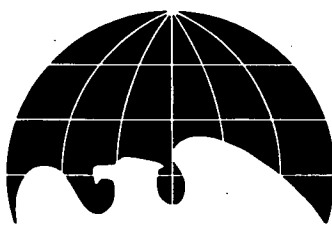


United States
International Trade
Commission

Annual
Report
Fiscal Year
1992



United States
International Trade Commission
Annual Report
Fiscal Year 1992



UNITED STATES
INTERNATIONAL
TRADE COMMISSION

Commissioners:

Don E. Newquist, Chairman
Peter S. Watson, Vice Chairman
David B. Rohr
Anne E. Brunsdale
Carol T. Crawford
Janet A. Nuzum

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USITC Publication 2624

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THE COMMISSION

The United States International Trade Commission (ITC) is a quasi-judicial, independent, and bipartisan agency established by Congress with broad investigative powers on matters of trade. In its adjudicative role, the ITC makes determinations of injury and threat of injury to U.S. industry by imports.

As the Government's think tank on trade, the ITC is a national resource where trade data are gathered and analyzed. The data are provided to the President and Congress as part of the information on which U.S. trade policy is based.

ITC activities include —

- determining whether U.S. industries are materially injured by imports that benefit from pricing at less than fair value or from subsidization;

- directing actions, subject to Presidential disapproval, against unfair trade practices such as patent infringement;
- making recommendations to the President regarding relief for industries seriously injured by increasing imports;
- advising the President whether agricultural imports interfere with price-support programs of the U.S. Department of Agriculture;
- conducting studies on trade and tariff issues and monitoring import levels; and
- participating in the development of uniform statistical data on imports, exports, and domestic production and in the establishment of an international harmonized commodity code.

The six Commissioners are appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate for terms of nine years, unless appointed to fill an unexpired term. The terms are set by statute and are staggered so that a different term expires every 18 months. A Commissioner who has served for more than five years is ineligible for reappointment. No more than three Commissioners may be members of the same political party. The Chairman and the Vice Chairman are designated by the President and serve for a statutory two-year term. The Chairman may not be of the same political party as the preceding Chairman, nor may the President designate two Commissioners of the same political party as the Chairman and Vice Chairman.

SUMMARY OF INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 1992

Tariff Act of 1930:	
Section 332 investigations	15
Section 337 — investigations of alleged unfair practices in the import and sale of imported products	13
Antidumping and countervailing duty investigations (123 antidumping investigations — 98 preliminary and 25 final; 56 countervailing duty investigations — 48 preliminary and eight final)	179
Trade Act of 1974:	
Section 406 — market disruption	1
Sections 131 and 503 — advice on possible trade agreements	4
Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988:	
Section 1205	1
Total	213
Investigations completed during fiscal year 1992 and investigations pending on September 30, 1992, are shown in appendix A.	

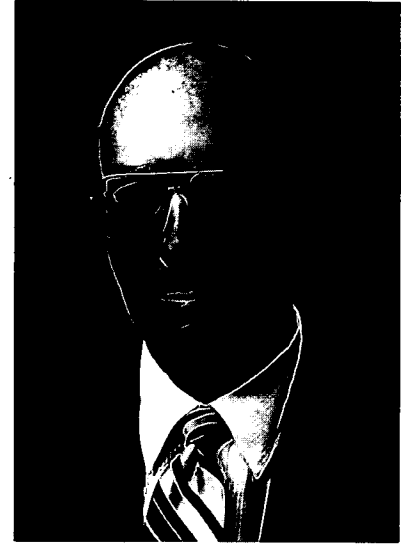
THE COMMISSIONERS



Don E. Newquist, a Democrat of Texas, was designated Chairman of the ITC by President Bush on December 13, 1991, and was redesignated Chairman on June 16, 1992, for the term ending June 16, 1994. Mr. Newquist was appointed to the Commission to fill an unexpired term on October 18, 1988, and reappointed to a nine-year term ending December 16, 1997. Prior to his appointment, Mr. Newquist was with Valero Energy Corporation as Senior Vice President for Corporate Relations. He also served as general manager of the Chamber of Commerce of Denver, CO, and before that was with the Chamber of Commerce of Corpus Christi, TX. He is a past president of the South Texas Chamber of Commerce.



Peter S. Watson, a Republican of California, was designated Vice Chairman of the ITC by President Bush for the term June 17, 1992, through June 16, 1994. He was nominated to the Commission by President Bush on October 23, 1991, for the term December 17, 1991, through December 16, 2000. Prior to his appointment to the Commission, Mr. Watson served in the White House as Director of Asian Affairs at the National Security Council from 1989 to 1991. During 1976 and from 1978 through 1988, Mr. Watson practiced international and business law in Los Angeles and Washington, DC. He has been an adjunct Associate Professor in International Trade & Investment Law and International Business Law. From 1985 through 1986, Mr. Watson served as Chairman of the Los Angeles County Bar Association's International Law Section and, from 1986 through 1987, was Chairman of the State Bar of California's International Practice Committee.



David B. Rohr, a Democrat of Maryland, became a member of the Commission on March 27, 1984, and was subsequently reappointed to a term ending December 16, 1994. He is the senior Commissioner in terms of length of service. Before his appointment to the ITC, Mr. Rohr was staff director of the Committee on Ways and Means' Subcommittee on Trade in the U.S. House of Representatives. He was a trade advisor and the principal liaison with the ITC, the Office of the United States Trade Representative, and other Federal agencies. Mr. Rohr also served as Director of the Trade Negotiations and Agreements Division of the U.S. Department of Commerce. He joined the Department of Commerce in 1961 as an international economist.



Anne E. Brunsdale, a Republican of the District of Columbia, became a member of the Commission on January 3, 1986. She was nominated to the Commission by President Reagan and was confirmed by the United States Senate for the term ending June 16, 1993. Ms. Brunsdale served as Vice Chairman of the ITC for the two-year statutory term from June 17, 1990, to June 16, 1992. In the absence of a designated Chairman during the period June 17, 1990, to December 12, 1991, she served as the Acting Chairman. Earlier in her term, President Reagan designated Ms. Brunsdale Vice Chairman on June 17, 1986, and redesignated her Vice Chairman on June 27, 1988. Thereafter, in the absence of a designated Chairman, she served as Acting Chairman until the President designated her Chairman on March 28, 1989, for the term which ended on June 16, 1990. A native of Minnesota, Ms. Brunsdale came to the ITC from the American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research, Washington, DC, where she was serving as resident fellow of the Institute and managing editor of its bimonthly magazine, *Regulation*.



Carol T. Crawford, a Republican of Virginia, was nominated to the Commission by President Bush and confirmed by the U.S. Senate on November 20, 1991. Ms. Crawford was sworn in as a member of the Commission on November 22, 1991, for the term ending June 16, 1999. Prior to her appointment to the ITC, Ms. Crawford was an Assistant Attorney General (Legislative Affairs) in the U.S. Department of Justice. From 1985 to 1989, Ms. Crawford served as Associate Director of the Office of Management and Budget in the Executive Office of the President. In that position, she was responsible for overseeing the budgets of five cabinet level departments and related smaller agencies. Ms. Crawford served as Director of the Bureau of Consumer Protection of the Federal Trade Commission from 1983 to 1985 and as Executive Assistant to the Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission from 1981 to 1983. Ms. Crawford holds a B.A. from Mt. Holyoke College and a J.D., magna cum laude, from the Washington College of Law, American University.



Janet A. Nuzum, a Democrat of Virginia, became a member of the Commission on November 26, 1991. She was nominated to the Commission by President Bush and confirmed by the U.S. Senate for the term ending June 16, 1996. Prior to this appointment, Ms. Nuzum served on the majority staff of the Committee on Ways and Means' Subcommittee on Trade in the U.S. House of Representatives, under Chairman Dan Rostenkowski and Subcommittee Chairman Sam Gibbons. During her tenure there from 1983 through 1991, Ms. Nuzum advised Committee members on international trade and tariff legislation, trade agreements and negotiations, and the administration of the U.S. trade laws. Ms. Nuzum is an attorney and served as Co-Chair of the International Law Section of the D.C. Bar Association during 1990-91. She received her B.A. from Smith College and a J.D. from Georgetown University Law Center.

INTRODUCTION

Fiscal year (FY) 1992 was a year of significant milestones and changes at the United States International Trade Commission. 1992 marked the ITC's 75th consecutive year of providing trade expertise to the Federal Government. The ITC's ever-expanding workload included a growing number of cases in which U.S. companies sought import relief. The demand for ITC research into important trade topics increased as well.

During FY 1992, one-half of the Commission's membership changed, bringing new personalities and perspectives to the ITC. Since mid-1990, the Commission had had only four Commissioners, two fewer than its full complement of six. The Senate confirmations of Carol T. Crawford and Janet A. Nuzum in November 1991 filled those two vacancies. In addition, in December 1991, Peter S. Watson was sworn in to succeed Commissioner Seeley G. Lodwick, whose term ended.

The number of countervailing duty and antidumping investigations undertaken by the ITC in FY 1992 surpassed that of recent years. Notable among these investigations were those resulting from 84 antidumping and countervailing duty petitions on flat-rolled steel products filed in

June 1992. These petitions were filed after the March 1992 expiration of voluntary restraint agreements on steel exports to the United States from certain countries and the cessation of multilateral negotiations on a new international steel agreement.

Among the other FY 1992 cases that attracted major public interest was an antidumping investigation on minivans from Japan. This investigation represented the first time in a decade that the U.S. automobile industry had brought such a major trade case before the ITC. Another case that attracted international attention was the U.S. Department of Commerce's self-initiated countervailing duty case on softwood lumber from Canada.

An increasing number of requests for ITC research into the background and implications of major trade policy issues occurred in FY 1992. In particular, the President and Congress asked the ITC to analyze a number of different aspects of the proposed North American Free-Trade Agreement (NAFTA).

Clearly, FY 1992 was full of changes and challenges. As a result, the ITC entered its 76th year with a new sense of activity and mission.

PART I. HIGHLIGHTS

INVESTIGATIONS UNDER SECTION 337 OF THE TARIFF ACT OF 1930

Under section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, the ITC conducts investigations into alleged unfair practices in import trade. Most complaints filed under this provision involve allegations of patent, copyright, or trademark infringement. Allegations regarding misappropriation of trade secrets, passing off, false advertising, and violations of the antitrust laws have also formed the basis of complaints filed under this provision. A more detailed explanation of section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930 is set forth in appendix B.

During FY 1992, the ITC handled a variety of patent-based section 337 investigations, including four investigations in which complainants alleged that their patented processes were being employed abroad without authorization in order to produce goods that respondents imported into the United States. These process patent investigations involved a variety of end products, including static random access memory chips and other integrated circuit chips for computer applications; acid-washed denim garments; and bulk bags for storing and shipping dry materials, such as chemicals and fertilizers.

Two section 337 investigations included allegations that respondents' products infringed U.S. patents covering the overall appearance or design of a product. One section 337 investigation revolved around allegations that respondents had misappropriated the complainant's trade secrets and were using them in manufacturing operations abroad to produce industrial mixing devices that were then imported into the United States. Two investigations included



Chairman Don Newquist (third from left) tours Disputada Copper Mine in the mountains above Santiago, Chile, in July 1992, along with company officers and U.S. Embassy officials.

allegations that respondents' products infringed registered or common law trademarks.

In FY 1992, as in previous years, the section 337 caseload was highlighted by investigations involving high-technology products. Significant among these were investigations concerning semiconductor products, including static random access memories; memory controllers for interfacing between the microprocessor and the main memory of a computer; single in-line memory modules used to expand memory capacity in computers and in other electronic products; and integrated circuit telecommunication chips that control dialing functions in telephones and other telecommunications equipment. Other investigations focused on condensers used in automobile air-conditioners; medical devices, supplies, and diagnostic equipment; wood-working accessories; plastic trays for carrying or displaying food; and commercial food portioners.

Also in FY 1992, as a result of an informal enforcement proceeding in which allegations of

a section 337 consent order violation were investigated, a respondent agreed to pay a \$100,000 civil penalty to the United States. This was the first instance in which the ITC negotiated payment of a penalty for an alleged violation of an order issued in a section 337 investigation.

INVESTIGATIONS UNDER TITLE VII OF THE TARIFF ACT OF 1930

In FY 1992, title VII petitions were filed with the ITC on a wide variety of products, including sulfanilic acid, uranium, stainless steel pipes, potassium hydroxide, underground distribution cable, portable seismographs, steel wire rope, sulfur dyes, several types of steel bars, dynamic random access memories (DRAMs), steel rails, limestone, stainless steel pipe fittings, ferrosilicon, professional power tools, carbon steel plate, carbon steel hot-rolled sheet, carbon steel cold-rolled sheet, carbon steel corrosion-resistant



Secretary Ken Mason inspects the boxes of documents in the trade cases filed in June by the U.S. steel industry.

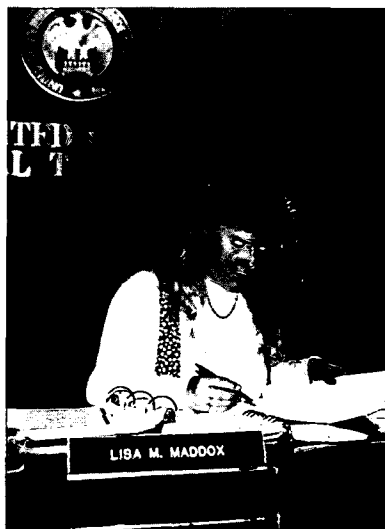
sheet, ductile iron pipe fittings, dry film photoresist, hairbrushes, lock-washers, and musical instrument pads. As noted above, one case — concerning softwood lumber from Canada — was self-initiated by the U.S. Department of Commerce.

In FY 1992, the ITC completed a number of cases that had been filed during FY 1991. These cases included electric fans, steel wire rope, coated groundwood paper, tungsten ore concentrates, shop towels, kiwifruit, refined antimony trioxide, ophthalmoscopy lenses, cement, certain carbon steel pipe fittings, nepheline syenite, minivans, magnesium, rayon filament yarn, bulk ibuprofen, and extruded rubber thread.

Korea and Brazil were the countries most frequently cited in the petitions filed, each having been named in 11 petitions. France and Germany each were named in 10 petitions; the United Kingdom was named in nine; Canada and Italy each were named in eight; and Japan was named in seven. A total of 26 countries were cited.

A number of the cases involved very large volumes of

imports in important product groups. The value of 1991 imports in the investigations on lumber, steel, and minivans totaled billions of dollars. In other cases, the 1991 value of imports totaled less than \$5 million. Regardless of the nature of the products or the volume involved, the ITC collected and analyzed extensive information on the U.S. market in each investigation, obtaining such information both directly from



Lisa Maddox of the Office of the Secretary checks the transcript of a hearing.

market participants and from submissions by parties to the investigations.

INVESTIGATIONS UNDER THE TRADE ACT OF 1974

The only escape clause investigation that the ITC instituted during FY 1992 concerned extruded rubber thread. The ITC instituted one market disruption investigation (on fans from China), but the petitioner withdrew its petition prior to an ITC determination.

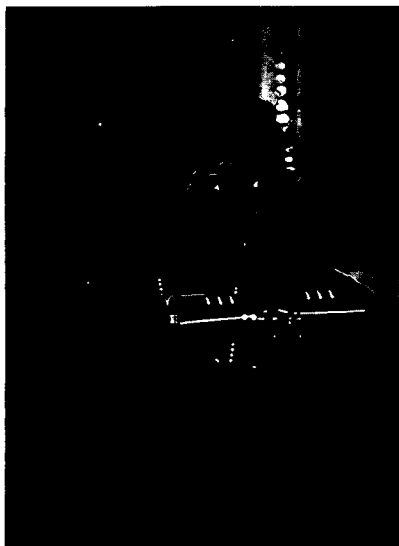
INVESTIGATIONS UNDER SECTION 332 OF THE TARIFF ACT OF 1930

Under section 332 of the Tariff Act of 1930, the ITC conducts general investigations on any matter involving tariffs and international trade. Some of the most significant analytical section 332 studies completed during the year are highlighted below. In addition to these studies, the ITC produced recurring industry surveys under section 332 on synthetic organic chemicals, production sharing under chapter 98 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTS), steel, automobiles, rum, nonrubber footwear, and ethyl alcohol.

Studies Relating to the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations

Certain Pharmaceuticals and Intermediate Chemicals: Identification of Applicable Six-Digit HS Subheadings for Products Covered by the Proposed Uruguay Round Pharmaceutical Agreement (332-322)

In January 1992, the ITC received a request from the USTR to investigate and report on the six-digit Harmonized System (HS)



Commissioner Janet Nuzum questions a witness in an ITC hearing.

subheading for each pharmaceutical product currently having an International Nonproprietary Name and certain intermediate chemicals (used primarily in the production of pharmaceuticals) intended to be covered under the proposed "zero-for-zero" initiative on pharmaceuticals in the GATT Uruguay Round negotiations. The final report was published in June 1992.

Studies Analyzing Various Aspects of U.S. Free-Trade Agreements and Other Special Trade Programs

Services: U.S. and Mexico Sector Profiles and Mexican Impediments to Trade, Phase II (332-311)

In May 1991, the USTR, at the direction of the President, requested that the ITC institute an investigation to profile selected service industries in the United States and Mexico and to identify and assess nontariff measures that limit trade in those sectors in the Mexican market. In addition, the USTR requested that the ITC report on any significant new information regarding U.S.-Canadian trade in services. The final report findings were submitted to the USTR in October 1991 and, at the request of the USTR, were classified "confidential."

Rules of Origin Issues Related to the North American Free-Trade Agreement (NAFTA) and the North American Automotive Industry (332-314)

In August 1991, the House Committee on Ways and Means requested that the ITC investigate the rules of origin issues related to the NAFTA and their possible effects on the North American automotive industry. The ITC report, submitted in November 1991, discussed various rules of origin proposals then under consideration in the NAFTA drafting negotiations and analyzed their potential impact on the North American automotive industry.

Economy-Wide Modeling of the Economic Implications of a Free-Trade Agreement with Mexico and a North American Free-Trade Agreement With Canada and Mexico (332-317)

In July 1991, the USTR requested that the ITC report on economy-wide modeling of the economic implications of a free-trade agreement with Mexico and a North American Free-Trade Agreement with Mexico and Canada. The ITC report to the USTR, submitted in May 1992, included a compilation of the technical papers presented at an ITC-sponsored symposium on the

topic, a compilation of the technical critiques of those papers distributed at the symposium, and a concise, nontechnical ITC summary of the results of those papers.

U.S. Market Access in Latin America: Recent Liberalization Measures and Remaining Barriers (332-318)

In October 1991, the Senate Committee on Finance requested that the ITC investigate recent economic and trade policies in Latin America and remaining obstacles to U.S. market access. The ITC report, submitted to the committee in June 1992, examined recent economic developments in Latin America; regional economic integration efforts; U.S. initiatives to spur economic development in the region; and trade and investment policies of Chile (on which a detailed case study was included), Bolivia, Colombia, Venezuela, Argentina, Brazil, and Costa Rica.

Impact of the North American Free-Trade Agreement on Apparel Investment in CBERA Countries (332-321)

In November 1991, the USTR asked the ITC to investigate the likely impact of the NAFTA on apparel industry investment in countries eligible for benefits under



Spence Chubb of the Office of Unfair Import Investigations explains the role of the ITC to visiting attorneys from Thailand.

the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act (CBERA). The resulting July 1992 report assessed the effects of the proposed NAFTA on the competitiveness of U.S.-owned apparel operations producing in the Caribbean and Central American region, especially those operations producing for subsequent import into the United States under HTS heading 9802.00.80. Under the 9802.00.80 provision, cut fabric pieces are exported from the United States, assembled abroad, and then reimported as finished products, with duties assessed only on the non-U.S. value added.

Probable Economic Effect of Certain Modifications to the Interpretation and Rules of Origin Applicable to the United States-Canada Free-Trade Agreement (332-323)

In February 1992, the USTR asked the ITC to investigate and provide advice on the probable economic effect of certain modifications to the interpretive guidelines and rules of origin contained in annex 301.2 to chapter 3 of the United States-Canada Free-Trade Agreement. The June 1992 final report findings were classified "confidential" by the USTR.

Studies Analyzing the Competitiveness of U.S. Industry

Alfalfa Products: Conditions of Competition Between the U.S. and Canadian Industries (332-310)

In March 1991, the USTR requested that the ITC investigate and report on the U.S. and Canadian industries producing dehydrated and sun-cured alfalfa products. The resulting December 1991 report discussed patterns of production, processing, and consumption since 1981. In addition, the report addressed the trade environment in dehydrated and sun-cured alfalfa products between the United States and other countries (with a special focus on Canada and the Pacific Rim countries). Also discussed were



Commissioners Carol Crawford and David Rohr, along with ITC staff analysts and the farm manager, view a macadamia nut tree in Hawaii in connection with the ITC investigation on macadamia nuts.



Commissioner Janet Nuzum (center) and economist Randi Boorstein (far right) visit a tuna fishing boat in Los Angeles as part of the ITC investigation into the tuna industry.

Federal, State, and Provincial government assistance programs and policies affecting producers and processors of alfalfa products.

Tuna: Current Issues Affecting the U.S. Industry (332-313)

In July 1991, the Senate Committee on Finance requested that the ITC conduct a study to examine current issues affecting the U.S. canned tuna industry and market and to provide an updated profile of the industry. The report, submitted in July 1992, discussed

the "dolphin-safe" issue and relevant company policies and Government legislation, and it analyzed how this issue has affected the U.S. tuna industry. The report also reviewed U.S. treaty obligations under the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

The report discussed international fishery access issues relating to tuna and the effect of recent technological developments on U.S. tuna production and trade.



Magda Kornis, Thomas Jennings, and Elizabeth Ravesteijn of the Office of Economics participate in a hearing.

Shipbuilding Trade Reform Act of 1991: Likely Economic Effects of Enactment (332-316)

In October 1991, the House Committee on Ways and Means requested that the ITC collect information concerning the likely economic effects on U.S. industry sectors of H.R. 2056, as amended, the Shipbuilding Trade Reform Act of 1991. The report, submitted to the committee in June 1992, discussed conditions in the U.S. shipbuilding and repair industry and in the U.S. carrier industry; assessed U.S. practices that directly and indirectly affect these industries; provided an overview of the issues in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development's (OECD) negotiations on shipbuilding and of foreign practices affecting shipbuilding and repair; and compared the likely impact of H.R. 2056 and the proposed OECD agreement on U.S. carriers, U.S. port facilities and services, U.S. shipyards, and U.S. traders.

In addition, it profiled the U.S. industry, incorporating information on levels and trends in U.S. production, consumption, trade, pricing, employment and wages, and capacity utilization.

also addressed the broadening of the EC to include new member states.

Studies on Special Areas of Congressional or USTR Interest

The Effects of Greater Economic Integration Within the European Community on the United States: Fourth Followup (332-267)

The House Committee on Ways and Means and the Senate Committee on Finance in October 1988 requested that the ITC publish objective information on the European Community (EC) 1992 program and a comprehensive analysis of what effects this program could have on the U.S. economy.

The fourth followup report in this series covered 1991. In particular, this report analyzed the EC's movement toward economic and monetary union. The report

Central and Eastern Europe: Export Competitiveness of Major Manufacturing and Services Sectors (332-308)

In January 1991, the USTR requested that the ITC investigate and report on the likely export competitiveness of the major manufacturing and services sectors in Central and Eastern Europe. The resulting report, published in October 1991, discussed the textiles, steel, agriculture, chemicals, and transportation equipment industries. The report assessed structural impediments affecting these industries (for example, supply bottlenecks of vital industrial inputs, infrastructure deficiencies, distribution problems, and underdeveloped financial and credit institutions and instruments). It also assessed how competitive Central and Eastern European exports are likely to be and reviewed the challenges that these countries have faced in taking advantage of new export opportunities.

PART II. ORGANIZATIONAL ACTIVITIES

OFFICE OF OPERATIONS

The Director of Operations supervises all substantive work of the subordinate offices of Operations: Office of Economics, Office of Industries, Office of Investigations, Office of Tariff Affairs and Trade Agreements, Office of Unfair Import Investigations, and Trade Remedy Assistance Office. The Director is responsible for the initiation, supervision, completion, and publication (when appropriate) of all statutory investigations, studies, and special work projects assigned by the Commission. The work includes completing the investigations within statute-imposed deadlines and with a level of accuracy and detail suitable for subsequent review by the courts.

Office of Investigations

The Office of Investigations is responsible for conducting the ITC's countervailing duty, antidumping, and review investigations under title VII of the Tariff Act of 1930; escape clause and market disruption investigations under the Trade Act of 1974; and investigations under section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act to determine whether imports of agricultural products are interfering with programs of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. In general, the ITC's responsibility in these investigations is to determine whether an industry in the United States has been injured or is threatened with injury by imports of products like those it produces.

An important responsibility of the investigative staff is to supply the Commission with an objective and comprehensive report so that the Commission can make an informed decision concerning



Robert Rogowsky, Director of the Office of Operations, explains a project to Monica Lane.

injury on the basis of fact. In doing so, the staff seeks to understand the conditions of competition within the domestic market of the relevant industry through extensive data collection, research, and consultation with technical and marketing specialists. In each case, a supervisory investigator coordinates all facets of these investigations: development of questionnaires to be sent to various parties, identification of primary data to be collected, publication of a report containing the Commissioners' views and a nonconfidential version of the staff report, and transmittal of the official record to the U.S. Department of Commerce. The principal cases handled by the office during FY 1992 are discussed in the "Highlights" section of this report.

The investigative team includes a supervisory investigator, an investigator, and an accountant/auditor from the Office of Investigations, as well as an economist, a commodity-industry analyst, and an attorney from the General Counsel's office. The team acquires a thorough knowledge of

the industry and the product under investigation, mostly from primary sources, such as industry questionnaires and visits to production facilities.

Data presented in the staff report to the Commission include, but are not limited to, capacity, production, capacity utilization, domestic and export shipments, inventories, imports, domestic market shares held by U.S. and foreign suppliers, employment, hours worked, productivity, wages and total compensation paid, unit labor costs, pricing, distribution channels, and full financial data on the U.S. companies that make the subject product. The staff also collects and analyzes somewhat more limited information on the foreign industry producing the subject product.

Office of Investigations staff members work closely with officials at the U.S. Department of Commerce and U.S. Customs Service, with parties to the investigations and their attorneys, and with company officials for both U.S. producers and importers of the product to obtain information and to manage the administrative details of an investigation



Lynn Featherstone (standing), Director of the Office of Investigations, confers with Secretary Ken Mason and Staff Assistant Karen McGriff in the ITC Main Hearing Room.

effectively. Investigators also assist the USTR in its deliberations on ITC recommendations to the President in escape clause, market disruption, and section 22 cases.

Office of Industries

The Office of Industries provides the ITC, the President, Congress, and the public with technical and economic studies of U.S. industries and international trade. The office has a staff of about 140 international trade analysts and support personnel organized into commodity divisions by major industrial sectors: agriculture, textiles, chemicals, minerals and metals, machinery, advanced-technology industries, and services. Within the divisions, staff track the import, export, production, and sale of more than 8,000 agricultural products, raw materials, and manufactured products. In addition, the Office of Industries has trade analysts who monitor U.S. service industries. The primary responsibility of the analysts is to conduct studies of U.S. industry performance, factors influencing U.S. competitiveness, and the impact that international trade has on U.S. industry.

