

United States International Trade Commission



Year In Review

Fiscal Year
2000

The U.S. International Trade Commission is an independent, nonpartisan, quasi-judicial federal agency that provides trade expertise to both the legislative and executive branches of government, determines the impact of imports on U.S. industries, and directs actions against certain unfair trade practices, such as patent, trademark, and copyright infringement. ITC analysts and economists investigate and publish reports on U.S. industries and the global trends that affect them. The agency also maintains the National Library of International Trade, a specialized library open to the public.



United States International Trade Commission

Year In Review

The Commissioners

Stephen Koplan,
Chairman
Deanna Tanner Okun,
Vice Chairman

Lynn M. Bragg
Marcia E. Miller
Jennifer A. Hillman
Thelma J. Askey

Fiscal Year 2000

Editor's Note: This report covers Commission activities during fiscal year 2000 (October 1, 1999, through September 30, 2000). Thelma J. Askey served as a Commissioner during that timeframe, and her biography appears on page 10. Commissioner Askey's Commission term ended in December 2000, and the President named Dennis M. Devaney as a recess appointment to fill the position. Commissioner Devaney's biography will appear in the fiscal year 2001 *Year in Review*. In the interim, it may be found on the ITC's Internet site at [http://www.usitc.gov/geninfo.htm#ITC staff](http://www.usitc.gov/geninfo.htm#ITC%20staff).

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Message from the Chairman

On behalf of my fellow Commissioners and agency staff, I am pleased to present the Commission's FY 2000 *Year In Review*. This new report has been designed to be an informative, user-friendly guide to the agency. It is organized according to the agency's major areas of operation: import injury investigations (which are principally antidumping and countervailing duty investigations), intellectual property-based import investigations (which typically involve allegations of patent infringement), the research program, trade information services, and trade policy support. A streamlined summary of Commission investigations completed or pending in fiscal year 2000 appears in appendix A.

As reflected in this review, the past year has seen the Commission meet many challenges in the pursuit of its mission. Significantly, the Commission completed five-year (sunset) reviews of all antidumping and countervailing duty orders that were issued prior to 1995. This undertaking represented the culmination of an effort begun in 1998, covering 233 investigations. The past year also saw an increase in the number of new import injury investigations and a significant increase in intellectual property-based investigations. The research program conducted studies for the Administration and Congress covering a wide variety of topics, ranging from a study on the economic impact of U.S. sanctions on Cuba to a study on the economic impact on the United States of a U.S.-Jordan Free Trade Agreement.

The agency also continued its advances into the electronic age. The Commission began the process of upgrading our Electronic Document Imaging System (EDIS), which allows global electronic access to the records of proceedings before the agency. Recently, we held a public forum relating to electronic filing and maintenance of documents. This effort will enable parties appearing before us, and members of the public, to file documents electronically. We continue to see increased use of the DataWeb, our on-line database of tariff and trade statistics. The Office of Tariff Affairs and Trade Agreements also is spearheading an interagency task force to create an integrated international trade data system (ITDS). This system will enhance the government's ability to provide accurate and complete trade statistics, enforce the nation's trade laws, protect the public health and safety, and promote international trade, all at minimal cost to the government and the trade community. Even as we increase the usage of electronic means of information storage and retrieval, we have continued to update and expand the National Library of International Trade, which the agency administers.

I would be remiss if I did not also note the agency's commitment to the Combined Federal Campaign, with contributions by agency personnel setting yet another annual record. Our Equal Employment Opportunity Program, Federal Women's Program, and Asian-American, Pacific-Islander Program all were active, hosting programs that have enriched and enlightened agency personnel throughout the year.

As I enter the second year of my term as Chairman, I hope, with the continued assistance of my colleagues, to oversee further increases in efficiency as the agency meets its burgeoning caseload. As I reflect on the many accomplishments of the past year, I also look forward to a productive year in which the agency continues to perform its mission with professionalism and a renewed commitment to public service.

Stephen Koplan
Chairman

The Commission

The ITC is an independent, nonpartisan, quasi-judicial federal agency established by Congress with a wide range of trade-related mandates.

Under its factfinding authority, the ITC exercises broad investigative powers on matters of trade. In its adjudicative role, the ITC makes determinations with respect to certain unfair trade practices. Through its research, the ITC is also a national resource where trade data are gathered and analyzed. Information and analysis are provided to the executive branch and the Congress to assist them in developing U.S. trade policy.

The ITC's mission is twofold: to administer U.S. trade remedy laws in a fair and objective manner; and to provide the President, the U.S. Trade Representative (USTR), and the Congress with independent, quality advice and information on matters of international trade and competitiveness. In doing so, the ITC contributes to the development and implementation of sound and informed U.S. trade policy.

The ITC fulfills its mission and serves the nation through five major operations. These are:

- import injury investigations**, which involve determining whether certain unfairly traded imports (antidumping and countervailing duty investigations) as well as increased imports (global and bilateral safeguard investigations) injure or threaten to injure U.S. industries;
- intellectual property-based import investigations**, which involve directing actions, subject to Presidential disapproval, against certain unfair practices in import trade, such as patent and trademark infringement;
- the research program**, which involves conducting objective analyses of major trade-related issues; estimating the probable economic effects of trade agreements; and analyzing the competitiveness of specific industries, seeking to identify economic factors within the industry as well as external factors that affect the industry's competitiveness;
- trade information services**, through which reliable and timely trade information and analysis is developed and delivered to the Commission, the Congress, the executive branch, and the general public; and
- trade policy support**, which involves direct technical support by ITC staff to the USTR, congressional committees and Members of Congress, interagency committees, and U.S. delegations to multilateral trade organizations, such as the World Trade Organization.

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.

The Commissioners

Stephen Koplan, a Democrat of Virginia, was designated Chairman of the ITC by President Clinton for the term ending June 16, 2002. He was appointed by President Clinton and sworn in as a member of the Commission on August 4, 1998, for the Commission term ending June 16, 2005. Mr. Koplan has been admitted to practice law in both Massachusetts and the District of Columbia. He began his career as a prosecutor in the Tax Division of the U.S. Department of Justice. He served in the Department's Tax Division for five years and its Civil Rights Division for seven years. Subsequently, he was the Legislative Representative for tax and international trade issues for the AFL-CIO for six-and-one-half years. He also served as staff attorney to former Senator Lee Metcalf (D-MT), with responsibility for all tax and foreign trade legislation referred to the Senate Committee on Finance, and later as the General Counsel of the former Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee. He served as the Vice President of Governmental Affairs of Joseph E. Seagram & Sons, Inc.; as a principal in two Washington, DC, law firms; and most recently, as the Director for Governmental and Conservation Affairs of Safari Club International. He holds a Bachelor of Arts degree from Brandeis University, a Juris Doctor degree from Boston University School of Law, and a Master of Laws (in Taxation) degree from New York University.

Deanna Tanner Okun, a Republican of Idaho, was designated Vice Chairman of the ITC by President Clinton for the term ending June 16, 2002. She was appointed by President Clinton and sworn in as a member of the Commission on January 3, 2000, for the Commission term expiring on June 16, 2008. Prior to her appointment, Ms. Okun served as counsel for international affairs to Senator Frank Murkowski (R-AK) from 1993–1999, where she was responsible for the international trade issues that the Senator was involved with as a member of the Senate Committee on Finance. She also handled international energy and foreign relations issues for the Senator, who is Chairman of the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee. Earlier, Ms. Okun served as a legislative assistant to Senator Murkowski, responsible for his Foreign Relations Committee work, with an emphasis on East Asian affairs. Prior to her work with the Senator, Ms. Okun was an associate attorney and member of the International Trade Group at the Washington, DC, law firm of Hogan & Hartson. Earlier in her career, she was a research associate specializing in trade at the Competitive Enterprise Institute in Washington, DC. She holds a Bachelor of Arts degree in political science with honors from Utah State University and received her J.D. with honors from the Duke University School of Law.

Lynn Munroe Bragg, a Republican of Maryland, was appointed by President Clinton and was sworn in as a member of the Commission on March 31, 1994, for the term ending June 16, 2002. She served as Chairman of the ITC from June 17, 1998, through June 16, 2000, and as Vice Chairman of the ITC from August 5, 1996, through June 16, 1998. Prior to her appointment to the ITC, she served in a senior management position with the Edison Electric Institute as a director of government affairs. From 1981 to 1991, Ms. Bragg served on the staff of former Senator Malcolm Wallop (R-WY) as the Legislative Director and a Legislative Assistant. Previously, she held several positions in the corporate affairs department of the Potomac Electric Power Company (PEPCO) in Washington, DC. She holds a Bachelor of Arts degree with Final Honors from Mary Washington College and a Master of Science degree from Boston University.

Marcia E. Miller, a Democrat of Indiana, became a member of the Commission on August 5, 1996, to fill the Commission term ending December 16, 2003. She served as Chairman of the ITC from August 5, 1996, through June 16, 1998, and as Vice Chairman of the ITC from June 17, 1998, through June 16, 2000. Prior to her appointment, Ms. Miller was the Minority Chief International Trade Counselor with the U.S. Senate Committee on Finance, which has jurisdiction over U.S. foreign trade policy, customs and import matters, and the budgets of several related agencies. She was named Chief International Trade Counselor to the Finance Committee by then-Chairman Daniel Patrick Moynihan in February 1993 following five years of service as a professional staff member with the Committee. Earlier in her career, Ms. Miller was an international economist with the law firm of Wilmer, Cutler, and Pickering. Prior to that, she handled international trade issues for the American Textile Manufacturers Institute. Ms. Miller holds a Master of Arts degree from the

School of Advanced International Studies, Johns Hopkins University, and a Bachelor of Arts degree from Miami University in Oxford, Ohio.

Jennifer A. Hillman, a Democrat of Indiana, was appointed by President Clinton and sworn in as a member of the Commission on August 4, 1998, for the term ending December 16, 2006. Prior to her appointment, Ms. Hillman served as General Counsel for the United States Trade Representative (USTR) from 1995–1997, where she was responsible for a wide variety of trade matters, including all U.S. government submissions in dispute settlement cases pending before either the World Trade Organization or the North American Free Trade Agreement panels as well as all legal work done in connection with trade negotiations. Prior to that position, she served as Chief Textile Negotiator with the Rank of Ambassador for the USTR. Before joining the USTR, she was the Legislative Director and Counsel to Senator Terry Sanford (D-NC). She began her career as an attorney in the Washington firm of Patton, Boggs & Blow. Ms. Hillman holds a Bachelor of Arts degree in political science and a Master of Arts degree in higher education administration from Duke University; she received her J.D. from Harvard Law School.

Thelma J. Askey, a Republican of Tennessee, was appointed by President Clinton and sworn in as a member of the Commission on August 7, 1998, for the term ending December 16, 2000. Prior to her appointment, Ms. Askey served as the Staff Director of the Trade Subcommittee of the Committee on Ways and Means, U.S. House of Representatives. In that position, she was responsible for the development and scheduling of all trade issues coming before the subcommittee, including oversight of multilateral and bilateral negotiations, fast-track extensions, China's normal trade relations status, trade relations with non-market economies, and oversight of key bilateral and multilateral trade agreements, particularly the NAFTA and the WTO. She previously served as Minority Trade Counsel of the Trade Subcommittee, serving as the principal trade advisor to the Republican members of the committee. Ms. Askey holds a Bachelor of Arts degree in history from Tennessee Technological University and has completed graduate work in history and international economics at the University of Tennessee, George Washington University, and American University.

Introduction

Fiscal year (FY) 2000 will be remembered by many government agencies as the year the world survived the Year 2000 (Y2K) rollover. At the U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC), the new century arrived with no technical glitches, bringing with it a heavy and challenging caseload, continued high demand by trade policymakers for expert technical assistance, and some notable technological advances.

ITC staff worked hard throughout the previous fiscal year and during the first quarter of FY 2000 to identify and head off any potential problems that could have erupted when the dates programmed into its computers “rolled over” to reflect the new century on January 1, 2000. The agency also developed and tested extensive contingency plans that would have allowed the agency to function had problems surfaced, despite its best preparations. Fortunately, the ITC’s Y2K preparations proved successful, and no serious disruptions to agency operations occurred when the new century arrived. The crisis planning process, however, proved to be a valuable exercise for Commissioners and agency staff, leaving all better prepared for any future emergencies.

The ITC’s heavy caseload continued during the fiscal year. The ITC completed a total of 289 investigations during the year. The bulk of these were 255 cases under the antidumping and countervailing duty laws, which included 79 antidumping/countervailing duty investigations, one changed circumstances review investigation, and 175 five-year (sunset) reviews.

The ITC also completed two global safeguard investigations, as well as one monitoring investigation to determine the effectiveness of relief granted under the safeguard laws. In addition, the agency completed 17 intellectual property-based import investigations concerning alleged unfair practices in import trade during FY 2000.

Key general factfinding investigations completed during the year included a two-and-one-half-year effort to propose simplifications to the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States; assessments of the competitive conditions in the U.S. forest products industry and the U.S. foundry coke industry; studies on the potential impact on U.S. industries and consumers of a U.S.-Jordan free trade agreement and a free trade arrangement among the United States, Mexico, Canada, and the United Kingdom; and a confidential report (for the U.S. Trade Representative) on the probable economic effects of the reduction or elimination of U.S. tariffs. Details on these reports are included in the **Commission Activities and Accomplishments** section of this report, and full information on all completed general factfinding investigations can be found in appendix A.

The ITC welcomed a new Commissioner during the fiscal year. Deanna Tanner Okun was sworn in as a Commissioner on January 3, 2000, for a term that will expire on June 16, 2008. Carol T. Crawford completed her tenure with the Commission after eight years of service as a Commissioner.

The year brought internal administrative changes as well when President Clinton designated Commissioner Stephen Koplman to serve as Chairman of the ITC from June 17, 2000, through June 16, 2002. The President designated Commissioner Okun to serve as Vice Chairman for the same term.

Electronic images of all public documents in the agency’s public inspection files were made available via the Internet during the year. Through the agency’s Electronic Document

Imaging System, previously available only in-house, users can now view the public documents maintained by the agency in every investigation. Accolades accrued to another highly praised ITC electronic product, the ITC DataWeb, which continued to provide unparalleled service during the year to both government users and, under an ongoing pilot project, to the public. The DataWeb received the Federation of Government Information Processing Council's Year 2000 Intergovernmental Solutions Award.

Part One: Commission Activities and Accomplishments

Operation 1: Import Injury Investigations

The ITC determines whether imports are injuring or threatening to injure U.S. industries under a number of trade laws. Import injury investigations at the ITC include antidumping and countervailing duty investigations and five-year (sunset) reviews under title VII of the Tariff Act of 1930; global safeguard (escape clause) and market disruption investigations under the Trade Act of 1974; bilateral safeguard investigations under section 302 of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) Implementation Act of 1994; and investigations under section 22 of the Agriculture Adjustment Act.

The Commissioners base their determinations in import injury investigations on the requirements of the appropriate law and the factual record built in the investigation. The Commissioners publish their opinions in import injury investigations, and Commission determinations are subject to judicial review (see appendix C for details on each investigation type).

In each investigation, the Commission and an investigative staff team (which includes a supervisory investigator, an investigator, an accountant/auditor, an economist, a commodity-industry analyst, and an attorney) develop a thorough record of the conditions of competition within the domestic market of the industry under investigation. The Commissioners and the team employ a variety of fact-gathering techniques, which include (but are not limited to) industry-specific questionnaires, telephone interviews, plant visits, consultations with technical and marketing specialists, public hearings, and reviews of industry and market literature.

The investigative team collects and analyzes the extensive data in each investigation, then presents an objective and comprehensive report to the Commission. Data presented in the staff's report include (but are not limited to) the industry's productive capacity, actual 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 producing the product under investigation. Somewhat more limited information about the foreign industry producing the product under investigation is also collected and analyzed.

In the course of import injury investigations, ITC staff work closely with officials at the U.S. Department of Commerce, the U.S. Customs Service, parties to the investigations and their attorneys, and company officials for U.S. producers, importers, and purchasers of the product. In addition, members of Congress frequently testify at import injury hearings to enter the views and concerns of their constituents into the record of the investigation. During FY 2000, members of Congress made 50 appearances before the Commission in connection with import injury investigations.

