https://www.regulations.gov/comment/OSHA-2021-0009-25668

DOL Issues Joint Employer Opinion Letter

- Joint-Employer Liability – Separate entities with integrated operations may be deemed joint employers under FLSA.
- Overtime Calculation – Hours worked across related entities must be combined to determine overtime eligibility.
- Operational Red Flags – Shared management, facilities, payroll, or scheduling can trigger joint liability.
- Wage & Hour Compliance – All entities may be jointly and severally liable for unpaid wages and overtime.
- Restructuring Limits – Creating separate business entities or payroll systems alone does not shield liability.

https://www.dol.gov/sites/dolgov/files/WHD/opinion-letters/FLSA/FLSA-2025-05.pdf

New H-1B Visa Fees

On Friday, Sept. 19, 2025, President Donald J. Trump signed a Proclamation, "Restriction on Entry of Certain Nonimmigrant Workers," that took an important, initial, and incremental step to reform the H-1B visa program to curb abuses and protect American workers.

This Proclamation:

- Requires a $100,000 payment to accompany any new H-1B visa petitions submitted after 12:01 a.m. eastern daylight time on Sept. 21, 2025. This includes the 2026 lottery, and any other H-1B petitions submitted after 12:01 a.m. eastern daylight time on Sept. 21, 2025.
- Authorizes the Department of Homeland Security and the Department of State to coordinate to take all necessary and appropriate action to implement this Proclamation.

https://www.uscis.gov/newsroom/alerts/h-1b-faq

MN Captive Audience Lawsuit Dismissed

United States Court of Appeals

For the Eighth Circuit

No. 24-3116

Appeal from United States District Court for the District of Minnesota

Submitted: June 11, 2025
Filed: September 3, 2025

Minnesota Chapter of Associated Builders and Contractors; National Federation of Independent Business, Inc.; Laketown Electric Corporation

Plaintiffs - Appellees

v.

Keith M. Ellison, in his official capacity as Attorney General of Minnesota; Nicole Blissenbach, in her official capacity as the Commissioner of the Minnesota Department of Labor and Industry; Timothy Walz, in his official capacity as Governor of the State of Minnesota

Defendants - Appellants

Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America; National Association of Wholesaler-Distributors; National Retail Federation; Coalition for a Democratic Workplace

Amici on Behalf of Appellee(s)

MN Captive Audience Lawsuit Dismissed

United States Court of Appeals
For the Eighth Circuit
No. 24-3116

Appeal from United States District Court
for the District of Minnesota

Submitted: June 11, 2025
Filed: September 3, 2025

The Minnesota Chapter of Associated Builders and Contractors and two other associations (MNABC) sued Attorney General Keith Ellison, Department of Labor and Industry Commissioner Nicole Blissenbach, and Governor Timothy Walz seeking to enjoin the defendants from enforcing the "Employer-Sponsored Meetings or Communication Act." The district court denied the defendants' motion to dismiss for lack of subject matter jurisdiction based on state sovereign immunity. We reverse.

We reverse and remand with instructions to dismiss with prejudice the claims against the Governor and Commissioner and to dismiss without prejudice the claim against the Attorney General.

CA Releases High Hazard Industry List

FFY 2025 – 2026 HIGH HAZARD INDUSTRY LIST

Industry Group	NAICS	Industry	DART	Establishments	Employees
	3312	Steel product manufacturing from purchased steel	4.5	83	2087
	331511	Iron foundries	4.7	31	549
	331512	Steel investment foundries	5.2	9	1105
	332321	Metal window and door manufacturing	5.3	182	6057
	33311	Agricultural implement manufacturing	4.8	180	4426
	33392	Material handling equipment manufacturing	6.1	154	2945

DART – Days Away, Restricted, or Transferred

https://www.dir.ca.gov/dosh/documents/hhu-list-2025-2026.pdf

As of October 27, 2025

CA New Union Law

AB 288 — California's "PERB Gap-Filler" for Private-Sector Labor Disputes

Signed Sept. 30, 2025

- Allows PERB (state labor board) to handle union elections & unfair labor practice cases if the NLRB cannot act
- Covers private-sector workers and employers normally under federal law
- Means more state-level oversight when federal cases stall
- Employers may face additional investigations and remedies
- Could be challenged in court, but takes effect Jan. 1, 2026

CA New Union Law – NLRB Sues

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD, Plaintiff, v. STATE OF CALIFORNIA and the PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT RELATIONS BOARD, Defendants.	Case No. **COMPLAINT FOR DECLARATORY AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF**

2. The National Labor Relations Board seeks a declaration that the amendments to the California Labor Code in Section 2 of California Assembly Bill No. 288 are preempted by the National Labor Relations Act and an injunction against its enforcement is necessary because it creates a parallel regulatory system that undermines the federal labor policy Congress designed to be national in scope.

CA Issues $30M Apprenticeship Funds

California announces $30 million in apprenticeship funding to fill high-demand jobs in healthcare, education, and technology

Oakland — The Department of Industrial Relations and its Division of Apprenticeship Standards (DAS) announced $30 million in awards benefiting 70 apprenticeship programs in sectors that have not traditionally had apprenticeships, including healthcare, education, and advanced manufacturing. This is the third round of Apprenticeship Innovation Funding (AIF), a key investment in growing and sustaining apprenticeship programs in California. It particularly benefits programs that have already begun and need resources to grow.

https://www.dir.ca.gov/DIRNews/2025/2025-100.html

MI Initiative – College Credit for Apprenticeships

New initiative awards college credit for apprenticeships

October 21, 2025

Lansing, Mich. — The Michigan Department of Labor and Economic Opportunity (LEO) has launched a new initiative to award college credit to residents who complete building trades Registered Apprenticeship programs. LEO, the state's skilled trades unions, the Michigan Department of Lifelong Education, Advancement, and Potential (MiLEAP) and the Michigan Community College Association (MCCA) will work together to build statewide accreditation agreements between the trades and community colleges to award college credit for registered apprenticeship training.

https://www.michigan.gov/leo/news/2025/10/21/new-initiative-awards-college-credit-for-apprenticeships

EPA Approves Utah Copper Mine

EPA issues final approval for copper mining project in Utah

October 27, 2025

Contact Information
Region 8 News (Region8Media@epa.gov)

DENVER - Today, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) approved an aquifer exemption request from the Utah Department of Environmental Quality (UDEQ) that will allow the expansion of copper mining in a part of the Burro Canyon aquifer in San Juan County, Utah. Working with UDEQ, EPA determined that a limited portion of the Burro Canyon aquifer does not and will not serve as a source of drinking water. This determination will allow the Lisbon Valley Mining Company to expand current mining operations to include underground recovery of copper, a vital mineral, and aligns with bolstering American mineral production, a key priority for the Trump Administration.

EPA's decision aligns with the Bureau of Land Management's (BLM's) October 16, 2025, approval of expanded copper mining operations at the Lisbon Valley Copper Mine in San Juan County. The approved plan allows underground copper extraction that will boost total production to more than half a billion pounds of this essential mineral.

"EPA's approval of this aquifer exemption is an important step towards strengthening America's energy and mineral independence," **said EPA Regional Administrator Cyrus Western.** "This decision reflects EPA's commitment to advancing economic growth while maintaining strong environmental safeguards that protect our water for future generations."

The Underground Injection Control (UIC) program prohibits the injection of fluids into aquifers like Burro Canyon unless EPA exempts the portion containing commercially producible minerals, including copper, that can be dissolved and extracted. UDEQ issued a Class III injection well permit for this project and today, EPA approved the aquifer exemption.

https://www.epa.gov/newsreleases/epa-issues-final-approval-copper-mining-project-utah

OMB Reviewing Steel Emission Rule

RIN Data

EPA/OAR **RIN:** 2060-AW69 **Publication ID:** Spring 2025

Title: •National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Integrated Iron and Steel Manufacturing Facilities Technology Review: Interim Final Rule

Abstract:

The final rule, National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Integrated Iron and Steel Manufacturing Facilities Technology Review, was promulgated on April 3, 2024. (See 89 FR 23294). This interim final rule will revise certain compliance deadlines for standards finalized in the 2024 rulemaking.