During FY 1992, the Office of Industries conducted 29 investigations under section 332 of the Tariff Act of 1930, including both one-time factfinding studies and continuing industry surveys. Major competitiveness studies released this year covered U.S. producers of alfalfa products; tuna fisheries; and the export competitiveness of the Central and Eastern European manufacturing and service industries in the world market. The office also led a study of the Mexican service sector and Mexican barriers to U.S. trade in services; reported on U.S. market access in Latin America; and advised the USTR on two matters: the probable effects of modifications in the U.S. Generalized System of Preferences and the likely impact of the NAFTA on apparel industry investments in the CBERA countries.

The Office of Industries continued seven monitoring reports under section 332 to aid Congress and the executive branch in monitoring U.S. imports and various domestic products. One of these reports was requested by the President, five were requested by Congress, and one continuing

survey was done on the ITC's own motion. These reports covered the following areas: automobiles, synthetic organic chemicals, steel, rum, nonrubber footwear, ethyl alcohol, and production sharing under chapter 98 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule. The office periodically reviews all recurring studies and, as appropriate, recommends to the requester that studies be reduced or eliminated.

At the end of FY 1992, the Office of Industries had several major investigations under way. Six of these investigations were competitiveness analyses covering U.S. cellular communications, large civil aircraft, mackerel, cattle and beef, macadamia nuts, and dry peas and lentils. In addition, the ITC was in the final stage of an investigation for the Senate Committee on Finance on the impact that imports of uranium and enriched uranium services from nonmarket economy countries have on the U.S. industry. This investigation was unique because the U.S. industry under investigation is owned by a U.S. Government agency, the U.S. Department of Energy. At the end of the year, the ITC was also investigating what might happen if certain tariffs were immediately



Walter Trezevant, Chief of the General Manufactures Division (Office of Industries), confers with Brenda Young.



Analyst Victoria Salin of the Office of Industries inspects tobacco leaves as part of the ITC's ongoing commodity summary program.

eliminated under the United States-Canada Free-Trade Agreement.

Since its inception, the ITC has periodically issued a series of Summaries of Trade and Tariff Information, which are detailed reports that provide information on thousands of products imported into and exported from the United States. Each summary addresses a different industry and contains information on product uses, customs treatment, and trends affecting consumption, production, and trade of the commodities covered. In FY 1991, the Office of Industries began another series of summaries and by the end of FY 1992 had completed approximately 30 such reports. The current series for the first time includes reports on selected service industries. The last summaries series was completed in FY 1984, and comprised approximately 250 individual publications.

At the end of FY 1992, the ITC was preparing to initiate an investigation on the NAFTA for the House Committee on Ways and Means and the Senate Committee on Finance. The report will analyze the economic costs and benefits of the agreement for the

U.S. economy and its impact on certain individual agricultural, industrial, and service sectors. This followup study differs from the previous NAFTA investigation undertaken for the Senate Committee on Finance in that it will be based on the actual provisions of the negotiated agreement and will identify changes to U.S. laws and any significant changes to the laws of Mexico and Canada that are required by the proposed agreement. Sector analyses are expected to include the NAFTA's likely impact on investment patterns in Canada, Mexico, and the United States and on U.S. global competitiveness, as well as its likely impact on U.S. production, trade, and employment.

Office of Economics

The Office of Economics supplies economic and foreign-area expertise for ITC investigations. The office consists of three divisions. The Research Division and Trade Reports Division provide economic analysis and geographic expertise for section 332 investigations on a variety of international trade issues. The Applied Economics Division

provides economic analysis and support for countervailing duty and antidumping investigations.

The Research Division specializes in quantitative analysis of trade and economic issues. It advises on and reviews all ITC section 332 studies to ensure that they are soundly based on generally accepted economic principles. It also responds to policymakers' rising interest in quantitative economic analysis by providing modeling and other key economic support for a broad array of ITC investigations. The Research Division keeps abreast of relevant technical developments in economics to ensure that the ITC maintains its reputation for state-of-the-art analysis of trade policy issues.

Among its many functions, the division works to maintain and expand the ITC's computable general equilibrium (CGE) modeling capabilities, which allow the ITC to estimate more accurately the effects of removing any specific trade restraint or of removing multiple restraints simultaneously. The details of the CGE model were presented in the third phase of *The Economic Effects of Significant U.S. Import Restraints* (see p. 37). The CGE model was also used in the recent ITC study of the shipbuilding industry, *Shipbuilding Trade Reform Act of 1992: Likely Economic Effects of Enactment* (see p. 34).

Following a request from the USTR, the Research Division used the CGE model to analyze the interaction of the U.S., Canadian, and Mexican markets in a division-led symposium focused on the economic effects of a NAFTA. The symposium, which was the first event of its kind for the ITC, included a wide range of economic experts drawn from academia, other research institutions, and Government agencies in Mexico, Canada, and the United States. It resulted in the publication *Economy-Wide Modeling of the Economic Implications of an FTA With Mexico and a NAFTA With Canada and Mexico* (see p. 34). In addition to leading the symposium,

the division's contribution of analytic support for the NAFTA negotiations in 1992 included the application of the ITC's CGE model to analyze the broad sectoral effects of the simultaneous introduction of various proposed policy changes.

Throughout 1992, the Research Division also contributed substantially to section 332 investigations led by other ITC offices. The division constructed partial and general equilibrium models on request, reviewed material prepared by other offices for economic content, and supplied other economic analysis and advice.

Offering country-specific expertise that spans the breadth of U.S. international trade interests from Europe to the Americas to Asia, the Trade Reports Division complements the ITC Office of Industries and its focus on selected commodities and industries. Together, the Trade Reports Division and the Office of Industries assist U.S. trade policymakers who need information about specific industries, specific countries, or a combination of the two.

In FY 1992, the Trade Reports Division conducted section 332 investigations, produced reports monitoring various aspects of U.S. trade as required by statute, and responded to questions from policymakers and the public on current trade issues. Division economists led the fourth followup study in the section 332 series: *The Effects of Greater Economic Integration Within the European Community on the United States* (see p. 37). The division and the Office of Industries also co-led a section 332 investigation on trade liberalization in Latin America entitled *U.S. Market Access in Latin America: Recent Liberalization Measures and Remaining Barriers (With a Special Case Study on Chile)* (see p. 35).

Trade-monitoring reports included the ITC's 43rd annual *The Year in Trade: Operation of the Trade Agreements Program*. The

Year in Trade highlighted major developments in U.S. trade policy in 1991, including the NAFTA and the Uruguay Round negotiations. Because of unprecedented demand, *The Year in Trade* went into its second printing three weeks after it was originally published. *The Year in Trade* was followed by the seventh annual assessment of the impact of the CBERA on U.S. industries and consumers, which was released in September 1992.

Through the *Report to the Congress and the Trade Policy Committee on Trade Between the United States and China, the Former Soviet Union, Central and Eastern Europe, the Baltic Nations, and Other Selected Countries*, which is published quarterly, the ITC responded to fast-changing conditions in Central Europe, Eastern Europe, and the former Soviet Union by reporting extensively on progress made by the introduction of market-oriented reforms in those economies. The ITC also consulted with congressional staff on future needs for the monitoring of trade and economic developments in Eastern Europe.

In addition to preparing special studies and trade-monitoring reports, the division responded to

more than 120 documented informal requests for specialized information and technical assistance from Congress, the public, and other Government agencies. The division also continued producing the *International Economic Review*, a monthly publication offering timely coverage of significant world economic and trade policy developments that may affect U.S. interests. An expanded *Chartbook* edition of the *International Economic Review*, which featured graphs of the latest year's data on U.S. trade by major commodity and country groupings, was released in March 1992. The *International Economic Review* is distributed to members of Congress and to the public on request.

The Applied Economics Division, which was transferred in June 1992 from the Office of Investigations to the Office of Economics, has the primary role of providing support for title VII investigations, as well as for escape clause, market disruption, and Agricultural Adjustment Act investigations. Division economists typically serve on an investigation team along with staff from other ITC offices. In a title VII investigation, for example,



Chairman Don Newquist and Commissioner Anne Brunsdale enjoy an informal moment.

ducted under section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930. These investigations involve claims of unfair methods of competition in import trade and most frequently include allegations of patent or trademark infringement. Allegations of copyright infringement, misappropriation of trade secrets, passing off, false advertising, and antitrust violations are also litigated in these investigations. If the Commission finds a violation of section 337, it may issue exclusion orders and cease and desist orders as a remedy.

OUII works to ensure that a sufficient record is developed in these investigations and that the relevant issues are briefed for the administrative law judges (ALJs) and the Commission. Investigative attorneys from OUII actively participate throughout these investigations along with counsel for the private parties. However, the investigative staff represents the public interest rather than the private interests of a complainant or respondent. Representation of the public interest is important because the remedies available in section 337 investigations may affect nonparties and U.S. consumers.

OUII is also responsible for reviewing section 337 complaints prior to institution of an investigation and for advising the Commission as to whether the complaint alleges a cause of action under section 337 and complies with the applicable ITC rules. Prior to institution of a section 337 investigation, OUII engages in an informal investigation of the factual and legal bases for the allegations in the complaint. Upon request, OUII also provides information to prospective complainants regarding the filing of complaints under section 337.

During the violation phase of a section 337 investigation, attorneys from OUII take discovery, examine witnesses, present evidence at the hearing, and submit briefs on factual and legal issues to the ALJs. The investigative staff also submits



Valerie Puryear, Pat Wiggins, and Elaine Freeman of the ITC Federal Women's Program collect food for the needy.

briefs to assist the Commission in its decision whether to review the ALJ's initial determination on violation or on other issues and to assist the Commission in its determinations on remedy. The investigative staff's participation is intended to ensure that the ALJs and the Commission have the relevant facts and are offered an independent perspective on the many issues presented in section 337 investigations.

The investigative staff also assists the parties regarding settlement matters. Moreover, the investigative staff reviews proposed consent orders, consent order agreements, and settlement agreements and submits responses regarding public interest concerns and compliance with ITC rules.

In FY 1992, there were 22 active section 337 investigations, 10 of which were instituted during the fiscal year. In these investigations, producers sought protection from alleged infringement of intellectual property rights in a host of different industries, including semiconductors and other computer-related products; medical devices and diagnostic equipment; industrial products; and various consumer products, such as acid-washed denim garments,

bathtubs and other bathing vessels, woodworking accessories, soft drinks, food trays, orthodontic brackets, and vacuum cleaners.

The Commission terminated seven investigations as a result of settlement agreements or consent orders entered into by the parties prior to an evidentiary hearing. Settlement agreements or consent orders were also entered in five other investigations. In addition, two investigations were terminated with prejudice on the basis of the withdrawal of the complaints.

Temporary relief was sought in three investigations. In one of these investigations, temporary relief was denied following an evidentiary hearing on the merits of the motion. In the second investigation in which temporary relief was sought, the complainant withdrew its motion prior to an evidentiary hearing after a number of respondents had entered into settlement agreements. In the third investigation, the motion for temporary relief was dismissed by the ALJ in advance of the evidentiary hearing.

The Commission found a violation of section 337 in each of the four investigations in which it made final determinations on the merits. Limited exclusion orders and cease and desist orders were

issued by the Commission in two of those investigations, a limited exclusion order was issued in the third investigation, and a general exclusion order was issued in the fourth investigation.

During FY 1992, there were also two advisory opinion proceedings and one ancillary candor proceeding stemming from prior section 337 investigations. Additionally, as a result of an informal enforcement proceeding in which allegations of a section 337 consent order violation were investigated by OUII, a respondent agreed to pay a \$100,000 civil penalty to the United States.

Trade Remedy Assistance Office

Under the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988, the ITC Trade Remedy Assistance Office (TRAO) offers two kinds of help to the public. First, it provides general information, upon request, concerning remedies and benefits available under the trade laws of the United States. Second, it provides technical and legal assistance and advice to eligible small businesses seeking the remedies and benefits available under U.S. trade laws, including any administrative review or administrative appeal.

TRAO provides information on six trade statutes, four of which are administered by the ITC. When an inquiry concerns a trade matter under ITC jurisdiction, TRAO sends out appropriate written material. When an inquiry results in a formal complaint or petition at the ITC, TRAO also familiarizes the inquirer with the applicable procedures. In other cases, TRAO refers the inquirer to the appropriate Government agency.

In FY 1992, TRAO responded to 421 inquiries from the public, 36 percent more than in FY 1991.

Because TRAO may provide technical and legal assistance and advice to eligible small businesses only, its first step is to determine eligibility. The applicant, if it

believes that it qualifies as a small business under the standards established by the Small Business Administration, submits to TRAO a notarized application for certification. TRAO then determines eligibility within 10 days.

TRAO reviews draft complaints or petitions of eligible small businesses (ESBs) for substance and for compliance with the ITC's Rules of Practice and Procedure so that (1) TRAO and the small business can determine whether there is a reasonable case of violation of a trade law and (2) the small business can present its case as fully and persuasively as possible under ITC rules. In a title VII investigation, TRAO also reviews, when requested, an ESB's prehearing and posthearing briefs and hearing presentations. TRAO advises and assists the ESB throughout the entire proceeding, ensuring that the small business is aware of the various phases of each investigation, including the business' obligations at each phase and the deadlines involved.

During FY 1992, TRAO provided technical and legal assistance and advice to five ESBs pursuing antidumping and countervailing duty remedies and to one ESB pursuing a section 337 remedy.

The following three investigations were in progress during FY 1992: *Computer System State Save/Restore Software & Associated Backup Power Supplies for Use in Power Outages* (337-TA-330); *Aspherical Ophthalmoscopy Lenses From Japan* (731-TA-518 (final)); and *Magnesium From Canada and Norway* (701-TA-309 and 731-TA-528 and 529 (preliminary and final)).

The following three investigations, in which the petitioner/complainant received TRAO assistance, were filed during the fiscal year: *Sulfanilic Acid From the People's Republic of China* (731-TA-538 (preliminary and final)); *Portable Seismographs From Canada* (701-TA-313 (preliminary)); *Sulfanilic Acid*

From the Republic of Hungary and India (701-TA-318 and 731-TA-560 and 561 (preliminary)). Finally, TRAO certified a record high of 14 firms as ESBs during the fiscal year.

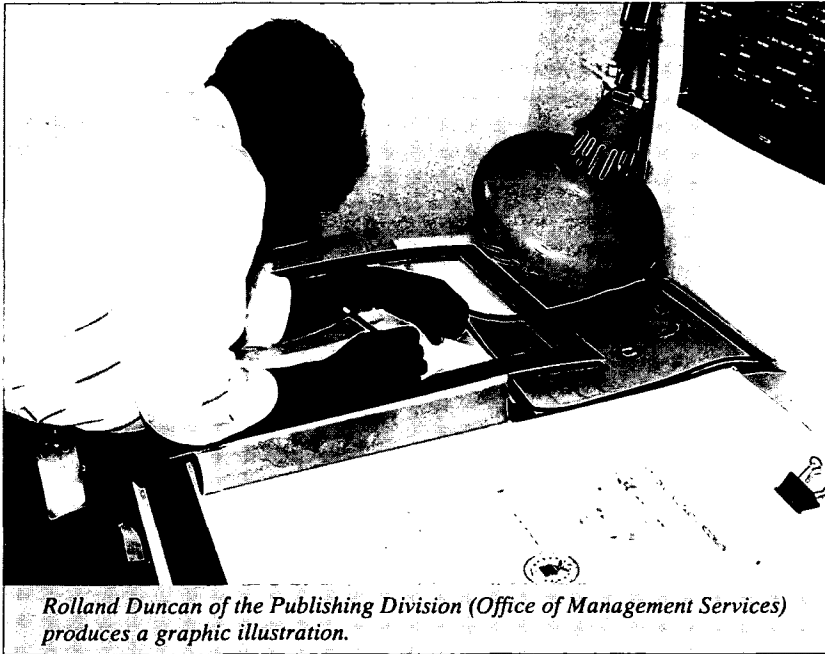
OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION

The Office of Administration is composed of the following: Office of Finance and Budget, Office of Information Resources Management, Library Services, Office of Management Services, and Office of Personnel.

During FY 1992, the office completed the pilot stage of its Total Quality Management (TQM) program and began to integrate TQM into its day-to-day work. Central to the office's efforts is meeting customer requirements within mutually agreed-upon specifications. During the latter part of the fiscal year, the office gathered comments about its service from other ITC organizational components using a customer service questionnaire.



Lorin Goodrich, Director of the Office of Administration, provides information to a caller.



Rolland Duncan of the Publishing Division (Office of Management Services) produces a graphic illustration.

The results have been analyzed, and actions are being taken in areas where improvements are needed.

During FY 1992, the Office of Administration took final action on several Inspector General audit recommendations resulting from reviews of budget formulation and execution, personnel management, procurement processes, property management, and financial statements. The office also assisted in the completion of actions required by the Inspector General's review of the ITC's equal employment opportunity program. Audits were conducted on three Office of Administration activities: local area network administration and controls, workers' compensation, and control over space utilization charges.

Office of Finance and Budget

During FY 1992, the Office of Finance and Budget continued to refine a new ITC accounting system, which it had implemented successfully in FY 1991. This system, called the Federal Financial System, is operated through the Department of the Interior's Administrative Service Center in

Denver, CO. Further improvements in both the internal processes and management reports are planned. As part of the new accounting system, a procedure to monitor and control expenditures more closely was implemented in FY 1992.

In addition, the office made substantial changes to the documents used in the budget formulation process for FY 1994 to ease the burden on cost center managers, including the consolidation of annual requests for various data from central cost center managers.

Office of Information Resources Management

During FY 1992, the Office of Information Resources Management (IRM) completed its first Five-Year Plan for Information Resources Management, which proposed major IRM initiatives and projects for FY 1992 through FY 1996. The largest initiative, monetarily, is the Office Automation Replacement System II project outlining the activities needed to replace the existing standard desktop personal com-

puters with a newer, more powerful model capable of supporting current and future technology enhancements. On September 18, 1992, a contract was awarded to replace the current computers over three fiscal years (FY 1992 through FY 1994).

The Inspector General conducted an audit of the ITC's local area network (LAN) administration and controls during FY 1992. The audit report stated that ITC procedures were sufficient in all respects to provide for effective management and operation of the LAN system. The Inspector General made several suggestions, on which IRM is currently acting, for improving LAN administration.

IRM completed several major upgrades to help maintain and improve the integrity of the LAN system. Included in these improvements were a high-capacity (2.5 gigabyte) tape backup unit and a network-based virus-scanning software utility. IRM assisted the Office of Industries with the installation of a server-based, CD-ROM facility for use by the trade analysts to access U.S. trade statistics now available on CD-ROM.

IRM completed negotiations with the U.S. Customs Service for access to the Customs Automated Commercial System on a pilot basis. Selected staff members in the Office of Industries and Office of Tariff Affairs and Trade Agreements are now evaluating this access and its application to ITC activities.

During FY 1992, IRM installed a data retrieval routine on the ITC's LAN for data classified under 9802.00.60 and 9802.00.80 of the HTS. The system is currently available to the Office of Industries trade analysts, and plans are under way to expand the capabilities of the system and make it available to the entire ITC. Other LAN-based systems were developed for the Office of Management Services and Library Services to assist those offices with a variety of administrative functions.

IRM's Statistical Services Division continued its function as advisor to the ITC on the application of statistical theory, especially on the use of sampling to obtain information needed for ITC investigative and research studies. The division responded daily to inquiries for trade data, ensured availability of data necessary to ITC work, assisted in evaluating data reliability, and provided personal computer graphics support for the agency. During FY 1992, the division performed 75 detailed statistical reviews of ITC investigative reports. The division also assisted the Offices of Industries and Economics with statistics and other information in numerous section 332 investigations and on other reports, contributing significantly to ITC studies on East-West trade, the CBERA, production sharing, Canadian beef, Latin America, and uranium, as well as *The Year in Trade*. Additionally, the division prepared the statistical analysis and report summaries for the Office of Administration's quality service survey.

Library Services

Library Services is responsible for providing information and research services to ITC staff. During FY 1992, the Library tested several CD-ROM systems. Most of the Library's collection development efforts went toward expanding ITC holdings on subjects currently under study. Of particular interest were research materials about EC 92, critical technologies, competitiveness, and foreign economic conditions.

Library staff have become more actively involved in section 332 investigations and now plan and participate in these studies more fully and effectively than before. Library staff members have also been appointed to a number of committees and work groups throughout the agency in order to support the information needs of various offices and study teams. One result of this participation with

teams has been the expansion of the Library's Reserve Shelf program, which assists study teams by keeping pertinent research materials available during an investigation.

In addition, the Library has placed more information on the ITC's LAN for researchers' use. In FY 1992, this information included results of downloaded computer searches that are of interest to the whole agency, a staff directory, and a list of serial subscriptions for general agency use.

Much of the Library's work this year centered on the development of more analysis and control over budget expenditures. Procurement activities required considerable attention, since an increasing amount of research materials was acquired from other countries.

Office of Management Services

The Office of Management Services (OMS) supports the ITC through publishing, procurement, and facilities management. Publishing equipment and audio visual capabilities have been upgraded. OMS installed a television system for viewing exhibits submitted

by parties to proceedings and for monitoring intragovernmental activities.

The ITC's procurement function continued to improve. An automated system for preparing and tracking small purchases and contracts provided better service, and, as a result, the Procurement Division was selected as a conversion site for a major software revision. During FY 1992, a CD-ROM system was installed to facilitate procurement source/product research by ITC staff. In January 1992, the ITC received a Certificate of Appreciation from the Small Business Administration for its support of programs for small and disadvantaged businesses.

During FY 1992, the Inspector General reviewed OMS administration and monitoring of space utilization charges. As a result of this review, the Office of Administration was encouraged to continue its aggressive oversight of space costs to ensure that the ITC is receiving fair value for its expenditures for leased space.

Office of Personnel

During FY 1992, the Office of Personnel provided human resource



Charles Sole, Chief of the Programming and Planning Branch (Office of Management Services), verifies information by computer.

services to employees and managers in a broad range of functional areas. Although recruitment activity was limited for most of the period because of a hiring moratorium, activity in other areas of personnel management was significant.

On-site training in the use of personal computers was conducted throughout the year through a series of introductory and advanced courses. The U.S. Customs Service also conducted training for ITC staff in the types and uses of Customs commercial operations data.

Labor relations activity concentrated on negotiations with both of the unions representing ITC employees. The Graphic Communications Union initiated contract renewal talks, which were ongoing at the end of the fiscal year. Local 2211 of the American Federation of Government Employees proposed an agency-funded public transportation subsidy, negotiations for which ended in an impasse. While the issue was pending before the Federal Service Impasse Panel, both parties agreed to withdraw their respective proposals, effectively concluding the matter.

Other significant personnel activities were the revision of a policy for overtime and compensatory time; the review and major revision of ITC drug testing policy, which was approved by the President's Interagency Group on July 20, 1992; the review of position descriptions agencywide; and exploratory efforts toward joining the White House initiative called Partnerships in Education.

Late in the fiscal year, the Office of Personnel was assigned lead responsibility for developing an effective Federal Employees Compensation Act program to ensure that any claims resulting from work-related injuries are handled in a manner that is fair to the employee and to the ITC. This action was taken in response to



Chief Judge Janet Saxon of the Office of the Administrative Law Judges meets with her staff, Paul Newhouse, Verna Wilder, and David Shaw.

recommendations made in a review by the Office of the Inspector General that had been requested by the Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs.

OFFICE OF THE TECHNICAL ADVISOR FOR COMPETITIVENESS AND STRATEGIC PLANNING

The Office of the Technical Advisor for Competitiveness and Strategic Planning was established in June 1992 to support the Commission in its role as advisor to the President and to Congress by providing professional advice and analysis on global competitiveness. The office has the responsibility of providing timely and accurate information, reports, and technical reviews to the Commission by conducting factfinding investigations and issuing special reports of significance concerning U.S. international trade-related matters. In this capacity, the office develops and maintains continuing information, knowledge, and expertise on critical technologies and existing industries.

In August 1992, the office submitted the Interim Report on Competitiveness to the ITC Chairman's Panel on Competitiveness. This report focused on the potential creation within the ITC of an Office of International Competitiveness. In addition, the report included a review of literature on competitiveness, a discussion of different definitions of competitiveness, and a review of legislation relating to critical technologies and competitiveness.

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGES

During FY 1992, the Office of the Administrative Law Judges held two evidentiary hearings on section 337 cases in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act. These hearings involved dynamic sequential gradient devices and acid-washed denim garments.

During this period, the judges disposed of eight cases without an evidentiary hearing — that is, by settlement, by summary determination, or by a finding of default.



Ulysses Raliff of the Hearings and Publications Section (Office of the Secretary) places ITC publications into stock.

OFFICE OF CONGRESSIONAL LIAISON

The Office of Congressional Liaison is the primary point of contact between the Commission and Congress. The office routinely works with congressional staff to clarify congressional intent in section 332 investigation requests, responds to inquiries from Members of Congress, and keeps the Commission apprised of legislative initiatives that would affect ITC operations. The office also provides technical assistance to Members of Congress and their staff on various trade-related matters.

During FY 1992, Congress requested a total of 13 factfinding studies under section 332 of the Tariff Act of 1930. Reflecting congressional concern over the continuing evolution of trade blocs, the House Committee on Ways and Means requested a study on East Asian economic integration, and the House Committee on Ways and Means and the Senate Committee on Finance jointly requested another study on the economic

impact of the NAFTA on various U.S. industries. Following the 1991 publication of three studies examining the global competitiveness of U.S. advanced-technology manufacturing industries, the Senate Committee on Finance in June 1992 requested additional advanced-technology competitiveness studies of the cellular communications, large civil aircraft, and computer industries. To aid consideration of pending legislation, the House Committee on Ways and Means in October 1991 requested a study on the likely economic effects of enactment of H.R. 2056, the Shipbuilding Trade Reform Act of 1991. Additional section 332 requests covered such areas as dry peas and lentils, cattle and beef, Atlantic mackerel, macadamia nuts, and imports from the former Soviet Union of petroleum and natural gas.

The Office of Congressional Liaison also responded to congressional requests for testimony on substantive issues. During March and April 1992, Chairman Don Newquist testified before three congressional oversight committees concerning the ITC's FY 1993 and FY 1994 budget authorization and FY 1993 appropriation. In April 1992, ITC staff testified before the Subcommittee on Government Information, Justice and Agriculture, U.S. House of Representatives, concerning the ITC's role in providing technical advice to the USTR for use in reviewing petitions under the Generalized System of Preferences.

The Commission received 185 letters from Members of Congress and 426 requests for miscellaneous tariff bill reports, a marked increase over such requests in previous years; ITC and congressional staff developed and implemented a streamlined response process to accommodate the increased requests. These bill reports provide statistical, technical industry analysis for use by the House Committee on Ways and Means and the Senate Committee on Finance during consideration of tariff-related legislation.