ITC determinations under the antidumping and countervailing duty and the five-year (sunset) review laws can be appealed to the Court of International Trade (and further appealed to the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit). ITC attorneys represent the Commission in these proceedings, and litigation is another critical aspect of the ITC's

import injury investigation work. For information concerning import injury appeals during FY 2000, see appendix E.

Antidumping/countervailing duty investigations, five-year (sunset) reviews, and global safeguard investigations are the import injury investigations most frequently conducted by the ITC.

Antidumping/Countervailing Duty Investigations and Five-Year (Sunset) Reviews

Under title VII of the Tariff Act of 1930, U.S. industries may petition the government for relief from imports that are sold in the United States at less than fair value (“dumped”) or that benefit from countervailable subsidies provided through foreign government programs (“subsidized”). Dumping and subsidizing are considered unfair trade practices.

Under the law, the U.S. Department of Commerce determines whether the dumping or subsidizing exists, and, if so, the margin of dumping or amount of the subsidy. The ITC determines whether the dumped or subsidized imports materially injure or threaten to materially injure the U.S. industry. If both agencies make affirmative final determinations on their separate issues, Commerce will issue an antidumping duty order to address dumping or a countervailing duty order to address subsidies.

Commerce is required to revoke an antidumping or countervailing duty order, or terminate a suspension agreement, after five years unless Commerce determines that revoking the order or terminating the suspension agreement would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping or subsidies *and* the ITC determines that revoking the order or terminating the suspension agreement would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury within a reasonably foreseeable time.

A more detailed explanation of the antidumping/countervailing duty laws, including the five-year (sunset) review process, is included in appendix C.

Thirty-six title VII petitions were filed with the ITC in FY 2000. The majority (35 of the 36) concerned allegations of dumping. The petitions covered a variety of products, including stainless steel pipes, tin- and chromium-coated steel sheet, expandable polystyrene resin, citric acid, stainless steel butt-weld pipe fittings, steel wire rope, steel concrete reinforcing bars, anhydrous sodium sulfate, desktop note counters and scanners, stainless steel angle, foundry coke, and honey. The ITC also finished work on a number of other cases that had been filed during FY 1999. See appendix A for a complete list of investigations and accompanying details.

The ITC instituted 58 five-year (sunset) reviews during FY 2000. A list of reviews is presented in appendix A, and the status of each review can also be found on the ITC’s Internet site at www.usitc.gov/webinv.htm.

Global Safeguard Investigations

Under section 201 of the Trade Act of 1974, domestic industries seriously injured or threatened with serious injury by increased imports may petition the ITC for import relief.

Section 201 does not require a finding of an unfair trade practice, as do the antidumping/countervailing duty laws. If the Commission makes an affirmative determination in a section 201 investigation, it recommends to the President relief that

would remedy the injury and facilitate industry adjustment to import competition. The President makes the final decision whether to provide relief and the amount of relief.

Under section 204 of the law, the ITC conducts reviews to monitor industry adjustment during a period of relief granted under the global safeguard laws as well as to determine the effectiveness of relief provided under the laws at the conclusion of a relief period. A more detailed description of the global safeguard laws appears in appendix C.

During FY 2000, the Commission instituted two global safeguard investigations involving crabmeat and extruded rubber thread and one global safeguard review (section 204) involving lamb meat. See appendix A for details.

Operation 2: Intellectual Property-Based Import Investigations

Under section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, the ITC conducts investigations into certain alleged unfair practices in import trade. Most complaints filed under this provision involve allegations of patent infringement or trademark infringement. A more detailed explanation of section 337 is included in appendix C.

Parties to section 337 investigations include the complainants, the respondents, and an attorney from the ITC's Office of Unfair Import Investigations (OUII), whose role is to investigate the allegations in the complaint and to represent the public interest. Representation of the public interest is important because the remedies available in section 337 investigations may also affect nonparties and U.S. consumers.

Section 337 investigations are conducted in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act and require formal evidentiary hearings before an Administrative Law Judge (ALJ). After the Commission has instituted an investigation, the matter is referred to the ITC's Office of the Administrative Law Judges. Cases are assigned to one of the ITC's three ALJs, who, after an extensive discovery process, holds a hearing. The judge considers the evidentiary record and the arguments of the parties and makes an initial determination, including findings of fact and conclusions of law. Temporary relief may be granted in certain cases.

The Commission may review and adopt, modify, or reverse the ALJ's initial determination. If the Commission does not review the judge's decision, it becomes the Commission's final determination.

If the Commission determines that there is a violation of section 337, it may issue remedial orders that would exclude the products from entry to the United States and/or order companies to cease and desist from certain actions. Those orders are effective when issued and become final 60 days after issuance unless disapproved for policy reasons by the President within that 60-day period.

In FY 2000, investigations involving complex technologies again dominated the ITC's section 337 docket. A majority of section 337 investigations concerned products in the computer and telecommunications fields, including software-based modems, computer control systems for plastic molding machines, wireless communication devices, various types of memory chips and related integrated circuit devices, and processes for semiconductor fabrication. Several other investigations involved sophisticated technologies relating to products such as excimer laser systems for vision correction surgery,

magnetic resonance injection systems, rare earth magnets used in electronic products, condensers used in automobile air conditioners, downhole well data recorders used in oil and natural gas wells, and amino fluoro ketone compounds used in basic medical and pharmaceutical research. Other section 337 investigations active during the year concerned agricultural tractors, disposable cameras, safety eyewear, lavatory faucets, cigarettes and related packaging, spiral grilled fans, and bar clamps used in woodworking and home repair.

During FY 2000, there were 25 active section 337 investigations and related proceedings, 12 of which were instituted in FY 2000. A full list of investigations and related proceedings completed appears in appendix A. Twenty-one of the Commission's section 337 investigations and related proceedings involved the alleged infringement of utility patents and three investigations involved alleged infringement of design patents. Five investigations and one enforcement proceeding involved allegations of trademark and/or trade dress infringement. One of the trademark-based investigations also included allegations of various other unfair acts. The Commission's caseload included a formal enforcement proceeding, two advisory opinion proceedings, a reconsideration proceeding, and a bond forfeiture proceeding, all of which related to previously concluded section 337 investigations.

ITC determinations in section 337 investigations can be appealed to the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit. ITC attorneys represent the Commission in these proceedings, and this appellate litigation is another critical aspect of the ITC's work under this operation. For information concerning section 337 appeals during FY 2000, see appendix E.

Operation 3: The Research Program

The ITC conducts research to support trade negotiators and policy decisionmakers. By maintaining the highest level of industry, economic, and regional trade expertise, the ITC has become a recognized leader in independent research and analysis through objective and timely studies. While most of the ITC's formal research is conducted through its general factfinding investigations under section 332 of the Tariff Act of 1930, the agency's work in this area also includes probable economic effect investigations under the Trade Act of 1974 as well as other major research initiatives, including an extensive array of staff publications, working papers, and research notes.

General Factfinding Investigations

Under section 332 of the Tariff Act of 1930, the ITC conducts general investigations on any matter involving tariffs or international trade.

These investigations include:

- probable economic effect studies, which analyze the likely effect of a proposed change in trade policy on U.S. trade levels, industry, and consumers (typically, these involve proposed multilateral trade agreements, free trade agreements between the United States and other countries, or changes in the tariff status of products under the U.S. Generalized System of Preferences or NAFTA);
- industry assessments, which analyze specific U.S. industries and provide information such as industry profiles, trade levels and trends, government policies affecting the industry, and strengths and weaknesses relative to foreign industry;

- negotiation background information, which examines specific foreign industries or countries to identify existing foreign trade barriers and compiles other background information to assist U.S. trade negotiators;
- customs or nomenclature investigations, which examine current practice, seek public input, and propose alternative methods or structures in the areas of customs procedures or tariff nomenclature;
- trade agreement analysis and sanctions analysis; and
- country and industry monitoring.

ITC general factfinding investigations are generally conducted at the request of the U.S. Trade Representative, the U.S. Senate's Committee on Finance, or the U.S. House of Representatives' Committee on Ways and Means. The resulting reports convey the Commission's objective findings and independent analyses on the subjects investigated. The Commission makes no recommendations on policy or other matters in its general factfinding reports. Upon completion of each investigation, the ITC submits its findings and analyses to the requester. General factfinding investigation reports are subsequently released to the public, unless they are classified by the requester for national security reasons.

Investigative teams for general factfinding investigations typically include trade analysts, economists, and attorneys; nomenclature experts are also sometimes part of these teams. Fact-gathering techniques in ITC general factfinding investigations may include public hearings; written or phone surveys of U.S. producers, importers, and consumers; domestic and foreign fieldwork; interviews with industry, government, and academic experts; extensive literature review; and data compilation and analysis. Members of Congress often testify at Commission hearings in general factfinding investigations to share the views and concerns of their constituents. During FY 2000, members of Congress made six appearances at Commission general factfinding investigation hearings.

ITC Research Program work incorporates numerous analytical approaches, including statistical (econometric) and simulation analyses. The type of simulation analysis used varies, depending on the nature of the investigation, and ranges from single-sector (partial-equilibrium) to multisector and multicountry (general equilibrium). In order to support its general equilibrium modeling capabilities, the ITC uses both a global database and a more detailed (500 sector) database of the U.S. economy.

Probable Economic Effect Investigations under the Trade Act of 1974

Under the Trade Act of 1974, at the request of the President, the ITC investigates the effects on U.S. industries and consumers of possible tariff modifications resulting from trade agreements and of duty-free entry of specific products from developing countries under the Generalized System of Preferences. While the ITC may conduct such investigations under this section of the law (section 131, Trade Act of 1974, 19 U.S.C. 2151), in recent years they have more commonly been requested and conducted as general factfinding investigations under section 332 of the Tariff Act of 1930.

Other Major Research Initiatives

Under section 1205 of the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988, the ITC is responsible for reviewing the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTS) and for recommending to the President modifications that it considers necessary or appropriate to conform the HTS with amendments to the global Harmonized System Convention.

The ITC periodically issues a series of detailed reports on thousands of products imported into and exported from the United States. These publications, known as *Industry and Trade Summary* reports, include information on product uses, U.S. and foreign producers, and customs treatments of the products being studied; they also analyze the basic factors bearing on the competitiveness of the U.S. industry in domestic and foreign markets.

In addition, ITC staff produce a variety of staff publications under the research program that are intended to keep the Commission and trade policymakers in Congress and the executive branch informed of the latest developments in the international trade arena.

These staff publications represent the views of the individual staff authors and are not the views of the Commission or of any individual Commissioner. Publications of this genre include staff research papers, which are in-depth studies on topics of current interest; the *Industry Trade and Technology Review*, a quarterly publication of the ITC Office of Industries; and the *International Economic Review*, a regular publication of the ITC Office of Economics. In addition, as a means of honing their analytical skills and staying current in their individual fields of specialization, ITC staff in the Offices of Economics and Industries produce working papers and ITC economists publish research notes, which are available to their peers and the public through the ITC's Internet site.

Some of the most significant general factfinding reports completed during the year are highlighted below. Detailed information on other ITC reports and publications completed during FY 2000 or pending on September 30, 2000, is provided in appendix B. The ITC completed one section 1205 investigation during FY 2000; details appear in appendix A.

Studies on Special Areas of Congressional or USTR Interest

Simplification of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (332-388)

On July 14, 1997, the Committee on Ways and Means, U.S. House of Representatives, requested that the ITC propose modifications to the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States to make it simpler, more transparent, and easier to use. The ITC completed a first draft of proposed changes and released it for public comment in April 1999. The ITC submitted its proposed simplification of the HTS to the Committee in July 2000. The ITC's proposals, reflected in the draft tariff schedule included in the 1,350-page report, represent a 40 percent reduction in the number of HTS categories that were eligible for elimination. The report provides the legal text only and reflects rates of duty scheduled to be in effect in 2004. It makes additional recommendations to simplify the tariff schedule, including a reorganization of the General Notes to the Harmonized Tariff Schedule to improve their arrangement and understanding, the elimination of the Chemical Appendix, and the clarification of article descriptions.

Impact on the U.S. Economy of Including the United Kingdom in a Free Trade Arrangement with the United States, Canada, and Mexico (332-409)

On December 23, 1999, the Committee on Finance, U.S. Senate, requested that the ITC investigate the impact on the U.S. economy of including the United Kingdom (UK) in a free trade arrangement with the United States, Canada, and Mexico. The ITC report, submitted in August 2000, found that trade between the United Kingdom and the United States would increase if a free trade arrangement were to be instituted among the United Kingdom and the three North American Free Trade Agreement partners. The report found that the United States is the UK's single largest trading partner and accounts for about 90 percent of the UK's

trade with North America; that the United States and the UK are the world's largest providers of foreign direct investment and are also the largest recipients of foreign direct investments, and are each other's largest source of foreign investment; that tariffs and other trade barriers between the UK and the North American countries are already low, so eliminating the barriers would be likely to have a small effect on trade and output in the countries involved; that depending on what assumptions are made about the UK's trade with the rest of the European Union, an elimination of tariffs on products traded between the United States and the UK would increase U.S. imports from the UK by between 7 percent and 12 percent and U.S. exports to the UK would increase by between 11 percent and 16 percent; and that the effect on both the U.S. and the UK Gross Domestic Product would be measurable but negligible, and results would also be small for the other countries.

Probable Economic Effects of the Reduction or Elimination of U.S. Tariffs (332-405)

On March 15, 1999, the USTR requested that the ITC prepare a confidential report on the probable economic effects of reducing or eliminating U.S. import tariffs. The ITC's confidential report, submitted in November 1999, provided advice as to the probable economic effects on U.S. industries producing like or directly competitive articles, and on consumers, of modifying tariffs under three scenarios: (1) the effects resulting from changes in the levels of dutiable imports from all U.S. trading partners if all tariffs were reduced by at least 50 percent, with tariffs of 5 percent ad valorem or less reduced to free; (2) the effects resulting from changes in the levels of dutiable imports from all U.S. trading partners if tariffs were eliminated; and, (3) the effects resulting from tariff elimination on dutiable imports from Free Trade Agreement of the Americas trading partners. The USTR's request letter noted that "[T]his request by no means implies that we intend to take action on these tariff measures. It merely indicates our interest in obtaining factual advice from the Commission on the probable economic effects of their reduction or elimination."

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

Economic Impact on the United States of a U.S.-Jordan Free Trade Agreement (332-418)

On June 14, 2000, the USTR requested that the ITC investigate the economic impact on the United States of a free trade agreement with the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. The ITC report, submitted in July 2000, found that a U.S.-Jordan Free Trade Agreement (FTA) would have no measurable impacts on total U.S. exports, total U.S. imports, U.S. production, or U.S. employment. The report provided an overview of the Jordanian economy, data on Jordan's trade patterns with the United States and other major trading partners, a description of the tariff and investment relationship between the U.S. and Jordan, and an analysis of sectors for which there are significant economic impacts from a U.S.-Jordan FTA.

Studies Analyzing the Competitiveness of U.S. Industry.

Conditions of Competition in U.S. Forest Products Trade (332-400)

On October 19, 1998, the Committee on Finance, U.S. Senate, requested that the ITC investigate the conditions of competition in forest products trade, with special emphasis on trade barriers and forest practices that may distort domestic and international markets in Asia, Europe, and Latin America. The ITC report, submitted in October 1999, found that the United States is the world's largest producer and importer of forest products and the second

largest exporter after Canada; however, U.S. forest products producers face increased competition in foreign markets from Brazil, Chile, Finland, Indonesia, and Sweden, among others. The report addressed the competitive factors affecting the U.S. forest products industry, foreign markets for forest products, and competition from other important forest products producing countries.

Foundry Coke: A Review of the Industries in the United States and China (332-407)

On August 25, 1999, the Committee on Ways and Means, U.S. House of Representatives, requested that the ITC review the foundry coke industries in the United States and China. Foundry coke, a subgroup of metallurgical coke, is the carbonized product remaining after the destructive distillation of certain types of coals. Foundry coke is used primarily in the production of cast iron in cupola furnaces both as a fuel and as a source of carbon for the melted product. The ITC report, submitted in July 2000, provided market information concerning the foundry coke industries in the United States and China for 1995 through 1999. The information covered production, consumption, and trade trends; prices; significant developments in foundry coke market practices; market factors affecting the availability of foundry coke and purchasing decisions by coke-consuming industries; costs related to compliance with environmental laws and policies; costs of transportation to U.S. markets for Chinese and domestic foundry coke; and other significant factors identified during the investigation.