Agency: Environmental Protection Agency(EPA)

Priority: Economically Significant

RIN Status: First time published in the Unified Agenda

Agenda Stage of Rulemaking: Final Rule Stage

Major: Yes

Unfunded Mandates: No

EO 14192 Designation: Deregulatory

CFR Citation: 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart FFFFF (To search for a specific CFR, visit the Code of Federal Regulations.)

Legal Authority: APA section 553

Legal Deadline: None

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
Interim Final Rule Effective	07/02/2025	
Interim Final Rule	07/03/2025	90 FR 29485
Interim Final Rule Comment Period End	08/01/2025	

As of October 28, 2025

https://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/eAgendaViewRule?pubId=202504&RIN=2060-AW69

OMB Completed PFAS Reporting Review

RIN Data

EPA/OCSPP **RIN:** 2070-AL29 **Publication ID:** Spring 2025

Title: •Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) Data Reporting and Recordkeeping under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA); Revision to Regulation

Abstract:

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA or Agency) is considering a proposed rule to amendments to the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) regulation for reporting and recordkeeping requirements for perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS). As promulgated in October 2023, the regulation requires manufacturers (including importers) of PFAS in any year between 2011-2022 to report certain data to EPA related to exposure and environmental and health effects. EPA plans to propose the incorporation of certain exemptions and other modifications to the scope of the reporting rule.

Agency: Environmental Protection Agency(EPA)
Priority: Economically Significant
RIN Status: First time published in the Unified Agenda
Agenda Stage of Rulemaking: Proposed Rule Stage
Major: No
Unfunded Mandates: No
EO 14192 Designation: Deregulatory
CFR Citation: 40 CFR 705
Legal Authority: 15 U.S.C. 2607
Legal Deadline: None

As of October 24, 2025

Timetable:

Action	Date	FR Cite
NPRM	12/00/2025	
Final Rule	06/00/2026	

https://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/eAgendaViewRule?pubId=202504&RIN=2070-AL29

Statements, Actions on Tariffs and Trade – Sectoral (Product) Tariffs

PMPA Comments Opposing Machinery Tariffs

PRECISION MACHINED PRODUCTS ASSOCIATION

October 17, 2025

Mr. William Kimmitt
Under Secretary of Commerce for International Trade
United States Department of Commerce
1401 Constitution Avenue NW
Washington, DC 20230

Submitted Electronically via regulations.gov

RE: Public Comments on Section 232 National Security Investigation of Imports of Robotics and Industrial Machinery and Their Parts and Components – BIS-2025-0257/XRIN 0694-XC138

Dear Under Secretary Kimmitt:

On behalf of the Precision Machined Products Association (PMPA or Association), please accept the following public comments for your consideration for the Section 232 National Security Investigation of Imports of Robotics and Industrial Machinery and Their Parts and Components – BIS-2025-0257/XRIN 0694-XC138.

As of October 17, 2025

PMPA Comments Opposing Machinery Tariffs

One of our members recently reported plans to invest $325,000 in 2025 in new industrial machinery, tools, and robotics. These planned purchases include Citizen Swiss-style CNC machines, which are widely used across the precision machining sector to produce high-tolerance components. Such machines are indispensable for aerospace and defense contracts, medical device manufacturing, and automotive programs. However, no U.S. supplier for these particular machines is available with most of the expertise to design and build the equipment in Japan, Thailand, Switzerland, and Germany, among other countries.

Notably, no Swiss-style CNC machines are manufactured in the United States. These machines are critical for producing small, high-precision, high-volume components such as fuel system parts, orthopedic implants, and defense fasteners. Without access to these machines, U.S. shops would be unable to meet dimensional tolerances or volume requirements demanded by OEMs.

In the case of the member purchasing the $325,000 Swiss machine, this midwestern manufacturing company indicated that they would delay the investment if tariffs are implemented, pushing their modernization plans further into the future. With lead times for CNC equipment already long, added costs and uncertainty will limit capacity expansion just as defense and reshoring initiatives demand more U.S. output.

Another midwestern manufacturing company reported sending several older cam-controlled Swiss machines to Switzerland for complete rebuilds. The company expressed concern that the rebuilt machines could be subject to Section 232 tariffs upon reentry to the United States, in addition to challenges created by the 39 percent tariff rate on Switzerland. A rebuild project estimated at $1 million could exceed its budget by more than $500,000 if these duties are imposed. Because these machines have little value prior to rebuilding and are intended solely for use in domestic production, the company cautioned that such costs could lead firms to scrap equipment rather than restore it, reducing manufacturing capacity and affecting jobs and output.

As of October 17, 2025

232 Tariffs on Trucks & Buses

Heading/ Subheading	Article Description	Rates of Duty		
		1		2
		General	Special	
“9903.74.01	Medium- and heavy-duty vehicles as provided for in subdivision (b) of U.S. note 38 to this subchapter.	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 25%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 25%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 25%
9903.74.02	Buses and other vehicles classified in HTSUS heading 8702 as provided for in subdivision (c) of U.S. note 38 to this subchapter.	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 10%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 10%	The duty provided in the applicable subheading + 10%

As of October 29, 2025

https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2025/10/22/2025-19639/adjusting-imports-of-medium--and-heavy-duty-vehicles-medium--and-heavy-duty-vehicle-parts-and-buses

232 Tariffs on Trucks & Buses

Who:	All countries
What:	25% tariff on medium- and heavy-duty trucks (Class 3–8) and key parts 10% tariff on buses (school, transit, motor coaches) USMCA: tariffs only on non-U.S. content Offset program: 3.75% duty credit for U.S.-assembled trucks & engines Auto industry offset extended through 2030
When:	Effective November 1, 2025

As of October 29, 2025

232 Tariffs on Trucks & Buses

CSMS # 66665333 - GUIDANCE: Import Duties on Medium- and Heavy-duty Trucks, Medium- and Heavy-duty Truck Parts and Buses

BACKGROUND

On October 17, 2025, the President issued Proclamation 10984, "Adjusting Imports of Medium- and Heavy-Duty Trucks, Medium- and Heavy-Duty Truck Parts, and Buses into the United States," under Section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1862), imposing between 10 to 25 percent ad valorem tariffs on imports of MHDVs and MHDVPs and buses and other vehicles, effective November 1, 2025. See *Adjusting Imports of Medium- and Heavy-Duty Vehicles, Medium- and Heavy-Duty Vehicle Parts, and Buses into the United States*, 90 FR 48451 (October 22, 2025).

As of October 29, 2025

https://content.govdelivery.com/bulletins/gd/USDHSCBP-3f93b75?wgt_ref=USDHSCBP_WIDGET_2

232 Tariffs on Trucks & Buses

9903.74.03: Applies to the non-U.S. content of MHDVs that are eligible for special tariff treatment under the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA), upon approval from the Secretary of Commerce to apply the 25% ad valorem rate of duty exclusively to the value of the non-U.S. content of the vehicle.