Four Members of Congress and one congressional staff member testified at ITC hearings held in connection with section 332 investigations. In January 1992, Congressman Bill Richardson (D-NM) testified concerning *U.S. Market Access in Latin America: Recent Liberalization Measures and Remaining Barriers*. Congresswoman Patsy Mink (D-HI), Senator Daniel K. Akaka (D-HI), and a staff representative of Senator Daniel K. Inouye (D-HI) testified at an April 1992 field hearing in Kailua-Kona, Hawaii, concerning competitive factors affecting the U.S. macadamia nut industry. The Honorable Antonio Colorado, U.S. Resident Commissioner of Puerto Rico, also testified at a March 1992 hearing concerning the potential effects of the NAFTA on apparel investment in CBERA beneficiary countries.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

The Inspector General is responsible for conducting all audits and investigations relating to ITC programs and operations and for recommending and commenting on proposed legislation, regulations, and procedures as they affect ITC efficiency and effectiveness. The accomplishments of the Office of Inspector General are included in semiannual reports submitted to Congress in November and May each year.

ITC programs and operations reviewed during FY 1992 included property management, workers' compensation, space utilization charges, and LAN administration and controls. Inspections were conducted regarding compliance with the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act of 1982 and Public Law 101-121 on lobbying activities, advisory and assistance services, and travel expenses and imprest fund cash accounts.

Activities in the Office of Inspector General conducted to

prevent or detect fraud, waste, or abuse included the review of all proposed ITC directives and regulations. As required by the Inspector General Act, the office also has a process for commenting on existing and proposed legislation and regulations relating to programs and operations of the ITC.

The Inspector General has been an active member of the Executive Council on Integrity and Efficiency (ECIE). The Inspector General was a member of the joint task force of agency heads and Presidentially appointed inspectors general to identify and analyze issues of concern to the inspectors general in the designated Federal entities. The task force completed its work and submitted a report to the Office of Management and Budget. The Inspector General is now a member of the ECIE Committee that is building on the task force document to prepare a "Best Practices" paper with guidance for the heads of the designated Federal entities. The ITC's Inspector General and the Inspector General at the Department of Health and Human Services co-sponsored the first joint training seminar between the ECIE and the President's Council on Integrity and Efficiency. The seminar was on budget issues facing the audit community and generated sufficient interest that a followup seminar is planned for next year. The Inspector General also coordinated the process for the ECIE members to join the Institute of Internal Auditors as a sustaining organization.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

The Office of the Secretary compiles and maintains the ITC's official records, such as petitions, briefs, and other legal documents. It issues ITC notices, reports, and orders, and it schedules and participates in all Commission meetings (37 in FY 1992) and hearings (29 days of hearings in FY 1992). The office has also been a repository

for historical information on the ITC since the agency's founding in 1916. It makes determinations on requests for confidential treatment of information, requests for information to be released under protective order, and requests under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA).

The following tabulation shows the volume of these requests for FY 1991 and FY 1992:

Type of request	FY 1991	FY 1992
Requests for confidential treatment	442	411
Requests for release of confidential business information under protective order	203	301
FOIA requests:		
Received	73	78
Granted in whole or in part	59	59

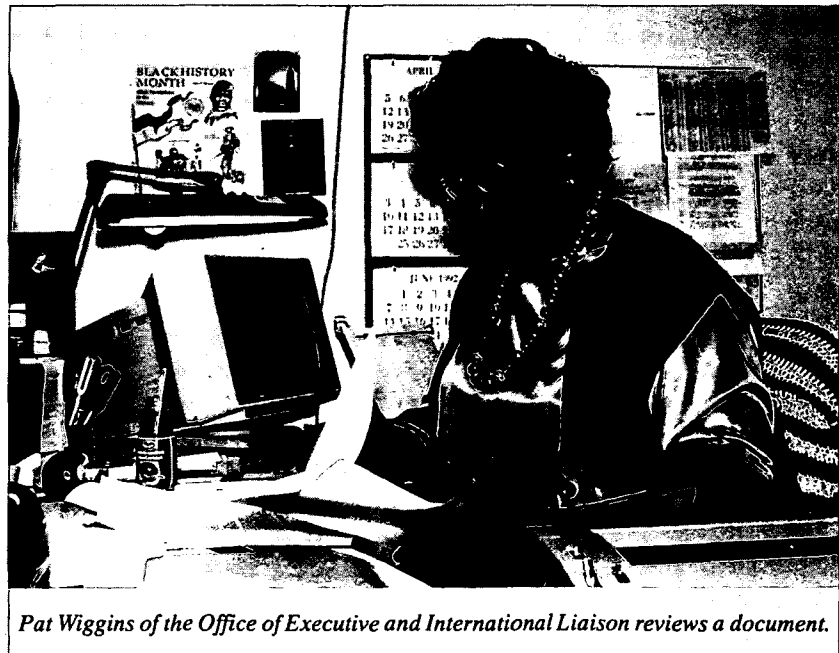
The Office of the Secretary receives surety bonds or other collateral posted by parties in connection with the temporary exclusion order phase of section 337 investi-

gations. The Secretary is also authorized to issue seizure letters authorizing the U.S. Customs Service to hold certain merchandise when a prohibited importation is attempted.

In addition, the Secretary continues to monitor alleged breaches of ITC administrative protective orders.

In FY 1992, a total of 8,753 documents were filed with the Office of the Secretary. Because of the volume of documents filed, the office is continuing to explore improved microfilm systems and optical-disk technology for introduction in the 1990s.

Each month an average of about 200 visitors as well as ITC staff use the office in order to research its public files. Research facilities are available in the Office of the Secretary (room 112) and in the ITC libraries. Inquiries should be directed to the specific organizational unit or to the Secretary, U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street SW., Washington, DC 20436, telephone 202-205-2000. Publications may be ordered 24 hours a day, seven days a week, by calling 202-205-1809. Recorded information on the latest petitions and complaints filed with the ITC



Pat Wiggins of the Office of Executive and International Liaison reviews a document.



Joyce Douglas of the Office of the Secretary answers an inquiry.

can be obtained by calling 202-205-2196.

OFFICE OF EXECUTIVE AND INTERNATIONAL LIAISON

The principal function of the Office of Executive and International Liaison is the day-to-day management of the technical assistance that the ITC provides to the USTR and to other executive branch agencies in the operation of the trade agreements program and in the execution of U.S. trade policy. The Director of the Office of Executive and International Liaison is the ITC's representative on the interagency Trade Policy Staff Committee (TPSC) and an advisor to the Trade Policy Review Group (TPRG). The TPSC and TPRG, which are chaired by the USTR, are the principal subcabinet interagency trade policy coordination groups. The office not only provides assistance to the agencies responsible for trade policy formulation, but also keeps the Commissioners informed of developing trade issues that might affect the ITC mission.

The office provides the link between the USTR and the ITC in coordinating Presidential requests

for advice and information on trade issues under section 332 of the Tariff Act of 1930. Such requests may range from the effect of a specific trade agreement on U.S. interests to studies of the competitiveness of U.S. firms in the global marketplace. In FY 1992, the ITC completed nine investigations that were instituted at the request of the USTR. The office also oversees the preparation of Presidential proclamations that implement U.S. trade policy decisions.

In addition to its role in support of trade negotiations and trade policy formulation, the office coordinates requests for the assistance of U.S. embassies abroad in connection with ITC investigations and studies. Our embassies not only gather information on foreign industries and conditions of trade, but also provide assistance to ITC staff when they travel to meet with officials of foreign governments as well as foreign business leaders.

Major activities of the office during the year included assistance to the USTR in negotiations on the acceleration of removal of duties under the U.S.-Canada Free-Trade Agreement; support of the continuing negotiations under the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations; and assistance to the USTR in the negotiation of the North American Free-Trade Agreement with Mexico and Canada, including the preparation of the U.S. schedule of staged tariff reductions.

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL

The General Counsel serves as the chief legal advisor to the ITC. The General Counsel and the 24 attorneys in the office provide legal advice and support to the Commissioners and ITC staff on investigations; prepare briefs and represent the ITC in court and before binational panels and administrative tribunals; and provide assistance and advice on general administrative matters, including

ethics, personnel and labor relations, and contracts. A listing of the litigation matters completed or terminated during the year or pending at the end of the fiscal year is set forth in appendix D.

Office of the General Counsel attorneys serve as members of ITC staff investigative teams assigned to antidumping and countervailing duty investigations and investigations under other statutory authorities. During FY 1992, the office provided substantial assistance and support in connection with the increase in antidumping and countervailing duty investigations conducted by the ITC, including the investigations involving minivans, lumber, and steel. The office also provided assistance and support in the drafting of new ITC rules of practice and procedure and proposed final section 337 rules.

Attorneys in the office contributed to numerous section 332 investigations, including the ITC's fourth followup report entitled *The Effects of Greater Economic Integration Within the European Community on the United States* (332-267). Late in the fiscal year, attorneys in the office began work on a new section 332 investigation requested by the House Committee on Ways and Means and the Senate Committee on Finance related to the impact of the recently concluded NAFTA on key U.S. industrial sectors.

The office also provides technical assistance, when requested, to Congress and the executive branch on tariff and trade matters. During FY 1992, the office was called upon to provide technical assistance and support to several of the U.S. NAFTA delegations and to the U.S. delegation to the GATT Uruguay Round trade negotiations in Geneva. Much of the assistance and support is with regard to U.S. laws administered by the ITC and their relationship to provisions in the GATT and the GATT Codes. Office attorneys also provided technical assistance to USTR staff in defending against challenges brought under the GATT Anti-

dumping and Subsidies Codes to ITC antidumping and countervailing duty determinations.

OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

The Office of Public Affairs, through its Director, serves as the spokesman for the ITC. Public Affairs is responsible for information programs designed to keep the public informed about the ITC. The office maintains an active relationship with the news media, keeping them and the public informed of ITC decisions and studies through timely news releases. Public Affairs also answers media and public inquiries about the ITC and its activities and arranges for media and public contact with Commissioners and ITC staff.

Public Affairs is responsible for preparing and disseminating brochures and pamphlets to help the public understand the ITC and its mission. The office also handles the ITC visitor program, through which meetings are arranged between visitors and Commissioners or appropriate staff members. Last year, Public Affairs arranged the visits of 212 persons from 45 countries, including officials of the EC and of the GATT.



Jeff Menath, Mary Dyess, Mark Garfinkel, and Vice Chairman Peter Watson pause after the December 1992 Career Service Awards Day Ceremony recognizing ITC employees.

PART III. MANAGEMENT AND FINANCE

The ITC maintains an expert staff of professional international trade and nomenclature analysts, investigators, attorneys, economists, data systems programmers, and administrative support personnel. All ITC personnel are located at 500 E Street SW., Washington, DC 20436.

At the end of FY 1992, a total of 461 permanent employees were employed by the ITC, the same number as at the end of the previous fiscal year.

A breakdown of staff, by organization, is shown at right:

Organizational unit	Number as of September 30, 1992
Commissioners	6
Offices of the Commissioners	22
Office of the Administrative Law Judges	11
Office of the Secretary	16
Office of Public Affairs	2
Office of Executive and International Liaison	4
Office of Congressional Liaison	3
Office of the General Counsel	40
Office of Inspector General	3
Office of the Technical Advisor for Competitiveness and Strategic Planning	1
Office of the Director of Operations	2
Office of Economics	42
Office of Industries	135
Office of Investigations	34
Office of Tariff Affairs and Trade Agreements	19
Office of Unfair Import Investigations	16
Trade Remedy Assistance Office	2
Office of the Director of Administration	4
Office of Finance and Budget	10
Office of Information Resources Management	29
Office of Management Services	39
Office of Personnel	10
Library Services	11
Total	461

The ITC submits its budget to the President for transmittal to Congress. Because of the unique role of the ITC as a quasi-judicial, bipartisan, independent agency designed to provide trade expertise to both the legislative and executive branches of Government, Congress provided in section 175 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2232) that the ITC budget would not be subject to control by the Office of Management and Budget, but would instead be submitted directly to Congress.

During FY 1992, appropriated funds made available to the ITC amounted to \$42,434,000. Obligations for FY 1991 and FY 1992 are shown at right (in thousands of dollars):

Item	FY 1991	FY 1992
Salaries and personnel benefits	26,276	28,441
Travel and transportation	528	594
Rental and communications services	7,639	8,414
Other services	2,449	2,392
Printing and reproduction	233	203
Equipment, supplies, and material	1,616	2,184
Total	38,741	42,228

Figure 1

SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES, FISCAL YEAR 1992

The chart below shows the percentages of ITC activities in terms of personnel compensation based on the activity records compiled by the Office of Finance and Budget.

Investigations on the probable economic effects of granting concessions during multilateral trade negotiations or granting duty-free treatment through implementation of the Generalized System of Preferences.

0.7%

Investigations of unfair import practices under section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930; section 603 of the Trade Act of 1974; and miscellaneous studies.

7.3%

Furnishing information and technical assistance to Congress, other agencies, and the public.

8.7%

Antidumping and countervailing duty investigations.

14.4%

Investigations under section 332 of the Tariff Act of 1930; special studies.

16.2%

Investigations under sections 201 and 406 of the Trade Act of 1974.

0.3%

Basic research; trade agreements activities; reports on production and imports of chemical products; summaries of trade and tariff information; tariff classification and enumeration; investigations under section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

29.2%

Executive direction, involving the substantive and administrative work of the Commissioners and their assistants; some work directly related to the agency-wide activities performed by other employees; and the activities of the Office of Inspector General.

12.6%

Agency administration, including personnel, budget and finance, information systems, publishing, procurement, and facilities management; also employee union activities; OSHA matters; and EEO administration.

10.6%

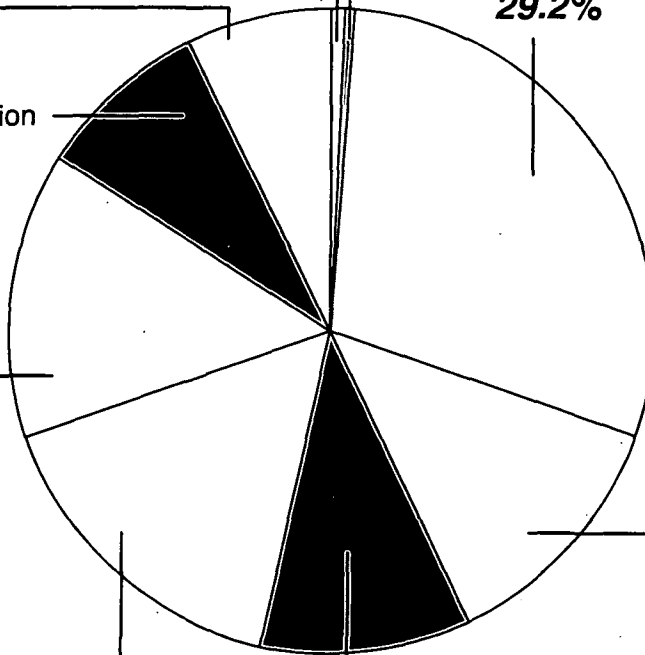
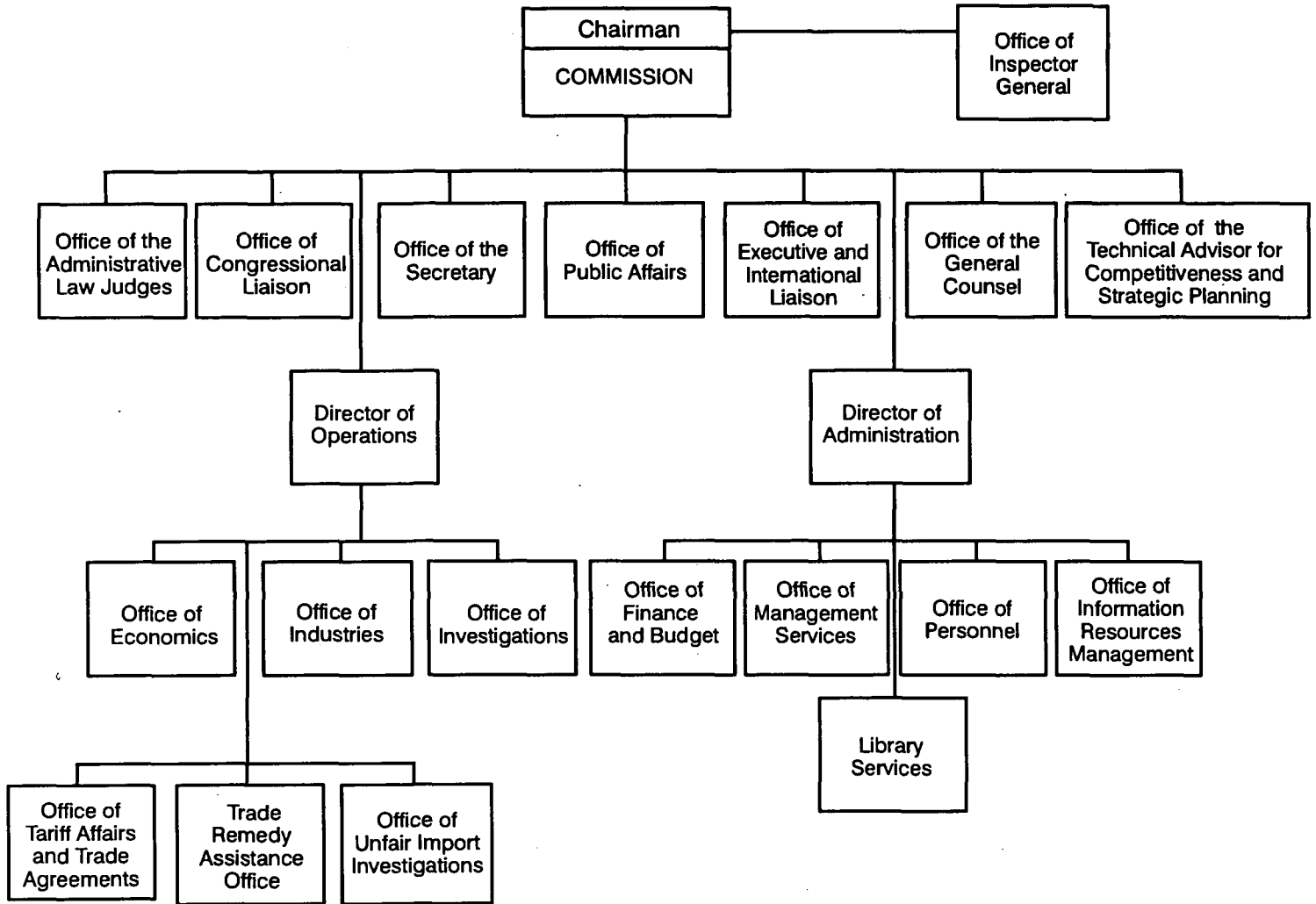


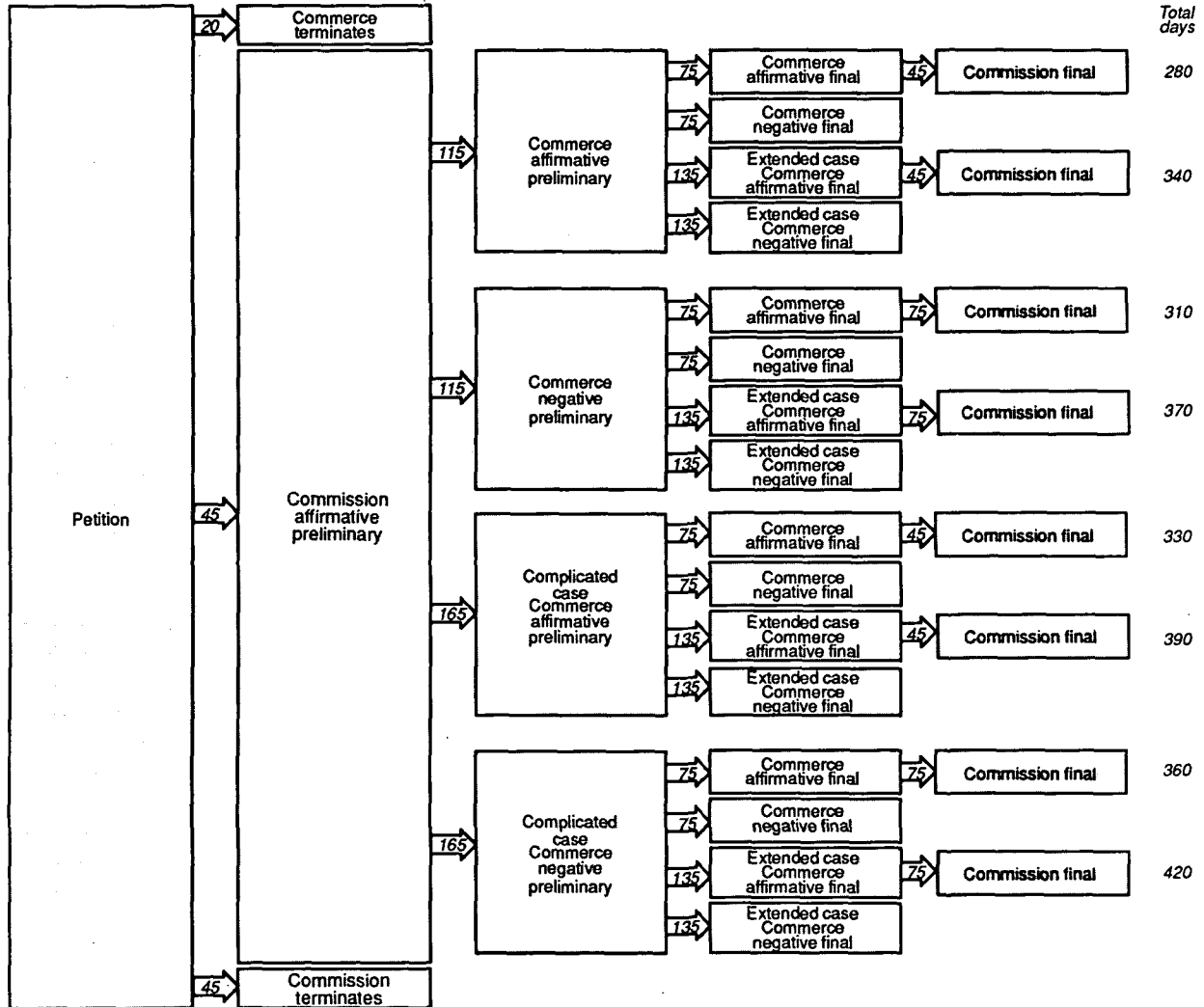
Figure 2
ITC ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTIONS



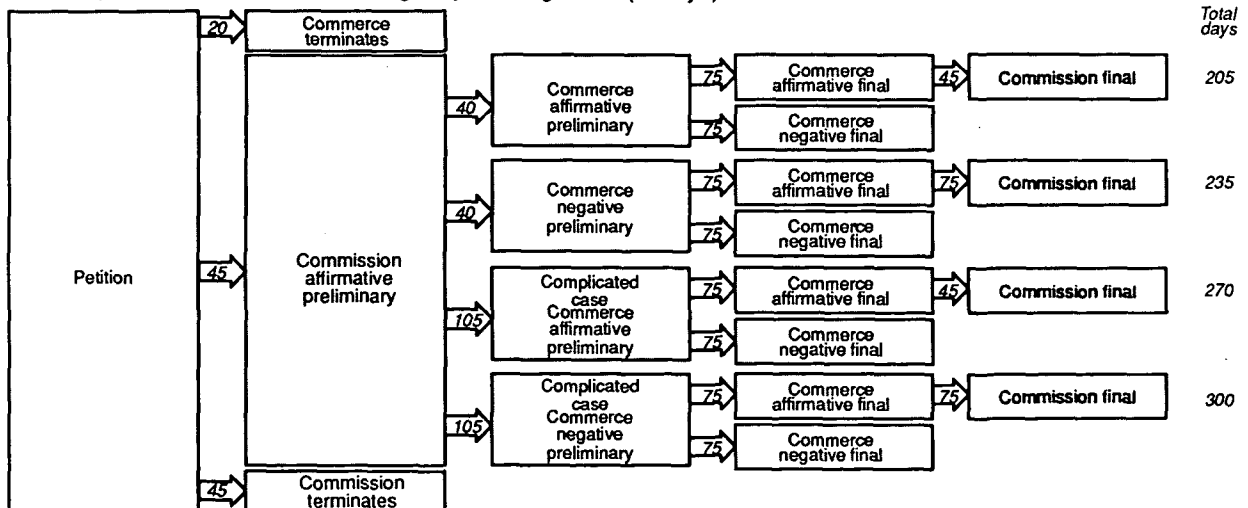
The Commission	The Commission is composed of six Commissioners nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate.
Office of the Secretary	Compiles and maintains the ITC's official records and receives petitions and briefs.
Office of the Administrative Law Judges	Hears and decides unfair trade practice cases brought under section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930.
Office of Congressional Liaison	Coordinates activities between the ITC and Congress and responds to inquiries from congressional offices.
Office of Public Affairs	Advises Commissioners and senior staff in public relations matters and plans and administers the media relations program.
Office of Executive and International Liaison	Coordinates relations between the ITC and the United States Trade Representative and other executive branch offices.
Office of the General Counsel	Serves as the Commission's principal legal advisor, responsible for litigation, input on investigations, and reports on proposed legislation.
Office of Inspector General	Directs and carries out audits and investigations of ITC programs and operations.
Office of the Technical Advisor for Competitiveness and Strategic Planning	Provides professional advice and analysis to support the Commission in its role as advisor to the President and to Congress on the global competitiveness of U.S. products and other international trade related matters.
Director of Operations	Supervises all substantive work of the Offices of Investigations, Industries, Economics, Tariff Affairs and Trade Agreements, and Unfair Import Investigations, and the Trade Remedy Assistance Office.
Office of Economics	Provides economic analyses to help the Commission investigate the effects of U.S. foreign trade on domestic production, employment, and consumption and provide expert advice to Congress and the President on international economic issues.
Office of Industries	Provides technical and economic information and assessments of U.S. industries and merchandise trade.
Office of Investigations	Coordinates the ITC's countervailing duty, antidumping, and review investigations, escape clause and market disruption investigations, and investigations under section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act.
Office of Tariff Affairs and Trade Agreements	Prepares reports on tariff legislation, publishes U.S. tariff schedule, chairs import-export statistical committee, and participates in Harmonized System Committee.
Office of Unfair Import Investigations	Participates in all investigations conducted under section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930.
Trade Remedy Assistance Office	Provides information to the public on remedies and benefits available under U.S. trade laws and offers technical assistance to eligible small businesses seeking relief under the trade remedy laws.
Director of Administration	Supervises support services of the ITC, which include Library Services and the Offices of Finance and Budget, Management Services, Information Resources Management, and Personnel.
Office of Finance and Budget	Directs the budget, payroll, and accounting functions.
Office of Information Resources Management	Provides information services and resources through the ongoing activities of its three divisions: Computer Services, Statistical Services, and Applications Development.
Office of Management Services	Coordinates mail, supply, and building maintenance services and editorial, design, printing, and procurement functions.
Office of Personnel	Recruits, places, and trains employees and administers position classification, benefits, employee relations, and labor relations programs.
Library Services	Provides library services (other than law) through the National Library of International Trade.