Studies Conducted on a Recurring Basis

Recent Trends in U.S. Services Trade, 2000 Annual Report
Shifts in U.S. Merchandise Trade in 1999 (332-345)

On August 27, 1993, the Commission instituted on its own motion an annual investigation to review U.S. trade performance, focusing on changes in U.S. imports, exports, and trade balances of key agricultural and manufactured products and on changes in U.S. bilateral trade with major trading partners. In FY 1995, the ITC expanded the scope of its investigation and launched a separate publication focusing on the U.S. service sector, which accounted for 77 percent of U.S. gross domestic product in 1997 and 79 percent of the U.S. workforce in 1998.

The current report on services, published in May 2000, presents a statistical overview of U.S. trade in services and provides industry-specific analyses focused on trends in exports, imports, and trade balances during 1997-98. The report concludes with an examination of recent efforts to renew services trade negotiations under the auspices of the World Trade Organization and some of the U.S. objectives of these negotiations.

The 1999 annual report on merchandise trade, published in September 2000, reviews U.S. trade performance in 1999. It also profiles the U.S. industry and market for about 250 industry and commodity groups, providing data for 1995-99 on domestic consumption, production, employment, trade, and import penetration. The report also covers noteworthy bilateral shifts in trade with the top five U.S. trading partners (in terms of total trade); progress during 1999 in overcoming the financial crisis affecting East/Southeast Asia, Russia, and Brazil and the implications for U.S. trade; factors affecting U.S. trade in flat glass, automobiles and automobile parts, and textiles and apparel, which are subject to ongoing trade agreements; the five-year (sunset) review process for existing antidumping and countervailing duty orders, along with the status of review cases initiated through August 2000; the World Trade Organization's dispute settlement process; a ranking of the

industry and commodity groups that experienced the most significant shifts in trade during 1998-99; and foreign currency exchange rate trends in 1999.

The Year in Trade 1999

The ITC has submitted to the Congress an annual report on the operations of the trade agreements program for more than 50 years. The report, now known as *The Year in Trade*, provides the Congress with factual information on trade policy and its administration. It also serves as a record of the major trade-related activities of the United States for use as a general reference by government officials and others with an interest in U.S. trade relations.

The Year in Trade 1999, published in August 2000, provides a practical review of U.S. international trade laws, a report on the operation of the World Trade Organization, a review of U.S. bilateral trade agreements with major trading partners, and a survey of actions under U.S. trade laws. The report also examines developments in several important regional fora, including the North American Free Trade Agreement, the Free Trade Area of the Americas, and the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum. The report also covers global economic conditions and U.S. trade with major trading partners during 1999; significant activities in the WTO, including its dispute settlement mechanism, and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development; bilateral trade issues with major U.S. trading partners; the operation of such programs as the U.S. Generalized System of Preferences, the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act, the Andean Trade Preference Act, and the U.S. textile and apparel program; and major U.S. trade sanctions activities involving Cuba, Iran, Libya, North Korea, and Sudan. The publication includes complete listings of antidumping, countervailing duty, intellectual property rights infringement, and section 301 cases undertaken by the U.S. government in 1999.

Operation 4: Trade Information Services

The ITC's trade information services offer the Commission, policymakers, international trade negotiators, and the public a rich array of international trade-related resources. Through this operation, the ITC:

- maintains the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTS), which provides the applicable tariff rates and statistical categories for all merchandise imported into the United States;
- develops and maintains the on-line interactive Tariff and Trade DataWeb, which provides worldwide interactive access to current and historical U.S. trade data;
- operates the National Library of International Trade, one of the most extensive libraries specializing in international trade matters in the United States, which serves the Commission and the public;
- operates the Trade Remedy Assistance Office, which provides information to small businesses concerning the remedies and benefits available under U.S. trade laws and provides technical and legal assistance and advice to eligible small businesses seeking remedies; and
- prepares legislative reports for Congress, which investigate the legal and economic effects of proposed tariff reductions and duty suspensions for specific products for use by the House Committee on Ways and Means and the Senate Committee on Finance during consideration of tariff-related legislation.

Under this operation, the ITC also contributes to the development of the International Trade Data System, an integrated trade data system to be shared by all federal trade agencies; the maintenance of U.S. commitments under schedule XX of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade/World Trade Organization (GATT/WTO); the maintenance of an electronic version of the U.S. Schedule of Services under the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS); and the preparation of the electronic database that supports U.S. submissions to the WTO Integrated Database.

The HTS is based on the international Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (known simply as the Harmonized System), a global tariff classification system that covers most world trade in goods. The ITC publishes a new edition of the *HTS* annually and updates it as needed throughout the year. Each revision of the *HTS* is posted on the ITC's Internet site (<http://www.usitc.gov/taffairs.htm#HTS>). In December 1999, the agency published the 2000 edition of the *HTS* (in hard copy and electronically). The first major supplement (hard copy and electronic) was published in July 2000, though several smaller interim updates were posted on the ITC's Internet site before and after the July supplement.

The ITC's Director of Tariff Affairs and Trade Agreements chairs the Committee for Statistical Annotation of the Tariff Schedule, which also includes representatives of the U.S. Customs Service and the Census Bureau. The committee analyzes and evaluates petitions requesting changes in HTS statistical subheadings; it received 32 such petitions during FY 2000. The Director also serves as chair of the Board of Directors of the International Trade Data System (ITDS).

The ITC's DataWeb evolved considerably during FY 2000. The ITC DataWeb is an interactive, self-service, Internet-based system that provides access to extensive tariff and trade data at no charge. The system provides tariff and trade data relied upon by ITC staff as well as by staff at various federal government agencies, congressional offices, various U.S. trade negotiating groups, and U.S. embassies. Under an ongoing public access pilot project, the ITC DataWeb is also used extensively by educational institutions, the U.S. private sector, and numerous private and public entities in other countries. The ITC DataWeb is updated monthly and offers data on imports and exports; U.S. import duties, staged tariff reductions, and imports for trading partners; U.S. trade by global region and by partner country; and detailed Commission trade database tables. It can be accessed at <http://dataweb.usitc.gov> or from the ITC's Internet site (www.usitc.gov).

DataWeb registrations during FY 2000, including public registrations, grew to over 13,000 users, generating about 30,000 data reports per month. Public use of the DataWeb now accounts for 63 percent of registrants; however, government users (15 percent of registrants) account for 46 percent of the reports generated. During FY 2000, the Commission began considering whether to upgrade the hardware and capacity for the system and provide the DataWeb as a permanent public service.

The ITC's National Library of International Trade houses over 100,000 volumes and approximately 2,500 periodical titles related to U.S. industry and international trade laws and practices, as well as more than two dozen CD-ROM and on-line information databases. It is open to the public during agency hours (8:45 a.m. to 5:15 p.m. (Eastern time), Monday through Friday). During FY 2000, the library posted its catalog on the ITC's Internet site (<http://www.usitc.gov/websearc.htm>).

During FY 2000, the ITC completed 368 bill reports requested by Congress. A complete list of reports appears in appendix D. A list of reports, with links to the respective publications, is also available on the ITC Internet site at www.usitc.gov/billrpts.htm.

The agency provided information and assistance to 196 business, public, academic, and congressional customers through the Trade Remedy Assistance Program.

Operation 5: Trade Policy Support

The ITC supports trade policymakers in the executive branch and in the Congress by providing technical expertise and objective information on international trade issues. The ITC offers technical advice through research, informal briefings and meetings, and testimony at Congressional hearings. The agency also drafts Presidential proclamations and other Presidential documents, as well as final decisions by various executive branch agencies that modify the HTS to implement congressional legislation or trade policy decisions of the executive branch.

On request, the Commission provides ITC staff for long-term detail assignments with the USTR and the Congress, which offers support and expertise to U.S. policymakers while developing the professional skills of ITC staff. ITC staff also serve as technical advisors on the interagency Trade Policy Staff Committee and its many subcommittees, all of which are chaired by the USTR. Through its activities in this area, the ITC supports U.S. trade policy formulation and U.S. representation in international fora.

During FY 2000, ITC staff were active participants in interagency committees and international organizations in approximately 40 different issue areas. The bulk of participation was focused in WTO litigation, FTAA negotiations, WTO/agriculture and services negotiations, WTO/domestic safeguard issues, the interagency 301 Committee, and issues relating to the monitoring and enforcement of trade agreements.

WTO dispute settlement and litigation issues are having an increasing impact on the agency, as ITC attorneys assist the USTR in consultations, in drafting briefs, and in representing the United States in oral proceedings before panels and appellate bodies in the WTO. During FY 2000, this WTO-related work concerned ITC antidumping, countervailing duty, and safeguard determinations; defense of other U.S. measures and U.S. statutes; and USTR proceedings relative to actions of other countries. ITC staff also provided support to the USTR in connection with notifying WTO committees of U.S. legislation that implements U.S. obligations under the WTO agreements and in reviewing the antidumping, countervailing duty, and safeguards laws of other countries for consistency with WTO requirements.

Commission staff provided substantial assistance to congressional policymakers in their consideration of a wide range of trade policy issues, including various regional issues, such as trade liberalization with Africa and China, as well as sectoral issues, such as steel, forest products, wheat, and textiles and apparel. The ITC responded to 400 congressional letters as well as hundreds of requests for informal technical assistance during FY 2000. In addition, Members of Congress made 56 appearances at ITC hearings in connection with a variety of investigations during the year.

ITC staff participate in the World Customs Organization (WCO), an international organization headquartered in Brussels, Belgium, which oversees the continuous development and maintenance of the global Harmonized System (HS). ITC staff also represent the U.S. government on the central committee for nomenclature and classification matters (the Harmonized System Committee), the Technical Committee on Rules of Origin, and the HS Review Subcommittee.

Agencywide Accomplishments

The five-year (sunset) review process continued to have a heavy impact on ITC operations during FY 2000, sustaining an increased workload in nearly every ITC office. Following a significant review-related surge in document filings in FY 1999 (17,621 documents filed), filings continued at a high (though slightly lower) rate in FY 2000 (16,096 documents filed). The Commission held 49 meetings in FY 2000 (up from 40 meetings in FY 1999) and 48 hearings during the year (up from 34 hearings in FY 1999).

All ITC business processes—investigations, research studies, technical assistance, and administration—depend on reliable and effective information systems and services. During FY 2000, the agency successfully prepared for and met the Y2K rollover challenge. The agency also submitted its plan for implementing the Government Paperwork Elimination Act (GPEA) to the Office of Management and Budget at the end of FY 2000. The plan was based on a review by the Commissioners of all significant transactions between the ITC and the public, and it set goals for providing options by the end of FY 2003 for those who wish to conduct their business with the ITC electronically. The agency's GPEA plan can be viewed on the ITC's Internet site at <http://www.usitc.gov/webabout.htm>.

The ITC also initiated a program during FY 2000 to improve access to agency information and services for persons with disabilities, consistent with the provisions of Section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act. As part of a redesign of the ITC Internet site during the year, the agency implemented various technical features to improve its accessibility for persons with visual or motor impairments.

The ITC's Electronic Document Imaging System (EDIS) has provided ITC Commissioners and staff with electronic access to the agency's case records since 1996. Its on-line version, EDIS On-Line, was launched on the ITC's Internet site in FY 2000, offering Internet access to the agency's public inspection files for virtually all investigations since 1996. Official documents are scanned into the system, usually within 24 hours of filing. The EDIS On-Line system enables global public access to the agency's nonconfidential records 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Also during FY 2000, the ITC began evaluating potential system upgrades, including electronic document filing capabilities and improved search and printing capabilities. As the ITC develops the security infrastructure to support it, the agency plans to explore the possibility of providing secure access to confidential materials, including case document service, to authorized parties. These efforts will continue in FY 2001.

The ITC's Internet site continued to serve as a main delivery system for ITC workproducts during FY 2000 and now delivers more copies of the agency's reports, documents, and other products than any other distribution method. Technological advancements allowed the agency to begin to incorporate color into its publications during the year, enhancing their readability. The Commission also began to explore CD-ROM distribution of ITC publications as a potential cost-reduction measure during FY 2000.

Under the Freedom of Information Act, the ITC received 59 requests, 34 of which were granted in whole or in part. The agency also processed 849 requests for confidential treatment of information in its investigations and 137 requests for release of confidential business information under protective order.

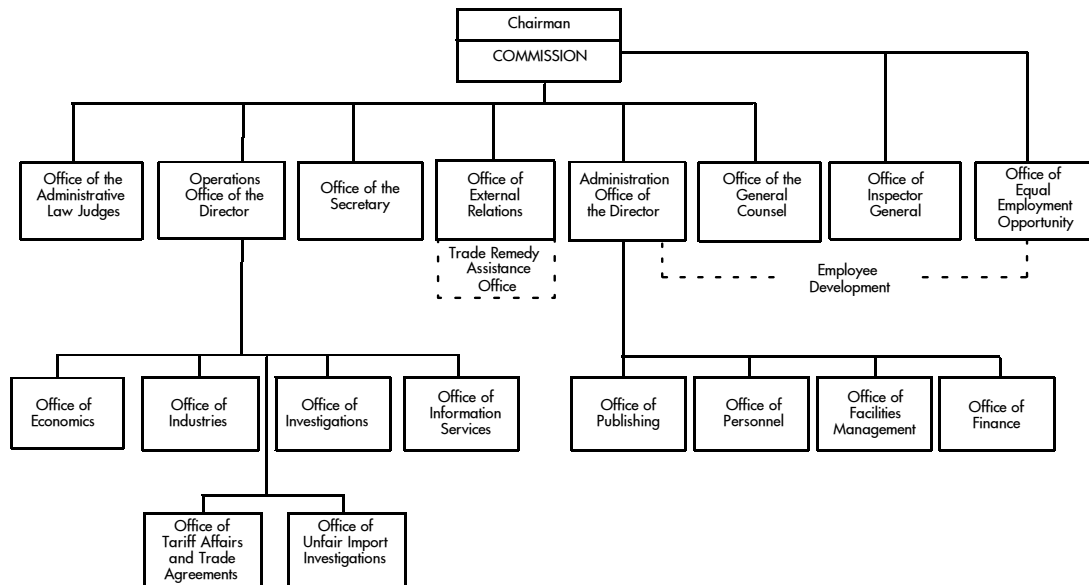
The ITC's visitor program arranged visits for 181 individuals from 12 foreign countries and the United States during FY 2000. Visitors included government officials, journalists, businessmen, economists, bankers, attorneys, professors, and students.

Internally, the ITC underwent a number of reorganizational activities during FY 2000. The agency's travel and transportation management activities moved to the Office of Operations during the year, and the Office of Administration reorganized to flatten the management structure within its component offices and facilitate a more responsive budget formulation process. Two middle management positions were eliminated as a result of the reorganization, and the measure resulted in substantial revisions to the agency's budget formulation, justification, and execution processes.

During FY 2000, the Inspector General conducted audits of the Commission's personnel/payroll and financial services systems, information resources management function, budget development and allocation processes, and financial statements audits for fiscal years 1998 and 1999. Inspections addressed topics such as the cost-benefit analysis of an EDIS modernization project and the cost benefit of employee transportation subsidies.

Part Two: Organization

U.S. International Trade Commission



Commission Organization

Office of Operations

The ITC's core of investigative, industry, economic, nomenclature, and technical expertise is found within the Office of Operations. Under the supervision of the Director, staff in the component Offices in Operations complete all statutory investigations, studies, and special work projects assigned by the Commission.

Office of Investigations

The Office of Investigations conducts 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; investigations under section 302 of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) Implementation Act of 1994; and investigations under section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

Office of Industries

The Office of Industries maintains technical expertise related to the performance and global competitiveness of U.S. industries and the impact of international trade on those industries. International trade analysts in the office produce studies on a range of issues each year. Investigative activity includes various types of import injury investigations, studies requested by the President or specific committees of the Congress under section 332 of the Tariff Act of 1930, and other monitoring and research activity. In addition, analysts provide technical assistance to the Congress, the USTR, other executive branch agencies, and the public.

Office of Economics

The Office of Economics provides expert economic analysis for various types of import injury investigations, studies requested by the Congress and the President under section 332 of the Tariff Act of 1930, and various other research products. In addition, staff economists provide technical assistance to the Congress, the USTR, other executive branch agencies, and the public.