> 25% additional ad valorem rate of duty on the value of the non-U.S. content
>
> Contact the U.S. Department of Commerce for details on the process to receive approval from the Secretary of Commerce.
>
> DO NOT REPORT ANY DUTIES BASED ON NON-U.S. CONTENT UNDER THIS HTSUS CLASSIFICATION UNTIL FURTHER GUIDANCE IS PROVIDED

As of October 29, 2025

https://content.govdelivery.com/bulletins/gd/USDHSCBP-3f93b75?wgt_ref=USDHSCBP_WIDGET_2

232 Tariffs on Trucks & Buses Not Stacked

Not Subject to Certain Additional Duties:

MHDVs, MHDVPs and buses and other vehicles, including MHDVPs qualifying for USMCA and filed under HTSUS 9903.74.10, are not subject to the additional duties imposed on:

1. entries of semi-finished copper products and copper-intensive derivative products under heading 9903.78.01
2. entries of aluminum products under heading 9903.85.02 and 9903.85.12
3. entries of derivative aluminum products under headings 9903.85.04, 9903.85.07, 9903.85.08, 9903.85.13, 9903.85.14, and 9903.85.15
4. entries of iron or steel products under headings 9903.81.87, 9903.81.88, 9903.81.94 and 9903.81.95;
5. entries of derivative iron or steel products under headings 9903.81.89, 9903.81.90, 9903.81.91, 9903.81.93, 9903.81.96, 9903.81.97, 9903.81.98 and 9903.81.99;
6. entries of articles the product of Canada under heading 9903.01.10;
7. entries of articles the product of Mexico under heading 9903.01.01; and
8. entries of wood products under headings 9903.76.01, 9903.76.02 and 9903.76.03. (applies to MHDVPs only)

APPLICABILITY OF RECIPROCAL/IEEPA DUTIES

1. The additional duties imposed by headings 9903.01.25, 9903.01.35, 9903.01.39, 9903.01.63, and 9903.02.01-9903.02.73 shall not apply to medium- and heavy-duty vehicles and medium- and heavy-duty vehicle parts provided for in headings 9903.74.01, 9903.74.02, 9903.74.03, 9903.74.08 and 9903.74.09.

2. The additional duties imposed by heading 9903.01.77 shall not apply to medium- and heavy-duty vehicles and medium- and heavy-duty vehicle parts provided for in headings 9903.74.01, 9903.74.02, 9903.74.03, 9903.74.08 and 9903.74.09.

3. The additional duties imposed by heading 9903.01.84 shall not apply to medium- and heavy-duty vehicles and medium- and heavy-duty vehicle parts provided for in headings 9903.74.01, 9903.74.02, 9903.74.03, 9903.74.08 and 9903.74.09.

When filing the Chapter 99 HTSUS for MHDVs and MHDVPs, file one of the following HTSUS to claim the exemption for the following reciprocal/IEEPA duties:

Heading 9903.01.33, Reciprocal duties
Heading 9903.01.34, U.S. content excluded from Reciprocal Duties
Heading 9903.01.83, Brazil IEEPA duties
Heading 9903.01.87, Russian Oil/India IEEPA duties

As of October 29, 2025

https://content.govdelivery.com/bulletins/gd/USDHSCBP-3f93b75?wgt_ref=USDHSCBP_WIDGET_2

232 Tariffs on Trucks & Buses Parts List

4009.12.0020	4009.22.0020	4009.32.0020	4009.42.0020
4011.10.50	4011.20.1015	4011.20.1025	4011.20.1035
4012.19.40	4012.19.80	4012.20.60	4013.10.00
4016.99.6010	7007.21.1110	7007.21.51	7009.10.00
7320.10.30	7320.10.60	7320.10.90	7320.20.10
8301.20.00	8302.10.30	8302.30.30	8302.30.60
8407.34.14	8407.34.18	8407.34.25	8407.34.44
8407.34.48	8407.34.55	8408.20.20	8409.91.1040
8409.99.1040	8413.30.10	8413.30.90	8413.91.10
8413.91.9010	8414.30.8030	8414.59.30	8414.59.6540
8414.80.05	8415.20.00	8421.23.00	8421.32.00
8425.49.00	8426.91.00	8431.10.0090	8482.10.10
8482.10.5044	8482.10.5048	8482.20.0020	8482.20.0030
8482.20.0040	8482.20.0061	8482.20.0070	8482.20.0081
8482.40.00	8482.50.00	8483.10.10	8501.32.20
8501.32.5540	8501.32.61	8501.33.2080	8501.33.30
8501.33.40	8501.33.61	8501.34.30	8501.34.61
8501.40.20	8501.40.40	8501.40.50	8501.40.60
8501.51.20	8501.51.40	8501.51.50	8501.51.60
8501.52.40	8501.52.8040	8507.10.00	8507.90.40
8511.10.00	8511.20.00	8511.30.00	8511.40.00

8511.50.00	8511.80.20	8511.80.60	8511.90.60
8512.20.20	8512.20.40	8512.30.00	8512.40.20
8512.40.40	8512.90.20	8512.90.60	8512.90.70
8519.81.20	8525.60.1010	8527.21.15	8527.21.25
8527.21.40	8527.29.40	8527.29.80	8536.41.0005
8539.10.0010	8539.10.0050	8544.30.00	8706.00.03
8706.00.05	8706.00.15	8706.00.25	8707.90.5020
8707.90.5060	8707.90.5080	8707.90.5090	8708.10.30
8708.10.60	8708.21.00	8708.22.00	8708.29.15
8708.29.25	8708.29.51	8708.30.1010	8708.30.50
8708.40.11	8708.40.30	8708.40.50	8708.40.60
8708.40.65	8708.40.70	8708.40.75	8708.50.31
8708.50.61	8708.50.65	8708.50.75	8708.50.81
8708.50.85	8708.50.89	8708.50.91	8708.50.93
8708.50.95	8708.50.99	8708.70.05	8708.70.25
8708.70.35	8708.70.45	8708.70.60	8708.80.13
8708.80.16	8708.80.55	8708.80.60	8708.80.65
8708.91.50	8708.91.65	8708.91.70	8708.91.75
8708.92.65	8708.93.60	8708.93.75	8708.94.10
8708.94.50	8708.94.65	8708.94.70	8708.94.75
8708.95.05	8708.95.15	8708.95.20	8708.99.03
8708.99.06	8708.99.23	8708.99.27	8708.99.31
8708.99.41	8708.99.4850	8708.99.53	8708.99.55
8708.99.58	8708.99.68	8709.90.00	9029.10.80
9029.20.4080	9401.20.00		

Where to find an HTS Description: https://hts.usitc.gov/

As of October 29, 2025

https://content.govdelivery.com/attachments/USDHSCBP/2025/10/29/file_attachments/3441270/Section%20232%20MHDV%20Attachment.pdf

232 Tariffs on Trucks & Buses Parts List

HTS Code	Description
7320.10.30	Springs and leaves for springs, of iron or steel, helical springs
7320.10.60	Springs and leaves for springs, of iron or steel, other helical springs
7320.10.90	Springs and leaves for springs, of iron or steel, other
7320.20.10	Helical springs, other than for motor vehicles, of iron or steel
8301.20.00	Locks of base metal, for motor vehicles
8302.10.30	Hinges and fittings of base metal, for motor vehicles
8302.30.30	Other mountings, fittings and similar articles, of base metal, for motor vehicles
8302.30.60	Mountings and fittings of base metal, for seats and coachwork
8482.10.10	Ball bearings
8482.10.5044	Tapered roller bearings, single row
8482.10.5048	Tapered roller bearings, multiple row
8482.20.0020	Spherical roller bearings
8482.20.0030	Needle roller bearings
8482.20.0040	Cylindrical roller bearings
8482.20.0061	Other roller bearings, combined
8482.40.00	Needle roller bearings
8482.50.00	Other ball or roller bearings
8483.10.10	Transmission shafts (including camshafts and crankshafts) and cranks

Where to find an HTS Description: https://hts.usitc.gov/

As of October 29, 2025

https://content.govdelivery.com/attachments/USDHSCBP/2025/10/29/file_attachments/3441270/Section%20232%20MHDV%20Attachment.pdf

