

PRINT Act Features  
May 14, 2018

**Key Features of the PRINT Act**  
**(Protecting Rational Incentives in Newsprint Trade Act of 2018)**

**Narrowly Tailored to Protect American Jobs in Printing and Publishing**

- Taxes on Canadian imports of newsprint source material (uncoated groundwood paper) threaten to seriously and irreversibly harm the printing and publishing industries.
- The PRINT Act seeks to protect these industries by suspending the import taxes until the Secretary of Commerce reviews the economic outlook of these industries and reports this outlook to the President and to Congress. Unless the President certifies that the taxes remain in the economic interest of the United States, the import taxes will be discontinued.
- The Act is narrowly tailored; suspension of these taxes applies only to an uncoated groundwood paper case that is currently pending, and other U.S. import laws and policies are not affected.
- Moreover, the study directed by the Act is exclusively focused on “the newsprint industry and the local newspaper publishing industry in the United States.” The study must consider factors such as newspaper demand trends and publishing input costs.
- Protecting small newspapers and local businesses are a key motivation behind the Act. For example, the Act requires the Secretary of Commerce to consider whether “measures undertaken by publishers and printers to reduce costs have harmed local businesses that advertise in local newspapers.”
- The Act ensures prompt action, requiring delivery of the study findings within 90 days of passage.

**The Act Preserves Existing U.S. Trade Enforcement and Review**

- The Act does not alter the underlying antidumping or countervailing duty criteria before the Department of Commerce or the ITC in any way.
- The Act does not alter the ongoing review process of Commerce and the ITC into Canadian imports of uncoated groundwood paper.
- The Act does not override the Commerce Department's rate analysis and determination other than to pause for the study.
- The legislation allows the President to look to the entire national interest in determining whether the taxes should remain. Thus, the focus is not on the nature of the Commerce and ITC review and enforcement processes, but rather on the unusual and unique consequences of the enforcement of U.S. trade law in this case.