Office of Tariff Affairs and Trade Agreements

The Office of Tariff Affairs and Trade Agreements (TATA) carries out the ITC's responsibilities with respect to the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTS) and the international Harmonized System (HS). TATA staff also work with the Office of Industries to prepare bill reports requested by Congress pertaining to proposed tariff reductions and duty suspensions for specific products. The office provides technical advice and assistance to the Congress and the USTR and participates in Trade Policy Staff Committee activities. The office participates in the World Customs Organization, and TATA's Director chairs both the Committee for Statistical Annotation of the Tariff Schedule and the Board of Directors of the International Trade Data System (ITDS).

Office of Unfair Import Investigations

The Office of Unfair Import Investigations (OUII) participates as a full party representing the public interest in adjudicatory investigations conducted under section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930. These investigations most frequently involve allegations of patent or trademark infringement. Allegations of copyright infringement, misappropriation of trade secrets, passing off, false advertising, and antitrust violations also can be litigated in these investigations. In addition to the investigation of a complaint under section 337, the Commission may conduct an enforcement proceeding to determine whether the importation or sale of a specific product violates an existing Commission order. Also, the Commission may issue advisory opinions regarding whether certain anticipated conduct would violate an outstanding Commission order.

Office of Information Services

The Office of Information Services (OIS) administers all ITC computer, telecommunications, and statistical and editorial services. OIS's library services staff manage the ITC's National Library of International Trade, a specialized technical library that serves as the agency's information and research center.

Office of the General Counsel

The General Counsel serves as the ITC's chief legal advisor. The General Counsel and the staff attorneys in the office provide legal advice and support to the Commissioners and ITC staff on investigations and research studies, prepare briefs and represent the ITC in court and before dispute resolution panels and administrative tribunals, and provide assistance and advice on general administrative matters, including personnel, labor relations, and contract issues.

Office of the Administrative Law Judges

The Commission's Administrative Law Judges (ALJs) hold hearings and make initial determinations in investigations under section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930. These

investigations require formal evidentiary hearings in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 551 et seq.). After the Commission has instituted an investigation, the matter is referred to the Office of the Administrative Law Judges. Cases are assigned on a rotating basis to one of the Commission's three ALJs, who, after an extensive discovery process, holds a hearing. The judge considers the evidentiary record and the arguments of the parties and makes an initial determination, including findings of fact and conclusions of law, which may be reviewed by the Commission. Temporary relief may be granted in certain cases.

Office of External Relations

The Office of External Relations develops and maintains liaison between the ITC and its diverse external customers. The office is the focal point for contacts with the USTR and other executive branch agencies, Congress, foreign governments, international organizations, the public, and the international, national, and local news media. It also coordinates meetings with international visitors. External Relations keeps Commissioners and senior ITC staff informed of developing issues that might affect the agency's mission and reputation, coordinates Presidential requests for advice and information on trade issues, and manages interactions between the ITC and the international trade community. The ITC's Trade Remedy Assistance Office (TRAO) is a component of External Relations that assists small businesses seeking benefits or relief under U.S. trade laws.

Office of the Secretary

The Office of the Secretary compiles and maintains the Commission's official records, including petitions, briefs, and other legal documents. Under the direction of the Secretary, the office issues Commission notices, reports, and orders, and it schedules and participates in all Commission meetings and hearings. The office 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).

Office of Administration

The Office of Administration oversees the preparation of the Commission's budget; manages its financial systems; supervises all personnel matters, including collective bargaining with union representatives; directs procurement, publishing, and facilities management; and is responsible for all agency security matters. Component offices include Finance, Facilities Management, Publishing, and Personnel.

Office of Finance

The Office of Finance maintains the ITC financial information system and the agency's payroll functions.

Office of Facilities Management

The Office of Facilities Management directs and coordinates ITC administrative support services.

Office of Publishing

The Office of Publishing oversees the ITC's publishing activities and is responsible for producing all ITC publications.

Office of Personnel

The Office of Personnel manages the ITC's recruitment, training, and personnel management operations and serves as a resource for managers and staff on employee relations, employee development, and benefits matters.

Office of Equal Employment Opportunity

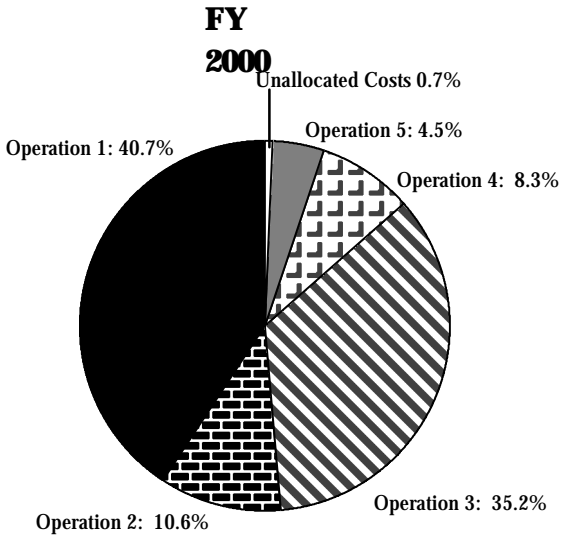
The Office of Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) administers the ITC affirmative action program. The Director advises the Chairman and ITC managers on all equal employment issues; evaluates the sufficiency of the agency's EEO program and recommends improvements or corrections, including remedial and disciplinary action; establishes and maintains a diversity outreach program; and monitors recruitment activities to assure fairness in agency hiring practices.

Office of Inspector General

The Inspector General conducts all audits and investigations related to ITC programs and operations and recommends and comments on proposed legislation, regulations, and procedures that affect the agency's efficiency and effectiveness. The accomplishments of the Inspector General are detailed in semiannual reports submitted to Congress in May and November.

Agency Management

Workyear: Comparison by Operation



Operations

- Operation 1: Import Injury Investigations
- Operation 2: Intellectual Property-Based Import Investigations
- Operation 3: Research Program
- Operation 4: Trade Information Services
- Operation 5: Trade Policy Support
- Unallocated Costs

ITC Personnel, FY 2000

The ITC maintains an expert staff of professional international trade and nomenclature analysts, investigators, attorneys, economists, computer specialists, and administrative support personnel. All ITC personnel are located at 500 E Street, SW, Washington, DC 20436. At the end of FY 2000, a total of 362.5 permanent employees were employed by the ITC.

A breakdown of staff, by organization, is shown below:

Organizational unit	Number as of September 30, 2000
Commissioners	6
Offices of the Commissioners	24
Office of the Director of Operations	5
Office of Investigations	32
Office of Industries	100.5
Office of Economics	36
Office of Tariff Affairs and Trade Agreements	13
Office of Unfair Import Investigations	11.5
Office of Information Services	34
Office of the General Counsel	38.5
Office of the Administrative Law Judges	9
Office of External Relations	5
Office of the Secretary	13
Office of the Director of Administration	6
Office of Finance	3
Office of Facilities Management	8
Office of Publishing	9
Office of Personnel	6
Office of Equal Employment Opportunity	1
Office of Inspector General	2
Total	362.5

ITC Budget, FY 2000

The ITC submits its budget to the President for transmittal to Congress. Because of the unique role of the ITC as a quasi-judicial, nonpartisan, independent agency designed to provide trade expertise to 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.

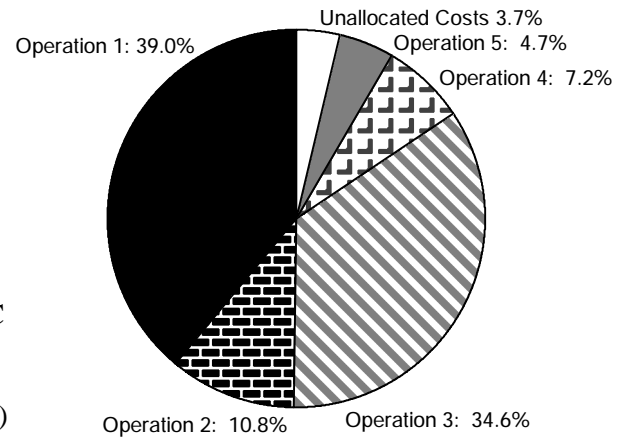
During FY 2000, appropriated funds made available to the ITC amounted to \$47,072,000.

Obligations for FY 1999 and FY 2000 (in thousands of dollars) are shown below:

Item	FY 1999	FY 2000
Salaries and personnel benefits	32,218	35,107
Travel and transportation	400	444
Rental and communication services	5,696	5,556
Other services	3,607	4,025
Printing and reproduction	252	221
Equipment, supplies, and material	1,748	1,412
Land and structures	128	307
Total	44,049	47,072

Dollar Cost: Comparison by Operation

FY 2000



Operations

- Operation 1: Import Injury Investigations
- Operation 2: Intellectual Property-Based Import Investigations
- Operation 3: Research Program
- Operation 4: Trade Information Services
- Operation 5: Trade Policy Support
- Unallocated Costs

**Appendix A:
Summary of Investigations Completed During Fiscal
Year 2000 and Pending on September 30, 2000**

Table I-A

Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Investigations Conducted in Fiscal Year 2000

Investigation No. and Title	Date Instituted	Staff Conference	Preliminary Determination	Pub. No.	Public Hearing	Final Determination	Pub. No.
731-TA-811 <i>DRAMS of One Megabit and above from Taiwan</i>	10-22-98	11-13-98	Affirmative 12-07-98	3149	10-19-99	Negative 12-02-99	3256
701-TA-386 <i>Live Cattle from Canada</i>	11-12-98	12-02-98	Affirmative 01-19-99	3155	10-06-99	Terminated 10-22-99	N/A
731-TA-812 <i>Live Cattle from Canada</i>	11-12-98	12-02-98	Affirmative 01-19-99	3155	10-06-99	Negative 11-19-99	3255
731-TA-814 <i>Creatine Monohydrate from China</i>	02-12-99	03-08-99	Affirmative 03-29-99	3177	12-16-99	Affirmative 01-28-00	3272
701-TA-387 <i>Certain Cut-to-Length Steel Plate from France</i>	02-16-99	03-09-99	Affirmative 04-02-99	3181	12-14-99	Affirmative 02-01-00	3273
701-TA-388 <i>Certain Cut-to-Length Steel Plate from India</i>	02-16-99	03-09-99	Affirmative 04-02-99	3181	12-14-99	Affirmative 02-01-00	3273
701-TA-389 <i>Certain Cut-to-Length Steel Plate from Indonesia</i>	02-16-99	03-09-99	Affirmative 04-02-99	3181	12-14-99	Affirmative 02-01-00	3273
701-TA-390 <i>Certain Cut-to-Length Steel Plate from Italy</i>	02-16-99	03-09-99	Affirmative 04-02-99	3181	12-14-99	Affirmative 02-01-00	3273
701-TA-391 <i>Certain Cut-to-Length Steel Plate from Korea</i>	02-16-99	03-09-99	Affirmative 04-02-99	3181	12-14-99	Affirmative 02-01-00	3273
731-TA-816 <i>Certain Cut-to-Length Steel Plate from France</i>	02-16-99	03-09-99	Affirmative 04-02-99	3181	12-14-99	Affirmative 02-01-00	3273
731-TA-817 <i>Certain Cut-to-Length Steel Plate from India</i>	02-16-99	03-09-99	Affirmative 04-02-99	3181	12-14-99	Affirmative 02-01-00	3273
731-TA-818 <i>Certain Cut-to-Length Steel Plate from Indonesia</i>	02-16-99	03-09-99	Affirmative 04-02-99	3181	12-14-99	Affirmative 02-01-00	3273

Table I-A-Continued

Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Investigations Conducted in Fiscal Year 2000

Investigation No. and Title	Date Instituted	Staff Conference	Preliminary Determination	Pub. No.	Public Hearing	Final Determination	Pub. No.
731-TA-819 <i>Certain Cut-to-Length Steel Plate from Italy</i>	02-16-99	03-09-99	Affirmative 04-02-99	3181	12-14-99	Affirmative 02-01-00	3273
731-TA-820 <i>Certain Cut-to-Length Steel Plate from Japan</i>	02-16-99	03-09-99	Affirmative 04-02-99	3181	12-14-99	Affirmative 02-01-00	3273
731-TA-821 <i>Certain Cut-to-Length Steel Plate from Korea</i>	02-16-99	03-09-99	Affirmative 04-02-99	3181	12-14-99	Affirmative 02-01-00	3273
731-TA-825 <i>Certain Polyester Staple Fiber from Korea</i>	04-02-99	04-22-99	Affirmative 05-17-99	3197	03-28-00	Partial Affirmative ¹ 05-15-00	3300
731-TA-826 <i>Certain Polyester Staple Fiber from Taiwan</i>	04-02-99	04-22-99	Affirmative 05-17-99	3197	03-28-00	Partial Affirmative ¹ 05-15-00	3300
731-TA-828 <i>Bulk Acetylsalicylic Acid (Aspirin) from China</i>	05-28-99	06-18-99	Affirmative 07-12-99	3211	05-18-00	Affirmative 06-30-00	3314
701-TA-393 <i>Certain Cold-Rolled Steel Products from Brazil</i>	06-02-99	06-23-99	Affirmative 07-19-99	3214	01-20-00	Negative 03-13-00	3283
731-TA-829 <i>Certain Cold-Rolled Steel Products from Argentina</i>	06-02-99	06-23-99	Affirmative 07-19-99	3214	01-20-00	Negative 03-13-00	3283
731-TA-830 <i>Certain Cold-Rolled Steel Products from Brazil</i>	06-02-99	06-23-99	Affirmative 07-19-99	3214	01-20-00	Negative 03-13-00	3283
731-TA-831 <i>Certain Cold-Rolled Steel Products from China</i>	06-02-99	06-23-99	Affirmative 07-19-99	3214	01-20-00	Negative 07-10-00	3320
731-TA-832 <i>Certain Cold-Rolled Steel Products from Indonesia</i>	06-02-99	06-23-99	Affirmative 07-19-99	3214	01-20-00	Negative 07-10-00	3320
731-TA-833 <i>Certain Cold-Rolled Steel Products from Japan</i>	06-02-99	06-23-99	Affirmative 07-19-99	3214	01-20-00	Negative 03-13-00	3283

Table I-A-Continued

Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Investigations Conducted in Fiscal Year 2000

Investigation No. and Title	Date Instituted	Staff Conference	Preliminary Determination	Pub. No.	Public Hearing	Final Determination	Pub. No.
731-TA-834 <i>Certain Cold-Rolled Steel Products from Russia</i>	06-02-99	06-23-99	Affirmative 07-19-99	3214	01-20-00	Negative 03-13-00	3283
731-TA-835 <i>Certain Cold-Rolled Steel Products from Slovakia</i>	06-02-99	06-23-99	Affirmative 07-19-99	3214	01-20-00	Negative 07-10-00	3320
731-TA-836 <i>Certain Cold-Rolled Steel Products from South Africa</i>	06-02-99	06-23-99	Affirmative 07-19-99	3214	01-20-00	Negative 03-13-00	3283
731-TA-837 <i>Certain Cold-Rolled Steel Products from Taiwan</i>	06-02-99	06-23-99	Affirmative 07-19-99	3214	01-20-00	Negative 07-10-00	3320
731-TA-838 <i>Certain Cold-Rolled Steel Products from Thailand</i>	06-02-99	06-23-99	Affirmative 07-19-99	3214	01-20-00	Negative 03-13-00	3283
731-TA-839 <i>Certain Cold-Rolled Steel Products from Turkey</i>	06-02-99	06-23-99	Affirmative 07-19-99	3214	01-20-00	Negative 05-04-00	3297
731-TA-840 <i>Certain Cold-Rolled Steel Products from Venezuela</i>	06-02-99	06-23-99	Affirmative 07-19-99	3214	01-20-00	Negative 05-04-00	3297
731-TA-841 <i>Certain Non-Frozen Apple Juice Concentrate from China</i>	06-07-99	06-28-99	Affirmative 07-22-99	3216	04-10-00	Affirmative 05-22-00	3303
731-TA-846 <i>Certain Seamless Carbon & Alloy Steel Standard, Line, & Pressure Pipe & Tube from the Czech Republic</i>	06-30-99	07-21-99	Affirmative 08-16-99	3221	05-04-00	Affirmative 08-02-00	3325
731-TA-847 <i>Certain Seamless Carbon & Alloy Steel Standard, Line, & Pressure Pipe & Tube from Japan</i>	06-30-99	07-21-99	Affirmative 08-16-99	3221	05-04-00	Affirmative 06-16-2000	3311
731-TA-848 <i>Certain Seamless Carbon & Alloy Steel Standard, Line, & Pressure Pipe & Tube from Mexico</i>	06-30-99	07-21-99	Affirmative 08-16-99	3221	05-04-00	Affirmative 08-02-00	3325