232 Tariffs on Trucks & Buses Parts List

HTS Code	Description
8707.90.5020	Bodies (including cabs), for vehicles of headings 8701 to 8705, of iron or steel
8707.90.5060	Other bodies (including cabs) of base metal, incomplete or unfinished
8707.90.5080	Parts of bodies and cabs of motor vehicles, of iron or steel
8707.90.5090	Other parts of bodies, of iron or steel
8708.10.30	Bumpers and parts thereof, of base metal
8708.10.60	Other bumpers and parts thereof, of base metal
8708.21.00	Safety seat belts, of base metal parts
8708.22.00	Airbags and related metal fittings
8708.29.15	Body stampings, of base metal
8708.29.25	Door assemblies, of base metal
8708.40.11	Gearboxes for motor vehicles
8708.40.30	Parts of gearboxes, of base metal
8708.50.31	Drive axles with differential, whether or not provided with other transmission components
8708.50.61	Non-driving axles and parts thereof
8708.70.05	Wheels (including parts and accessories), of base metal
8708.70.25	Road wheels and parts thereof, of iron or steel
8708.91.50	Radiators and parts thereof, of base metal
8708.94.10	Steering wheels, steering columns and boxes, of base metal
8708.99.03	Other parts and accessories of motor vehicles, of base metal

Where to find an HTS Description: https://hts.usitc.gov/

As of October 29, 2025

https://content.govdelivery.com/attachments/USDHSCBP/2025/10/29/file_attachments/3441270/Section%20232%20MHDV%20Attachment.pdf

232 Tariffs on Lumber

Who: All countries

What: 10% tariff softwood timber &lumber

25% tariff on upholstered furniture (Jan 1: increased to 30%)

25% tariff on kitchen cabinets & vanities (Jan 1: increased to 50%)

When: Effective October 14, 2025

232 Tariffs on Lumber

CSMS # 66492057 - GUIDANCE: Section 232 Import Duties on Timber, Lumber, and their Derivative Products

BACKGROUND

Proclamation 10976 imposes *ad valorem* duties pursuant to Section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1862), imposing ad valorem duties ranging between 10 percent and 25 percent on imports of softwood lumber, upholstered wooden furniture products, and completed kitchen cabinets/vanities and parts.

DRAWBACK

Drawback continues to be available, in accordance with applicable regulations in 19 C.F.R. part 190, for eligible claims with respect to the duties imposed pursuant to Proclamation 10976.

https://content.govdelivery.com/bulletins/gd/USDHSCBP-3f69699?wgt_ref=USDHSCBP_WIDGET_2

Statements, Actions on Tariffs and Trade – Country Specific Tariffs

U.S.-Malaysia Reach Agreement

- **Tariffs:**
  - Malaysia has committed to provide significant preferential market access for U.S. products exported to Malaysia across goods sectors, including chemicals, machinery and electrical equipment, metals, passenger vehicles, dairy, horticultural products, poultry, pork, rice, and fuel ethanol, which will create commercially meaningful market access opportunities for a significant range of U.S. exports, supporting high-quality American jobs.
  - The United States will maintain a 19 percent reciprocal tariff rate for imports of Malaysia except for identified products from the list set out in Annex III to Executive Order 14346 of September 5, 2025, Potential Tariff Adjustments for Aligned Partners, which will receive a zero percent reciprocal tariff rate.
- **Breaking Down Non-Tariff Barriers for U.S. Industrial Exports:** Malaysia has committed to address a range of non-tariff barriers, including by: (1) accepting U.S. manufactured vehicles built to U.S. motor vehicle safety and emissions standards; (2) accepting U.S. Food and Drug Administration certificates and prior marketing authorizations for medical devices and pharmaceuticals; (3) streamlining import licenses for U.S. alloy steel and pipe products, and steel-containing goods; and (4) removing restrictions on imports of remanufactured goods.
- **Breaking Down Non-Tariff Barriers for U.S. Agricultural Exports:** Malaysia has committed to address a range of non-tariff barriers, including through: (1) recognition of the U.S. food safety system for U.S. meat, poultry, and dairy products; (2) streamlined halal certification of U.S. food and agricultural products; (3) opening market access for U.S. sorghum to Malaysia; and (4) adoption of regionalization approaches to facilitate U.S. exports of pork and poultry.
- **Opening Doors for Critical Minerals and Rare Earths Partnerships:** Malaysia has committed to the expedient development of its critical minerals and rare earths sectors in partnership with U.S. companies, including by: (1) refraining from banning, or imposing quotas on, exports to the United States of critical minerals or rare earths elements; (2) granting extended operating licenses so that businesses have the certainty to increase production capacity; and (3) ensuring that no restrictions are imposed on the sale of rare earth magnets to U.S. companies.
- **Addressing Steel Excess Capacity:** Malaysia has committed to join the Global Forum on Steel Excess Capacity and take effective actions to address global excess capacity in the steel sector and its impacts.

As of October 26, 2025

https://ustr.gov/about/policy-offices/press-office/fact-sheets/2025/october/fact-sheet-united-states-and-malaysia-reach-agreement-reciprocal-trade

U.S.-Cambodia Reach Agreement

- **Tariffs:**
  - Cambodia has eliminated tariffs on 100 percent of U.S. products exported to Cambodia, creating commercially meaningful market access opportunities for the full range of U.S. exports, supporting high-quality American jobs.
  - The United States will maintain a 19 percent reciprocal tariff rate for imports of Cambodia except for identified products from the list set out in Annex III to Executive Order 14346 of September 5, 2025, Potential Tariff Adjustments for Aligned Partners, which will receive a zero percent reciprocal tariff rate.
- **Breaking Down Non-Tariff Barriers for U.S. Industrial Exports:** Cambodia has committed to address a range of non-tariff barriers, including by: (1) streamlining and reducing import licensing and regulatory requirements; (2) accepting U.S. manufactured vehicles built to U.S. motor vehicle safety and emissions standards; and (3) accepting U.S. Food and Drug Administration certificates and prior marketing authorizations for medical devices and pharmaceuticals.
- **Breaking Down Non-Tariff Barriers for U.S. Agriculture Exports:** Cambodia has committed to address and prevent barriers to U.S. agricultural exports in the Cambodian market, including by recognizing U.S. regulatory oversight and accepting certificates issued by U.S. regulatory authorities, as well as recognizing U.S. sanitary and phytosanitary measures and other measures for food and agricultural products.
- **Strengthening Labor Protections:** Cambodia has committed to protecting internationally recognized labor rights, including by prohibiting the importation of goods made by forced labor, amending its labor laws to fully protect workers' rights to freedom of association and collective bargaining, and strengthening the enforcement of its labor laws.
- **Strengthening Environmental Enforcement:** Cambodia has committed to adopt and maintain high levels of environmental protection and to effectively enforce its environmental laws.
- **Confronting State-Owned Enterprises and Subsidies:** Cambodia has committed to address distortionary behaviors of its state-owned enterprises when engaging in commercial activities and address distortions caused by domestic manufacturing subsidies.

https://ustr.gov/about/policy-offices/press-office/fact-sheets/2025/october/fact-sheet-united-states-and-cambodia-reach-agreement-reciprocal-trade *As of October 26, 2025*

U.S.-Thailand Agree to Framework

- **Tariffs:**
  - Thailand will eliminate tariffs on 99 percent of goods, covering a full range of U.S. industrial and food and agricultural products.
  - The United States will maintain a 19 percent reciprocal tariff rate for imports of Thailand and will identify products from the list set out in Annex III, to Executive Order 14346 of September 5, 2025, Potential Tariff Adjustments for Aligned Partners, to receive a zero percent reciprocal tariff rate.
- **Breaking Down Non-Tariff Barriers for U.S. Industrial Exports:** Thailand has committed to addressing barriers to U.S. exports, including by: (1) accepting U.S. manufactured vehicles manufactured to comply with U.S. federal motor vehicle safety and emissions standards; (2) accepting U.S. Food and Drug Administration certificates and prior marketing authorizations for medical devices and pharmaceuticals as sufficient to meet Thailand's requirements; (3) issuing import permits for U.S. ethanol for fuel; (4) amending its customs laws to remove the customs reward system related to customs breaches and penalties; and (5) adopting and implementing good regulatory practices.
- **Strengthening Economic Security Alignment:** The United States and Thailand are committed to strengthening cooperation to increase supply chain resilience. This includes taking complementary actions to address unfair trade policies and practices of third parties, cooperating on export controls and investment security, and addressing duty evasion.
- **Strengthening Labor Protections:** Thailand has committed to improving protections of internationally recognized labor rights, including by working to amend its law to strengthen protections for workers' rights to freedom of association and collective bargaining; and strengthening enforcement of labor laws including by addressing violations in sectors with a high risk for forced labor and child labor.
- **Strengthening Environmental Enforcement:** Thailand has committed to adopt and maintain high levels of environmental protection and to effectively enforce its environmental laws.