Figure 3 STATUTORY TIMETABLES FOR ANTIDUMPING AND COUNTERVAILING DUTY INVESTIGATIONS

Statutory timetable for antidumping investigations (in days)



Statutory timetable for countervailing duty investigations (in days)



APPENDIXES

APPENDIX A SUMMARY OF INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED DURING FISCAL YEAR 1992 AND PENDING ON SEPTEMBER 30, 1992

Table 1

General investigations of trade and tariff matters completed under secs. 332, 503, and 131 of the Tariff Act of 1930 and sec. 1205 of the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988, fiscal year 1992

Investigation No. and title	Origin	USITC publication—	
		No.	Date
332-226 <i>Quarterly Reports on the Status of the Steel Industry</i>	Request from the Subcommittee on Trade, Committee on Ways and Means, U.S. House of Representatives	2465	December 1991
		2486	March 1992
		2518	June 1992
332-252 <i>Annual Surveys on Ammonium Paratungstate, Tungstic Acid, and Tungsten Oxide</i>	Presidential Proclamation 5718	Confidential	March 1991
332-308 <i>Central and Eastern Europe: Export Competitiveness of Major Manufacturing and Services Sectors</i>	Request from the United States Trade Representative (USTR)	2446	November 1991
		2452 (summary)	November 1991
332-310 <i>Alfalfa Products: Conditions of Competition Between the U.S. and Canadian Industries</i>	Request from the USTR	2472	December 1991
332-311 <i>Services: U.S. and Mexico Sector Profiles and Mexican Impediments to Trade, Phase II</i>	Request from the USTR	Confidential	October 1991
TA-131-17, 503(a)-22, and 332-312 <i>President's List of Articles Which May Be Designated or Modified as Eligible Articles for Purposes of the U.S. Generalized System of Preferences</i>	Request from the USTR	2464	December 1991
332-313 <i>Tuna: Current Issues Affecting the U.S. Industry</i>	Request from the Committee on Finance, U.S. Senate	2547	August 1992
332-314 <i>Rules of Origin Issues Related to NAFTA and the North American Automotive Industry</i>	Request from the Committee on Ways and Means, U.S. House of Representatives	2460	December 1991
332-316 <i>Shipbuilding Trade Reform Act of 1991: Likely Economic Effects of Enactment</i>	Request from the Subcommittee on Trade, Committee on Ways and Means, U.S. House of Representatives	2495	June 1992
332-317 <i>Economy-Wide Modeling of the Economic Implications of an FTA With Mexico and a NAFTA With Canada and Mexico</i>	Request from the USTR	2508 (addendum)	June 1992
		2516	June 1992

Table 1—Continued

General investigations of trade and tariff matters completed under secs. 332, 503, and 131 of the Tariff Act of 1930 and sec. 1205 of the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988, fiscal year 1992

Investigation No. and title	Origin	USITC publication—	
		No.	Date
332-318 <i>U.S. Market Access in Latin America: Recent Liberalization Measures and Remaining Barriers (With a Special Case Study on Chile)</i>	Request from the Committee on Finance, U.S. Senate	2521	June 1992
TA-131-18, 503(a)-23, and 332-319 <i>Probable Economic Effect of Adding Certain Products to the List of Eligible Articles for Purposes of the Generalized System of Preferences</i>	Request from the USTR	2491	March 1992
332-321 <i>Potential Effects of a North American Free-Trade Agreement on Apparel Investment in CBERA Countries</i>	Request from the USTR	2541	July 1992
332-322 <i>Certain Pharmaceuticals and Intermediate Chemicals: Identification of Applicable 6-digit HS Subheadings for Products Covered by the Proposed Uruguay Round Pharmaceutical Agreement</i>	Request from the USTR	2493 (first interim report) 2500 (second interim report) 2507	March 1992 April 1992 June 1992
332-323 <i>Probable Economic Effect of Certain Modifications to the Interpretation and Rules of Origin Applicable to the United States-Canada Free-Trade Agreement</i>	Request from the USTR	Confidential	June 1992
1205-2 <i>Proposed Modifications to the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States, Pursuant to Section 1205 of the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988</i>	Passage of the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988	2455	November 1991

Table 2
General investigations of trade and tariff matters under secs. 332, 503, and 131 of the Tariff Act of 1930 pending on
September 30, 1992

Investigation No. and title	Origin	USITC publication—	
		No.	Date
332-135 <i>Synthetic Organic Chemicals Report</i>	Instituted by the Commission on its own motion	2470	December 1991
332-175 <i>Rum: Annual Report</i> <i>Selected Economic Indicators</i>	Request from the Committee on Finance, U.S. Senate	2522	June 1992
332-191 <i>Nonrubber Footwear Quarterly</i> <i>Statistical Reports</i>	Request from the Committee on Finance, U.S. Senate	2431 2466 2488 2527 2557	October 1991 December 1991 March 1992 June 1992 September 1992
332-200 <i>Competitive Position of U.S. Producers</i> <i>of Semiconductors</i>	Instituted by the Commission on its own motion.	(1)	(1)
332-207 <i>Monthly Reports</i> <i>Providing Information</i> <i>on the U.S. Auto</i> <i>Industry</i>	Request from the Subcommittee on Trade, Committee on Ways and Means, U.S. House of Representatives	2453 2463 2473 2479 2485 2494 2506 2515 2531 2538 2556 2560	October 1991 November 1991 December 1991 January 1992 February 1992 March 1992 April 1992 May 1992 June 1992 July 1992 August 1992 September 1992
332-227 <i>Annual Report on the</i> <i>Impact of the Caribbean</i> <i>Basin Economic Recovery</i> <i>Act on U.S. Industries</i> <i>and Consumers</i>	Sec. 215(a), Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act	2553	September 1992
332-237 <i>Production Sharing: U.S.</i> <i>Imports Under Harmonized</i> <i>Tariff Schedule Subheadings</i> <i>9802.00.60 and 9802.00.80</i> <i>(Formerly Items 806.30</i> <i>and 807.00 of the Tariff</i> <i>Schedules of the United</i> <i>States)</i>	Instituted by the Commission on its own motion	2469	December 1991

See footnote at end of table.

Table 2—Continued
General investigations of trade and tariff matters under secs. 332, 503, and 131 of the Tariff Act of 1930 pending on
September 30, 1992

Investigation No. and title	Origin	USITC publication—	
		No.	Date
332-267 <i>The Effects of Greater Economic Integration Within the European Community on the United States</i>	Request from the Committee on Ways and Means, U.S. House of Representatives, and the Committee on Finance, U.S. Senate	2501	April 1992
332-288 <i>Ethyl Alcohol for Fuel Use: Determination of the Base Quantity of Imports</i>	Request From the Steel Trade Liberalization Program Implementation Act	(1)	(1)
332-315 <i>Uranium and Uranium Enrichment Services: The Impact on the Domestic Industry of Imports into the United States From Nonmarket Economy Countries</i>	Request from the Committee on Finance, U.S. Senate	(1)	(1)
332-320 <i>Macadamia Nuts: Economic and Competitive Factors Affecting the U.S. Industry</i>	Request from the Committee on Finance, U.S. Senate	(1)	(1)
332-324 <i>The Dynamic Effects of Trade Liberalization: A Survey</i>	Request from the USTR	(1)	(1)
332-325 <i>The Economic Effects of Significant U.S. Import Restraints</i>	Request from the USTR	(1)	(1)
332-326 <i>Economic Integration in East Asia: Implications for the United States</i>	Request from the Committee on Ways and Means, U.S. House of Representatives	(1)	(1)
332-327 <i>Steel: Semiannual Monitoring Report</i>	Request from the Committee on Ways and Means U.S. House of Representatives	2558	September 1992
332-328 <i>Live Cattle and Beef: U.S. and Canadian Industry Profiles, Trade, and Factors of Competition</i>	Request from the Committee on Ways and Means, U.S. House of Representatives, and Committee on Finance, U.S. Senate	(1)	(1)

See footnote at end of table.

Table 2—Continued
General investigations of trade and tariff matters under secs. 332, 503, and 131 of the Tariff Act of 1930 pending on
September 30, 1992

Investigation No. and title	Origin	USITC publication	
		No.	Date
332-329 <i>Global Competitiveness of U.S. Advanced-Technology Industries: Cellular Communications</i>	Request from the Committee on Finance, U.S. Senate	(¹)	(¹)
332-330 <i>Sulfanilic Acid: Probable Economic Effect of Removal From the List of Articles Under the U.S. Generalized System of Preferences</i>	Request from the USTR	(¹)	(¹)
TA-131-19, 503(a)-24, and 332-331 <i>President's List of Articles Which May Be Designated or Modified as Eligible Articles for Purposes of the U.S. Generalized System of Preferences</i>	Request from the USTR	(¹)	(¹)
332-332 <i>Global Competitiveness of U.S. Advanced-Technology Manufacturing Industries: Large Civil Aircraft</i>	Request from the Committee on Finance, U.S. Senate	(¹)	(¹)
332-333 <i>Mackerel: Competitiveness of the U.S. Industry in Domestic and Foreign Markets</i>	Request from the Committee on Finance, U.S. Senate	(¹)	(¹)
332-334 <i>United States-Canada Free-Trade Agreement: Probable Economic Effect on U.S. Industries and Consumers of Immediate Elimination of U.S. Tariffs on Certain Articles From Canada</i>	Request from the USTR	(¹)	(¹)
332-335 <i>Dry Peas and Lentils: Conditions of Competition Between the United States and Canada in Third-Country Markets</i>	Request from the Committee on Ways and Means, U.S. House of Representatives	(¹)	(¹)
332-336 <i>Probable Economic Effect of Extending a Tariff Rate Quota Under the United States-Canada Free-Trade Agreement</i>	Request from the USTR	(¹)	(¹)

¹ Not applicable.

Table 3
Investigations completed under sec. 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, fiscal year 1992

Investigation No. and title	Complainant	Complaint filed	Federal Register notice date	Public hearing	Finding and remedy of Commission	Date orders issued	USITC publication No.
337-TA-315 <i>Certain Plastic Encapsulated Integrated Circuits</i>	Texas Instruments Inc.; Dallas, TX	7-19-90	8-15-90	(1)	Violation ²	2-18-92	(1)
337-TA-320 <i>Certain Rotary Printing Apparatus Using Heated Ink Composition, Components Thereof, and Systems Containing Said Apparatus and Components</i>	Markem Corp.; Keene, NH	10-23-90; 11-14-90 (amendment)	11-28-90	(1)	Violation ³	2-28-92	(1)
337-TA-321 <i>Certain Soft Drinks and Their Containers</i>	Kola Colombiana, Inc.; Elmhurst, NY	11-23-90; 12-10-90, 12-12-90, and 12-14-90 (amendments)	12-27-90	(1)	Violation ⁴	12-27-91	2483
337-TA-324 <i>Certain Acid-Washed Denim Garments and Accessories</i>	Greater Texas Finishing Corp.; El Paso, TX Golden Trade, S.R.L.; De. R. Italy	1-2-91; 1-18-91	2-6-91	7-8-92	Violation ⁵	8-6-92	(1)
337-TA-325 <i>Certain Static Random Access Memories and Integrated Circuit Devices Containing Same, Processes for Making Same, Components Thereof, and Products Containing Same</i>	SGS-Thomson Microelectronics, Inc.; Carrollton, TX	1-16-91; 2-4-91 (amendment & supplement)	2-21-91		Terminated ⁶	10-10-91	(1)
337-TA-326 <i>Certain Scanning Multiple-Beam Equalization Systems for Chest Radiography and Components Thereof</i>	Hologic, Inc.; Waltham, MA	1-22-91; 2-7-91 (supplement)	2-27-91	(1)	Terminated ⁶	12-3-91	(1)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3—Continued
Investigations completed under sec. 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, fiscal year 1992

Investigation No. and title	Complainant	Complaint filed	Federal Register notice date	Public hearing	Finding and remedy of Commission	Date orders issued	USITC publication No.
337-TA-327 <i>Certain Food Trays With Lockable Lids</i>	Inline Plastics Corp.; Milford, CT	3-27-91; 4-10-91 and 4-15-91 (amendments)	5-9-91	(1)	Terminated ⁶	10-4-91	(1)
337-TA-328 <i>Certain Bathtubs and Other Bathing Vessels and Materials Used Therein</i>	American Standard, Inc.; New York, NY	5-1-91; 5-22-91	6-5-91	(1)	Terminated ⁷	1-13-92	(1)
337-TA-329 <i>Certain Vacuum Cleaners</i>	Amway Corp.; Ada, MI Bissell, Inc.; Grand Rapids, MI	6-21-91	7-31-91	(1)	Terminated ⁶	11-26-91	(1)
337-TA-330 <i>Computer System State Save/Restore Software and Associated Backup Power Supplies for Use in Power Outages</i>	Universal Vector Corp.; Herndon, VA	8-19-91; 8-30-91 and 9-12-91 (amendments)	9-25-91	(1)	Terminated ⁸	1-31-92	(1)
337-TA-332 <i>Translucent Ceramic Orthodontic Brackets</i>	Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Corp.; St. Paul, MN 3M Unitek Corp.; Monrovia, CA Ceradyne Corp.; Costa Mesa, CA	11-21-91; 12-5-91 (supplement)	12-26-91	(1)	Terminated ⁹	5-6-92	(1)
337-TA-335 <i>Certain Dynamic Sequential Gradient Compression Devices and Component Parts Thereof</i>	The Kendal Co.; Mansfield, MA	1-17-92; 1-28-92 (supplement)	2-27-92	(1)	Terminated ¹⁰	9-21-92	(1)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3—Continued
Investigations completed under sec. 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, fiscal year 1992

Investigation No. and title	Complainant	Complaint filed	Federal Register notice date	Public hearing	Finding and remedy of Commission	Date orders issued	USITC publication No.
337-TA-336 Certain Single In-Line Memory Modules and Products Containing Same	Wang Laboratories, Inc.; Lowell, MA	1-17-92; 1-21-92, 1-31-92, and 2-18-92 (revisions) 2-11-92 (supplement)	2-27-92	(1)	Terminated ¹¹	7-22-92	(1)

¹ Not applicable.

² Limited exclusion order and cease-and-desist order. President took no action; became final 5-2-92.

³ Limited exclusion order, President took no action; became final 5-10-92.

⁴ Limited exclusion order and cease-and-

desist order. President took no action; became final 2-27-92.

⁵ General exclusion order and consent orders. Presidential review period not over at end of fiscal year.

⁶ Settlement agreement.

⁷ Consent order.

⁸ Terminated with prejudice on basis of settlement agreement.

⁹ Consent order and two settlement agreements.

¹⁰ Withdrawal of complaint; terminated with prejudice.

¹¹ Terminated with prejudice.

Table 4
Investigations under sec. 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930 pending on September 30, 1992

Investigation No. and title	Complainant	Complaint filed	Federal Register notice date
337-TA-317 <i>Certain Internal Mixing Devices and Components Thereof¹</i>	Farrel Corp.; Ansonia, CT	7-24-90; 8-8-90 (amendment) 8-9-90 and 8-10-90 (supplements)	8-29-90
337-TA-323 <i>Certain Monoclonal Antibodies Used for Therapeutically Treating Humans Having Gram Negative Bacterial Infections²</i>	Xoma Corp.; Berkeley, CA	12-20-90; 1-9-91, amended 1-14-91 (supplements)	1-30-91
337-TA-331 <i>Certain Microcomputer Memory Controllers, Components Thereof, and Products Containing Same</i>	Chips and Technologies, Inc.; San Jose, CA	9-12-91; 9-27-91 and 10-2-91 (amendments)	10-17-91
337-TA-333 <i>Certain Woodworking Accessories</i>	Cantlin Inc.; Lincoln, MA	11-25-91; 12-16-91 and 12-19-91 (supplements)	1-6-92
337-TA-334 <i>Certain Condensers, Parts Thereof, and Products Containing Same, Including Air Conditioners for Automobiles</i>	Modine Manufacturing Co.; Racine, WI	12-12-91; 12-23-91 (supplement)	1-23-92
337-TA-337 <i>Certain Integrated Circuit Telecommunication Chips and Products Containing Same, Including Dialing Apparatus</i>	SGS-Thomson Microelectronics, Inc.; Carrollton, TX	3-5-92; 3-18-92 (supplement) and 3-19-92 (amendment)	4-8-92
337-TA-338 <i>Certain Bulk Bags and Processes for Making Same</i>	Super Sack Manufacturing Corp.; Dallas, TX	5-21-92; 6-5-92 (amendment) 6-10-92, and 6-12-92 (supplements)	6-24-92

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4—Continued
Investigations under sec. 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930 pending on September 30, 1992

Investigation No. and title	Complainant	Complaint filed	Federal Register notice date
337-TA-339 <i>Certain Commercial Food Portioners, Components Thereof Including Software, and Process Thereof</i>	Design Systems, Inc.; Redmond, WA	6-15-92; 6-25-92, 6-26-92 and 7-1-92 (supplements)	7-22-92
337-TA-340 <i>Certain Specimen Container Systems and Components Including Alignment Indicator Labels, and Method of Use</i>	Sage Products, Inc.; Crystal Lake, IL	7-6-92; 7-20-92 (supplement)	8-12-92
337-TA-341 <i>Certain Static Random Access Memories, Components Thereof, and Products Containing Same</i>	SGS-Thomson Microelectronics, Inc.; Carrolton, TX	8-27-92; 9-1-92, 9-4-92, 9-15-92 and 9-16-92 (supplements)	(3)

¹ Investigation reinstated, 3-26-92.

² Investigation suspended until after completion of posttrial briefing in *Xoma Corp. v.*

Centacor, Inc., Civil Action No. C 90 1129 (RHS) (N.D. Cal.)

³ Not available at end of the fiscal year.

Table 5
Countervailing duty investigations completed under sec. 701 of the Tariff Act of 1930, fiscal year 1992

Investigation No. and Title	Preliminary investigation					Final investigation					
	(a) Request received (b) Conference (c) Report to Secretary of Commerce	Finding that "there is a reasonable indication [of injury]" (Commerce continues its investigation)	Finding that "there is no reasonable indication [of injury]" (Commerce terminates its investigation)	Not participating	USITC publication No.	(a) Advice received from Commerce (b) Hearing (c) Report to Secretary of Commerce	Affirmative	Negative	Not participating	USITC publication No.	
701-TA-254 <i>Red Raspberries</i> <i>From Canada</i> (terminated 10-9-91)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(a) 12-26-85	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	
701-TA-305 <i>Steel Wire Rope</i> <i>From India</i>	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(a) 4-18-91 (b) 7-9-91 (c) 10-28-91	(1)	Brunsdale Lodwick Rohr Newquist	(1)	2442	
701-TA-308 <i>Bulk Ibuprofen</i> <i>From India</i> (terminated 3-11-92)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(a) 12-23-91	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	
701-TA-309 <i>Magnesium</i> <i>From Canada</i>	(a) 9-5-91 (b) 9-26-91 (c) 10-21-91	Brunsdale Lodwick Rohr Newquist	(1)	(1)	2443	(a) 2-18-92 (b) 7-14-92 (c) 8-19-92	Newquist Watson Crawford Nuzum Rohr Brunsdale ²	Brunsdale ³	(1)	2550	
701-TA-310 <i>Magnesium</i> <i>From Norway</i> (terminated 10-17-92)	(a) 9-5-91	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	
701-TA-311 <i>Certain Circular, Welded, Non-Alloy Steel Pipes and Tubes</i> <i>From Brazil</i> (terminated 9-30-92)	(a) 9-24-91 (b) 10-15-91 (c) 11-8-91	Brunsdale Lodwick Rohr Newquist	(1)	(1)	2450	(a) 6-8-92 (b) 9-15-92	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5—Continued
Countervailing duty investigations completed under sec. 701 of the Tariff Act of 1930, fiscal year 1992

Investigation No. and Title	Preliminary investigation					Final investigation				
	(a) Request received (b) Conference (c) Report to Secretary of Commerce	Finding that "there is a reasonable indication [of injury]" (Commerce continues its investigation)	Finding that "there is no reasonable indication [of injury]" (Commerce terminates its investigation)	Not participating	USITC publication No.	(a) Advice received from Commerce (b) Hearing (c) Report to Secretary of Commerce	Affirmative	Negative	Not participating	USITC publication No.
701-TA-312 <i>Softwood Lumber From Canada</i>	(a) 10-31-91 (b) 11-21-91 (c) 12-16-91	Brunsdale Rohr Newquist	(1)	Lodwick ⁴ Crawford ⁵ Nuzum ⁵	2468	(a) 3-6-92 (b) 5-28-92 (c) 7-6-92	Newquist Watson Rohr Crawford	Brunsdale Nuzum	(1)	2530
701-TA-313 <i>Portable Seismographs From Canada (terminated 7-6-92)</i>	(a) 2-12-92 (b) 3-4-92 (c) 3-30-92	Newquist Brunsdale Rohr Crawford Nuzum Watson	(1)	(1)	2496	(a) 5-13-92	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
701-TA-314-317 <i>Certain Hot-Rolled Lead and Bismuth Carbon Steel Products From Brazil, France, Germany, and the United Kingdom</i>	(a) 4-13-92 (b) 5-4-92 (c) 5-28-92	Newquist Brunsdale Rohr Crawford Nuzum Watson	(1)	(1)	2512	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
701-TA-318 <i>Sulfanilic Acid From India</i>	(a) 5-8-92 (b) 5-29-92 (c) 6-22-92	Newquist Watson Rohr Nuzum	Brunsdale	Crawford ⁶	2526	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5—Continued
Countervailing duty investigations completed under sec. 701 of the Tariff Act of 1930, fiscal year 1992

Investigation No. and Title	Preliminary investigation					Final investigation								
	(a) Request received	(b) Conference	(c) Report to Secretary of Commerce	Finding that "there is a reasonable indication [of injury]" (Commerce continues its investigation)	Finding that "there is no reasonable indication [of injury]" (Commerce terminates its investigation)	Not participating	USITC publication No.	(a) Advice received from Commerce	(b) Hearing	(c) Report to Secretary of Commerce	Affirmative	Negative	Not participating	USITC publication No.
701-TA-319-354 ⁷ <i>Certain Flat-Rolled Carbon Steel Products From Austria, Belgium, Brazil, France, Germany, Italy, Korea, Mexico, New Zealand, Spain, Sweden</i>	(a) 6-30-92	(b) 7-21-92	(c) 8-14-92	(7)	(7)	(7)	2549	(1)			(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)

¹ Not applicable.

² Concerning ultra-pure magnesium.

³ Concerning pure and alloy magnesium.

⁴ Commissioner Lodwick did not participate due to being four days away from completing his term.

⁵ Did not participate because the Commissioner's entry on duty was too recent to permit adequate preparation.

⁶ Commissioner Crawford did not participate because she was attending her father's funeral.

⁷ Because of the large number of products and countries involved in these cases, votes are broken down in a separate table. See table 5a.

Table 5a
Countervailing duty investigations completed under sec. 701 of the Tariff Act of 1930, fiscal year 1992: Certain flat-rolled carbon steel products

Country	Plate	Hot-rolled products	Cold-rolled products	Corrosion-resistant products
Finding that "there is a reasonable indication [of injury]" (Commerce continues its investigation)				
Austria	(1)	(1)	701-TA-336 ²	(1)
Belgium	701-TA-319	701-TA-329 ³	701-TA-337 ²	(1)
Brazil	701-TA-320	701-TA-330 ⁴	701-TA-338	701-TA-347 ⁴
France	701-TA-321 ²	701-TA-331	701-TA-339	701-TA-348
Germany	701-TA-322	701-TA-332	701-TA-340	701-TA-349
Italy	701-TA-323 ⁵	(1)	701-TA-341 ⁶	(1)
Korea	701-TA-324 ⁷	701-TA-334	701-TA-342	701-TA-350
Mexico	701-TA-325	(1)	(1)	701-TA-351
New Zealand	(1)	(1)	(1)	701-TA-352 ⁸
Spain	701-TA-326	(1)	701-TA-344 ³	(1)
Sweden	701-TA-327	(1)	(1)	701-TA-353 ⁸
United Kingdom	701-TA-328	(1)	(1)	(1)
Finding that "there is no reasonable indication [of injury]" (Commerce terminates its investigation)				
Italy	(1)	701-TA-333 ⁹	(1)	(1)
New Zealand	(1)	701-TA-335	701-TA-343	(1)
Taiwan	(1)	(1)	701-TA-345 ¹⁰	701-TA-354 ¹¹
United Kingdom	(1)	(1)	701-TA-346 ¹²	(1)

¹ Not applicable.

² Commissioner Brunsdale dissenting.

³ Commissioners Rohr, Brunsdale, and Crawford dissenting.

⁴ Commissioners Brunsdale and Crawford dissenting.

⁵ Commissioner Brunsdale dissenting, Vice Chairman Watson not participating.

⁶ Commissioners Rohr and Brunsdale dissenting, Vice Chairman Watson not participating.

⁷ Vice Chairman Watson and Commissioners Brunsdale and Crawford dissenting.

⁸ Chairman Newquist and Commissioner Brunsdale dissenting.

⁹ Chairman Newquist and Commissioner

Nuzum dissenting, Vice Chairman Watson not participating.

¹⁰ Chairman Newquist dissenting, Commissioner Crawford not participating.

¹¹ Commissioner Crawford not participating.

¹² Chairman Newquist dissenting.