Table I-A-Continued

Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Investigations Conducted in Fiscal Year 2000

Investigation No. and Title	Date Instituted	Staff Conference	Preliminary Determination	Pub. No.	Public Hearing	Final Determination	Pub. No.
731-TA-849 <i>Certain Seamless Carbon & Alloy Steel Standard, Line, & Pressure Pipe & Tube from Romania</i>	06-30-99	07-21-99	Affirmative 08-16-99	3221	05-04-00	Affirmative 08-02-00	3325
731-TA-850 <i>Certain Seamless Carbon & Alloy Steel Standard, Line, & Pressure Pipe & Tube from South Africa</i>	06-30-99	07-21-99	Affirmative 08-16-99	3221	05-04-00	Affirmative 06-16-00	3311
731-TA-851 <i>Synthetic Indigo from China</i>	06-30-99	07-22-99	Affirmative 08-16-99	3222	05-02-00	Affirmative 06-12-00	3310
701-TA-401 <i>Certain Structural Steel Beams from Korea</i>	07-07-99	07-28-99	Affirmative 08-23-99	3225	04-25-00	Affirmative 08-07-00	3326
731-TA-853 <i>Certain Structural Steel Beams from Japan</i>	07-07-99	07-28-99	Affirmative 08-23-99	3225	04-25-00	Affirmative 06-09-00	3308
731-TA-854 <i>Certain Structural Steel Beams from Korea</i>	07-07-99	07-28-99	Affirmative 08-23-99	3225	04-25-00	Affirmative 08-07-00	3326
731-TA-856 <i>Certain Ammonium Nitrate from Russia</i>	07-23-99	08-13-99	Affirmative 09-07-99	3232	07-11-00	Affirmative 08-14-00	3338
731-TA-859 <i>Circular Seamless Stainless Steel Hollow Products from Japan</i>	10-26-99	11-16-99	Affirmative 12-10-99	3262	07-12-00	Negative 08-25-00	3344
731-TA-860 <i>Tin- and Chromium-Coated Steel Sheet from Japan</i>	10-28-99	11-18-99	Affirmative 12-13-99	3264	06-29-00	Affirmative 08-09-00	3337
731-TA-861 <i>Certain Expandable Polystyrene Resins from Indonesia</i>	11-22-99	12-13-99	Affirmative 01-06-00	3266	Pending	Pending	N/A
731-TA-862 <i>Certain Expandable Polystyrene Resins from Korea</i>	11-22-99	12-13-99	Affirmative 01-06-00	3266	Pending	Pending	N/A

Table I-A-Continued

Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Investigations Conducted in Fiscal Year 2000

Investigation No. and Title	Date Instituted	Staff Conference	Preliminary Determination	Pub. No.	Public Hearing	Final Determination	Pub. No.
731-TA-863 <i>Citric Acid & Sodium Citrate from China</i>	12-15-99	01-05-00	Negative 01-31-00	3277	N/A	N/A	N/A
731-TA-864 <i>Certain Stainless Steel Butt-Weld Pipe Fittings from Germany</i>	12-29-99	01-19-00	Affirmative 02-14-00	3281	Pending	Pending	N/A
731-TA-865 <i>Certain Stainless Steel Butt-Weld Pipe Fittings from Italy</i>	12-29-99	01-19-00	Affirmative 02-14-00	3281	Pending	Pending	N/A
731-TA-866 <i>Certain Stainless Steel Butt-Weld Pipe Fittings from Malaysia</i>	12-29-99	01-19-00	Affirmative 02-14-00	3281	Pending	Pending	N/A
731-TA-867 <i>Certain Stainless Steel Butt-Weld Pipe Fittings from the Philippines</i>	12-29-99	01-19-00	Affirmative 02-14-00	3281	Pending	Pending	N/A
731-TA-868 <i>Steel Wire Rope from China</i>	03-01-00	03-22-00	Affirmative 04-17-00	3294	Pending	Pending	N/A
731-TA-869 <i>Steel Wire Rope from India</i>	03-01-00	03-22-00	Affirmative 04-17-00	3294	Pending	Pending	N/A
731-TA-870 <i>Steel Wire Rope from Malaysia</i>	03-01-00	03-22-00	Affirmative 04-17-00	3294	Pending	Pending	N/A
731-TA-871 <i>Steel Wire Rope from Thailand</i>	03-01-00	03-22-00	Negative 04-17-00	3294	N/A	N/A	N/A
731-TA-872 <i>Certain Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bars from Austria</i>	06-28-00	07-19-00	Negligible ² 08-14-00	3343	N/A	N/A	N/A
731-TA-873 <i>Certain Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bars from Belarus</i>	06-28-00	07-19-00	Affirmative 08-14-00	3343	Pending	Pending	N/A
731-TA-874 <i>Certain Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bars from China</i>	06-28-00	07-19-00	Affirmative 08-14-00	3343	Pending	Pending	N/A

Table I-A-Continued

Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Investigations Conducted in Fiscal Year 2000

Investigation No. and Title	Date Instituted	Staff Conference	Preliminary Determination	Pub. No.	Public Hearing	Final Determination	Pub. No.
731-TA-875 <i>Certain Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bars from Indonesia</i>	06-28-00	07-19-00	Affirmative 08-14-00	3343	Pending	Pending	N/A
731-TA-876 <i>Certain Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bars from Japan</i>	06-28-00	07-19-00	Negative 08-14-00	3343	N/A	N/A	N/A
731-TA-877 <i>Certain Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bars from Korea</i>	06-28-00	07-19-00	Affirmative 08-14-00	3343	Pending	Pending	N/A
731-TA-878 <i>Certain Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bars from Latvia</i>	06-28-00	07-19-00	Affirmative 08-14-00	3343	Pending	Pending	N/A
731-TA-879 <i>Certain Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bars from Moldova</i>	06-28-00	07-19-00	Affirmative 08-14-00	3343	Pending	Pending	N/A
731-TA-880 <i>Certain Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bars from Poland</i>	06-28-00	07-19-00	Affirmative 08-14-00	3343	Pending	Pending	N/A
731-TA-881 <i>Certain Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bars from Russia</i>	06-28-00	07-19-00	Negligible ² 08-14-00	3343	N/A	N/A	N/A
731-TA-882 <i>Certain Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bars from Ukraine</i>	06-28-00	07-19-00	Affirmative 08-14-00	3343	Pending	Pending	N/A
731-TA-883 <i>Certain Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bars from Venezuela</i>	06-28-00	07-19-00	Negligible ² 08-14-00	3343	N/A	N/A	N/A
731-TA-884 <i>Anhydrous Sodium Sulfate from Canada</i>	07-10-00	07-31-00	Negative 08-24-00	3345	N/A	N/A	N/A
731-TA-885 <i>Desktop Note Counters and Scanners from China</i>	07-17-00	08-07-00	Negative 08-30-00	3348	N/A	N/A	N/A
731-TA-886 <i>Desktop Note Counters and Scanners from Korea</i>	07-17-00	08-07-00	Negative 08-30-00	3348	N/A	N/A	N/A

Table I-A-Continued

Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Investigations Conducted in Fiscal Year 2000

Investigation No. and Title	Date Instituted	Staff Conference	Preliminary Determination	Pub. No.	Public Hearing	Final Determination	Pub. No.
731-TA-887 <i>Desktop Note Counters and Scanners from the United Kingdom</i>	07-17-00	08-07-00	Negative 08-30-00	3348	N/A	N/A	N/A
731-TA-888 <i>Stainless Steel Angle from Japan</i>	08-18-00	09-08-00	Pending	N/A	Pending	Pending	N/A
731-TA-889 <i>Stainless Steel Angle from Korea</i>	08-18-00	09-08-00	Pending	N/A	Pending	Pending	N/A
731-TA-890 <i>Stainless Steel Angle from Spain</i>	08-18-00	09-08-00	Pending	N/A	Pending	Pending	N/A
731-TA-891 <i>Foundry Coke from China</i>	09-20-00	Pending	Pending	N/A	Pending	Pending	N/A
701-TA-402 <i>Honey from Argentina</i>	09-29-00	Pending	Pending	N/A	Pending	Pending	N/A
731-TA-892 <i>Honey from Argentina</i>	09-29-00	Pending	Pending	N/A	Pending	Pending	N/A
731-TA-893 <i>Honey from China</i>	09-29-00	Pending	Pending	N/A	Pending	Pending	N/A

¹ Negative with respect to low-melt polyester staple fiber and affirmative with respect to all other subject polyester staple fiber.

² Definition of "negligible" can be found on page 76.

Note 1—The Commission conducts countervailing duty and antidumping investigations under sections 701 and 731 of the Tariff Act of 1930, respectively.

Note 2—Information regarding the votes of individual Commissioners can be found in the publications for each investigation or through the Electronic Document Imaging System (EDIS) on the ITC Internet site (www.usitc.gov).

Note 3—In fiscal year 2000, the Commission terminated the following suspended investigations: Inv. No. 731-TA-539-B, *Uranium from Kyrgyzstan* (terminated 11-3-99); Inv. No. 731-TA-539-F, *Uranium from Uzbekistan*, (terminated 8-7-00); Invs. Nos. 731-TA-661-662, *Color Negative Photographic Paper and Certain Chemical Components from Japan and the Netherlands* (terminated 2-16-00); and Inv. No. 731-TA-722, *Honey from China* (terminated 7-28-00). In addition, the following suspended investigations remain pending: Inv. No. 303-TA-21, *Gray Portland Cement and Cement Clinker from Venezuela* (suspended 3-17-92); Inv. No. 731-TA-519, *Gray Portland Cement and Cement Clinker from Venezuela*, (suspended 2-27-92); Inv. No. 731-TA-539 (C), *Uranium from Russia* (suspended 10-21-92); Inv. No. 731-TA-740, *Sodium Azide from Japan* (suspended 1-7-97); and Inv. No. 731-TA-747, *Fresh Tomatoes from Mexico* (suspended 11-1-96). Finally, in fiscal year 2000 the Commission issued a negative determination following a second remand from the Court of International Trade in Inv. No. 731-TA-762, *Static Random Access Memory Semiconductors from Taiwan* (06-26-2000, USITC publication 3319), and issued supplemental views following second and third remands from the Court of International Trade in Inv. No. 731-TA-768, *Fresh Atlantic Salmon from Chile* (8-28-2000, USITC publication 3347; and 9-25-2000, USITC publication 3357).

Table I-B Changed Circumstances and Five-Year (Sunset) Reviews Conducted in Fiscal Year 2000

Investigation No. and Title	Date Initiated	Type of Review	Public Hearing	Final Determination	Pub. No.
751-TA-15 <i>Stainless Steel Plate from Sweden</i>	06-30-93	Changed Circumstances	N/A	Terminated 12-13-99	N/A
701-TA-A <i>Carbon Steel Wire Rod from Argentina</i>	11-02-98	Full	08-03-99	Negative 01-27-00	3270
731-TA-157 <i>Carbon Steel Wire Rod from Argentina</i>	11-02-98	Full	08-03-99	Negative 01-27-00	3270
731-TA-125 <i>Potassium Permanganate from China</i>	11-02-98	Full	08-31-99	Affirmative 10-27-99	3245
731-TA-126 <i>Potassium Permanganate from Spain</i>	11-02-98	Full	08-31-99	Negative 10-27-99	3245
303-TA-13 <i>Certain Iron Castings from India</i>	11-02-98	Full	08-05-99	Negative 10-28-99	3247
701-TA-249 <i>Certain Iron Castings from Brazil</i>	11-02-98	Full	08-05-99	Affirmative 10-28-99	3247
731-TA-262 <i>Certain Iron Castings from Brazil</i>	11-02-98	Full	08-05-99	Affirmative 10-28-99	3247
731-TA-263 <i>Certain Iron Castings from Canada</i>	11-02-98	Full	08-05-99	Affirmative 10-28-99	3247
731-TA-265 <i>Certain Iron Castings from China</i>	11-02-98	Full	08-05-99	Affirmative 10-28-99	3247
701-TA-224 <i>Live Swine from Canada</i>	12-02-98	Full	N/A	Terminated 10-29-99	N/A
AA1921-124 <i>Certain Steel Wire Rope from Japan</i>	01-04-99	Full	10-14-99	Negative 12-20-99	3259
731-TA-546 <i>Certain Steel Wire Rope from Korea</i>	01-04-99	Full	10-14-99	Negative 12-20-99	3259
731-TA-547 <i>Certain Steel Wire Rope from Mexico</i>	01-04-99	Full	10-14-99	Negative 12-20-99	3259
701-TA-E <i>Cotton Shop Towels from Peru</i>	01-04-99	Full	N/A	Terminated 11-30-99	N/A
701-TA-202 <i>Cotton Shop Towels from Pakistan</i>	01-04-99	Full	11-18-99	Affirmative 01-21-00	3267
731-TA-103 <i>Cotton Shop Towels from China</i>	01-04-99	Full	11-18-99	Affirmative 01-21-00	3267

Table I-B-Continued

Changed Circumstances and Five-Year (Sunset) Reviews Conducted in Fiscal Year 2000

Investigation No. and Title	Date Initiated	Type of Review	Public Hearing	Final Determination	Pub. No.
731-TA-514 <i>Cotton Shop Towels from Bangladesh</i>	01-04-99	Full	11-18-99	Affirmative 01-21-00	3267
731-TA-278 <i>Malleable Cast Iron Pipe Fittings from Brazil</i>	01-04-99	Full	12-02-99	Negative 02-08-00	3274
731-TA-279 <i>Malleable Cast Iron Pipe Fittings from Korea</i>	01-04-99	Full	12-02-99	Affirmative 02-08-00	3274
731-TA-280 <i>Malleable Cast Iron Pipe Fittings from Taiwan</i>	01-04-99	Full	12-02-99	Negative 02-08-00	3274
731-TA-347 <i>Malleable Cast Iron Pipe Fittings from Japan</i>	01-04-99	Full	12-02-99	Affirmative 02-08-00	3274
731-TA-348 <i>Malleable Cast Iron Pipe Fittings from Thailand</i>	01-04-99	Full	12-02-99	Negative 02-08-00	3274
701-TA-265 <i>Porcelain-on-Steel Cooking Ware from Mexico</i>	02-01-99	Full	N/A	Terminated 01-04-00	N/A
731-TA-297 <i>Porcelain-on-Steel Cooking Ware from Mexico</i>	02-01-99	Full	01-27-00	Affirmative 03-20-00	3286
731-TA-298 <i>Porcelain-on-Steel Cooking Ware from China</i>	02-01-99	Full	01-27-00	Affirmative 03-20-00	3286
731-TA-299 <i>Porcelain-on-Steel Cooking Ware from Taiwan</i>	02-01-99	Full	01-27-00	Affirmative 03-20-00	3286
701-TA-267 <i>Top-of-the-Stove Stainless Steel Cooking Ware from Korea</i>	02-01-99	Full	01-27-00	Affirmative 03-20-00	3286
701-TA-268 <i>Top-of-the-Stove Stainless Steel Cooking Ware from Taiwan</i>	02-01-99	Full	01-27-00	Affirmative 03-20-00	3286
731-TA-304 <i>Top-of-the-Stove Stainless Steel Cooking Ware from Korea</i>	02-01-99	Full	01-27-00	Affirmative 03-20-00	3286
731-TA-305 <i>Top-of-the-Stove Stainless Steel Cooking Ware from Taiwan</i>	02-01-99	Full	01-27-00	Affirmative 03-20-00	3286
701-TA-269 <i>Brass Sheet and Strip from Brazil</i>	02-01-99	Full	02-10-00	Affirmative 04-12-00	3290

Table I-B-Continued

Changed Circumstances and Five-Year (Sunset) Reviews Conducted in Fiscal Year 2000