As of October 26, 2025

https://ustr.gov/about/policy-offices/press-office/fact-sheets/2025/october/fact-sheet-united-states-and-thailand-reach-framework-agreement-reciprocal-trade

U.S.-Vietnam Agree to Framework

- **Tariffs:**
  - Viet Nam will provide preferential market access for U.S. exports by removing tariffs on almost all goods, including food and agricultural products, which will create commercially meaningful market access opportunities for the full range of U.S. exports, supporting high-quality American jobs.
  - The United States will maintain the 20 percent reciprocal tariff rate for imports of Vietnam and will identify products from the list set out in Annex III to Executive Order 14346 of September 5, 2025, Potential Tariff Adjustments for Aligned Partners, to receive a zero percent reciprocal tariff rate.
- **Breaking Down Non-Tariff Barriers for U.S. Industrial Exports:** Viet Nam will address a range of non-tariff barriers, including by: (1) accepting vehicles built to U.S. motor vehicle safety and emissions standards; (2) allowing imports of remanufactured goods from the United States; (3) approving pending marketing authorizations for U.S. medical devices that are legally approved or cleared in the United States and previously marketed in Viet Nam, as well as expediting approvals for new import licenses applications; (4) streamlining regulatory requirements and approvals for U.S. pharmaceutical products extending the valid time periods for import licenses for goods with cryptography; and (5) fully implementing certain international intellectual property treaties, including the World Intellectual Property Organization Internet Treaties. The United States and Viet Nam will continue to finalize outstanding issues to address barriers for U.S. exports.

- **Economic Security Alignment:** The United States and Viet Nam are committed to strengthening cooperation to increase supply chain resilience. This includes addressing duty evasion and cooperating on export controls and investment security.
- **Strengthening Environmental Enforcement:** Viet Nam has committed to adopt and maintain high levels of environmental protection and to effectively enforce its environmental laws.
- **Confronting State-Owned Enterprises:** Viet Nam has committed to address market distorting behaviors of its state-owned enterprises when engaging in commercial activities.

As of October 26, 2025

https://ustr.gov/about/policy-offices/press-office/fact-sheets/2025/october/fact-sheet-united-states-and-viet-nam-reach-framework-agreement-reciprocal-fair-and-balanced-trade

U.S.-China Reach "One Year" Agreement

Donald J. Trump
@realDonaldTrump

I had a truly great meeting with President Xi of China. There is enormous respect between our two Countries, and that will only be enhanced with what just took place. We agreed on many things, with others, even of high importance, being very close to resolved. I was extremely honored by the fact that President Xi authorized China to begin the purchase of massive amounts of Soybeans, Sorghum, and other Farm products. Our Farmers will be very happy! In fact, as I said once before during my first Administration, Farmers should immediately go out and buy more land and larger tractors. I would like to thank President Xi for this! Additionally, China has agreed to continue the flow of Rare Earth, Critical Minerals, Magnets, etc., openly and freely. Very significantly, China has strongly stated that they will work diligently with us to stop the flow of Fentanyl into our Country.

8.01k ReTruths **33.3k** Likes Oct 30, 2025, 4:09 AM

- U.S. to reduce IEEPA fentanyl tariff from 20% to 10%
- 100% tariffs on China due to rare earths controls paused
- China to resume some soybean purchases
- Trump travel to China in April

China Vessel Fees Suspended

- *Annex I: Effective as of October 14, 2025, a fee in the amount of $50 per net ton for an arriving vessel owned or operated by a Chinese entity*
- *Annex II: Effective as of October 14, 2025, the higher of a fee in the amount of $18 per net ton, or $120 for each container discharged, from an arriving Chinese built vessel*
- *Annex III: Effective October 14, 2025, a fee in the amount of **$46** per net ton for an arriving vessel classified as a vehicle carrier or roll-on/roll-off vessel.*

*The burden for determining if a vessel owes the fee is on the operator, **NOT** CBP.*

October 30: Announced Port fees suspended for 1 year

https://content.govdelivery.com/bulletins/gd/USDHSCBP-3f744a5?wgt_ref=USDHSCBP_WIDGET_2

Trump Says Additional 10% on Canada

Donald J. Trump
@realDonaldTrump

Canada was caught, red handed, putting up a fraudulent advertisement on Ronald Reagan's Speech on Tariffs. The Reagan Foundation said that they, "created an ad campaign using selective audio and video of President Ronald Reagan. The ad misrepresents the Presidential Radio Address," and "did not seek nor receive permission to use and edit the remarks. The Ronald Reagan Presidential Foundation and Institute is reviewing its legal options in this matter." The sole purpose of this FRAUD was Canada's hope that the United States Supreme Court will come to their "rescue" on Tariffs that they have used for years to hurt the United States. Now the United States is able to defend itself against high and overbearing Canadian Tariffs (and those from the rest of the World as well!). Ronald Reagan LOVED Tariffs for purposes of National Security and the Economy, but Canada said he didn't! Their Advertisement was to be taken down, IMMEDIATELY, but they let it run last night during the World Series, knowing that it was a FRAUD. Because of their serious misrepresentation of the facts, and hostile act, I am increasing the Tariff on Canada by 10% over and above what they are paying now. Thank you for your attention to this matter!

9.38k ReTruths **37.5k** Likes Oct 25, 2025, 4:30 PM

- Advertisement ran during World Series over tariffs
- President Trump announces additional 10% tariff
- Brings total to 45% for non-USMCA goods imported
- Does not apply to 232 cases on steel, aluminum, auto, etc.

USTR Open Dockets - Nicaragua

Request for Comments Concerning Action Pursuant to Section 301: Nicaragua's Acts, Policies, and Practices Related to Labor Rights, Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, and the Rule of Law

Status:

The public docket for submitting comments opened on October 20, 2025.

The deadline for submitting comments is November 19, 2025.

Access Public Docket

Submit Comment

https://comments.ustr.gov/s/

USTR Open Dockets – China Maritime

Request for Comments Concerning Further Proposed Modifications of Action in the Section 301 Investigation of China's Targeting of the Maritime, Logistics, and Shipbuilding Sectors for Dominance

Status:

The public docket for submitting comments opened on October 10, 2025.

The deadline for submitting comments is November 12, 2025.

Access Public Docket

Submit Comment

China says U.S. will suspend investigation

USTR Open Dockets – China Phase I

Request for Comments on the Section 301 Investigation of China's Implementation of Commitments under the Phase One Agreement

Status:

The public docket opened for submitting comments on October 31, 2025.
The deadline for submitting comments is December 1, 2025.

Access Public Docket

Submit Comment

- USTR reviewing China's obligations to U.S. under 2020 Phase I agreement
- USTR: investigation will continue despite Xi-Trump mtg

USTR Open Dockets - USMCA

Request for Comments on the Operation of the Agreement between the United States of America, the United Mexican States, and Canada

Status:

The public docket opened for submitting comments on September 17, 2025.

The deadline for submitting comments is November 3, 2025.