Table 6
Antidumping investigations completed under sec. 731 of the Tariff Act of 1930, fiscal year 1992¹

Investigation No. and title	Preliminary investigation					Final investigation					
	(a) Request received (b) Conference (c) Report to Secretary of Commerce	Finding that "there is a reasonable indication [of injury]" (Commerce continues its investigation)	Finding that "there is no reasonable indication [of injury]" (Commerce terminates its investigation)	Not participating	USITC publication No.	(a) Advice received from Commerce (b) Hearing (c) Report to Secretary of Commerce	Affirmative	Negative	Not participating	USITC publication No.	
731-TA-335 <i>Tubeless Steel Disc Wheels From Brazil</i>	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(a) 9-5-91 (b) (²) (c) 11-4-91	(²)	Brunsdale Lodwick Rohr Newquist	(²)	2448	
731-TA-473 <i>Certain Electric Fans From the People's Republic of China</i>	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(a) 5-31-91 (b) 10-29-91 (c) 12-2-91	Lodwick Rohr Newquist	Brunsdale	(²)	2461	
731-TA-478 and 480-482 <i>Steel Wire Rope From India, the People's Republic of China, Taiwan, and Thailand</i>	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(a) 4-18-91 (b) 7-9-91 (c) 10-28-91	(²)	Brunsdale Lodwick Rohr Newquist	(²)	2442	
731-TA-487-90 and 494 <i>Coated Groundwood Paper From Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, and the United Kingdom</i>	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(a) 6-13-91 (b) 10-30-91 (c) 12-11-91	(²)	Brunsdale Lodwick Rohr Newquist	Crawford ³ Nuzum ³	2467	
731-TA-497 <i>Tungsten Ore Concentrates From the People's Republic of China</i>	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(a) 7-9-91 (b) 10-26-91 (c) 11-5-91	Brunsdale Lodwick Rohr Newquist	(²)	(²)	2447	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6—Continued
Antidumping investigations completed under sec. 731 of the Tariff Act of 1930, fiscal year 1992¹

Investigation No. and title	Preliminary investigation					Final investigation					
	(a) Request received (b) Conference (c) Report to Secretary of Commerce	Finding that "there is a reasonable indication [of injury]" (Commerce continues its investigation)	Finding that "there is no reasonable indication [of injury]" (Commerce terminates its investigation)	Not participating	USITC publication No.	(a) Advice received from Commerce (b) Hearing (c) Report to Secretary of Commerce	Affirmative	Negative	Not participating	USITC publication No.	
731-TA-514 <i>Shop Towels From Bangladesh</i>	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(a) 9-12-91 (b) 1-30-92 (c) 3-11-92	Newquist Rohr Nuzum	Brunsdale Crawford	Watson ³	2487	
731-TA-516 <i>Fresh Kiwifruit From New Zealand</i>	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(a) 11-26-91 (b) 4-9-92 (c) 5-26-92	Newquist Brunsdale Rohr Crawford Nuzum	(²)	Watson ⁴	2510	
731-TA-517 <i>Refined Antimony Trioxide From the People's Republic of China</i>	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(a) 4-25-91 (b) 2-20-92 (c) 4-16-92	(²)	Newquist Brunsdale Rohr Crawford Nuzum Watson	(²)	2497	
731-TA-518 <i>Aspherical Ophthalmoscopy Lenses From Japan</i>	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(a) 10-15-91 (b) 2-24-92 (c) 4-6-92	Newquist Brunsdale Rohr Crawford Nuzum Watson	(²)	(²)	2498	
731-TA-520 and 521 <i>Certain Carbon Steel Butt-Weld Pipe Fittings From China and Thailand</i>	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(a) 12-24-91 (b) 5-14-92 (c) 6-24-92	Newquist Watson Rohr ⁵ Brunsdale Nuzum	Rohr ⁶	Crawford ⁷	2528	
731-TA-522 <i>Minivans From Japan</i>	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(a) 1-2-92 (b) 5-21-92 (c) 7-2-92	Newquist Nuzum	Watson Rohr Brunsdale Crawford	(²)	2529	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6—Continued
Antidumping investigations completed under sec. 731 of the Tariff Act of 1930, fiscal year 1992¹

Investigation No. and title	Preliminary investigation					Final investigation								
	(a) Request received	(b) Conference	(c) Report to Secretary of Commerce	Finding that "there is a reasonable indication [of injury]" (Commerce continues its investigation)	Finding that "there is no reasonable indication [of injury]" (Commerce terminates its investigation)	Not participating	USITC publication No.	(a) Advice received from Commerce	(b) Hearing	(c) Report to Secretary of Commerce	Affirmative	Negative	Not participating	USITC publication No.
731-TA-525 <i>Nepheline Syenite From Canada</i>	(²)			(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(a) 12-27-91 (b) 3-19-92 (c) 4-24-92			(²)	Newquist Brunsdale Rohr Crawford Nuzum Watson	(²)	2502
731-TA-527 <i>Extruded Rubber Thread From Malaysia</i>	(a) 8-29-91 (b) 9-19-91 (c) 10-15-91		Brunsdale Lodwick Rohr Newquist	(²)	(²)	2441	(a) 4-1-92 (b) 8-18-92 (c) 9-30-92	Newquist Rohr Nuzum Watson ⁸ Brunsdale ⁸ Crawford ⁸	Watson ⁹ Brunsdale ⁹ Crawford ⁹		(²)		2559	
731-TA-528 <i>Magnesium From Canada</i>	(a) 9-5-91 (b) 9-26-91 (c) 10-21-91		Brunsdale Lodwick Rohr Newquist	(²)	(²)	2443	(a) 2-18-92 (b) 7-14-92 (c) 8-19-92	Newquist Watson Crawford Nuzum Rohr Brunsdale ¹⁰	Brunsdale ¹¹		(²)		2550	
731-TA-529 <i>Magnesium From Norway (terminated 7-15-92)</i>	(a) 9-5-91 (b) 9-26-91 (c) 10-21-91		Brunsdale Lodwick Rohr Newquist	(²)	(²)	2443	(a) 2-18-92	(²)	(²)		(²)		(²)	
731-TA-530 <i>High-Tenacity Rayon Filament Yarn From Germany</i>	(a) 9-6-91 (b) 9-27-92 (c) 10-21-91		Brunsdale Lodwick Rohr Newquist	(²)	(²)	2444	(a) 2-20-92 (b) 5-1-92 (c) 6-18-92	Newquist Rohr Nuzum	Brunsdale Crawford Watson		(²)		2525	
731-TA-531 <i>High-Tenacity Rayon Filament Yarn From the Netherlands</i>	(a) 9-6-91 (b) 9-17-91 (c) 10-21-91		Brunsdale Lodwick Rohr Newquist	(²)	(²)	2444	(²)	(²)	(²)		(²)		(²)	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6—Continued
Antidumping investigations completed under sec. 731 of the Tariff Act of 1930, fiscal year 1992¹

Investigation No. and title	Preliminary investigation					Final investigation					
	(a) Request received (b) Conference (c) Report to Secretary of Commerce	Finding that "there is a reasonable indication [of injury]" (Commerce continues its investigation)	Finding that "there is no reasonable indication [of injury]" (Commerce terminates its investigation)	Not participating	USITC publication No.	(a) Advice received from Commerce (b) Hearing (c) Report to Secretary of Commerce	Affirmative	Negative	Not participating	USITC publication No.	
731-TA-532-537 <i>Certain Circular, Welded, Non-Alloy Steel Pipes and Tubes From Brazil, the Republic of Korea, Mexico, Romania, Taiwan, and Venezuela</i>	(a) 9-24-91 (b) 10-15-91 (c) 11-8-91	Brunsdale ¹² Lodwick Rohr Newquist	Brunsdale ¹³	(²)	2454	(²) (²) (²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	
731-TA-538 <i>Sulfanilic Acid From the People's Republic of China</i>	(a) 10-3-91 (b) 10-24-91 (c) 11-18-91	Brunsdale Lodwick Rohr Newquist	(²)	(²)	2457	(a) 3-18-92 (b) 6-30-92 (c) 8-10-92	Newquist Watson Rohr Nuzum	Crawford	Brunsdale ¹⁴	2542	
731-TA-539 <i>Uranium From the U.S.S.R.</i>	(a) 11-8-91 (b) 12-3-91 (c) 12-23-91	Newquist Brunsdale Rohr	(²)	Crawford ³ Nuzum ³ Watson ³	2471	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	
731-TA-540 and 541 <i>Certain Welded Stainless Steel Pipes From the Republic of Korea and Taiwan</i>	(a) 11-18-91 (b) 12-10-91 (c) 1-2-92	Newquist Brunsdale Rohr Nuzum	(²)	Crawford ³ Watson ³	2474	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	
731-TA-542-544 <i>Potassium Hydroxide From Canada, Italy, and the United Kingdom</i>	(a) 1-2-92 (b) 1-23-92 (c) 2-18-92	(²)	Newquist Brunsdale Rohr Crawford Nuzum	Watson ³	2482	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	
731-TA-545 <i>Medium-Voltage Underground Distribution Cable From Canada</i>	(a) 1-31-92 (b) 2-21-92 (c) 3-16-92	Newquist Rohr	Brunsdale Crawford Nuzum Watson	(²)	2489	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6—Continued
Antidumping investigations completed under sec. 731 of the Tariff Act of 1930, fiscal year 1992¹

Investigation No. and title	Preliminary investigation					Final investigation				
	(a) Request received (b) Conference (c) Report to Secretary of Commerce	Finding that "there is a reasonable indication [of injury]" (Commerce continues its investigation)	Finding that "there is no reasonable indication [of injury]" (Commerce terminates its investigation)	Not participating	USITC publication No.	(a) Advice received from Commerce (b) Hearing (c) Report to Secretary of Commerce	Affirmative	Negative	Not participating	USITC publication No.
731-TA-546 and 547 <i>Steel Wire Rope From the Republic of Korea and Mexico</i>	(a) 4-9-92 (b) 4-30-92 (c) 5-26-92	Newquist Brunsdale Rohr Crawford Nuzum Watson	(²)	(²)	2513	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
731-TA-548, 550, and 551 <i>Sulfur Dyes From China, India, and the United Kingdom</i>	(a) 4-10-92 (b) 5-1-92 (c) 5-26-92	Newquist Brunsdale ¹⁵ Rohr Crawford Nuzum Watson	Brunsdale ¹⁶	(²)	2514	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
731-TA-549 <i>Sulfur Dyes From Hong Kong</i> (terminated 5-13-92)	(a) 4-10-92 (b) 5-1-92	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
731-TA-552-555 <i>Certain Hot-Rolled Lead and Bismuth Carbon Steel Products From Brazil, France, Germany, and the United Kingdom</i>	(a) 4-13-92 (b) 5-4-92 (c) 5-28-92	Newquist Brunsdale Rohr Crawford Nuzum Watson	(²)	(²)	2512	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
731-TA-556 <i>Dynamic Random Access Memories of One Megabit and Above From the Republic of Korea</i>	(a) 4-22-92 (b) 5-13-92 (c) 6-8-92	Newquist Brunsdale Rohr Crawford Nuzum Watson	(²)	(²)	2519	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6—Continued
Antidumping investigations completed under sec. 731 of the Tariff Act of 1930, fiscal year 1992¹

Investigation No. and title	Preliminary investigation					Final investigation				
	(a) Request received (b) Conference (c) Report to Secretary of Commerce	Finding that "there is a reasonable indication [of injury]" (Commerce continues its investigation)	Finding that "there is no reasonable indication [of injury]" (Commerce terminates its investigation)	Not participating	USITC publication No.	(a) Advice received from Commerce (b) Hearing (c) Report to Secretary of Commerce	Affirmative	Negative	Not participating	USITC publication No.
731-TA-557-559 <i>New Steel Rails From Japan, Luxembourg and the United Kingdom</i>	(a) 5-1-92 (b) 5-22-92 (c) 6-15-92	Newquist Brunsdale Rohr ¹⁷ Crawford ¹⁷ Nuzum ¹⁷ Watson ¹⁷	Rohr ¹⁸ Crawford ¹⁸ Nuzum ¹⁸ Watson ¹⁸	(²)	2524	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
731-TA-560 and 561 <i>Sulfanilic Acid From the Republic of Hungary and India</i>	(a) 5-8-92 (b) 5-29-92 (c) 6-22-92	Newquist Watson Rohr Brunsdale ¹⁹ Nuzum	Brunsdale ²⁰	Crawford ⁷	2526	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
731-TA-562 <i>Crushed Limestone From Mexico</i>	(a) 5-20-92 (b) 6-10-92 (c) 7-6-92	(²)	Watson Rohr Brunsdale Crawford Nuzum	Newquist ²¹	2533	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
731-TA-563 and 564 <i>Certain Stainless Steel Butt-Weld Pipe Fittings From Korea and Taiwan</i>	(a) 5-20-92 (b) 6-11-92 (c) 7-6-92	Newquist Watson Rohr Brunsdale Crawford Nuzum	(²)	(²)	2534	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
731-TA-565-570 <i>Ferrosilicon From Argentina, Kazakhstan, the People's Republic of China, Russia, Ukraine, and Venezuela</i>	(a) 5-22-92 (b) 6-12-92 (c) 7-6-92	Newquist Watson ²² Rohr Brunsdale ²³ Crawford ²² Nuzum	Watson ²⁴ Brunsdale ²⁵ Crawford ²⁴	(²)	2535	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6—Continued

Antidumping investigations completed under sec. 731 of the Tariff Act of 1930, fiscal year 1992¹

Investigation No. and title	Preliminary investigation					Final investigation							
	(a) Request received	(b) Conference	(c) Report to Secretary of Commerce	Finding that "there is a reasonable indication [of injury]" (Commerce continues its investigation)	Finding that "there is no reasonable indication [of injury]" (Commerce terminates its investigation)	Not participating	USITC publication No.	(a) Advice received from Commerce	(b) Hearing Report to Secretary of Commerce	(c) Affirmative	Negative	Not participating	USITC publication No.
731-TA-571 <i>Professional Electrical Cutting and Sanding/Grinding Tools From Japan</i>	(a) 5-29-92 (b) 6-19-92 (c) 7-13-92	Newquist Watson Rohr Brunsdale Crawford Nuzum	(²)	(²)	(²)	2536	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
731-TA-572 <i>Certain Special Quality Carbon and Alloy Hot-Rolled Steel Bars and Rods and Semifinished Products Thereof From Brazil</i>	(a) 6-9-92 (b) 6-30-92 (c) 7-24-92	Newquist Watson Nuzum Rohr ²⁶	Rohr ²⁷ Brunsdale Crawford	(²)	(²)	2537	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
731-TA-573-620²⁸ <i>Certain Flat-Rolled Carbon Steel Products From Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Korea, Mexico, the Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Taiwan, and the United Kingdom</i>	(a) 6-30-92 (b) 7-21-92 (c) 8-14-92	(²⁸)	(²⁸)	(²⁸)	(²⁸)	2549	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
731-TA-621 <i>Certain Compact Ductile Iron Water-Works Fittings and Accessories Thereof From the People's Republic of China</i>	(a) 7-8-92 (b) 7-29-92 (c) 8-24-92	Newquist Rohr Brunsdale Crawford Nuzum	(²)	(²)	(²)	2552	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6—Continued
Antidumping investigations completed under sec. 731 of the Tariff Act of 1930, fiscal year 1992¹

Investigation No. and title	Preliminary investigation					Final investigation				
	(a) Request received	Finding that "there is a reasonable indication [of injury]" (Commerce continues its investigation)	Finding that "there is no reasonable indication [of injury]" (Commerce terminates its investigation)	Not participating	USITC publication No.	(a) Advice received from Commerce	Affirmative	Negative	Not participating	USITC publication No.
731-TA-622 <i>Dry Film</i> <i>Photoresist</i> <i>From Japan</i>	(a) 7-16-92 (b) 8-6-92 (c) 8-31-92	Newquist Rohr Crawford Nuzum	Brunsdale	Watson ³⁰	2555	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
731-TA-623 <i>Hairbrushes and</i> <i>Certain Parts and</i> <i>Components Thereof</i> <i>From the People's</i> <i>Republic of China</i> (withdrawn 8-21-92)	(a) 8-3-92	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
731-TA-626 <i>Pads for Woodwind</i> <i>Instrument Keys</i> <i>from Italy</i> (withdrawn 9-30-92)	(a) 9-21-92									

¹ 731-TA-300 (final) was terminated effective 8-1-91.

² Not applicable.

³ Did not participate because the Commissioner's entry on duty was too recent to permit adequate preparation.

⁴ Recused self from the investigation to avoid any appearance of impropriety.

⁵ With respect to imports from China.

⁶ With respect to imports from Thailand.

⁷ Did not participate because she was attending her father's funeral.

⁸ Concerning all extruded rubber thread except food-grade.

⁹ Concerning food-grade extruded rubber thread.

¹⁰ Concerning ultra-pure magnesium.

¹¹ Concerning pure alloy and magnesium.

¹² With respect to imports from Brazil, Korea, Mexico, Thailand, and Venezuela.

¹³ With respect to imports from Romania.

¹⁴ Did not participate due to a personal family matter.

¹⁵ With respect to sulfur dyes not in the prereduced, liquid "ready to dye" form.

¹⁶ With respect to sulfur dyes in the prereduced, liquid "ready to dye" form.

¹⁷ With respect to imports from the United Kingdom.

¹⁸ With respect to imports from Japan and Luxembourg.

¹⁹ With respect to imports from Hungary.

²⁰ With respect to imports from India.

²¹ Did not participate in order to avoid the appearance of conflict of interest.

²² With respect to imports from Argentina, Kazakhstan, the People's Republic of China, and Venezuela.

²³ With respect to imports from Argentina, Kazakhstan, and Venezuela.

²⁴ With respect to imports from Russia and Ukraine.

²⁵ With respect to imports from the People's Republic of China, Russia, and Ukraine.

²⁶ Concerning all products other than finished free-machining bars.

²⁷ Concerning finished free-machining bars.

²⁸ Because of the large number of products and countries involved in these cases, votes are broken down in a separate table. See table 6a.

²⁹ Did not participate because he was in transit and unable to get to a telephone.

³⁰ Did not participate because he was on travel on an international flight.

Table 6a

Antidumping investigations completed under sec. 731 of the Tariff Act of 1930, fiscal year 1992: Certain flat-rolled carbon steel products

Country	Plate	Hot-rolled products	Cold-rolled products	Corrosion-resistant products
Finding that "there is a reasonable indication [of injury]" (Commerce continues its investigation)				
Argentina	(1)	(1)	731-TA-597 ²	(1)
Australia	(1)	(1)	(1)	731-TA-612
Austria	(1)	(1)	731-TA-599 ²	(1)
Belgium	731-TA-573	731-TA-588 ³	731-TA-600 ²	(1)
Brazil	731-TA-574	731-TA-589 ⁴	731-TA-601	731-TA-613 ⁵
Canada	731-TA-575	731-TA-590	731-TA-602	731-TA-614
Finland	731-TA-576	(1)	(1)	(1)
France	731-TA-577 ²	731-TA-591	731-TA-603	731-TA-615
Germany	731-TA-578	731-TA-592	731-TA-604	731-TA-616
Italy	731-TA-579 ⁶	(1)	731-TA-605 ⁷	(1)
Japan	(1)	731-TA-594 ⁸	731-TA-606	731-TA-617
Korea	731-TA-581 ⁸	731-TA-595	731-TA-607	731-TA-618
Mexico	731-TA-582	(1)	(1)	731-TA-619
Netherlands	(1)	731-TA-596 ²	731-TA-608	(1)
Poland	731-TA-583	(1)	(1)	(1)
Romania	731-TA-584	(1)	(1)	(1)
Spain	731-TA-585	(1)	731-TA-609 ³	(1)
Sweden	731-TA-586	(1)	(1)	(1)
United Kingdom	731-TA-587	(1)	(1)	(1)
Finding that "there is no reasonable indication [of injury]" (Commerce terminates its investigation)				
Australia	(1)	(1)	731-TA-598	(1)
Italy	(1)	731-TA-593 ⁹	(1)	(1)
Japan	731-TA-580	(1)	(1)	(1)
Taiwan	(1)	(1)	731-TA-610 ¹⁰	731-TA-620 ¹¹
United Kingdom	(1)	(1)	731-TA-611 ¹²	(1)

¹ Not applicable.

² Commissioner Brunsdale dissenting.

³ Commissioners Rohr, Brunsdale, and Crawford dissenting.

⁴ Commissioners Brunsdale and Crawford dissenting.

⁵ Chairman Newquist and Commissioners

Brunsdale and Crawford dissenting.

⁶ Commissioner Brunsdale dissenting, Vice Chairman Watson not participating.

⁷ Commissioners Rohr and Brunsdale dissenting, Vice Chairman Watson not participating.

⁸ Vice Chairman Watson and Commissioners Brunsdale and Crawford dissenting.

⁹ Chairman Newquist and Commissioner Nuzum dissenting, Vice Chairman Watson not participating.

¹⁰ Chairman Newquist dissenting, Commissioner Crawford not participating.

¹¹ Commissioner Crawford not participating.

¹² Chairman Newquist dissenting.

Table 7
Countervailing duty investigations completed under sec. 303 of the Tariff Act of 1930, fiscal year 1992

Investigation No. and title	Preliminary investigation					Final investigation								
	(a) Request received	(b) Conference	(c) Report to Secretary of Commerce	Finding that "there is a reasonable indication [of injury]" (Commerce continues its investigation)	Finding that "there is no reasonable indication [of injury]" (Commerce terminates its investigation)	Not participating	USITC publication No.	(a) Advice received from Commerce	(b) Hearing	(c) Report to Secretary of Commerce	Affirmative	Negative	Not participating	USITC publication No.
303-TA-22 <i>Extruded Rubber Thread From Malaysia</i> (terminated 6-9-92)	(a) 8-29-91	(b) 9-19-91	(c) 10-15-91	Brunsdale Lodwick Rohr Newquist	(1)	(1)	2441	(a) 12-30-91	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
303-TA-23 <i>Ferrosilicon From Venezuela</i>	(a) 5-22-92	(b) 6-12-92	(c) 7-6-92	Newquist Watson Rohr Brunsdale Crawford Nuzum	(1)	(1)	2535	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)

¹ Not applicable.

Table 8
Antidumping and countervailing duty investigations pending on September 30, 1992

Investigation No. and title	Effective date
731-TA-624 and 625 (Preliminary) <i>Certain Helical Spring Lockwashers From the People's Republic of China and Taiwan</i>	9-8-92
731-TA-374 (Final)(Suspended) <i>Potassium Chloride From Canada</i>	8-25-87
731-TA-448-450 (Final) (Court Remand) <i>Sweaters Wholly or in Chief Weight of Manmade Fibers From Hong Kong, Korea, and Taiwan</i>	7-28-92
731-TA-519 (Final)(Suspended) <i>Gray Portland Cement and Cement Clinker From Venezuela</i>	11-4-91
731-TA-532-537 (Final) <i>Certain Circular, Welded, Non-Alloy Steel Pipes and Tubes From Brazil, the Republic of Korea, Mexico, Romania, Taiwan, and Venezuela</i>	4-24-92
731-TA-539-A through 539-F (Final) <i>Uranium From Kazakhstan, Kyrgystan, Russia, Tajikistan, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan</i>	6-2-92
731-TA-540 and 541 (Final) <i>Certain Welded Stainless Steel Pipes From the Republic of Korea and Taiwan</i>	6-22-92
731-TA-548 and 551 (Final) <i>Sulfur Dyes From China and the United Kingdom</i>	9-21-92
701-TA-318 (Final) <i>Sulfanilic Acid From India</i>	8-18-92
303-TA-21(Final)(Suspended) <i>Gray Portland Cement and Cement Clinker From Venezuela</i>	8-19-91
303-TA-23 (Final) <i>Ferrosilicon From Venezuela</i>	8-21-92

Table 9**"Market disruption" investigation completed under sec. 406 of the Trade Act of 1974, fiscal year 1992**

Investigation No. and title	Petitioner or requestor	Petition or request filed	Public hearing	Finding of Commission	Commissioners' votes		Commission's report	
					Affirmative	Negative	To the President	USITC Publication No.
TA-406-12 <i>Oscillating Fans From The People's of China</i> (terminated 7-2-92)	Lasko Metal Products, Inc.	6-30-92	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	

¹ Not applicable.

Table 10
Escape clause investigation pending under sec. 201 of the Trade Act of 1974, fiscal year 1992

Investigation No. and title	Petitioner or requestor	Petition or request filed	Public hearing	Finding of Commission	Commissioner's vote		Commission's report	
					Affirmative	Negative	To the President	USITC Publication no.
TA-201-63 <i>Extruded Rubber Thread</i>	North American Rubber Thread Company, Inc.	6-18-92	9-11-92	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)

¹ Not applicable.

APPENDIX B

STATUTES INVOLVING THE U.S. INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

Key Statutes

Section 201, Trade Act of 1974 (Escape Clause Investigations), Import Relief for Domestic Industries

Section 201 permits domestic industries seriously injured by increased imports to petition the ITC for import relief. If the Commission makes an affirmative determination, it then recommends to the President the relief action that would address such injury and be most effective in facilitating the efforts of the industry to make a positive adjustment to import competition. The President makes the final decision with respect to relief and the amount of relief.

Section 201 does not require a finding of an unfair trade practice, as is the case under the anti-dumping and countervailing duty laws and section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930. However, section 201 contains a more difficult eligibility test than the unfair trade statutes — there must be an increase in imports, the injury found or threatened must be “serious,” and the increased imports must be a “substantial cause” (not less than any other cause) of the serious injury or threat thereof.

Criteria for import relief set forth under section 201 are based on article XIX of the GATT. Article XIX of the GATT is referred to as the escape clause, because it permits a country to “escape” temporarily from its obligations under the GATT with respect to a particular product when increased imports of that product are causing or are threatening to cause serious injury to domestic producers. Section 201 provides the legal framework under U.S. law for the President to invoke U.S. rights under article XIX.

When: The ITC conducts investigations upon receipt of a petition from a firm, trade association, group of workers, or other entity representative of a domestic industry; upon receipt of a request from the President or the USTR; upon receipt of a resolution of the House Committee on Ways and Means or the Senate Committee on Finance; or upon its own motion.

Duration: The ITC generally must make its injury finding within 120 days and must transmit its report to the President, together with any recommendations with respect to relief, within 180 days of receipt of the petition, request, resolution, or institution on its own motion.

Finding: The statute directs the ITC to determine whether a product is being imported in such increased quantities as to be a substantial cause of serious injury, or the threat thereof, to the domestic industry producing an article like or directly competitive with the imported article. If the ITC finding is affirmative, it must recommend a remedy to the President, who has discretion to provide import relief. Such relief may be in the form of a tariff increase, quantitative restrictions, or orderly marketing agreements.

Followup: If import relief is provided, the ITC reports on developments within the industry during the period it has been granted import relief. Upon request, the ITC advises the President of the probable economic effect on the industry of the reduction, modification, or termination of the relief in effect. At the conclusion of any relief period, the ITC is required to report to the President and Congress on the effectiveness of the relief action in facilitating the positive adjustment of the

domestic industry to import competition. (For further information, see section 201 of the Trade Act of 1974, 19 U.S.C. 2251.)

Section 337, Tariff Act of 1930, Investigations of Unfair Practices in Import Trade

Under section 337, the ITC applies U.S. statutory and common law of unfair competition to the importation of products into, and their sale in, the United States. Section 337 declares unlawful unfair methods of competition and unfair acts in the importation and sale of products in the United States, the threat or effect of which is to destroy or substantially injure a domestic industry, prevent the establishment of such an industry, or restrain or monopolize trade and commerce in the United States. Section 337 also declares as unlawful per se infringement of a valid and enforceable U.S. patent, copyright, registered trademark, or mask work; no resulting injury need be found.

Section 337 investigations require formal evidentiary hearings in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 551 et seq.). The hearings are held before an administrative law judge. Parties to these investigations include complainants, respondents, and the ITC attorney representing the public. Following a hearing, the ALJ issues an initial determination on all issues in relation to violations of section 337. The Commission may exercise its right to review and may reverse the ALJ decision. If the Commission does not review the initial determination, it becomes the decision of the Commission. In addition to the relief requested, complainants also may seek temporary relief pending final resolution of the case.

When: After receipt of a complaint under oath from an interested party or upon its own motion, the ITC conducts investigations to determine whether unfair methods of competition or unfair acts are occurring in the importation of articles into the United States or in their sale.

Duration: The ITC investigation must be completed in no more than one year or, in a more complicated case, 18 months after the date of publication of notice of investigation in the *Federal Register*.