Investigation No. and Title	Date Initiated	Type of Review	Public Hearing	Final Determination	Pub. No.
701-TA-270 <i>Brass Sheet and Strip from France</i>	02-01-99	Full	02-10-00	Affirmative 04-12-00	3290
731-TA-311 <i>Brass Sheet and Strip from Brazil</i>	02-01-99	Full	02-10-00	Affirmative 04-12-00	3290
731-TA-312 <i>Brass Sheet and Strip from Canada</i>	02-01-99	Full	02-10-00	Affirmative 04-12-00	3290
731-TA-313 <i>Brass Sheet and Strip from France</i>	02-01-99	Full	02-10-00	Affirmative 04-12-00	3290
731-TA-314 <i>Brass Sheet and Strip from Italy</i>	02-01-99	Full	02-10-00	Affirmative 04-12-00	3290
731-TA-315 <i>Brass Sheet and Strip from Korea</i>	02-01-99	Full	02-10-00	Negative 04-12-00	3290
731-TA-316 <i>Brass Sheet and Strip from Sweden</i>	02-01-99	Full	02-10-00	Negative 04-12-00	3290
731-TA-317 <i>Brass Sheet and Strip from Germany</i>	02-01-99	Full	02-10-00	Affirmative 04-12-00	3290
731-TA-379 <i>Brass Sheet and Strip from Japan</i>	02-01-99	Full	02-10-00	Affirmative 04-12-00	3290
731-TA-380 <i>Brass Sheet and Strip from the Netherlands</i>	02-01-99	Full	02-10-00	Negative 04-12-00	3290
731-TA-339 <i>Solid Urea from Romania</i>	03-01-99	Expedited	N/A	Affirmative 10-27-99	3248
731-TA-340-A <i>Solid Urea from Armenia</i>	03-01-99	Expedited	N/A	Negative 10-27-99	3248
731-TA-340-B <i>Solid Urea from Belarus</i>	03-01-99	Expedited	N/A	Affirmative 10-27-99	3248
731-TA-340-C <i>Solid Urea from Estonia</i>	03-01-99	Expedited	N/A	Affirmative 10-27-99	3248
731-TA-340-D <i>Solid Urea from Lithuania</i>	03-01-99	Expedited	N/A	Affirmative 10-27-99	3248

Table I-B-Continued

Changed Circumstances and Five-Year (Sunset) Reviews Conducted in Fiscal Year 2000

Investigation No. and Title	Date Initiated	Type of Review	Public Hearing	Final Determination	Pub. No.
731-TA-340-E <i>Solid Urea from Russia</i>	03-01-99	Expedited	N/A	Affirmative 10-27-99	3248
731-TA-340-F <i>Solid Urea from Tajikistan</i>	03-01-99	Expedited	N/A	Affirmative 10-27-99	3248
731-TA-340-G <i>Solid Urea from Turkmenistan</i>	03-01-99	Expedited	N/A	Affirmative 10-27-99	3248
731-TA-340-H <i>Solid Urea from Ukraine</i>	03-01-99	Expedited	N/A	Affirmative 10-27-99	3248
731-TA-340-I <i>Solid Urea from Uzbekistan</i>	03-01-99	Expedited	N/A	Affirmative 10-27-99	3248
731-TA-367 <i>Color Picture Tubes from Canada</i>	03-01-99	Full	02-17-00	Negative 04-13-00	3291
731-TA-368 <i>Color Picture Tubes from Japan</i>	03-01-99	Full	02-17-00	Negative 04-13-00	3291
731-TA-369 <i>Color Picture Tubes from Korea</i>	03-01-99	Full	02-17-00	Negative 04-13-00	3291
731-TA-370 <i>Color Picture Tubes from Singapore</i>	03-01-99	Full	02-17-00	Negative 04-13-00	3291
701-TA-286 <i>Industrial Phosphoric Acid from Israel</i>	03-01-99	Full	03-30-00	Negative 05-22-00	3302
731-TA-365 <i>Industrial Phosphoric Acid from Belgium</i>	03-01-99	Full	03-30-00	Negative 05-22-00	3302
731-TA-366 <i>Industrial Phosphoric Acid from Israel</i>	03-01-99	Full	N/A	Terminated 05-28-99	N/A
731-TA-377 <i>Internal Combustion Industrial Forklift Trucks from Japan</i>	04-01-99	Full	N/A	Affirmative 04-04-00	3287
AA1921-143 <i>Tapered Roller Bearings under 4" from Japan</i>	04-01-99	Full	03-21-00	Negative 06-26-00	3309
731-TA-341 <i>Certain Tapered Roller Bearings from Hungary</i>	04-01-99	Full	03-21-00	Negative 06-26-00	3309
731-TA-343 <i>Certain Tapered Roller Bearings from Japan</i>	04-01-99	Full	03-21-00	Negative 06-26-00	3309

Table I-B-Continued

Changed Circumstances and Five-Year (Sunset) Reviews Conducted in Fiscal Year 2000

Investigation No. and Title	Date Initiated	Type of Review	Public Hearing	Final Determination	Pub. No.
731-TA-344 <i>Certain Tapered Roller Bearings from China</i>	04-01-99	Full	03-21-00	Affirmative 06-26-00	3309
731-TA-345 <i>Certain Tapered Roller Bearings from Romania</i>	04-01-99	Full	03-21-00	Negative 06-26-00	3309
731-TA-391 <i>Certain Ball Bearings from Germany</i>	04-01-99	Full	03-21-00	Affirmative 06-26-00	3309
731-TA-392 <i>Certain Ball Bearings from France</i>	04-01-99	Full	03-21-00	Affirmative 06-26-00	3309
731-TA-393 <i>Certain Ball Bearings from Italy</i>	04-01-99	Full	03-21-00	Affirmative 06-26-00	3309
731-TA-394 <i>Certain Ball Bearings from Japan</i>	04-01-99	Full	03-21-00	Affirmative 06-26-00	3309
731-TA-395 <i>Certain Ball Bearings from Romania</i>	04-01-99	Full	03-21-00	Negative 06-26-00	3309
731-TA-396 <i>Certain Ball Bearings from Singapore</i>	04-01-99	Full	03-21-00	Affirmative 06-26-00	3309
731-TA-397 <i>Certain Ball Bearings from Sweden</i>	04-01-99	Full	03-21-00	Negative 06-26-00	3309
731-TA-399 <i>Certain Ball Bearings from the United Kingdom</i>	04-01-99	Full	03-21-00	Affirmative 06-26-00	3309
731-TA-391 <i>Certain Cylindrical Roller Bearings from Germany</i>	04-01-99	Full	03-21-00	Negative 06-26-00	3309
731-TA-392 <i>Certain Cylindrical Roller Bearings from France</i>	04-01-99	Full	03-21-00	Negative 06-26-00	3309
731-TA-393 <i>Certain Cylindrical Roller Bearings from Italy</i>	04-01-99	Full	03-21-00	Negative 06-26-00	3309
731-TA-394 <i>Certain Cylindrical Roller Bearings from Japan</i>	04-01-99	Full	03-21-00	Negative 06-26-00	3309
731-TA-397 <i>Certain Cylindrical Roller Bearings from Sweden</i>	04-01-99	Full	03-21-00	Negative 06-26-00	3309
731-TA-399 <i>Certain Cylindrical Roller Bearings from the United Kingdom</i>	04-01-99	Full	03-21-00	Negative 06-26-00	3309

Table I-B-Continued

Changed Circumstances and Five-Year (Sunset) Reviews Conducted in Fiscal Year 2000

Investigation No. and Title	Date Initiated	Type of Review	Public Hearing	Final Determination	Pub. No.
731-TA-391 <i>Certain Spherical Plain Bearings from Germany</i>	04-01-99	Full	03-21-00	Negative 06-26-00	3309
731-TA-392 <i>Certain Spherical Plain Bearings from France</i>	04-01-99	Full	03-21-00	Affirmative 06-26-00	3309
731-TA-394 <i>Certain Spherical Plain Bearings from Japan</i>	04-01-99	Full	03-21-00	Negative 06-26-00	3309
701-TA-253-B <i>Certain Circular Welded Pipe and Tube from Turkey</i>	05-03-99	Full	03-09-00	Affirmative 07-22-00	3316
731-TA-132 <i>Certain Circular Welded Pipe and Tube from Taiwan</i>	05-03-99	Full	03-09-00	Affirmative 07-22-00	3316
731-TA-252 <i>Certain Circular Welded Pipe and Tube from Thailand</i>	05-03-99	Full	03-09-00	Affirmative 07-22-00	3316
731-TA-271 <i>Certain Circular Welded Pipe and Tube from India</i>	05-03-99	Full	03-09-00	Affirmative 07-22-00	3316
731-TA-273 <i>Certain Circular Welded Pipe and Tube from Turkey</i>	05-03-99	Full	03-09-00	Affirmative 07-22-00	3316
731-TA-532 <i>Certain Circular Welded Pipe and Tube from Brazil</i>	05-03-99	Full	03-09-00	Affirmative 07-22-00	3316
731-TA-533 <i>Certain Circular Welded Pipe and Tube from Korea</i>	05-03-99	Full	03-09-00	Affirmative 07-22-00	3316
731-TA-534 <i>Certain Circular Welded Pipe and Tube from Mexico</i>	05-03-99	Full	03-09-00	Affirmative 07-22-00	3316
731-TA-536 <i>Certain Circular Welded Pipe and Tube from Taiwan</i>	05-03-99	Full	03-09-00	Affirmative 07-22-00	3316
731-TA-537 <i>Certain Circular Welded Pipe and Tube from Venezuela</i>	05-03-99	Full	03-09-00	Negative 07-22-00	3316
731-TA-296 <i>Certain Light-walled Rectangular Tube from Singapore</i>	05-03-99	Full	03-09-00	Negative 07-22-00	3316
731-TA-409 <i>Certain Light-walled Rectangular Tube from Argentina</i>	05-03-99	Full	03-09-00	Affirmative 07-22-00	3316
731-TA-410 <i>Certain Light-walled Rectangular Tube from Taiwan</i>	05-03-99	Full	03-09-00	Affirmative 07-22-00	3316

Table I-B-Continued

Changed Circumstances and Five-Year (Sunset) Reviews Conducted in Fiscal Year 2000

Investigation No. and Title	Date Initiated	Type of Review	Public Hearing	Final Determination	Pub. No.
731-TA-276 <i>Certain Oil Country Tubular Goods from Canada</i>	05-03-99	Full	03-09-00	Negative 07-22-00	3316
731-TA-277 <i>Certain Oil Country Tubular Goods from Taiwan</i>	05-03-99	Full	03-09-00	Negative 07-22-00	3316
731-TA-308 <i>Carbon Steel Butt-Weld Pipe Fittings from Brazil</i>	05-03-99	Expedited	N/A	Affirmative 12-22-99	3263
731-TA-309 <i>Carbon Steel Butt-Weld Pipe Fittings from Japan</i>	05-03-99	Expedited	N/A	Affirmative 12-22-99	3263
731-TA-310 <i>Carbon Steel Butt-Weld Pipe Fittings from Taiwan</i>	05-03-99	Expedited	N/A	Affirmative 12-22-99	3263
731-TA-520 <i>Carbon Steel Butt-Weld Pipe Fittings from China</i>	05-03-99	Expedited	N/A	Affirmative 12-22-99	3263
731-TA-521 <i>Carbon Steel Butt-Weld Pipe Fittings from Thailand</i>	05-03-99	Expedited	N/A	Affirmative 12-22-99	3263
731-TA-385 <i>Granular Polytetrafluoroethylene Resin from Italy</i>	05-03-99	Expedited	N/A	Affirmative 12-21-99	3260
731-TA-386 <i>Granular Polytetrafluoroethylene Resin from Japan</i>	05-03-99	Expedited	N/A	Affirmative 12-21-99	3260
731-TA-406 <i>Electrolytic Manganese Dioxide from Greece</i>	05-03-99	Full	03-02-00	Negative 05-09-00	3296
731-TA-408 <i>Electrolytic Manganese Dioxide from Japan</i>	05-03-99	Full	03-02-00	Negative 05-09-00	3296
731-TA-96 <i>Industrial Nitrocellulose from France</i>	06-01-99	Full	06-08-00	Affirmative 08-24-00	3342
731-TA-439 <i>Industrial Nitrocellulose from Brazil</i>	06-01-99	Full	06-08-00	Affirmative 08-24-00	3342
731-TA-440 <i>Industrial Nitrocellulose from Japan</i>	06-01-99	Full	06-08-00	Affirmative 08-24-00	3342
731-TA-441 <i>Industrial Nitrocellulose from China</i>	06-01-99	Full	06-08-00	Affirmative 08-24-00	3342
731-TA-442 <i>Industrial Nitrocellulose from Korea</i>	06-01-99	Full	06-08-00	Affirmative 08-24-00	3342

Table I-B-Continued

Changed Circumstances and Five-Year (Sunset) Reviews Conducted in Fiscal Year 2000

Investigation No. and Title	Date Initiated	Type of Review	Public Hearing	Final Determination	Pub. No.
731-TA-443 <i>Industrial Nitrocellulose from the United Kingdom</i>	06-01-99	Full	06-08-00	Affirmative 08-24-00	3342
731-TA-444 <i>Industrial Nitrocellulose from Germany</i>	06-01-99	Full	06-08-00	Affirmative 08-24-00	3342
731-TA-445 <i>Industrial Nitrocellulose from Yugoslavia</i>	06-01-99	Full	06-08-00	Negative 08-24-00	3342
731-TA-413 <i>Certain Industrial Belts from Italy</i>	06-01-99	Full	N/A	Negative 08-18-00	3341
731-TA-414 <i>Certain Industrial Belts from Japan</i>	06-01-99	Full	N/A	Negative 08-18-00	3341
731-TA-415 <i>Certain Industrial Belts from Singapore</i>	06-01-99	Full	N/A	Negative 08-18-00	3341
731-TA-419 <i>Certain Industrial Belts from Germany</i>	06-01-99	Full	N/A	Negative 08-18-00	3341
731-TA-429 <i>Mechanical Transfer Presses from Japan</i>	06-01-99	Full	04-04-00	Affirmative 05-26-00	3304
731-TA-432 <i>Drafting Machines from Japan</i>	06-01-99	Expedited	N/A	Affirmative 11-08-99	3252
701-TA-297 <i>Steel Rails from Canada</i>	06-01-99	Expedited	N/A	Affirmative 01-24-00	3269
731-TA-422 <i>Steel Rails from Canada</i>	06-01-99	Expedited	N/A	Affirmative 01-24-00	3269
731-TA-376 <i>Stainless Steel Butt-Weld Pipe Fittings from Japan</i>	07-01-99	Expedited	N/A	Affirmative 02-22-00	3280
731-TA-563 <i>Stainless Steel Butt-Weld Pipe Fittings from Korea</i>	07-01-99	Expedited	N/A	Affirmative 02-22-00	3280
731-TA-564 <i>Stainless Steel Butt-Weld Pipe Fittings from Taiwan</i>	07-01-99	Expedited	N/A	Affirmative 02-22-00	3280
731-TA-466 <i>Sodium Thiosulfate from China</i>	07-01-99	Expedited	N/A	Affirmative 02-17-00	3279
731-TA-465 <i>Sodium Thiosulfate from Germany</i>	07-01-99	Expedited	N/A	Affirmative 02-17-00	3279

Table I-B-Continued

Changed Circumstances and Five-Year (Sunset) Reviews Conducted in Fiscal Year 2000