Access Public Docket

Submit Comment

USTR Open Dockets – USMCA Hearing

Request to Appear at the Hearing on the Operation of the Agreement between the United States of America, the United Mexican States, and Canada

Status:

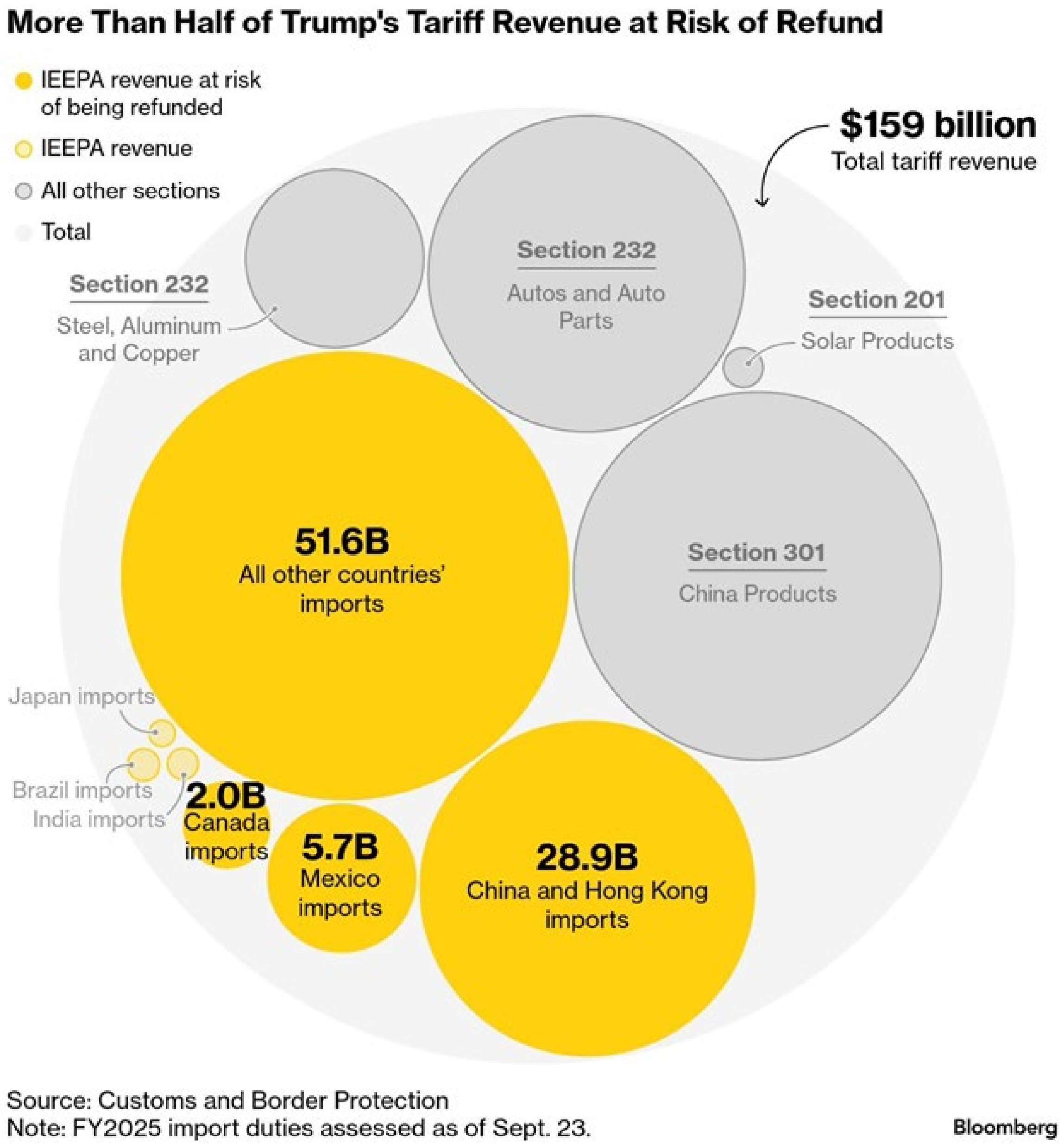
The public docket for submitting hearing requests opened on September 17, 2025.

The deadline for submitting hearing requests is November 3, 2025.

Access Public Docket

Submit Hearing Request

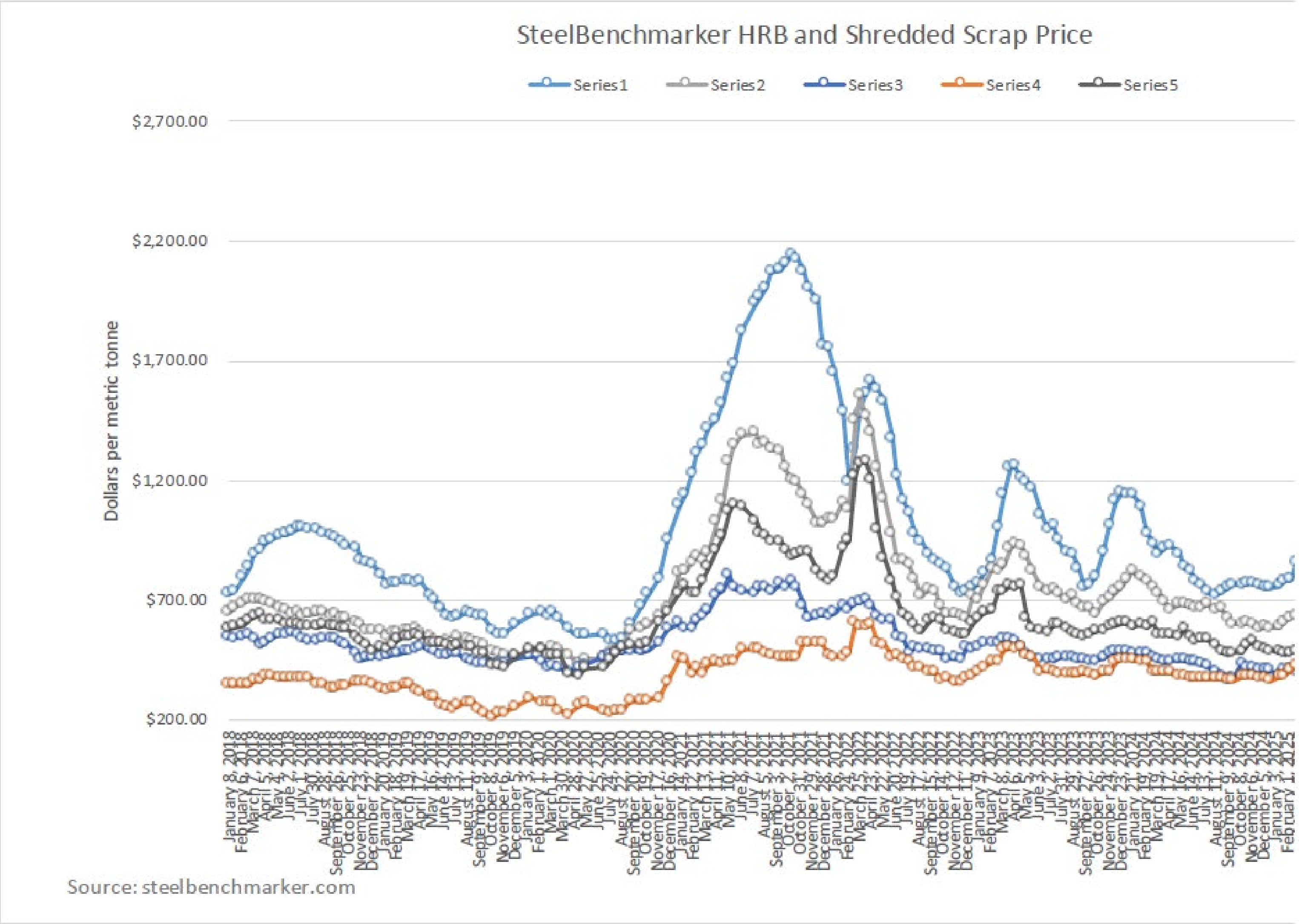
U.S. Supreme Court IEEPA Hearing Nov. 5



- 80-minutes oral arguments
- U.S. Government 40 minutes
- Plaintiffs divided 20 minutes for State Attorneys General
- 20 Minutes for private sector
- No set decision timeline