Finding: In general, if the ITC finds that the importation of such articles is such that the threat or effect is to destroy or substantially injure an industry, prevent the establishment of such an industry, or restrain or monopolize trade and commerce in the United States, it may issue orders excluding the products from entry, directing the violating parties to cease and desist from certain actions, or both. However, in the case of importations that infringe a U.S. patent, copyright, registered trademark, or mask work, the ITC may issue an exclusion and/or cease and desist order without having to find a threat or effect to destroy or substantially injure an industry, prevent the establishment of such an industry, or restrain or monopolize trade and commerce. ITC orders become effective unless disapproved by the President for policy reasons within 60 days of issuance. Appeals of ITC orders may be taken to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit. Violators of ITC section 337 orders are liable for civil penalties of up to \$100,000 a day or twice the value of the imported articles. (For further information, see section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, 19 U.S.C. 1337.)

Countervailing Duty and Antidumping Duty Laws Under of the Tariff Act of 1930

Under title VII of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1671, as added by the Trade Agreements

Act of 1979), the ITC conducts preliminary and final injury investigations. Preliminary investigations determine whether there is a “reasonable indication” that a U.S. industry is materially injured or threatened with material injury, or the establishment of such an industry is materially retarded, by reason of imports being sold at less than fair value (dumped) or that are benefiting from foreign subsidies (subsidized). Final investigations determine whether a U.S. industry is in fact injured or threatened as described above. The U.S. Department of Commerce determines whether dumping or subsidies exist and, if so, the margin of dumping or amount of the subsidy.

For ease of reference, preliminary and final ITC countervailing duty investigations are referred to as “701” investigations, and preliminary and final ITC antidumping investigations are referred to as “731” investigations, after the respective initial sections in the Tariff Act of 1930 for the countervailing duty and antidumping laws.

Section 703(a), Tariff Act of 1930 (Preliminary Countervailing Duty Investigations), Subsidized Imports

When: After the simultaneous filing of a proper petition with the ITC and the U.S. Department of Commerce, the ITC conducts a preliminary injury investigation.

Duration: The investigation must be completed within 45 days of the receipt of the petition.

Finding: The ITC determines, on the basis of the best information available to it at the time of the determination, (1) whether there is a reasonable indication that an industry is materially injured, or is threatened with material injury, or (2) whether the establishment of an industry is materially retarded, by reason of imports of the allegedly subsidized merchandise that is the subject of an investigation by Commerce. If the ITC determination is affirma-

ive, Commerce continues its investigation.

Section 705(b), Tariff Act of 1930 (Final Countervailing Duty Investigations), Subsidized Imports

When: After a preliminary determination by the Secretary of Commerce that imported products are subsidized, the ITC conducts a final injury investigation.

Duration: The investigation must usually be completed within 120 days after an affirmative preliminary determination by the Secretary of Commerce or within 45 days after an affirmative final determination by the Secretary of Commerce that a subsidy is being provided, whichever is later.

Finding: The ITC determines whether an industry in the United States is materially injured, or is threatened with material injury, or the establishment of an industry in the United States is materially retarded, by reason of imports of the subsidized merchandise. If the ITC determination is affirmative, the Secretary of Commerce issues a countervailing duty order, which is enforced by the U.S. Customs Service. (For further information, see section 701 et seq. of the Tariff Act of 1930, 19 U.S.C. 1671 et seq.)

Section 733(a), Tariff Act of 1930 (Preliminary Antidumping Investigations), Imports Marketed at Less Than Fair Value

When: After the simultaneous filing of a proper petition with the ITC and the U.S. Department of Commerce, the ITC conducts a preliminary injury investigation.

Duration: The investigation must be completed within 45 days of receipt of the petition.

Finding: The ITC determines, on the basis of the best information available to it at the time of the determination, (1) whether there is a reasonable indication that an industry is materially injured, or is threatened with material injury, or (2) whether the establishment of an industry is materially retarded, by reason of

imports of the allegedly dumped merchandise that is the subject of investigation by Commerce. If the ITC determination is affirmative, Commerce continues its investigation.

Section 735(b), Tariff Act of 1930 (Final Antidumping Investigations), Imports Marketed at Less Than Fair Value

When: After a preliminary determination by the Secretary of Commerce that imported products are being, or are likely to be, sold at less than fair value, the ITC conducts a final injury investigation.

Duration: The investigation must usually be completed within 120 days after an affirmative preliminary determination by the Secretary of Commerce or within 45 days after an affirmative final determination by the Secretary of Commerce that the imported products are being, or are likely to be, sold at less than fair value, whichever is later.

Finding: The ITC determines whether an industry in the United States is materially injured, or is threatened with material injury, or the establishment of an industry in the United States is materially retarded, by reason of imports of the dumped merchandise. If the ITC determination is affirmative, the Secretary of Commerce issues an antidumping order, which is enforced by the U.S. Customs Service. (For further information, see section 731 et seq. of the Tariff Act of 1930, 19 U.S.C. 1673 et seq.)

Section 303, Tariff Act of 1930 (Countervailing Duty Investigations), Subsidized Imports

Certain countervailing duty investigations involve articles that enter the United States free of duty and are not covered by section 701 of the Tariff Act of 1930. In such investigations, the ITC determines, with respect to any article that the Secretary of Commerce has determined is subsidized, whether an industry in the United States is materially injured or threatened

with material injury, or the establishment of an industry in the United States is materially retarded, by reason of the importation of such article. (For further information, see section 303, Tariff Act of 1930, 19 U.S.C. 1303.)

Section 332, Tariff Act of 1930, General Factfinding Investigations

When: Upon request from the President, Congress, or the USTR, or upon its own motion, the ITC initiates a factfinding investigation on any matter involving tariffs or international trade, including conditions of competition between U.S. and foreign industries. This broad provision allows the ITC to investigate a wide variety of trade matters.

Duration: Unless otherwise directed, the ITC establishes an administrative deadline. Deadlines for investigations requested by the President, the USTR, or Congress are usually set by mutual agreement.

Finding: Unless the President or Congress directs otherwise, ITC final reports are made available to all interested parties, the general public, the President and executive departments, and Congress. Reports on matters relating to pending trade negotiations are often classified documents not subject to public view. (For further information, see section 332 of the Tariff Act of 1930, 19 U.S.C. 1332.)

Section 22, Agricultural Adjustment Act, Import Interference With Agricultural Programs

When: The ITC conducts investigations at the direction of the President to determine whether any products are being, or are practically certain to be, imported into the United States under such conditions and in such quantities as to render, or tend to render, ineffective, or materially interfere with, any program of the Department of Agriculture, or to reduce substantially the amounts of

any product processed in the United States from such commodities or products.

Finding: The ITC makes findings and recommendations to the President. Following receipt of the ITC report, the President may restrict the imports in question by imposition of either quotas or import fees (not to exceed 50 percent of the imported product's value). (For further information, see section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, 7 U.S.C. 624.)

Other Areas of Involvement Mandated by Statute

Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act

The ITC submits annual reports to Congress and the President on the economic impact on U.S. industries and consumers of the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Program. (For further information, see 19 U.S.C. 2704.)

Uniform Statistical Data

The ITC, in cooperation with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Commerce, establishes for statistical purposes an enumeration of articles imported into the United States and exported from the United States and seeks to establish comparability of such statistics with statistical programs for domestic production. (For further information, see section 484(e), Tariff Act of 1930, 19 U.S.C. 1484(e).)

Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States

The ITC issues a publication containing the HTS and related material and considers questions concerning the arrangement of the HTS and the classification of articles. (For further information, see section 1207 of the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988, 19 U.S.C. 3007 and sections 332(A) and 484(e) of the Tariff Act of 1930, 19 U.S.C. 1484(e).)

Harmonized System Convention

The ITC has responsibility, along with the Department of the Treasury and the Department of Commerce, to represent the U.S. Government concerning the activities of the Customs Cooperation Council relating to the Harmonized System Convention and to formulate U.S. Government positions on technical and procedural issues relating to the Convention. (For further information, see section 1210 of the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988, 19 U.S.C. 3010.)

In addition, the ITC is responsible for reviewing the HTS and for recommending to the President such modifications as it considers necessary or appropriate to conform the HTS with amendments to the Harmonized System Convention, to ensure that the HTS is kept up to date, and to alleviate unnecessary administrative burdens. (For further information, see section 1205 of the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988, 19 U.S.C. 3005.)

Annual Report on the U.S. Trade Agreements Program

The ITC annually prepares for Congress and the interested public a "factual report on the operation of the trade agreements program." The report contains information on U.S. participation in multilateral and bilateral trade negotiations and agreements, as well as related material on foreign economic and trade developments and the administration of U.S. trade laws. (For further information, see section 163(b), Trade Act of 1974, 19 U.S.C. 2213.)

Advice Concerning Trade Negotiations

The ITC advises the President as to the probable economic effect on domestic industries and consumers of modification of duties and other barriers to trade that may be considered for inclusion in any proposed trade agreement with foreign countries. (For further information, see section 131, Trade Act of 1974, 19 U.S.C. 2151.)

Generalized System of Preferences

With respect to articles that may be considered for duty-free treatment when imported from designated developing countries, the ITC advises the President as to the probable economic effect on the domestic industry and on consumers of the removal of duty. (For further information, see sections 131 and 503, Trade Act of 1974, 19 U.S.C. 2151, 2163.)

East-West Trade Monitoring System

The ITC monitors imports into the United States from nonmarket economy countries and prepares a report at least once each calendar quarter on the effect of such imports on the production of like or directly competitive articles in the United States and on employment within the industry. (For further information, see section 410, Trade Act of 1974, 19 U.S.C. 2440.)

Trade With Communist Countries

Under section 406 of the Trade Act of 1974, the Commission determines whether imports from a Communist country are causing market disruption in the United States. Section 406 investigations are similar procedurally to Commission investigations under section 201 of the Trade Act. If the Commission finds market disruption, it then makes a remedy recommendation to the President. The President makes the final decision with respect to remedy. (For further information, see section 406, Trade Act of 1974, 19 U.S.C. 2436.)

APPENDIX C

REPORTS SUBMITTED TO CONGRESS ON PROPOSED LEGISLATION, FISCAL YEAR 1992¹

Reports Submitted to the House on Proposed Legislation

1. H.R. 1266 (Mr. Solomon)—To extend until January 1, 1995, the existing suspension of duty on 2-(4-aminophenyl)-6-methylbenzothiazole-7-sulfonic acid).
March 12, 1992.
(See also S. 436.)
2. H.R. 1267 (Mr. Solomon)—To extend until January 1, 1995, the existing suspension of duty on 6-amino-1-naphthol-3-sulfonic acid.
August 7, 1991.
(See also H.R. 1831.)
3. H.R. 1268 (Mr. Solomon)—To extend until January 1, 1995, the existing suspension of duty on 1-amino-2-chloro-4-hydroxyanthraquinone.
March 6, 1992.
4. H.R. 1283 (Mr. Gibbons)—To amend the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act to repeal the provisions exempting certain articles from duty-free treatment under the Act.
November 5, 1991.
5. H.R. 1385 (Mr. Rose)—To amend the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States to exclude certain footwear assembled in beneficiary countries from duty-free treatment.
February 27, 1992.
6. H.R. 1416 (Mr. Blaz)—Relating to wage certificates issued to producers in the insular possessions of the United States of watches and watch movements.
February 27, 1992.
7. H.R. 1501 (Mr. Archer)—To reduce the column 1-general rate of duty on flurbiprofen.
December 5, 1991.
(See also S. 1396.)
8. H.R. 1521 (Mr. Mollohan)—To extend until January 1, 1995, the suspension of duty on certain carbodiimides.
August 25, 1992.
(See also S. 1310.)
9. H.R. 1555 (Mr. Rostenkowski)—To make technical corrections relating to the Revenue Reconciliation Act of 1990, and for other purposes.
February 27, 1992.
(See also S. 750.)
10. H.R. 1559 (Mr. Gibbons)—To prohibit the importation of semiautomatic assault weapons, large capacity ammunition feeding devices, and certain accessories.
October 10, 1991.
(See also S. 789.)
11. H.R. 1621 (Mr. Johnson)—To temporarily suspend the duty on certain lead fuel test assemblies.
December 23, 1991.
(See also S. 719.)
12. H.R. 1631 (Mr. McGrath)—A bill to amend the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States to clarify the classification of linear alkylbenzenesulfonic acid.
October 31, 1991.
13. H.R. 1705 (Mr. Matsui)—To extend for 3 years the existing suspension of duty on stuffed dolls, certain toy figures, and the skins thereof.
October 24, 1991.
(See also S. 3052.)
14. H.R. 1765 (Mr. Gilman)—To suspend temporarily the duty on pectin.
January 29, 1992.
(See also S. 1053.)
15. H.R. 1767 (Mr. Gilman)—To suspend temporarily the duty on 6-acetyl-1,1,2,3,3,5-hexamethylindan.
March 6, 1992.
(See also S. 2493.)
16. H.R. 1781 (Mr. Beilenson)—To suspend temporarily the duty on certain house slippers, and for other purposes. October 24, 1991.
17. H.R. 1796 (Mr. Gradison)—To extend until January 1, 1995, the existing suspension of duty on certain chemicals.
October 24, 1991.
(See also H.R. 1859 and S. 1559.)
18. H.R. 1811 (Mr. Pickle)—To provide duty-free treatment for certain metallized or foil balloons.
January 29, 1992.
19. H.R. 1814 (Mr. Reed)—To extend until January 1, 1995, the existing suspensions of duty on certain chemicals.
January 29, 1992.
(See also S. 1384.)
20. H.R. 1825 (Mr. McGrath)—To extend the temporary suspension of duty on certain parts and accessories of indirect process electrostatic photocopying machines.
October 24, 1991.
(See also H.R. 2078 and S. 919.)
21. H.R. 1828 (Mr. Machtley)—Regarding the tariff classification of brassieres. October 24, 1991.
22. H.R. 1831 (Mr. Santorum)—To provide for the temporary suspension of duty on certain chemicals, and for other purposes.
March 12, 1992.
(See also H.R. 1267.)

¹ Date shown for each bill is that on which the bill report was submitted to Congress.

23. H.R. 1838 (Mr. Russo)—To reissue a production incentive certificate.
February 27, 1992.
(See also S. 991.)
24. H.R. 1843 (Mr. Anthony)—To suspend until January 1, 1995, the duty on certain chemicals.
March 6, 1992.
25. H.R. 1859 (Mr. Donnelly)—To make a technical correction with respect to the temporary duty suspension for clomiphene citrate.
October 24, 1991.
(See also H.R. 1796 and S. 1559.)
26. H.R. 1863 (Mr. Dwyer)—To extend the existing suspension of duty on amiloride hydrochloride.
January 29, 1992.
(See also S. 1631.)
27. H.R. 1877 (Mrs. Kennelly)—To suspend until January 1, 1995, the duty on imitation non-metal jewelry.
April 21, 1992.
(See also S. 852.)
28. H.R. 1881 (Mrs. Lowey)—To suspend until January 1, 1995, the duty on vigabatrin, nitrazepam, and clobazam.
December 23, 1991.
29. H.R. 1884 (Mr. McEwen)—To amend the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States to extend the suspension of the duties on certain bicycle parts, and for other purposes.
October 24, 1991.
(See also H.R. 1985 and S. 1780.)
30. H.R. 1888 (Mrs. Patterson)—To suspend until January 1, 1995, the duty on phospholan.
October 24, 1991.
(See also S. 1386.)
31. H.R. 1891 (Mr. Roe)—To extend the existing suspension of duty of 2,4-diamino-6-phenyl-1,3,5-triazine.
April 3, 1992.
(See also S. 1639.)
32. H.R. 1892 (Mr. Roe)—To suspend temporarily the duty on N,N-dithio-di-(2,1-phenylene)bisbenzamide until January 1, 1995.
October 30, 1991.
(See also S. 1637.)
33. H.R. 1893 (Mr. Roe)—To suspend temporarily the duty on diphenylguanidine until January 1, 1995.
March 6, 1992.
34. H.R. 1894 (Mr. Roe)—To suspend temporarily the duty on di-o-tolylguanidine until January 1, 1995.
March 6, 1992.
35. H.R. 1896 (Mr. Roth)—Relating to the tariff treatment of certain weaving machines for fabrics in excess of 4.9 meters in width.
October 24, 1991.
36. H.R. 1899 (Mr. Valentine)—To extend until January 1, 1995, the existing suspension of duty on TFALysPro in free base and tosyl salt forms.
March 12, 1992.
(See also S. 1795.)
37. H.R. 1901 (Mr. Valentine)—To extend until January 1, 1995, the existing suspension of duty on norfloxacin.
July 31, 1992.
(See also S. 1633.)
38. H.R. 1902 (Mr. Valentine)—To suspend until January 1, 1995, the duty on keto ester.
May 14, 1992.
(See also S. 1794.)
39. H.R. 1903 (Mr. Valentine)—To suspend until January 1, 1995, the duty on lisinopril.
June 24, 1992.
(See also S. 1796.)
40. H.R. 1904 (Mr. Rinaldo)—To suspend until January 1, 1995, the duty on certain chemicals.
October 24, 1991.
(See also S. 1991.)
41. H.R. 1905 (Mr. Vander Jagt)—To suspend until January 1, 1995, the duty on certain chemicals.
February 27, 1992.
(See also S. 1054.)
42. H.R. 1906 (Mr. Vander Jagt)—To suspend for a 3-year period the duty on certain sheet glass.
October 8, 1991.
(See also S. 2040.)
43. H.R. 1922 (Mr. Andrews)—To restore, until January 1, 1995, the rate of duty on myclobutanil that was in effect under the Tariff Schedule of the United States on December 31, 1988.
June 24, 1992.
(See also S. 1026.)
44. H.R. 1925 (Mr. Andrews)—To temporarily suspend the duty on 4,5-dichloro-2-n-octyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one.
July 10, 1992.
45. H.R. 1929 (Mr. Archer)—To extend the existing suspension of duty on certain diamond tool and drill blanks, and for other purposes.
July 8, 1992.
(See also S. 1955.)
46. H.R. 1934 (Mr. Dwyer)—To extend the existing suspension of duty on certain wood veneer.
July 10, 1992.
47. H.R. 1935 (Mr. Gekas)—To suspend for a 3-year period the duty on m-chloroperoxybenzoic acid (MCPBA).
July 13, 1992.
(See also S. 2128.)
48. H.R. 1938 (Mr. Guarini)—To extend until January 1, 1995, the existing suspension of duty on acet quinone base.
October 24, 1991.
(See also S. 1541.)
49. H.R. 1941 (Mrs. Johnson)—To extend the temporary suspension of duty on 2,6-dichlorobenzonitrile.
October 8, 1991.
(See also S. 2332.)
50. H.R. 1945 (Mr. Perkins)—To amend the Foreign Trade Zones Act to renew the existing customs exemption applicable to bicycle parts, not reexported, in foreign trade zones.
October 24, 1991.
(See also H.R. 1884 and S. 1780.)

51. H.R. 1957 (Mrs. Slaughter)— To amend the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States to change the rate of duty for certain bicycles.
February 27, 1992.
52. H.R. 1966 (Mr. Atkins)— Relating to the tariff treatment of certain water resistant wool trousers.
October 8, 1991.
53. H.R. 1973 (Mr. Mrazek)— To suspend until January 1, 1995, the duty on certain plastic sheeting used as radiation shielding material.
October 24, 1991.
54. H.R. 1985 (Mr. Ridge)— To suspend until January 1, 1995, the duty on certain chlorinated synthetic rubber.
October 10, 1991.
(See also S. 1626.)
55. H.R. 1995 (Mr. Eckart)— Regarding the payment of interest with respect to certain reliquidated entries.
April 21, 1992.
56. H.R. 2004 (Mr. Levine)— To suspend temporarily the duty on unstuffed dolls.
October 24, 1991.
(See also S. 2138.)
57. H.R. 2006 (Mr. Neal)— To suspend temporarily the duty on bis(aminophenoxyphenyl) propane.
October 24, 1991.
58. H.R. 2050 (Mr. Dwyer)— To suspend for a 3-year period the duty on ofloxacin.
July 9, 1992.
(See also S. 1496.)
59. H.R. 2057 (Mr. Grandy)— To suspend temporarily the duty on zinc powder.
May 14, 1992.
60. H.R. 2078 (Mr. Ramstad)— To include photoreceptors and assemblies containing photoreceptors within the temporary suspension of duty on parts of certain electrostatic copying machines, and to extend the suspension of duty until January 1, 1995.
October 24, 1991.
(See also H.R. 1825 and S. 919.)
61. H.R. 2688 (Mr. Dellums)— Relating to the tariff treatment of certain cloth used in the fabrication of articles for use in public or private religious observances.
December 5, 1991.
62. H.R. 2732 (Mr. Hefley)— To extend until January 1, 1995, the suspension of duties on certain glass fibers.
June 24, 1992.
(See also S. 1502.)
63. H.R. 2769 (Mr. Walker)— To suspend temporarily the duty on certain mounted television lenses.
April 21, 1992.
(See also S. 3024.)
64. H.R. 2847 (Mr. Bunning)— To amend the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States to restore the rate of duty applicable to man-made fiber felt fabric for technical uses that was in effect under the Tariff Schedule of the United States.
December 5, 1991.
(See also S. 1666.)
65. H.R. 2897 (Mr. Blaz)— Relating to the tariff treatment of certain sweaters assembled in Guam.
June 24, 1992.
(See also S. 2090.)
66. H.R. 3250 (Mr. Kildee)— Regarding the tariff classification of motor vehicles for the transport of goods.
March 9, 1992.
(See also S. 1646.)
67. H.R. 3307 (Mr. Livingston)— To suspend until January 1, 1995, the duty on Luvican M-170 and EP.
April 21, 1992.
(See also S. 1525.)
68. H.R. 3332 (Mr. Sensenbrenner)— To simplify the tariff classification of certain plastic flat goods.
May 14, 1992.
(See also S. 1661.)
69. H.R. 3343 (Mr. Hastert)— To suspend temporarily the duty on 3,4,4'-trichlorocarbanilide.
April 21, 1992.
(See also S. 1797.)
70. H.R. 3382 (Mr. Guarini)— To suspend temporarily the duty on pentostatin.
July 8, 1992.
(See also S. 3013.)
71. H.R. 3390 (Mr. McMillan)— To suspend for a 3-year period the duty on C.I. Pigment Red 242.
April 21, 1992.
72. H.R. 3391 (Mr. McMillan)— To suspend for a 3-year period the duty on C.I. Pigment Yellow 155.
April 21, 1992.
73. H.R. 3392 (Mr. McMillan)— To suspend for a 3-year period the duty on C.I. Pigment Red 214.
May 14, 1992.
74. H.R. 3445 (Mr. Coble)— To suspend until January 1, 1995, the duty on blank raw material baseballs.
June 24, 1992.
(See also H.R. 3579.)
75. H.R. 3469 (Mr. Crane)— To suspend temporarily the duty on 2,6-difluorobenzonitrile.
May 14, 1992.
76. H.R. 3573 (Mr. McMillan)— To suspend for a 3-year period the duty on DNCB.
July 31, 1992.
77. H.R. 3579 (Mr. Coble)— To suspend until January 1, 1995, the duty on unpackaged blank raw material baseballs.
June 24, 1992.
(See also H.R. 3445.)
78. H.R. 3717 (Mr. Bilirakis)— To correct the tariff treatment accorded zinc printing type.
May 24, 1992.
79. H.R. 3719 (Mr. Coughlin)— To suspend until January 1, 1995, the duty on composite vials of timolol maleate/pilocarpine hydrochloride solutions and diluent.
July 27, 1992.
(See also S. 2129.)

80. H.R. 3787 (Mr. Sharp) — Relating to the tariff treatment of certain springs and leaves for springs of iron or steel. May 1, 1992.
81. H.R. 3797 (Mr. Clinger) — To extend the existing suspension of duty on naphthalic acid anhydride. June 24, 1992. (See also S. 1756.)
82. H.R. 3884 (Mr. Jacobs) — To suspend through December 31, 1994, the duty on ioxilan. July 8, 1992. (See also S. 2155.)
83. H.R. 3889 (Mr. McGrath) — To amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to increase the allowance for bona fide gifts sent from persons in foreign countries to persons in the United States. May 1, 1992.
84. H.R. 3911 (Mr. Jacobs) — To extend until January 1, 1995, the existing suspension of duty on (6R,7R)-7-[(R)-2-amino-2-phenylacetamido]-3-methyl-8-oxo-5-thia-1-azabicyclo[4.2.0]oct-2-ene-2-carboxylic acid disolvate. May 1, 1992. (See also S. 3104.)
85. H.R. 3912 (Mr. Jacobs) — To extend until January 1, 1995, the existing suspension of duty on chemical intermediate. May 14, 1992.
86. H.R. 4102 (Mr. Ramstad) — To extend until January 1, 1995, the existing suspension on certain plastic web sheeting, and to correct the description of such sheeting. July 16, 1992.
87. H.R. 4177 (Mr. Shaw) — To temporarily suspend the duty on metal oxide varistors. July 29, 1992. (See also H.R. 4828 and S. 2243.)
88. H.R. 4232 (Mr. Archer) — Relating to the tariff treatment of 1,6-hexamethylene diisocyanate. July 15, 1992. (See also S. 3070.)
89. H.R. 4247 (Ms. DeLauro) — To suspend until January 1, 1995, the duty on acarbose and on nimodipine granulated blend and tablets. August 4, 1992. (See also S. 2406.)
90. H.R. 4248 (Ms. DeLauro) — To extend until January 1, 1995, the existing suspensions of duty on ciprofloxacin hydrochloride, ciprofloxacin, and nimodipine. August 26, 1992. (See also S. 2405.)
91. H.R. 4401 (Mr. Guarini) — To extend until January 1, 1999, the existing suspension of duty on tamoxifen citrate. August 26, 1992. (See also S. 2389.)
92. H.R. 4402 (Mr. Guarini) — To extend until January 1, 1995, the existing suspension of duty on methyl- and ethylparathion and on dimethoate. July 31, 1992. (See also S. 2854.)
93. H.R. 4456 (Mr. McGrath) — To revise and extend the existing suspension of duty on certain small toys, toy jewelry, and novelty goods. July 23, 1992. (See also S. 2179.)
94. H.R. 4495 (Mr. Jones) — To suspend until January 1, 1995, the duty on 1,8-dichloroanthraquinone and 1,8-diaminonaphthalene. July 16, 1992. (See also H.R. 4813.)
95. H.R. 4509 (Mr. Zimmer) — To extend until January 1, 1995, the existing suspension of duty on graphite. July 15, 1992.
96. H.R. 4597 (Mr. Kanjorski) — To suspend until January 1, 1995, the duty on 4-(6-fluoro-2-methylindene-3-methyl)phenylmethyl sulphide dissolved in toluene. July 15, 1992.
97. H.R. 4685 (Mr. Andrews) — To extend until January 1, 1995, the existing suspension of duty on furniture of unspun fibrous vegetable materials. July 17, 1992. (See also S. 2923.)
98. H.R. 4686 (Mr. Andrews) — To extend until January 1, 1995, the existing suspension of duty on certain wicker products. July 15, 1992.
99. H.R. 4716 (Mr. Guarini) — To reduce the tariff on certain stone slabs through December 31, 1994. July 23, 1992.
100. H.R. 4717 (Mr. Guarini) — To extend the existing suspension of duty on corned beef in airtight containers. July 23, 1992. (See also S. 3043.)
101. H.R. 4734 (Mr. Hyde) — To provide for the liquidation or reliquidation of certain entries of dog and cat treats as free of duty. July 31, 1992.
102. H.R. 4745 (Mr. Allard) — To extend the existing suspension of duty on carfentanil citrate until January 1, 1996. August 21, 1992.
103. H.R. 4751 (Mr. Cox) — To suspend until January 1, 1995, the duty on xylitol. June 24, 1992.
104. H.R. 4752 (Mr. Cox) — To suspend until January 1, 1995, the duty on skateboard trucks. July 16, 1992.
105. H.R. 4757 (Mr. Lancaster) — Relating to the tariff treatment of pharmaceutical grade phospholipids and soybean oil. August 27, 1992. (See also S. 2545.)
106. H.R. 4777 (Mr. Andrews) — To suspend until January 1, 1995, the duty on 3,5-dichloro-N-(1,1-dimethyl-2-propynyl)benzamide and on mixtures of 3,5-dichloro-N-(1,1-dimethyl-2-propynyl)benzamide with application adjuvants. July 17, 1992. (See also S. 3022.)