Investigation No. and Title	Date Initiated	Type of Review	Public Hearing	Final Determination	Pub. No.
731-TA-468 <i>Sodium Thiosulfate from the United Kingdom</i>	07-01-99	Expedited	N/A	Affirmative 02-17-00	3279
731-TA-540 <i>Certain Stainless Steel Pipe from Korea</i>	07-01-99	Full	08-01-00	Affirmative 09-22-00	3351
731-TA-541 <i>Certain Stainless Steel Pipe from Taiwan</i>	07-01-99	Full	08-01-00	Affirmative 09-22-00	3351
731-TA-459 <i>Polyethylene Terephthalate (PET) Film from Korea</i>	07-01-99	Expedited	N/A	Affirmative 02-16-00	3278
731-TA-464 <i>Sparklers from China</i>	07-01-99	Full	05-11-00	Affirmative 07-10-00	3317
701-TA-178 <i>Stainless Steel Wire Rod from Spain</i>	07-01-99	Full	05-23-00	Negative 07-20-00	3321
731-TA-636 <i>Stainless Steel Wire Rod from Brazil</i>	07-01-99	Full	05-23-00	Affirmative 07-20-00	3321
731-TA-637 <i>Stainless Steel Wire Rod from France</i>	07-01-99	Full	05-23-00	Affirmative 07-20-00	3321
731-TA-638 <i>Stainless Steel Wire Rod from India</i>	07-01-99	Full	05-23-00	Affirmative 07-20-00	3321
701-TA-302 <i>Fresh and Chilled Atlantic Salmon from Norway</i>	07-01-99	Expedited	N/A	Affirmative 02-24-00	3282
731-TA-454 <i>Fresh and Chilled Atlantic Salmon from Norway</i>	07-01-99	Expedited	N/A	Affirmative 02-24-00	3282
731-TA-457-A <i>Heavy Forged Handtools (Axes and Adzes) from China</i>	07-01-99	Full	05-16-00	Affirmative 07-18-00	3322
731-TA-457-B <i>Heavy Forged Handtools (Bars and Wedges) from China</i>	07-01-99	Full	05-16-00	Affirmative 07-18-00	3322
731-TA-457-C <i>Heavy Forged Handtools (Hammers and Sledges) from China</i>	07-01-99	Full	05-16-00	Affirmative 07-18-00	3322
731-TA-457-D <i>Heavy Forged Handtools (Picks and Mattocks) from China</i>	07-01-99	Full	05-16-00	Affirmative 07-18-00	3322

Table I-B-Continued

Changed Circumstances and Five-Year (Sunset) Reviews Conducted in Fiscal Year 2000

Investigation No. and Title	Date Initiated	Type of Review	Public Hearing	Final Determination	Pub. No.
701-TA-309-A <i>Alloy Magnesium from Canada</i>	08-02-99	Full	05-31-00	Affirmative 07-25-00	3324
701-TA-309-B <i>Pure Magnesium from Canada</i>	08-02-99	Full	05-31-00	Affirmative 07-25-00	3324
731-TA-528 <i>Pure Magnesium from Canada</i>	08-02-99	Full	05-31-00	Affirmative 07-25-00	3324
731-TA-469 <i>Electroluminescent Flat-Panel Displays from Japan</i>	08-02-99	Expedited	N/A	Affirmative 03-27-00	3285
731-TA-497 <i>Tungsten Ore Concentrates from China</i>	08-02-99	N/A	N/A	Terminated 11-03-99	N/A
731-TA-527 <i>Extruded Rubber Thread from Malaysia</i>	08-02-99	Full	06-01-00	Affirmative 07-27-00	3334
731-TA-539-B <i>Uranium from Kyrgyzstan</i>	08-02-99	Full	N/A	Terminated 11-03-99	N/A
731-TA-539-C <i>Uranium from Russia</i>	08-02-99	Full	06-13-00	Affirmative 08-07-00	3334
731-TA-539-E <i>Uranium from Ukraine</i>	08-02-99	Full	06-13-00	Negative 08-07-00	3334
731-TA-539-F <i>Uranium from Uzbekistan</i>	08-02-99	Full	06-13-00	Negative 08-07-00	3334
701-TA-318 <i>Sulfanilic Acid from India</i>	10-01-99	Expedited	N/A	Affirmative 05-18-00	3301
731-TA-538 <i>Sulfanilic Acid from China</i>	10-01-99	Expedited	N/A	Affirmative 05-18-00	3301
731-TA-561 <i>Sulfanilic Acid from India</i>	10-01-99	Expedited	N/A	Affirmative 05-18-00	3301
701-TA-314 <i>Hot-Rolled Lead and Bismuth Carbon Steel Products from Brazil</i>	10-01-99	N/A	N/A	Terminated 11-15-99	N/A
701-TA-315 <i>Hot-Rolled Lead and Bismuth Carbon Steel Products from France</i>	10-01-99	N/A	N/A	Terminated 11-15-99	N/A

Table I-B-Continued

Changed Circumstances and Five-Year (Sunset) Reviews Conducted in Fiscal Year 2000

Investigation No. and Title	Date Initiated	Type of Review	Public Hearing	Final Determination	Pub. No.
701-TA-316 <i>Hot-Rolled Lead and Bismuth Carbon Steel Products from Germany</i>	10-01-99	N/A	N/A	Terminated 11-15-99	N/A
701-TA-317 <i>Hot-Rolled Lead and Bismuth Carbon Steel Products from the United Kingdom</i>	10-01-99	N/A	N/A	Terminated 11-15-99	N/A
731-TA-552 <i>Hot-Rolled Lead and Bismuth Carbon Steel Products from Brazil</i>	10-01-99	N/A	N/A	Terminated 11-15-99	N/A
731-TA-553 <i>Hot-Rolled Lead and Bismuth Carbon Steel Products from France</i>	10-01-99	N/A	N/A	Terminated 11-15-99	N/A
731-TA-554 <i>Hot-Rolled Lead and Bismuth Carbon Steel Products from Germany</i>	10-01-99	N/A	N/A	Terminated 11-15-99	N/A
731-TA-555 <i>Hot-Rolled Lead and Bismuth Carbon Steel Products from the United Kingdom</i>	10-01-99	N/A	N/A	Terminated 11-15-99	N/A
731-TA-571 <i>Professional Electric Cutting Tools from Japan</i>	11-02-99	Full	N/A	Terminated 06-02-00	N/A
731-TA-621 <i>Compact Ductile Iron Waterworks Fittings from China</i>	11-02-99	N/A	N/A	Terminated 01-24-00	N/A
731-TA-639 <i>Forged Stainless Steel Flanges from India</i>	12-01-99	Expedited	N/A	Affirmative 07-26-00	3329
731-TA-640 <i>Forged Stainless Steel Flanges from Taiwan</i>	12-01-99	Expedited	N/A	Affirmative 07-26-00	3329
731-TA-643 <i>Defrost Timers from Japan</i>	12-01-99	N/A	N/A	Terminated 02-16-00	N/A
731-TA-661 <i>Color Negative Photo Paper and Chemicals from Japan</i>	12-01-99	N/A	N/A	Terminated 02-16-00	N/A
731-TA-662 <i>Color Negative Photo Paper and Chemicals from the Netherlands</i>	12-01-99	N/A	N/A	Terminated 02-16-00	N/A
731-TA-663 <i>Paper Clips from China</i>	12-01-99	Expedited	N/A	Affirmative 07-28-00	3330
731-TA-669 <i>Cased Pencils from China</i>	12-01-99	Expedited	N/A	Affirmative 07-24-00	3328

Table I-B-Continued

Changed Circumstances and Five-Year (Sunset) Reviews Conducted in Fiscal Year 2000

Investigation No. and Title	Date Initiated	Type of Review	Public Hearing	Final Determination	Pub. No.
731-TA-677 <i>Coumarin from China</i>	12-30-99	Expedited	N/A	Affirmative 05-30-00	3305
731-TA-718 <i>Glycine from China</i>	02-03-00	Expedited	N/A	Affirmative 06-30-00	3315
731-TA-696 <i>Pure Magnesium from China</i>	04-03-00	Expedited	N/A	Affirmative 08-31-00	3346
731-TA-697 <i>Pure Magnesium from Russia</i>	04-03-00	Expedited	N/A	Terminated 07-07-00	N/A
731-TA-722 <i>Honey from China</i>	07-03-00	N/A	N/A	Terminated 07-28-00	N/A
303-TA-21 <i>Gray Portland Cement and Cement Clinker from Venezuela</i>	08-02-99	Full	08-15-00	Pending	N/A
731-TA-451 <i>Gray Portland Cement and Cement Clinker from Mexico</i>	08-02-99	Full	08-15-00	Pending	N/A
731-TA-461 <i>Gray Portland Cement and Cement Clinker from Japan</i>	08-02-99	Full	08-15-00	Pending	N/A
731-TA-519 <i>Gray Portland Cement and Cement Clinker from Venezuela</i>	08-02-99	Full	08-15-00	Pending	N/A
731-TA-474 <i>Certain Lug Nuts from China</i>	08-02-99	Full	N/A	Pending	N/A
731-TA-475 <i>Certain Lug Nuts from Taiwan</i>	08-02-99	Full	N/A	Pending	N/A
AA1921-197 <i>Carbon Steel Plate from Taiwan</i>	09-01-99	Full	09-15-00	Pending	N/A
701-TA-319 <i>Cut-to-Length Plate from Belgium</i>	09-01-99	Full	09-15-00	Pending	N/A
701-TA-320 <i>Cut-to-Length Plate from Brazil</i>	09-01-99	Full	09-15-00	Pending	N/A
701-TA-322 <i>Cut-to-Length Plate from Germany</i>	09-01-99	Full	09-15-00	Pending	N/A
701-TA-325 <i>Cut-to-Length Plate from Mexico</i>	09-01-99	Full	09-15-00	Pending	N/A
701-TA-326 <i>Cut-to-Length Plate from Spain</i>	09-01-99	Full	09-15-00	Pending	N/A
701-TA-327 <i>Cut-to-Length Plate from Sweden</i>	09-01-99	Full	09-15-00	Pending	N/A

Table I-B-Continued

Changed Circumstances and Five-Year (Sunset) Reviews Conducted in Fiscal Year 2000

Investigation No. and Title	Date Initiated	Type of Review	Public Hearing	Final Determination	Pub. No.
701-TA-328 <i>Cut-to-Length Plate from the United Kingdom</i>	09-01-99	Full	09-15-00	Pending	N/A
731-TA-573 <i>Cut-to-Length Plate from Belgium</i>	09-01-99	Full	09-15-00	Pending	N/A
731-TA-574 <i>Cut-to-Length Plate from Brazil</i>	09-01-99	Full	09-15-00	Pending	N/A
731-TA-575 <i>Cut-to-Length Plate from Canada</i>	09-01-99	Full	09-15-00	Pending	N/A
731-TA-576 <i>Cut-to-Length Plate from Finland</i>	09-01-99	Full	09-15-00	Pending	N/A
731-TA-578 <i>Cut-to-Length Plate from Germany</i>	09-01-99	Full	09-15-00	Pending	N/A
731-TA-582 <i>Cut-to-Length Plate from Mexico</i>	09-01-99	Full	09-15-00	Pending	N/A
731-TA-583 <i>Cut-to-Length Plate from Poland</i>	09-01-99	Full	09-15-00	Pending	N/A
731-TA-584 <i>Cut-to-Length Plate from Romania</i>	09-01-99	Full	09-15-00	Pending	N/A
731-TA-585 <i>Cut-to-Length Plate from Spain</i>	09-01-99	Full	09-15-00	Pending	N/A
731-TA-586 <i>Cut-to-Length Plate from Sweden</i>	09-01-99	Full	09-15-00	Pending	N/A
731-TA-587 <i>Cut-to-Length Plate from the United Kingdom</i>	09-01-99	Full	09-15-00	Pending	N/A
701-TA-231 <i>Cold-Rolled Carbon Steel Products from Sweden</i>	09-01-99	Full	09-12-00	Pending	N/A
701-TA-340 <i>Cold-Rolled Carbon Steel Products from Germany</i>	09-01-99	Full	09-12-00	Pending	N/A
701-TA-342 <i>Cold-Rolled Carbon Steel Products from Korea</i>	09-01-99	Full	09-12-00	Pending	N/A
731-TA-604 <i>Cold-Rolled Carbon Steel Products from Germany</i>	09-01-99	Full	09-12-00	Pending	N/A
731-TA-607 <i>Cold-Rolled Carbon Steel Products from Korea</i>	09-01-99	Full	09-12-00	Pending	N/A
731-TA-608 <i>Cold-Rolled Carbon Steel Products from the Netherlands</i>	09-01-99	Full	09-12-00	Pending	N/A
701-TA-348 <i>Corrosion-Resistant Carbon Steel Products from France</i>	09-01-99	Full	09-13-00	Pending	N/A

Table I-B-Continued

Changed Circumstances and Five-Year (Sunset) Reviews Conducted in Fiscal Year 2000

Investigation No. and Title	Date Initiated	Type of Review	Public Hearing	Final Determination	Pub. No.
701-TA-349 <i>Corrosion-Resistant Carbon Steel Products from Germany</i>	09-01-99	Full	09-13-00	Pending	N/A
701-TA-350 <i>Corrosion-Resistant Carbon Steel Products from Korea</i>	09-01-99	Full	09-13-00	Pending	N/A
731-TA-612 <i>Corrosion-Resistant Carbon Steel Products from Australia</i>	09-01-99	Full	09-13-00	Pending	N/A
731-TA-614 <i>Corrosion-Resistant Carbon Steel Products from Canada</i>	09-01-99	Full	09-13-00	Pending	N/A
731-TA-615 <i>Corrosion-Resistant Carbon Steel Products from France</i>	09-01-99	Full	09-13-00	Pending	N/A
731-TA-616 <i>Corrosion-Resistant Carbon Steel Products from Germany</i>	09-01-99	Full	09-13-00	Pending	N/A
731-TA-617 <i>Corrosion-Resistant Carbon Steel Products from Japan</i>	09-01-99	Full	09-13-00	Pending	N/A
731-TA-618 <i>Corrosion-Resistant Carbon Steel Products from Korea</i>	09-01-99	Full	09-13-00	Pending	N/A
731-TA-470 <i>Silicon Metal from Argentina</i>	11-02-99	Full	Pending	Pending	N/A
731-TA-471 <i>Silicon Metal from Brazil</i>	11-02-99	Full	Pending	Pending	N/A
731-TA-472 <i>Silicon Metal from China</i>	11-02-99	Full	Pending	Pending	N/A
731-TA-671 <i>Silicomanganese from Brazil</i>	11-02-99	Full	Pending	Pending	N/A
731-TA-672 <i>Silicomanganese from China</i>	11-02-99	Full	Pending	Pending	N/A
731-TA-673 <i>Silicomanganese from Ukraine</i>	11-02-99	Full	Pending	Pending	N/A
731-TA-556 <i>Drams of One Megabit and Above from Korea</i>	11-02-99	Full	Pending	Pending	N/A
731-TA-624 <i>Helical Spring Lock Washers from China</i>	11-02-99	Full	Pending	Pending	N/A
731-TA-625 <i>Helical Spring Lock Washers from Taiwan</i>	11-02-99	Full	Pending	Pending	N/A

Table I-B-Continued

Changed Circumstances and Five-Year (Sunset) Reviews Conducted in Fiscal Year 2000

Investigation No. and Title	Date Initiated	Type of Review	Public Hearing	Final Determination	Pub. No.
701-TA-355 <i>Grain-Oriented Silicon Electrical Steel from Italy</i>	12-01-99	Full	Pending	Pending	N/A
731-TA-659 <i>Grain-Oriented Silicon Electrical Steel from Italy</i>	12-01-99	Full	Pending	Pending	N/A
731-TA-660 <i>Grain-Oriented Silicon Electrical Steel from Japan</i>	12-01-99	Full	Pending	Pending	N/A
731-TA-652 <i>Aramid Fiber Formed of Poly Para-Phenylene Terephthalamide from the Netherlands</i>	12-01-99	Full	Pending	Pending	N/A
731-TA-683 <i>Fresh Garlic from China</i>	12-01-99	Full	Pending	Pending	N/A
731-TA-678 <i>Stainless Steel Bar from Brazil</i>	12-30-99	Full	Pending	Pending	N/A
731-TA-679 <i>Stainless Steel Bar from India</i>	12-30-99	Full	Pending	Pending	N/A
731-TA-681 <i>Stainless Steel Bar from Japan</i>	12-30-99	Full	Pending	Pending	N/A
731-TA-682 <i>Stainless Steel Bar from Spain</i>	12-30-99	Full	Pending	Pending	N/A
731-TA-703 <i>Furfuryl Alcohol from China</i>	05-01-00	Full	Pending	Pending	N/A
731-TA-705 <i>Furfuryl Alcohol from Thailand</i>	05-01-00	Full	Pending	Pending	N/A
731-TA-702 <i>Ferrovandium and Nitrided Vanadium from Russia</i>	06-01-00	Full	Pending	Pending	N/A
731-TA-706 <i>Canned Pineapple from Thailand</i>	06-01-00	Full	Pending	Pending	N/A
701-TA-362 <i>Seamless Pipe from Italy</i>	07-03-00	Full	Pending	Pending	N/A
731-TA-707 <i>Seamless Pipe from Argentina</i>	07-03-00	Full	Pending	Pending	N/A
731-TA-708 <i>Seamless Pipe from Brazil</i>	07-03-00	Full	Pending	Pending	N/A
731-TA-709 <i>Seamless Pipe from Germany</i>	07-03-00	Full	Pending	Pending	N/A
731-TA-710 <i>Seamless Pipe from Italy</i>	07-03-00	Full	Pending	Pending	N/A
701-TA-364 <i>Oil Country Tubular Goods from Italy</i>	07-03-00	Full	Pending	Pending	N/A

Table I-B-Continued Changed Circumstances and Five-Year (Sunset) Reviews Conducted in Fiscal Year 2000

Investigation No. and Title	Date Initiated	Type of Review	Public Hearing	Final Determination	Pub. No.
731-TA-711 <i>Oil Country Tubular Goods from Argentina</i>	07-03-00	Full	Pending	Pending	N/A
731-TA-713 <i>Oil Country Tubular Goods from Italy</i>	07-03-00	Full	Pending	Pending	N/A
731-TA-714 <i>Oil Country Tubular Goods from Japan</i>	07-03-00	Full	Pending	Pending	N/A
731-TA-715 <i>Oil Country Tubular Goods from Korea</i>	07-03-00	Full	Pending	Pending	N/A
731-TA-716 <i>Oil Country Tubular Goods from Mexico</i>	07-03-00	Full	Pending	Pending	N/A

Note—The Commission conducts changed circumstances reviews under sec. 751(b) of the Tariff Act of 1930 and five-year (sunset) reviews under sec. 751(c) of the Tariff Act of 1930.