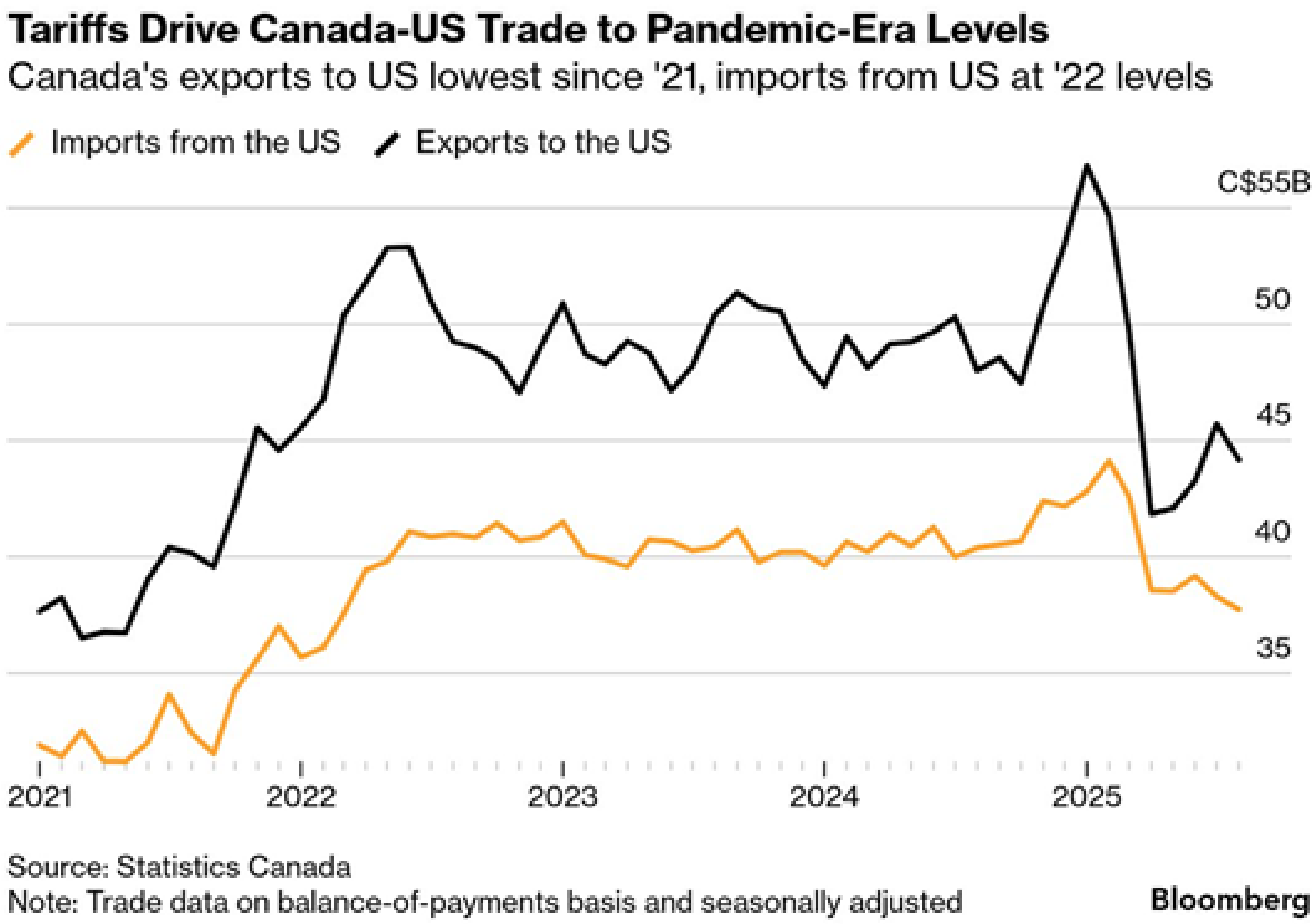
Supply Chains and Data Points

U.S. versus Global Steel Prices January 8, 2018-October 27, 2025
(HRB Price)