107. H.R. 4781 (Mr. Dwyer) — To suspend until January 1, 1995, the duty on 4-picolychloride HCl, 2H-indol-2-one, 1,3-dihydro-1-phenyl-3(4-pyridinyl-methylene), Linopirdine (active), 3,3-bis(4-pyridinyl-methyl)-1,3-dihydro-1-phenyl-2H-indole-2-one, and AVIVA (tablet formulation). July 24, 1992. (See also S. 2819.)
108. H.R. 4791 (Mr. McGrath) — To provide for a temporary suspension for duty for certain glass articles. September 1, 1992.
109. H.R. 4795 (Mr. Ramstad) — To suspend until January 1, 1995, the duty on certain internally lighted ceramic and porcelain miniatures of cottages, houses, churches, and other buildings, and associated accessories and figurines. August 10, 1992. (See also S. 2542.)
110. H.R. 4796 (Mr. Reed) — To suspend until January 1, 1995, the duty on certain photo-active compounds used in the manufacture of photo-resistant chemicals. August 27, 1992. (See also S. 2859.)
111. H.R. 4799 (Mr. Swift) — Relating to customs fees charged with respect to certain commercial truck arrivals in Whatcom County, Washington. August 6, 1992.
112. H.R. 4800 (Mr. Thomas) — To extend until January 1, 1995, the existing suspension of duty on certain yttrium bearing materials and compounds. August 10, 1992. (See also S. 2655.)
113. H.R. 4810 (Mr. Carper) — To suspend until January 1, 1995, the duty on pyrrolo-(3,4-C)-pyrrole-1,4-dione, 2,5-dihydro-3,6-diphenyl-. July 23, 1992. (See also S. 3044.)
114. H.R. 4813 (Mr. Coble) — To suspend until January 1, 1995, the duty on 1,8-dichloroanthraquinone. July 8, 1992. (See also H.R. 4495.)
115. H.R. 4816 (Mr. Grandy) — To suspend until January 1, 1995, the duty on fomesafen. June 24, 1992. (See also S. 1713.)
116. H.R. 4819 (Mr. Hatcher) — To suspend until January 1, 1995, the duty on triphenylmethyl chloride, imidazole intermediate, 1,3-dihydroxyacetone, N-chlorosuccinimide, Losartan (active), and AVISTAR (formulation). July 28, 1992. (See also S. 2818.)
117. H.R. 4824 (Mr. Lowery) — Relating to the tariff treatment of gear boxes of certain agricultural or horticultural equipment. July 15, 1992.
118. H.R. 4825 (Mr. Lowery) — To suspend until January 1, 1995, the duty on gear boxes of certain agricultural or horticultural equipment. July 15, 1992.
119. H.R. 4827 (Mr. Sharp) — To suspend until January 1, 1995, the duty on certain high displacement industrial diesel engines and turbochargers. August 10, 1992. (See also S. 2548.)
120. H.R. 4828 (Mr. Shaw) — To extend the existing suspension of duty on metal oxide varistors. July 29, 1992. (See also H.R. 4177 and S. 2243.)
121. H.R. 4830 (Mr. Sundquist) — To restore duty-free treatment for combination convection microwave ovens. August 6, 1992.
122. H.R. 4834 (Mr. Zimmer) — Relating to the tariff treatment of isophorone diisocyanate (IPDI). August 26, 1992.
123. H.R. 4835 (Mr. Fazio) — Relating to the tariff treatment of benthocarb. August 26, 1992.
124. H.R. 4879 (Mr. Archer) — To suspend temporarily the duty on 5-(N,N-dibenzylglycyl)-salicylamide; 2-[N-benzyl-N-tert-butylamino]-4'-hydroxy-3'-hydromethylacetophenone hydrochloride; flutamide; and loratadine. August 6, 1992. (See also S. 3015.)
125. H.R. 4886 (Mr. Callahan) — To suspend until January 1, 1995, the duty on certain chemicals. July 15, 1992. (See also S. 3057.)
126. H.R. 4888 (Mr. Campbell) — To suspend for a 3-year period the duty on continuous oxidized polyacrylonitrile fiber tow. August 21, 1992.
127. H.R. 4890 (Mr. Carper) — To suspend until January 1, 1995, the duty on thallium 203. August 14, 1992.
128. H.R. 4891 (Mr. Carper) — To suspend until January 1, 1995, the duty on zinc-68. August 14, 1992.
129. H.R. 4892 (Mr. Carper) — To suspend until January 1, 1995, the duty on nickel-58. August 14, 1992.
130. H.R. 4904 (Mr. Duncan) — To suspend until January 1, 1997, the duty on certain bicycle parts. August 6, 1992.
131. H.R. 4913 (Mr. Gibbons) — To amend the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States provisions implementing Annex D of the Nairobi Protocol to the Florence Agreement on the Importation of Education, Scientific, and Cultural Materials, and for other purposes. July 13, 1992. (See also S. 2390.)
132. H.R. 4915 (Mr. Holloway) — To suspend until January 1, 1995, the duty on isophytol. August 26, 1992. (See also S. 2648.)

133. H.R. 4923 (Mr. Jenkins)— To extend the temporary suspension of the duty on nitro sulfon B. June 24, 1992. (See also S. 1542.)
134. H.R. 4925 (Mrs. Kennelly)— To extend until January 1, 1995, the existing suspension of duty on wicker products. July 15, 1992.
135. H.R. 4998 (Mr. Jones)— To suspend until January 1, 1995, the duty on certain textile spinning machines. August 26, 1992.
136. H.R. 5040 (Mr. Horton)— To reduce until January 1, 1995, the duty on certain watch glasses. August 3, 1992. (See also S. 2574.)
137. H.R. 5067 (Mr. Sensenbrenner)— To amend temporarily the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States to correct the duty treatment of timing apparatus with optoelectronic display only. August 6, 1992. (See also S. 3038.)

Reports Submitted to the Senate on Proposed Legislation

1. S. 436 (Mr. Johnston)— To suspend for a 3-year period the duty on 2-(4-aminophenyl)-6-methylbenzothiazole-7-sulfonic acid. March 12, 1992. (See also H.R. 1266.)
2. S. 707 (Mr. Heinz)— To extend until January 1, 1995, the existing suspension of duty on certain wools. September 18, 1992.
3. S. 708 (Mr. Nunn)— To suspend temporarily the duty on fluometuron and IBTF. September 11, 1992.
4. S. 719 (Mr. Heinz)— To temporarily suspend the duty on certain lead fuel test assemblies.

- December 23, 1991. (See also H.R. 1621.)
5. S. 744 (Mr. Danforth)— To extend the temporary suspension of duty on O,O-dimethyl-S-[(4-oxo-1,2,3-benzotriazin-3-(4H)-yl)methyl]phosphorodithioate. September 30, 1992.
6. S. 746 (Mr. Danforth)— To extend the duty reduction on certain unwrought lead for a period of 2 years. September 18, 1992.
7. S. 750 (Mr. Bentsen)— To make technical corrections relating to the Revenue Reconciliation Act of 1990, and for other purposes. February 27, 1992. (See also H.R. 1555.)
8. S. 787 (Mr. D'Amato)— To amend the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States to clarify the classification of certain paper used in photography. September 14, 1992.
9. S. 789 (Mr. Moynihan)— To prohibit the importation of semiautomatic assault weapons, large capacity ammunition feeding devices, and certain accessories. October 10, 1991. (See also H.R. 1559.)
10. S. 850 (Mr. Thurmond)— To make the temporary suspension of duty on menthol feedstocks permanent. September 14, 1992.
11. S. 851 (Mr. Thurmond)— To temporarily suspend the duty on lauryllactam. September 10, 1992.
12. S. 852 (Mr. Daschle)— To suspend temporarily the duty on imitation non-metal jewelry. April 21, 1992. (See also H.R. 1877.)
13. S. 854 (Mr. Daschle)— To suspend temporarily the duty on porcelain ornaments. September 14, 1992.
14. S. 912 (Mr. Lieberman)— To suspend temporarily the duty

on synthetic staple fibers containing 84 percent or more by weight of vinyl chloride and 14 percent or more by weight of vinyl acetate. September 10, 1992.

15. S. 919 (Mr. Durenberger)— To include photoreceptors and assemblies containing photoreceptors within the temporary suspension of duty on parts of certain electrostatic copying machines, and for other purposes. October 24, 1991. (See also H.R. 1825 and H.R. 2078.)
16. S. 937 (Mr. Lott)— To suspend temporarily the duty on mandelic acid. September 18, 1992.
17. S. 938 (Mr. Lott)— To suspend temporarily the duty on phenylhydrazine. September 18, 1992.
18. S. 970 (Mr. Grassley)— To reduce the column 1-general rate of duty on piperonyl butoxide (PBO). September 14, 1992.
19. S. 991 (Mr. Dixon)— To extend the effective period of a production incentive certificate. February 27, 1992. (See also H.R. 1838.)
20. S. 997 (Mr. Kasten)— To impose duties on golf carts imported from South Korea equal to the duties and taxes imposed by South Korea on golf carts manufactured in the United States. July 27, 1992.
21. S. 1022 (Mr. Helms)— To extend the existing suspension of duty on 4-chloro-3-methylphenol. September 14, 1992.
22. S. 1024 (Mr. Specter)— To extend the temporary suspension of the duty on triethylene glycol dichloride. September 14, 1992.
23. S. 1025 (Mr. Specter)— To suspend temporarily the duty on certain chemicals, and for other purposes. September 1, 1992.

24. S. 1026 (Mr. Specter) — To restore, until January 1, 1995, the rate of duty on myclobutanol that was in effect under the Tariff Schedule of the United States on December 31, 1988. June 24, 1992.
(See also H.R. 1922.)
25. S. 1027 (Mr. Helms) — To extend until January 1, 1995, the existing suspension of duty on m-toluic acid. September 14, 1992.
26. S. 1051 (Mr. Roth) — To suspend temporarily the duty on N,N-dimethyl-N'-(3-((methylamino)carbonyloxy)phenylmethanimidamide monohydrochloride. February 27, 1992.
27. S. 1053 (Mr. Roth) — To suspend temporarily the duty on pectin. January 29, 1992.
(See also H.R. 1765.)
28. S. 1054 (Mr. Roth) — To suspend temporarily the duty on 3-dimethylaminomethyleneiminophenol hydrochloride. February 27, 1992.
(See also H.R. 1905.)
29. S. 1058 (Mr. Grassley) — To extend the existing suspension of duty on certain sulfonamides. September 14, 1992.
(See also S. 1584 and S. 1585.)
30. S. 1079 (Mr. Thurmond) — To suspend temporarily the duty on 1,8-dihydroxynaphthalene-3,6-disulfonic acid. September 18, 1992.
(See also S. 1080.)
31. S. 1080 (Mr. Thurmond) — To suspend temporarily the duty on certain dyes. September 18, 1992.
(See also S. 1079.)
32. S. 1237 (Mr. Durenberger) — To suspend until January 1, 1995, the duty on certain ceramic ferrules and sleeves. September 14, 1992.
33. S. 1304 (Mr. Durenberger) — To extend until January 1, 1995, the existing suspension of duty on certain piston engines. September 18, 1992.
34. S. 1307 (Mr. Rockefeller) — To extend the suspension of duty on certain chemicals. July 8, 1992.
35. S. 1309 (Mr. Rockefeller) — To suspend temporarily the duty on UV-1084 light stabilizer. September 18, 1992.
36. S. 1310 (Mr. Rockefeller) — To extend until January 1, 1995, the suspension of duty on certain carbodiimides. August 26, 1992.
(See also H.R. 1521.)
37. S. 1311 (Mr. Rockefeller) — To suspend temporarily the duty on certain carbodiimide masterbatches. September 18, 1992.
38. S. 1312 (Mr. Rockefeller) — To suspend temporarily the duty on octadecyl isocyanate. September 14, 1992.
39. S. 1384 (Mr. Thurmond) — To extend the temporary suspension of duty on certain chemicals. January 29, 1992.
(See also H.R. 1814.)
40. S. 1385 (Mr. Thurmond) — To extend the temporary suspension of duty on tetraaminobiphenyl. September 3, 1992.
41. S. 1386 (Mr. Thurmond) — To suspend temporarily the duty on phospholan. October 24, 1991.
(See also H.R. 1888.)
42. S. 1387 (Mr. Thurmond) — To suspend temporarily the duty on acet-p-anisidine. September 18, 1992.
43. S. 1388 (Mr. Thurmond) — To suspend temporarily the duty on diazo-2,1,4-sulfonic acid and its salts. September 14, 1992.
44. S. 1389 (Mr. Thurmond) — To suspend temporarily the duty on 2,4-dinitroaniline. September 18, 1992.
45. S. 1390 (Mr. Thurmond) — To suspend temporarily the duty on 3-amino-acetanilide-4-sulfonic acid. September 18, 1992.
46. S. 1391 (Mr. Thurmond) — To suspend temporarily the duty on chloranil. September 18, 1992.
47. S. 1396 (Mr. Riegle) — To reduce the column 1-general rate of duty on flurbiprofen. October 30, 1991.
(See also H.R. 1501.)
48. S. 1421 (Mr. Coats) — To extend until January 1, 1996, the suspension of duty on certain clock radios. July 10, 1992.
49. S. 1432 (Mr. Dodd) — To extend the existing suspension of duty on 3,5,6-trichlorosalicylic acid. September 10, 1992.
50. S. 1483 (Mr. Dixon) — To extend the existing suspension of duty on parts of aircraft generators. July 8, 1992.
51. S. 1485 (Mr. Danforth) — To suspend temporarily the duty on pyrantel tartrate with zeolite. September 18, 1992.
(See also S. 3033.)
52. S. 1486 (Mr. Danforth) — To suspend temporarily the duty on procaine penicillin G (sterile and nonsterile). September 14, 1992.
(See also S. 3034.)
53. S. 1496 (Mr. Lautenberg) — To suspend temporarily the duty on ofloxacin. July 15, 1992.
(See also H.R. 2050.)
54. S. 1502 (Mr. Brown) — To extend until January 1, 1995, the suspension of duties on certain glass fibers. June 24, 1992.
(See also H.R. 2732.)
55. S. 1524 (Mr. Johnston) — To suspend temporarily the duty on disperse red 279. September 11, 1992.

56. S. 1525 (Mr. Johnston)—To suspend temporarily the duty on Luvican M-170 and Luvican EP.
April 21, 1992.
(See also H.R. 3307.)
57. S. 1526 (Mr. Johnston)—To suspend temporarily the duty on fastusol C blue 76L.
September 11, 1992.
58. S. 1541 (Mr. Chafee)—To extend the temporary suspension of the duty on 2,5-dimethoxyacetanilide.
July 10, 1992.
(See also H.R. 1938.)
59. S. 1542 (Mr. Chafee)—To extend the temporary suspension of the duty on nitro sulfon B.
June 8, 1992.
(See also H.R. 4923.)
60. S. 1543 (Mr. Chafee)—To extend the temporary suspension of the duty on 3,4-diaminophenetole dihydrogen sulfate.
June 24, 1992.
61. S. 1544 (Mr. Chafee)—To extend the temporary suspension of the duty on chloramino base.
August 21, 1992.
62. S. 1545 (Mr. Chafee)—To extend the temporary suspension of the duty on 4-chloro-2-nitroaniline.
September 1, 1992.
63. S. 1546 (Mr. Chafee)—To extend the temporary suspension of the duty on amino sulfone BR.
September 1, 1992.
64. S. 1547 (Mr. Chafee)—To extend the temporary suspension of the duty on N-acetylsulfanilyl chloride.
September 10, 1992.
65. S. 1548 (Mr. Chafee)—To extend the temporary suspension of the duty on 1-chloro-5-hexanone.
September 3, 1992.
66. S. 1549 (Mr. Chafee)—To extend the temporary suspension of the duty on theobromine.
September 3, 1992.
67. S. 1550 (Mr. Chafee)—To extend the temporary suspension of the duty on lasamid.
September 3, 1992.
68. S. 1559 (Mr. Daschle)—To make a technical correction with respect to the temporary duty suspension for clomiphene citrate.
October 24, 1991.
(See also H.R. 1796 and H.R. 1859.)
69. S. 1584 (Mr. Danforth)—To extend temporarily the existing suspension of duty on sulfamethazine.
September 14, 1992.
(See also S. 1058.)
70. S. 1585 (Mr. Danforth)—To extend temporarily the existing suspension of duty on sulfathiazole.
September 14, 1992.
(See also S. 1058.)
71. S. 1586 (Mr. Danforth)—To extend temporarily the existing suspension of duty on difenzoquat methyl sulfate.
September 30, 1992.
72. S. 1587 (Mr. Danforth)—To suspend temporarily the duty on oxalacetic acid diethyl ester, sodium salt.
September 14, 1992.
73. S. 1626 (Mr. Specter)—To suspend temporarily the duty on chlorinated natural rubber and chlorinated synthetic rubber.
September 11, 1992.
(See also H.R. 1985.)
74. S. 1631 (Mr. Lautenberg)—To extend the temporary suspension of duty on N-amidino-3,5-diamino-6-chloropyrazinecarboxamide, monohydrochloride dihydrate.
January 29, 1992.
(See also H.R. 1863.)
75. S. 1632 (Mr. Lautenberg)—To suspend temporarily the duty on resin diaion HP20.
(Withdrawn.)
76. S. 1633 (Mr. Lautenberg)—To extend the temporary suspension of duty on 1,3-quinolinecarboxylic acid, 1-ethyl-6-fluoro-1,4-dihydro-4-oxo-(1-piperazinyl).
August 31, 1992.
(See also H.R. 1901.)
77. S. 1634 (Mr. Lautenberg)—To extend the temporary suspension of duty on 2,2-dimethylcyclopropylcarboxamide.
July 8, 1992.
78. S. 1635 (Mr. Lautenberg)—To suspend temporarily the duty on 4-(6-fluoro-2-methylindine-3-methyl)phenylmethyl sulphide dissolved in toluene.
March 4, 1992.
79. S. 1636 (Mr. Lautenberg)—To suspend temporarily the duty on 2,3,6-trimethylphenol (TMP).
September 14, 1992.
80. S. 1637 (Mr. Lautenberg)—To suspend temporarily the duty on N,N-dithio-di-(2,1-phenylene)bisbenzamide until January 1, 1995.
October 30, 1991.
(See also H.R. 1892.)
81. S. 1638 (Mr. Lautenberg)—To extend temporarily the duty on di-o-tolylguanidine and diphenylguanidine.
March 5, 1992.
82. S. 1639 (Mr. Lautenberg)—To extend the existing suspension of duty on 2,4-diamino-6-phenyl-1,3,5-triazine.
September 14, 1992.
(See also H.R. 1891.)
83. S. 1640 (Mr. Bradley)—To suspend temporarily the duty on ethanone-1,2-naphthyl.
August 26, 1992.
84. S. 1646 (Mr. D'Amato)—To amend the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States to clarify the classification of certain motor vehicles.
March 5, 1992.
(See also H.R. 3250.)
85. S. 1661 (Mr. Kohl)—To simplify the tariff classification of certain plastic flat goods.
May 14, 1992.
(See also H.R. 3332.)
86. S. 1666 (Mr. Ford)—To amend the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States to restore the rate of duty ap-

- licable to man-made fiber felt fabric for technical uses that was in effect under the Tariff Schedule of the United States. August 26, 1992.
(See also H.R. 2847.)
87. S. 1706 (Mr. Fowler) — To suspend temporarily the duty on pyrmethyl alcohol, metmercazole, and TAC. September 14, 1992.
88. S. 1713 (Mr. Grassley) — To suspend until January 1, 1993, the duty on fomesafen. June 24, 1992.
(See also H.R. 4816.)
89. S. 1728 (Mr. Helms) — To suspend until January 1, 1995, the duty on secondary butyl chloride. September 18, 1992.
90. S. 1756 (Mr. Thurmond) — To extend the temporary suspension of duty on naphthalic acid anhydride. June 24, 1992.
(See also H.R. 3797.)
91. S. 1757 (Mr. Thurmond) — To suspend temporarily the duty on fenbendazole. September 18, 1992.
92. S. 1758 (Mr. Thurmond) — To suspend temporarily the duty on fenoxaprop-p-ethyl. September 18, 1992.
93. S. 1759 (Mr. Thurmond) — To suspend temporarily the duty on halofuginone hydrobromide. September 18, 1992.
94. S. 1760 (Mr. Thurmond) — To suspend temporarily the duty on tralomethrin. September 14, 1992.
95. S. 1767 (Mr. Packwood) — To exempt semiconductors from the country of origin marking requirements under the Tariff Act of 1930. September 15, 1992.
96. S. 1779 (Mr. Glenn) — To suspend temporarily the duties on certain chemicals. September 10, 1992.
97. S. 1780 (Mr. Glenn) — To amend the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States to extend the suspension of the duties on certain bicycle parts, and for other purposes. September 10, 1992.
(See also H.R. 1884 and H.R. 1945.)
98. S. 1781 (Mr. Glenn) — To extend until January 1, 1995, the existing suspension of duty on certain umbrella frames. September 18, 1992.
99. S. 1782 (Mr. Glenn) — To extend until January 1, 1995, the existing suspension of duty on certain chemicals. September 11, 1992.
100. S. 1783 (Mr. Glenn) — To extend the existing suspension of duty on mixed ortho/para-toluenesulfonamides. August 28, 1992.
101. S. 1784 (Mr. Glenn) — To extend until January 1, 1995, the existing temporary suspension of duty on umbrella frames. September 14, 1992.
102. S. 1785 (Mr. Glenn) — To suspend temporarily the duty on diaphone V. August 24, 1992.
103. S. 1794 (Mr. Sanford) — To suspend for a 3-year period the duty on ethyl 2-keto-4-phenylbutanoate, also known as keto ester. May 14, 1992.
(See also H.R. 1902.)
104. S. 1795 (Mr. Sanford) — To continue for a 3-year period the suspension of duties on Trifluoroacetyl-L-Lysine-L-Proline in free base and tosyl salt forms, also known as TFA LysPro in free base and tosyl salt forms. March 12, 1992.
(See also H.R. 1899.)
105. S. 1796 (Mr. Sanford) — To suspend for a 3-year period the duty on (S)-1-[N2-(1-carboxy-3-phenylpropyl)-L-lysyl]-L-proline dihydrate, also known as lisinopril. June 24, 1992.
(See also H.R. 1907.)
106. S. 1797 (Mr. Dixon) — To suspend temporarily the duty on 3,4,4'-trichlorocarbaniilide. April 21, 1992.
(See also H.R. 3343.)
107. S. 1799 (Mr. Moynihan) — To suspend temporarily the duty on certain fine fabrics of wool or fine animal hair. August 28, 1992.
108. S. 1800 (Mr. Moynihan) — To amend the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States to change the rate of duty for certain bicycles. February 27, 1992.
109. S. 1801 (Mr. Moynihan) — To extend the temporary suspension of duty on certain parts and accessories of indirect process electrostatic photocopying machines. September 3, 1992.
110. S. 1832 (Mr. Inouye) — To amend the Foreign Trade Zones Act to permit the deferral of payment of duty on certain production equipment. (Withdrawn.)
111. S. 1923 (Mr. Mack) — To extend the existing suspension of duty on chemical light activator blend. August 28, 1992.
112. S. 1928 (Mr. Bradley) — To provide temporary duty-free treatment to 2,6-HNA. September 1, 1992.
113. S. 1955 (Mr. Glenn) — To extend the existing suspension of duty on certain diamond tool and drill blanks, and for other purposes. July 8, 1992.
(See also H.R. 1929.)
114. S. 1986 (Mr. Bradley) — To extend the existing suspension of duty on diflunisal, and to suspend temporarily the duty on finasteride, finasteride tablets, and famotidine. September 11, 1992.
115. S. 1991 (Mr. Lautenberg) — To suspend until January 1, 1995, the duty on certain chemicals. September 1, 1992.
(See also H.R. 1904.)