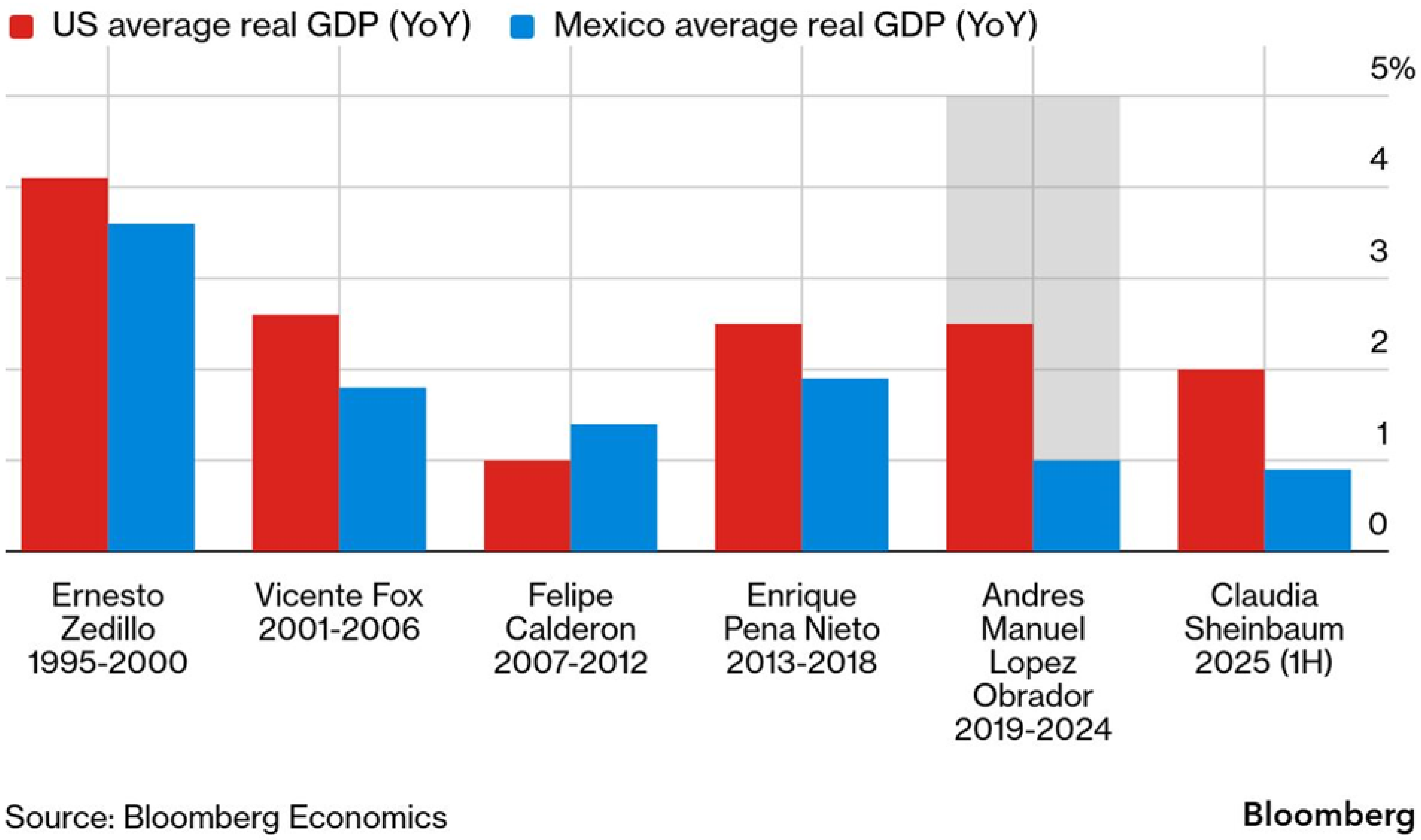


U.S. Price

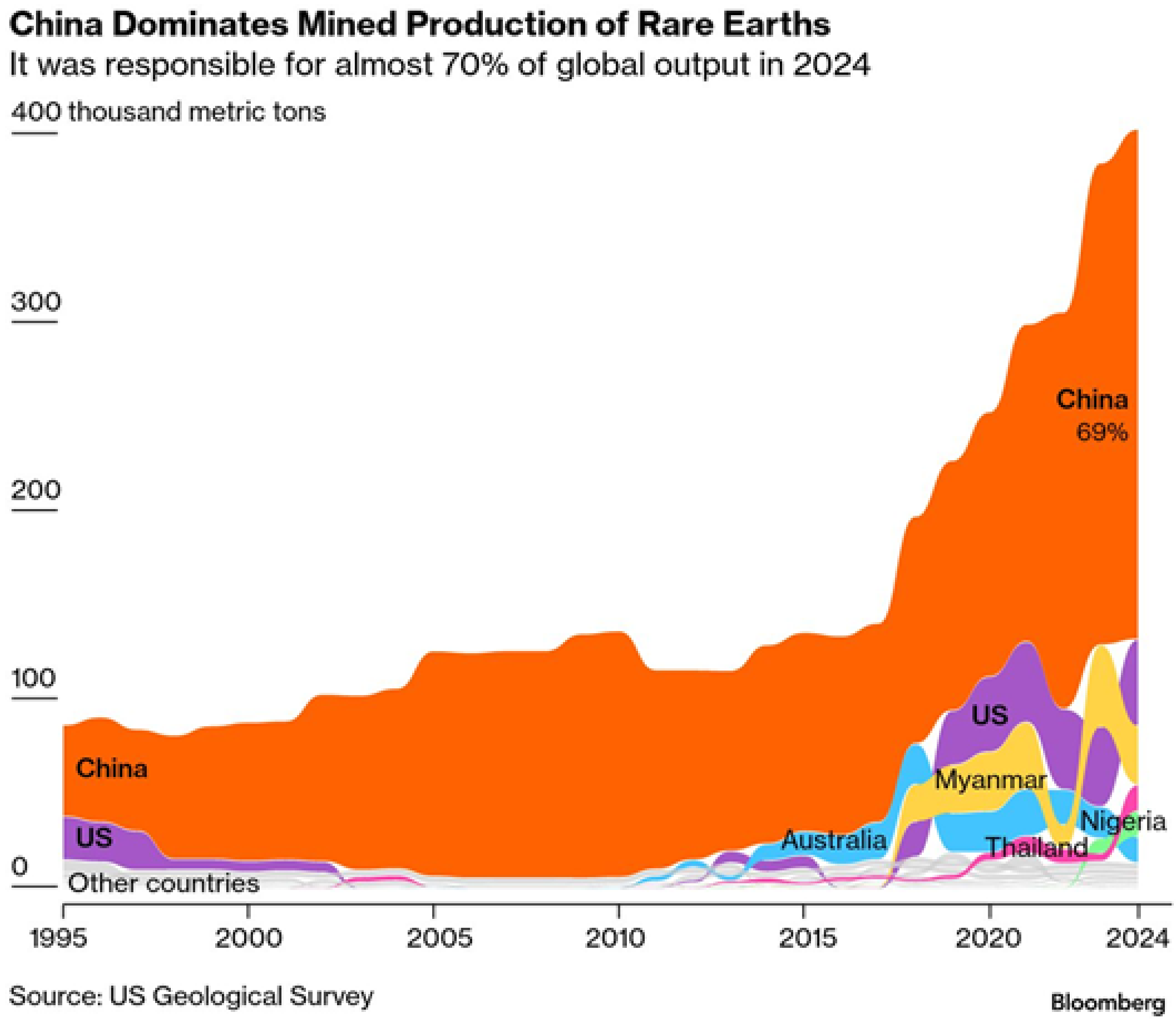
Trade with Canada Hits Low



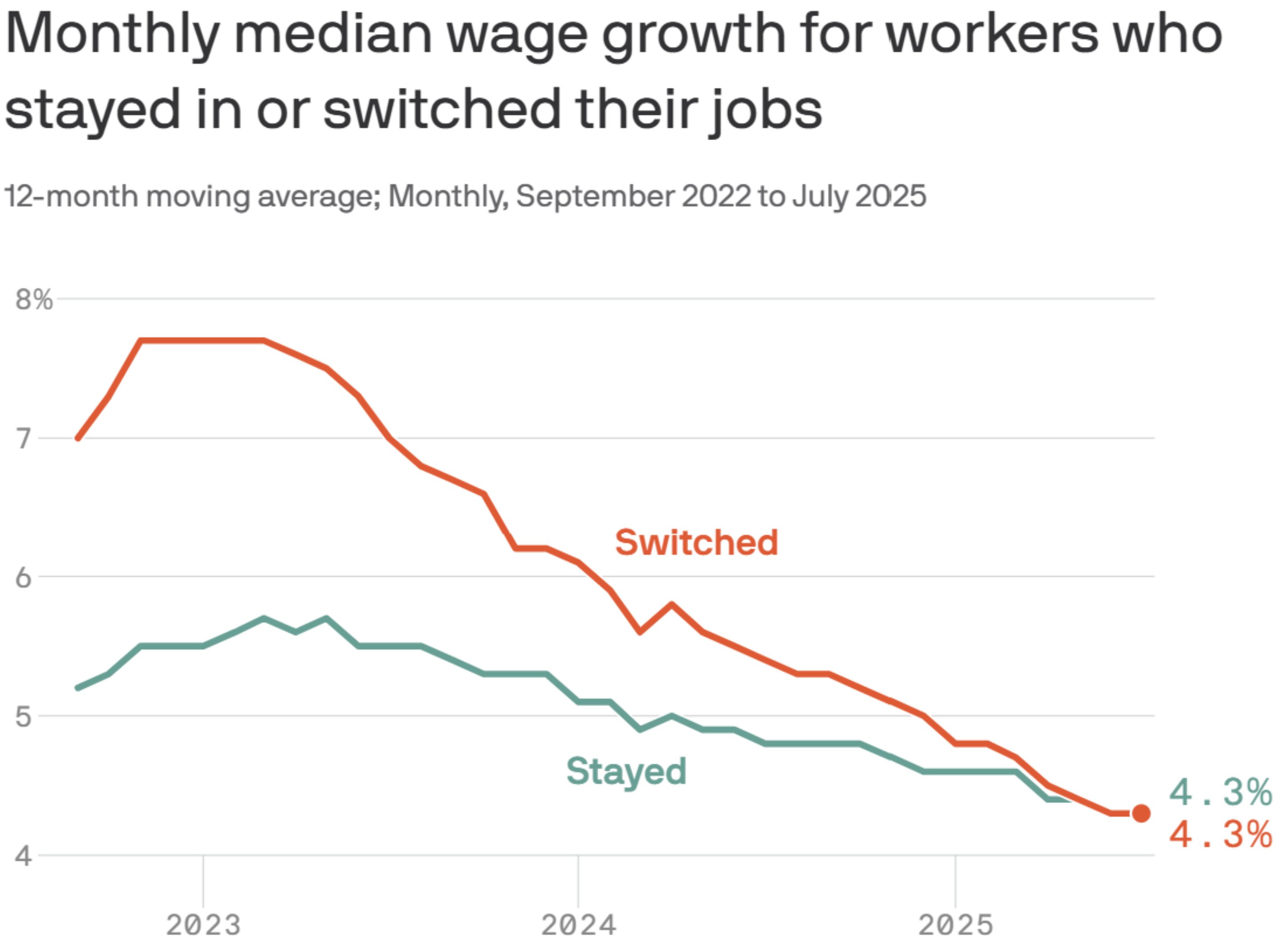
Mexican Economy Slowing Over Years



China’s Rare Earths Dominance



Job Hopping No Longer Pays



Data: BLS, Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta via Bank of America Institute; Chart: Axios Visuals

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