116. S. 2040 (Mr. Riegle) — To suspend for a 3-year period the duty on certain sheet glass. August 24, 1992. (See also H.R. 1906.)
117. S. 2071 (Mr. Kerry) — To suspend temporarily the duties on certain instant print cameras. September 30, 1992.
118. S. 2072 (Mr. Kerry) — To suspend temporarily the duties on certain chemicals. September 1, 1992.
119. S. 2090 (Mr. Akaka) — To amend the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States with respect to knit sweaters assembled in Guam. June 12, 1992. (See also H.R. 2897.)
120. S. 2126 (Mr. Specter) — To extend the temporary suspension of duties on L-alanyl-L-proline, also known as AlaPro. September 18, 1992.
121. S. 2127 (Mr. Specter) — To suspend temporarily the duty on [3R-[3-alpha(R),4-beta]]-4-(acetyloxy)-3-[1-[[[(1,1-dimethylethyl)dimethylsilyloxy]ethyl]-2-azetidione. September 11, 1992.
122. S. 2128 (Mr. Specter) — To suspend temporarily the duty on m-chloroperoxybenzoic acid. July 15, 1992. (See also H.R. 1935.)
123. S. 2129 (Mr. Specter) — To suspend temporarily the duty on composite vials of timolol maleate/pilocarpine solutions and diluents. July 29, 1992. (See also H.R. 3719.)
124. S. 2138 (Mr. Seymour) — To suspend temporarily the duty on unstuffed dolls, doll parts, and accessories. September 18, 1992. (See also H.R. 2004.)
125. S. 2155 (Mr. Lugar) — To suspend temporarily the duty on ioxilan. July 8, 1992. (See also H.R. 3884.)
126. S. 2179 (Mr. Danforth) — To extend the existing suspension of duty for certain small toys, toy jewelry, and novelty goods, and for other purposes. July 23, 1992. (See also H.R. 4456.)
127. S. 2203 (Mr. Durenberger) — To extend until January 1, 1995, the existing temporary suspension of duty on cyclosporine. September 11, 1992.
128. S. 2224 (Mr. Moynihan) — To extend until January 1, 1995, the temporary suspension of duty on leucovorin calcium powder. September 14, 1992.
129. S. 2225 (Mr. Moynihan) — To suspend until January 1, 1995, the duty on ethambutol hydrochloride. September 18, 1992.
130. S. 2226 (Mr. Moynihan) — To suspend until January 1, 1995, the duty on beta lactamase inhibitor (tazobactam). September 1, 1992.
131. S. 2227 (Mr. Helms) — To suspend temporarily the duties on sumatriptan succinate (bulk and dosage forms). September 18, 1992.
132. S. 2228 (Mr. Helms) — To suspend temporarily the duties on ondansetron hydrochloride (bulk and dosage forms). September 18, 1992.
133. S. 2229 (Mr. Helms) — To suspend temporarily the duties on cefuroxime axetil (bulk and dosage forms). September 14, 1992.
134. S. 2233 (Mr. Sanford) — To extend until January 1, 1995, the existing suspension of duty on Cefixime. July 15, 1992.
135. S. 2243 (Mr. Mack) — To extend the temporary suspension of duty for metal oxide varistors. September 10, 1992. (See also H.R. 4102 and H.R. 4828.)
136. S. 2251 (Mr. Johnston) — To suspend temporarily the duty on 2-hydroxy-4-methoxybenzophenonesulfonic acid. September 11, 1992.
137. S. 2252 (Mr. Johnston) — To suspend temporarily the duty on a-isopropyl-a-(N-methyl-N-homoveratryl)-g-aminopropyl]-3,4-dimethoxyphenyl-acetonitril-hydrochloride. September 14, 1992.
138. S. 2280 (Mr. Bradley) — To extend until January 1, 1995, the suspension of duties on certain chemicals. September 1, 1992.
139. S. 2281 (Mr. Bradley) — To extend duty-free treatment to certain chemicals. September 18, 1992. (See also S. 2993.)
140. S. 2331 (Mr. Helms) — To extend the temporary suspension of duty on 1[1((4-chloro-2-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)imino)-2-propoxethyl]-1H-imidazole. September 30, 1992.
141. S. 2332 (Mr. Helms) — To extend the temporary suspension of duty on 2,6-dichlorobenzonitrile. September 11, 1992. (See also H.R. 1941.)
142. S. 2333 (Mr. Helms) — To suspend temporarily the duty on N-[[4-chlorophenyl]amino]carbonyl]-2,6-difluorobenzamide. September 18, 1992.
143. S. 2389 (Mr. Bradley) — To extend until January 1, 1999, the existing suspension of duty on tamoxifen citrate. August 26, 1992. (See also H.R. 4401.)
144. S. 2390 (Mr. Packwood) — To amend the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States provisions implementing Annex D of the Nairobi Protocol to the Florence Agreement on the Importation of Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Materials, and for other purposes. July 13, 1992. (See also H.R. 4913.)

145. S. 2405 (Mr. Lieberman)—To extend the temporary suspension of duty on ciprofloxacin hydrochloride, ciprofloxacin, and nimodipine. August 26, 1992. (See also H.R. 4248.)
146. S. 2406 (Mr. Lieberman)—To suspend temporarily the duty on nimodipine granulated blend and tablets, and acarbose. August 4, 1992. (See also H.R. 4247.)
147. S. 2492 (Mr. D'Amato)—To suspend temporarily the duty on pectin. July 16, 1992.
148. S. 2493 (Mr. D'Amato)—To suspend temporarily the duty on 6-acetyl-1,1,2,3,3,5-hexamethylindan. June 24, 1992. (See also H.R. 1767.)
149. S. 2494 (Mr. D'Amato)—To extend until December 31, 1996, the temporary suspension of duties on 7-acetyl-1,1,3,4,4,6-hexamethyltetrahydronaphthalene. September 14, 1992.
150. S. 2542 (Mr. Durenberger)—To suspend until January 1, 1995, the duty on certain internally lighted ceramic and porcelain miniatures of cottages, houses, churches, and other buildings and associated accessories and figurines. August 10, 1992. (See also H.R. 4798.)
151. S. 2545 (Mr. Sanford)—To correct the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States as it applies to pharmaceutical grade phospholipids and soybean oil. August 27, 1992. (See also H.R. 4757.)
152. S. 2547 (Mr. Roth)—To extend the existing temporary suspension of duty on fusilade. August 6, 1992.
153. S. 2548 (Mr. Lugar)—To suspend temporarily the duty on certain high displacement industrial diesel engines and turbochargers. August 10, 1992. (See also H.R. 4827.)
154. S. 2561 (Mr. Durenberger)—To amend the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States to exempt certain railway locomotives and railway freight cars from entry and release requirements established in sections 448 and 484 of the Tariff Act of 1930. September 30, 1992.
155. S. 2574 (Mr. D'Amato)—To reduce until January 1, 1995, the duty on certain watch glasses. August 3, 1992. (See also H.R. 5040.)
156. S. 2638 (Mr. Lautenberg)—To extend until December 31, 1994, the existing suspensions of duty on iohexol, iopamidol, and ioxaglic acid. September 18, 1992.
157. S. 2648 (Mr. Johnston)—To suspend temporarily the duty on 3,7,11,15 tetramethyl-1-hexadecen-3-01. August 26, 1992. (See also H.R. 4915.)
158. S. 2649 (Mr. Johnston)—To suspend temporarily the duty on 2,3,5-trimethylhydroquinone. September 18, 1992.
159. S. 2650 (Mr. Johnston)—To suspend temporarily the duty on riboflavin. September 3, 1992.
160. S. 2651 (Mr. Wofford)—To extend through December 31, 1994, the suspension of import duties on synthetic rutile. September 18, 1992.
161. S. 2655 (Mr. Symms)—To extend until January 1, 1995, the existing suspension of duty on certain yttrium bearing materials and compounds. August 10, 1992. (See also H.R. 4800.)
162. S. 2664 (Mr. Dixon)—To suspend temporarily the duty on certain chemicals. September 18, 1992.
163. S. 2687 (Mr. Specter)—To extend until January 1, 1995, the existing suspension of duty on certain chemicals. September 11, 1992.
164. S. 2688 (Mr. Sanford)—To suspend until January 1, 1994, the duty on benzisothiazolin. August 21, 1992.
165. S. 2695 (Mr. Helms)—To extend the existing suspension of duty on machines designed for heat-set, stretch texturing of continuous manmade fibers. September 18, 1992.
166. S. 2709 (Mr. Domenici)—To suspend temporarily the duty on rifabutin (dosage form). September 9, 1992.
167. S. 2720 (Mr. Pryor)—To suspend until January 1, 1995, the duty on tetrabromocyclooctane. September 18, 1992.
168. S. 2721 (Mr. Pryor)—To suspend until January 1, 1995, the duty on N,N'-ethylenebis(5,6-dibromo-2,3-norbornedicarboximide). September 18, 1992.
169. S. 2722 (Mr. Pryor)—To suspend until January 1, 1995, the duty on 1,2-dibromo-4-(1,2-dibromoethyl)cyclohexane. September 10, 1992.
170. S. 2739 (Mr. Durenberger)—To extend the existing suspension of duty on certain in-line roller skate boots. September 14, 1992.
171. S. 2753 (Mr. Moynihan)—To extend until January 1, 1996, the existing temporary suspension of the duty on diphenyldichlorosilane and phenyltrichlorosilane. September 3, 1992.
172. S. 2757 (Mr. Moynihan)—To correct the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States as it applies to certain electric toothbrushes and parts thereof. September 3, 1992.
173. S. 2793 (Mr. Kerrey)—To suspend temporarily the duty on tefluthrin. August 26, 1992.

174. S. 2799 (Mr. DeConcini) — To extend the existing duty free treatment with respect to articles provided by the Max Planck Institute for Radioastronomy to the Steward Observatory. September 18, 1992.
175. S. 2811 (Mr. Johnston) — To extend until January 1, 1996, certain existing temporary duty suspensions. September 3, 1992.
176. S. 2812 (Mr. Johnston) — To suspend temporarily the duty on certain chemicals. August 21, 1992.
177. S. 2818 (Mr. Roth) — To suspend until January 1, 1995, the duty on triphenylmethyl chloride, imidazole intermediate, 1,3-dihydroxyacetone, N-chlorosuccinimide, Losartan (active), and AVISTAR (formulation). July 28, 1992. (See also H.R. 4819.)
178. S. 2819 (Mr. Roth) — To suspend until January 1, 1995, the duty on 4-picolylchloride HCl, 2H-indole-2-one, 1,3-dihydro-1-phenyl-3-(4-pyridinylmethyl), Linopirdine (active), 3,3-bis(4-pyridinylmethyl)-1,3-dihydro-1-phenyl-2H-indole-2-one, and AVIVA (tablet formulation). September 3, 1992. (See also H.R. 4781.)
179. S. 2820 (Mr. Roth) — To suspend until January 1, 1995, the duty on (\pm)-methyl-p-[2-hydroxy-3-(isopropylamino)propoxyl]hydrocinnamate hydrochloride. September 18, 1992.
180. S. 2821 (Mr. Roth) — To suspend until January 1, 1995, the duty on NEUROLITE (complete dosage kits). September 9, 1992.
181. S. 2822 (Mr. Roth) — To suspend until January 1, 1995, the duty on CARDIOLITE (complete dosage kits). September 11, 1992.
182. S. 2823 (Mr. Roth) — To suspend until January 1, 1995, the duty on 3-(a-acetylbenzyl)-4-hydroxycoumarin sodium salt. September 9, 1992.
183. S. 2825 (Mr. Akaka) — To amend the Foreign Trade Zones Act to clarify that crude oil consumed in refining operations is not subject to duty under the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States. September 9, 1992.
184. S. 2854 (Mr. Bradley) — To extend the existing suspension of duty on methyl and ethyl parathion and dimethoate. September 30, 1992. (See also H.R. 4402.)
185. S. 2855 (Mr. Bradley) — To suspend until January 1, 1995, the duty on malathion. September 10, 1992.
186. S. 2858 (Mr. Thurmond) — To suspend temporarily the duty on polyamide resin and synthetic staple fibers of nylon or other copolyamides. September 1, 1992.
187. S. 2859 (Mr. Thurmond) — To suspend until January 1, 1995, the duty on certain photo-active compounds used in the manufacture of photo-resistance chemicals. August 27, 1992. (See also H.R. 4796.)
188. S. 2860 (Mr. Thurmond) — To suspend until January 1, 1995, the duty on formulated fenoxaprop. September 9, 1992.
189. S. 2923 (Mr. Bentsen) — To extend until January 1, 1995, the existing suspension of duty on furniture of unspun fibrous vegetable materials. August 4, 1992. (See also H.R. 4685.)
190. S. 2924 (Mr. Bentsen) — To extend until January 1, 1995, the existing suspension of duty on certain wicker products. August 10, 1992.
191. S. 2925 (Mr. Bentsen) — To grant temporary duty-free treatment to fuel grade tertiary butyl alcohol. September 14, 1992.
192. S. 2926 (Mr. Bentsen) — To suspend until January 1, 1995, the duty on 2-phosphonobutane-1,2,4-tricarboxylic acid and sodium salts. September 18, 1992.
193. S. 2992 (Mr. Pryor) — To provide for the temporary suspension of duty on certain chemicals, and for other purposes. September 18, 1992.
194. S. 2993 (Mr. Pryor) — To suspend until January 1, 1995, the duty on certain chemicals. September 14, 1992. (See also S. 2281.)
195. S. 2994 (Mr. Rockefeller) — To extend the temporary suspension of duty on metallurgical fluorspar. September 18, 1992.
196. S. 3005 (Mr. Sanford) — To continue the reduction of duties under the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States on gripping narrow fabrics of manmade fibers. September 1, 1992.
197. S. 3013 (Mr. Bradley) — To suspend temporarily the duty on pentostatin. September 9, 1992. (See also H.R. 3382.)
198. S. 3014 (Mr. Bradley) — To suspend until January 1, 1995, the duty on certain thermosetting polyimide resins. September 30, 1992.
199. S. 3015 (Mr. Bradley) — To suspend temporarily the duty on 5-(N,N-dibenzylglycyl)salicylamide, 2-[N-benzyl-N-tert-butylamino]-4'-hydroxy-3'-hydroxymethylacetophenone hydrochloride, flutamide, and loratadine. September 11, 1992. (See also H.R. 4879.)

200. S. 3016 (Mr. Bradley)—To provide for additional extension periods, not exceeding 2 years in the aggregate, in the time allowed for reexportation of certain articles admitted temporarily free of duty under bond.
September 18, 1992.
201. S. 3017 (Mr. Johnston)—To extend the temporary reduction of duty on caffeine.
September 9, 1992.
202. S. 3018 (Mr. DeConcini)—To extend the temporary suspension of import duties on cantaloupes.
September 14, 1992.
203. S. 3021 (Mr. Specter)—To suspend until January 1, 1995, the duty on n-butyliisocyanate.
September 15, 1992.
204. S. 3022 (Mr. Specter)—To suspend until January 1, 1995, the duty on 3,5-dichloro-N-(1,1-dimethyl-2-propynyl)benzamide and on mixtures of 3,5-dichloro-N-(1,1-dimethyl-2-propynyl)benzamide with application adjuvants.
September 1, 1992.
(See also H.R. 4777.)
205. S. 3023 (Mr. Specter)—To suspend until January 1, 1995, the duty on p-nitrobenzyl alcohol.
September 3, 1992.
206. S. 3024 (Mr. Specter)—To suspend temporarily the duty on certain mounted television lenses.
September 14, 1992.
(See also H.R. 2769.)
207. S. 3025 (Mr. Brown)—To amend the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States to extend the temporary suspension of the duties on certain infant nursery intercoms and monitors.
September 15, 1992.
(See also S. 3030.)
208. S. 3028 (Mr. D'Amato)—To suspend until January 1, 1995, the duty on certain glass articles.
September 14, 1992.
209. S. 3029 (Mr. D'Amato)—To provide for a temporary suspension of duty for certain glass articles.
September 3, 1992.
210. S. 3030 (Mr. D'Amato)—To extend until January 1, 1997, the existing suspension of duty on certain infant nursery intercoms and monitors.
September 14, 1992.
(See also S. 3025.)
211. S. 3032 (Mr. Bryan)—To extend the temporary suspension of duty on three-dimensional cameras.
September 18, 1992.
212. S. 3033 (Mr. Danforth)—To suspend temporarily the duty on pyrantel tartrate with zeolex.
September 18, 1992.
(See also S. 1485.)
213. S. 3034 (Mr. Danforth)—To suspend temporarily the duty on procaine penicillin G (sterile and nonsterile).
September 15, 1992.
(See also S. 1486.)
214. S. 3035 (Mr. Danforth)—To suspend until January 1, 1995, the duty on certain chemicals.
September 15, 1992.
215. S. 3036 (Mr. Danforth)—To extend until January 1, 1995, the existing suspension of duty on 6-hydroxy-2-naphthalene-sulfonic acid, and its sodium, potassium, and ammonium salts.
September 15, 1992.
216. S. 3038 (Mr. Kohl)—To extend the temporary suspension of duty for certain timing apparatus.
September 15, 1992.
(See also H.R. 5067.)
217. S. 3039 (Mr. Danforth)—To extend until January 1, 1996, the existing suspension of duty on triallate.
September 14, 1992.
218. S. 3040 (Mr. Specter)—To suspend until January 1, 1995, the duty on cyclohexylisocyanate.
September 3, 1992.
219. S. 3042 (Mr. Kohl)—To suspend until January 1, 1995, the duty on DMAS.
September 14, 1992.
220. S. 3043 (Mr. Moynihan)—To extend the existing suspension of duty on corned beef in airtight containers.
September 15, 1992.
(See also H.R. 4717.)
221. S. 3044 (Mr. Moynihan)—To suspend until January 1, 1995, the duty on pyrrolo-(3,4-C)-pyrrole-1,4-dione, 2,5-dihydro-3,6-diphenyl.
September 3, 1992.
(See also H.R. 4810.)
222. S. 3045 (Mr. Moynihan)—To extend until January 1, 1995, the existing suspension of duty on tartaric acid, potassium antimony tartrate, and potassium sodium tartrate.
September 18, 1992.
223. S. 3048 (Mr. Bond)—To suspend temporarily the duties on pentetretotide.
September 18, 1992.
224. S. 3049 (Mr. Durenberger)—To suspend temporarily the duty on bisphenol AF.
September 18, 1992.
225. S. 3050 (Mr. Durenberger)—To suspend temporarily the duty on capillary membrane material.
September 18, 1992.
226. S. 3052 (Mr. Boren)—To extend for 3 years the existing suspension of duty on stuffed dolls and the skins thereof.
September 14, 1992.
(See also H.R. 1705.)
227. S. 3054 (Mr. Bentsen)—To provide temporary duty-free treatment for certain digital processing units.
September 14, 1992.

228. S. 3056 (Mr. Shelby)—To suspend until January 1, 1995, the duty on 2-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-6-dodecyl-4-methylphenol, branched and linear. September 18, 1992.
229. S. 3057 (Mr. Shelby)—To suspend until January 1, 1995, the duty on certain chemicals. September 15, 1992. (See also H.R. 4886.)
230. S. 3058 (Mr. Dixon)—To suspend until January 1, 1995, the duty on calan IR and calan SR. September 15, 1992.
231. S. 3059 (Mr. Dixon)—To suspend until January 1, 1995, the duty on TFA and DM-8. September 3, 1992.
232. S. 3060 (Mr. Graham)—To extend until January 1, 1996, the existing suspension of duty on copper acetate monohydrate. September 14, 1992.
233. S. 3061 (Mr. Cochran)—To provide increased duties on imported Axminster floor coverings. September 14, 1992.
234. S. 3062 (Mr. Nunn)—To extend through December 31, 1994, the temporary suspension of duty on certain disposable surgical gowns and drapes. September 18, 1992.
235. S. 3067 (Mr. Sanford)—To suspend until January 1, 1995, the duty of 1,8-dichloroanthraquinone. September 10, 1992.
236. S. 3068 (Mr. Kennedy)—To amend the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States. September 18, 1992.
237. S. 3069 (Mr. Breaux)—To amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to clarify and extend the provisions relating to foreign repair of vessels. September 30, 1992.
238. S. 3070 (Mr. Breaux)—To amend the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States with respect to the tariff treatment of 1,6-hexamethylene diisocyanate. September 15, 1992. (See also H.R. 4232.)
239. S. 3071 (Mr. Breaux)—To amend the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States to clarify the rate of duty for certain jewelry boxes, and for other purposes. September 18, 1992.
240. S. 3072 (Mr. Breaux)—To suspend temporarily the duty on certain fine fabrics of synthetic filament yarn. September 14, 1992.
241. S. 3073 (Mr. Simon)—To suspend temporarily the duty on tacrolimus (FK506) in bulk or measured dose form subject to approval by the Food and Drug Administration. September 11, 1992.
242. S. 3074 (Mr. Roth)—To suspend until January 1, 1995, the duty on Pigment Red 254. September 18, 1992.
243. S. 3075 (Mr. Roth)—To suspend temporarily the duty on PCMX. September 14, 1992.
244. S. 3076 (Mr. Roth)—To suspend until January 1, 1995, the duty on Pigment Blue 60. September 14, 1992.
245. S. 3081 (Mr. Riegle)—To change the tariff classification for light trucks. September 30, 1992.
246. S. 3103 (Mr. Coats)—To suspend until January 1, 1995, the duty on exomethylene cephalosporin sulfoxide ester. September 3, 1992.
247. S. 3104 (Mr. Coats)—To extend until January 1, 1995, the existing suspension of duty on (6R,7R)-7-[(R)-2-amino-2-phenylacetamido]-3-methyl-8-oxo-5-thia-1-azabicyclo[4.2.0]oct-2-ene-2-carboxylic acid disolvate. September 9, 1992. (See also H.R. 3911.)
248. S. 3105 (Mr. Coats)—To extend until January 1, 1995, the existing suspension of duty on chemical intermediate. September 10, 1992.
249. S. 3170 (Mr. Dixon)—To suspend until January 1, 1995, the duty on certain toys representing troll figures. September 14, 1992.

APPENDIX D

LITIGATION IN FISCAL YEAR 1992

Litigation Completed

Appeals Arising From Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Investigations

Borlem S.A.-Empreendimentos Industriais and FNV-Vericulus E Equipamentos S.A. v. United States and U.S. International Trade Commission, Court No. 87-06-00693 (Court of International Trade)

On interlocutory appeal in this case, the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit affirmed the Court of International Trade (CIT) authority to order the ITC to reconsider its original affirmative determination in *Certain Tubeless Steel Disc Wheels From Brazil* (731-TA-335) in view of the U.S. Department of Commerce (Commerce) amendment of its final determination to exclude imports as not being sold at less than fair value (LTFV). On remand, the ITC issued a negative determination, and the CIT affirmed.

Brother Industries, Ltd. and Brother International Corp. v. United States, Court No. 91-09-00696 (CIT)

The CIT dismissed this appeal from the ITC affirmative determination concerning personal word processors in *Personal Word Processors From Japan* (731-TA-483), holding that a company that had ceased to import the merchandise subject to the ITC determination was not an interested party with standing to challenge the determination.

Calabrian Corp. v. United States and the United States International Trade Commission, Court No. 90-09-00481 (CIT)

The CIT affirmed the ITC preliminary negative determination in *Certain Sulfur Chemical Compounds From the Federal Republic of Germany, the People's Republic of China, Turkey and the United Kingdom* (701-TA-465-468). The CIT held that Calabrian failed to exhaust its administrative remedies

when it argued for the first time on appeal that sodium metabisulfite should have been separated into two like products. The Court also upheld the ITC finding that clear and convincing evidence supported a determination of no material injury or threat of material injury by reason of the subject imports and that there was no likelihood that contrary evidence would arise.

A. Hirsh Inc. v. United States, Appeal No. 91-1013 (Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit)

The Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit affirmed the CIT decision to deny attorney's fees in the litigation arising from the ITC determination in *Natural Bristle Paint Brushes From the People's Republic of China* (731-TA-244). The Court of Appeals held that, although the lower court remanded the agency decision for further explanation, the court correctly rejected plaintiff's contention that it was the "prevailing party" for the purposes of awarding attorney's fees and costs.

Minebea Co. Ltd. and NBM Corp. v. United States, Court No. 89-06-00344S (CIT)

The CIT held that the ITC, in its affirmative determination in *Antifriction Bearings (Other Than Tapered Roller Bearings)* 731-TA-391-399, properly refused to overrule the Commerce determination that the petition regarding spherical plain bearings was filed "on behalf of" a domestic industry. The decision also sustained the determination of material injury by reason of LTFV imports as supported by evidence of record that was not rendered inadequate by counsel's contrary assertions to the ITC.

United Engineering & Forging v. United States, Consolidated Court No. 87-10-01046 (CIT)

In this review of the ITC affirmative final determination in *Certain Forged Steel Crankshafts From the Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom* (731-TA-

351, 353), the CIT held that the statute did not require the ITC to conduct transaction-specific analysis of price effects. The decision also affirmed the ITC examination of all imports subject to the Commerce affirmative determination, although Commerce did not examine all imports in making its finding of LTFV sales. The CIT sustained the ITC determination as supported by substantial evidence, noting that, though the ITC recognized that other factors affected the industry, the ITC is not to weigh causes in deciding whether a domestic industry is materially injured by LTFV imports.

Appeals Arising From Investigations Under Section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930

Biocraft Laboratories, Inc. v. United States International Trade Commission, Appeals Nos. 91-1153, 91-1208 (Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit)

The Federal Circuit reversed the ITC final negative determination in *Certain Crystalline Cefadroxil Monohydrate* (337-TA-293). On October 17, 1991, the Federal Circuit held that, in view of the settlement agreement between the patentee and respondent, the ITC denial of Biocraft's request for return or cancellation of bonds was an abuse of discretion.

Ingersoll Rand Co. v. United States of America, Appeal No. 91-1429 (Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit)

Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit issued a per curiam decision that affirmed the ITC negative determination in *Certain Air Impact Wrenches* (337-TA-311).

LaBounty Manufacturing, Inc. v. U.S. International Trade Commission, Appeal No. 90-1282 (Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit)

The Court of Appeals affirmed the ITC final negative determination in *Certain Heavy Duty Mobile Scrap Shears* (337-TA-252). The court upheld the ITC determination

that no violation of 19 U.S.C. § 1337 occurred, because the patent at issue was unenforceable because of respondent's inequitable conduct during the patent application prosecution. The Federal Circuit held, as the ITC found, that La Bounty had withheld material prior art from the Patent and Trademark Office with the intent to affect the allowance of the claims.

Litigation Terminated

In addition to the cases discussed above, a number of cases were terminated during the FY 1992 without final decisions on the merits, by court dismissal, voluntary dismissal by the plaintiff, or failure by the plaintiff to file a complaint after the service of a summons. Those cases are listed below.

American Grape Growers Alliance for Fair Trade v. United States, Court No. 84-4-00575 (CIT) (Voluntary dismissal)

American Grape Growers Alliance for Fair Trade v. United States, Court No. 85-11-01573 (CIT) (Voluntary dismissal)

Atmel Corporation v. United States International Trade Commission, Appeal No. 91-1337 (Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit) (Voluntary dismissal)

Atmel Corporation v. United States of America, et al., Civil Action No. C-91-20176 WAI (PVT) (Northern District of California) (Voluntary dismissal)

Koyo Seiko Co., Ltd., and Koyo Corporation of U.S.A. v. United States, Court No. 87-10-01012 (CIT) (Court dismissal)

Koyo Seiko Co., Ltd. v. United States, Court No. 87-12-01207 (CIT) (Court dismissal)

MBL (USA) Corporation and Mitsubishi Belting (Singapore) PTE v. United States, Court No. 89-07-00404 (CIT) (Court dismissal)

NTN Bearing Corporation of America, American NTN Bearing Manufacturing Corporation and NTN Toyo Bearing Co., Ltd. v. United States, Court No. 87-11-01067 (CIT) (Voluntary dismissal)

Silaras, S.A. v. United States, Court No. 91-10-00781 (CIT) (Voluntary dismissal after no complaint filed)

SKF USA, Inc. v. United States, Consolidated Court No. 89-06-00331 (CIT) (Voluntary dismissal after decision upholding the ITC like-product finding)

The Torrington Co. v. United States, Court No. 89-06-00356 (CIT) (Voluntary dismissal after decision upholding the ITC like-product finding)

Troqueles y Esmaltes, S.A. and Cinsa, S.A. v. United States, Court No. 87-01-00022 (CIT) (Court dismissal)

UCF America, Inc. v. United States, Court No. 90-04-00178 (CIT) (Voluntary dismissal)

Litigation Pending at the End of Fiscal Year 1992

Cases arising from antidumping and countervailing duty investigations ¹	24
Cases arising from section 337 determinations	3
Other litigation	8
Total	35

¹ All cases filed by different parties that challenge the same Commission determination or that have been consolidated by the court are counted only as a single piece of litigation. Thus, the actual number of complaints filed is greater than the number given above.

By comparison, at the end of FY 1991, there were 34 pending cases arising from antidumping and countervailing duty investigations, eight arising from section 337 determinations, and three arising from other subjects, for a total of 45.

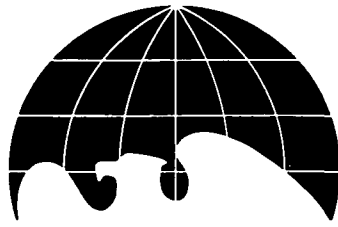
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