Table I-C

Other Import Injury Investigations Conducted in Fiscal Year 2000

Investigation No. and Title	Petitioner or Requester	Date of Petition/ Request or Institution	Public Hearing	Commission Finding	Transmitted to the President	Pub. No.
TA-201-70 <i>Circular Welded Carbon Quality Line Pipe</i>	Geneva Steel, IPSCO Tubulars, Inc., Lone Star Steel Co., Maverick Tube Corp., Newport Steel, Northwest Pipe Co., Stupp Corp., and the United Steelworkers of America, AFL-CIO	06-30-99	09-30-99 (injury) 11-10-99 (remedy)	Affirmative	12-17-99	3261
TA-201-71 <i>Crabmeat from Swimming Crabs</i>	Blue Crab Coalition	03-02-00	06-15-00 (injury)	Negative	08-29-00	3349
TA-201-72 <i>Extruded Rubber Thread</i>	North American Rubber Thread	06-05-00	09-06-00 (injury)	Pending	Pending	N/A
TA-204-2 <i>Wheat Gluten: Monitoring Developments in the Domestic Industry</i>	N/A	07-27-99	10-07-99	N/A	12-01-99	3258
TA-204-3 <i>Lamb Meat: Monitoring Developments in the Domestic Industry</i>	N/A	01-17-00	Pending	N/A	Pending	N/A

Note 1—The Commission conducts safeguard investigations under sec. 201 of the Trade Act of 1974. The Commission monitors existing safeguard actions under sec. 204 of the Trade Act of 1974.

Note 2—The following suspended investigation remains pending: Inv. No. 22-55, *Peanut Butter and Peanut Paste* (suspended 6-28-94).

Table II
Intellectual Property-Based Import Investigations and Related Proceedings Conducted in Fiscal Year 2000

Investigation No. and Title	Complainant	Fed. Reg. Notice	Final Determination	Date Orders Issued	Pub. No.
337-TA-334 <i>Certain Condensers, Parts Thereof and Products Containing Same, Including Air Conditioners for Automobiles</i> (Advisory Opinion Proceeding)	Modine Manufacturing Co. Racine, WI	03-10-99	Opinion finding no violation of existing order.	05-01-00	N/A
337-TA-380 <i>Certain Agricultural Tractors Under 50 Power Take-Off Horsepower</i> (Enforcement Proceeding)	Kubota Tractor Corp. Torrance, CA Kubota Manufacturing of America Corp. Gainesville, GA Kubota Corp. Osaka, Japan	10-07-98	Monetary sanctions imposed for actions during enforcement proceeding.	11-22-99	N/A
337-TA-383 <i>Certain Hardware Logic Emulation Systems and Components Thereof</i> (Advisory Opinion Proceeding)	Quickturn Design Systems, Inc. Mountain View, CA	11-17-99	Opinion finding no violation of existing order.	09-22-00	N/A
337-TA-395 <i>Certain EPROM, EE-PROM, Flash Memory, and Flash Micro-controller Semi-conductor Devices, and Products Containing Same</i> (Reconsideration Proceeding)	Atmel Corp. San Jose, CA	02-01-99	Pending	Pending	N/A
337-TA-406 <i>Certain Lens-Fitted Film Packages</i> (Bond Forfeiture Proceeding)	Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd. Tokyo, Japan	N/A	Settlement agreement.	05-01-00	N/A
337-TA-409 <i>Certain CD-Rom Controllers and Products Containing Same-II</i> (Sanctions)	Oak Technology, Inc. Sunnyvale, CA	05-13-98	Monetary sanctions denied.	12-13-99	3251
337-TA-413 <i>Certain Rare-Earth Magnets and Magnetic Materials and Articles Containing Same</i>	Magnequench International, Inc. Anderson, IN Sumitomo Special Metals Co., Ltd. Osaka, Japan	09-04-98	Violation; general exclusion order and cease and desist orders.	12-09-99	3307
337-TA-414 <i>Certain Semi-conductor Memory Devices and Products Containing Same</i>	Micron Technology, Inc. Boise, ID	09-25-98	Settlement agreement.	06-09-00	N/A

Table II-Continued

Intellectual Property-Based Import Investigations and Related Proceedings Conducted in Fiscal Year 2000

Investigation No. and Title	Complainant	Fed. Reg. Notice	Final Determination	Date Orders Issued	Pub. No.
337-TA-419 <i>Certain Excimer Laser Systems for Vision Correction Surgery and Components Thereof and Methods for Performing Such Surgery</i>	VISX, Inc. Santa Clara, CA	03-01-99	No violation.	03-06-00	3299
337-TA-420 <i>Certain Beer Products</i>	Anheuser-Busch, Inc. St. Louis, MO	06-04-99	Consent order.	12-03-99	N/A
337-TA-421 <i>Certain Enhanced DRAM Devices Containing Embedded Cache Memory Registers, Components Thereof, and Products Containing Same</i>	Enhanced Memory Systems, Inc. Colorado Springs, CO	06-07-99	Settlement agreement.	01-20-00	N/A
337-TA-422 <i>Certain Two-Handle Centerset Faucets and Escutcheons, and Components Thereof</i>	Moen, Inc. North Olmstead, OH	06-17-99	Violation; general exclusion order.	06-19-00	N/A
337-TA-423 <i>Certain Conductive Coated Abrasives</i>	Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Co. St. Paul, MN	06-28-99	Consent order.	10-27-99	N/A
337-TA-424 <i>Certain Cigarettes and Packaging Thereof</i>	Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corp. Louisville, KY	09-23-99	Pending	Pending	N/A
337-TA-425 <i>Certain Amino Fluoro Ketone Compounds</i>	Prototek, Inc. Dublin, CA Enzyme Systems Products, Inc. Livermore, CA	11-17-99	Consent order.	06-26-00	N/A
337-TA-426 <i>Certain Spiral Grilled Products Including Ducted Fans and Components Thereof</i>	Vornado Air Circulation Systems, Inc. Andover, KS	01-26-00	Withdrawal of complaint.	07-20-00	N/A
337-TA-427 <i>Certain Downhole Well Data Recorders and Components Thereof</i>	Petroleum Reservoir Data, Inc. Anchorage, AK	02-07-00	Settlement agreement.	06-26-00	N/A
337-TA-428 <i>Certain Integrated Circuit Chipsets, Components Thereof and Products Containing Same</i>	Intel Corp. Santa Clara, CA	02-11-00	Settlement agreement.	08-22-00	N/A

Table II-Continued

Intellectual Property-Based Import Investigations and Related Proceedings Conducted in Fiscal Year 2000

Investigation No. and Title	Complainant	Fed. Reg. Notice	Final Determination	Date Orders Issued	Pub. No.
337-TA-429 <i>Certain Bar Clamps, Bar Clamp Pads, and Related Packaging, Display, and Other Materials</i>	American Tool Companies, Inc. Hoffman Estates, IL Petersen Manufacturing Co., Inc. DeWitt, NE	03-13-00	Pending	Pending	N/A
337-TA-430 <i>Certain Integrated Repeaters and Products Containing Same</i>	Level One Communications, Inc. Sacramento, CA	04-24-00	Pending	Pending	N/A
337-TA-431 <i>Certain Synchronous Dynamic Random Access Memory Devices, Micro-processors, and Products Containing Same</i>	Rambus, Inc. Mountain View, CA	04-24-00	Settlement agreement and withdrawal of complaint.	08-07-00	N/A
337-TA-432 <i>Certain Semiconductor Chips with Minimized Chip Package Size and Products Containing Same</i>	Tessera, Inc. San Jose, CA	05-03-00	Pending	Pending	N/A
337-TA-433 <i>Certain Safety Eyewear and Components Thereof</i>	Bacou USA Safety, Inc. Smithfield, RI Uvex Safety Manufacturing, Inc. Smithfield, RI	05-04-00	Pending	Pending	N/A
337-TA-434 <i>Certain Magnetic Resonance Injection Systems and Components Thereof</i>	Medrad, Inc. Indianola, PA	05-26-00	Pending	Pending	N/A
337-TA-435 <i>Certain Integrated Repeaters, Switches, Transceivers, and Products Containing Same</i>	Intel Corp. Santa Clara, CA Level One Communications, Inc. Sacramento, CA	08-23-00	Pending	Pending	N/A

Note—The Commission conducts intellectual property-based import investigations and related proceedings under sec. 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930.

Table III

General Factfinding Investigations Conducted in Fiscal Year 2000

Investigation No. and Title	Requester	Date Instituted	Public Hearing	Pub. No.	Date Published
332-191 <i>Nonrubber Footwear Statistical Report, 1999</i> (Terminated January 2000)	Committee on Finance, U.S. Senate	08-28-84	N/A	3289	03-00
332-227 <i>Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act: Impact on U.S. Industries and Consumers</i> (Terminated May 2000)	Required by sec. 215(a) of the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act	03-21-86	N/A	N/A	N/A
332-237 <i>Production Sharing: Use of U.S. Components and Materials in Foreign Assembly Operations (1995-1998)</i> (Terminated January 2000)	Instituted by the Commission on its own motion	08-19-86	N/A	3265	12-99
332-288 <i>Ethyl Alcohol for Fuel Use: Determination of the Base Quantity of Imports</i>	Required by the Steel Trade Liberalization Program Implementation Act	03-09-90	N/A	Pending	Pending
332-325 <i>The Economic Effects of Significant U.S. Import Restraints</i>	United States Trade Representative	06-05-92	N/A	Pending	Pending
332-345 <i>Recent Trends in U.S. Services Trade: 2000 Annual Report</i>	Instituted by the Commission on its own motion	08-27-93	N/A	3306	05-00
<i>Shifts in U.S. Merchandise Trade in 1999</i>	Instituted by the Commission on its own motion	12-20-94	N/A	3353	09-00
332-350 <i>Monitoring of U.S. Imports of Tomatoes</i>	Required by the North American Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act	12-30-93	N/A	Pending	Pending
332-351 <i>Monitoring of U.S. Imports of Peppers</i>	Required by the North American Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act	12-30-93	N/A	Pending	Pending
332-352 <i>Andean Trade Preference Act: Effect on the U.S. Economy and on Drug Corp Eradication and Crop Substitution</i>	Required by sec. 206 of the Andean Trade Preference Act	02-17-94	N/A	3359	09-00
332-354 <i>Program to Maintain U.S. Schedule of Services Commitments</i>	United States Trade Representative	05-13-94	N/A	Pending	Pending
332-360 <i>International Harmonization of Customs Rules of Origin</i>	United States Trade Representative	04-10-95	N/A	Pending	Pending

Table III-Continued

General Factfinding Investigations Conducted in Fiscal Year 2000

Investigation No. and Title	Requester	Date Instituted	Public Hearing	Pub. No.	Date Published
332-362 <i>U.S. -Africa Trade Flows and Effects of the Uruguay Round Agreements and U.S. Trade and Development Policy, Fifth Annual Report</i>	United States Trade Representative	04-27-95	N/A	3250	10-99
332-377 <i>Program to Maintain Investment Restrictions Database</i>	United States Trade Representative	01-27-97	N/A	Confidential	N/A
332-388 <i>Simplification of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States</i>	Committee on Ways and Means, U.S. House of Representatives	11-05-97	N/A	3318	06-00
332-399 <i>General Agreement on Trade in Services: Examination of the Schedules of Commitments Submitted by African Trading Partners</i>	United States Trade Representative	11-06-98	N/A	3243	10-99
332-400 <i>Conditions of Competition in U.S. Forest Products Trade</i>	Committee on Finance, U.S. Senate	11-09-98	05-26-99	3246	10-99
332-405 <i>Probable Economic Effects of the Reduction or Elimination of U.S. Tariffs</i>	United States Trade Representative	04-13-99	06-15-99	Confidential	11-99
332-407 <i>Foundry Coke: A Review of the Industries in the United States and China</i>	Committee on Ways and Means, U.S. House of Representatives	09-15-99	02-29-00	3323	06-00
332-408 <i>Database on Trade and Investment in Services, Part II</i>	United States Trade Representative	12-13-99	N/A	Confidential	05-00
332-409 <i>The Impact on the U.S. Economy of Including the United Kingdom in a Free Trade Arrangement with the United States, Canada, and Mexico</i>	Committee on Finance, U.S. Senate	12-21-99	4-11-00	3339	08-00
332-410 <i>Advice Concerning Possible Modifications to the U.S. Generalized System of Preferences</i>	United States Trade Representative	12-23-99	02-02-00	3288	03-00
332-411 <i>Electric Power Services: Recent Reforms in Selected Foreign Markets</i>	United States Trade Representative	01-24-00	06-06-00	Pending	Pending
332-412 <i>The Year in Trade 1999: Operation of the Trade Agreements Program</i>	Committee on Ways and Means, U.S. House of Representatives	03-17-00	N/A	3336	08-00
332-413 <i>The Economic Impact of U.S. Sanctions with Respect to Cuba</i>	Committee on Ways and Means, U.S. House of Representatives	04-28-00	09-19-00	Pending	Pending

Table III-Continued

General Factfinding Investigations Conducted in Fiscal Year 2000

Investigation No. and Title	Requester	Date Instituted	Public Hearing	Pub. No.	Date Published
332-414 <i>Competitive Assessment of the U.S. Large Civil Aircraft Aerostructures Industry</i>	Committee on Ways and Means, U.S. House of Representatives	04-28-00	N/A	Pending	Pending
332-415 <i>U.S. Trade and Investment with Sub-Saharan Africa</i>	United States Trade Representative	05-15-00	N/A	Pending	Pending
332-416 <i>The Economic Effects on the United States of the EU-South Africa Agreement on Trade, Development, and Cooperation</i>	United States Trade Representative	05-17-00	N/A	Pending	Pending
332-417 <i>Advice on Providing Additional GSP Benefits for Sub-Saharan Africa</i>	United States Trade Representative	06-19-00	07-27-00	Pending	Pending
332-418 <i>Economic Impact on the United States of a U.S.-Jordan Free Trade Agreement</i>	United States Trade Representative	06-19-00	N/A	3340	09-00
332-419 <i>Pricing of Prescription Drugs</i>	Committee on Ways and Means, U.S. House of Representatives	07-19-00	N/A	3333	07-00
1205-5 (Preliminary) <i>Proposed Modifications to the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States</i>	Instituted pursuant to sec. 1205 of the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988	11-18-99	N/A	3295	03-00

Note 1—The Commission conducts general factfinding investigations of trade and tariff matters under sec. 332 of the Tariff Act of 1930 and sec. 1205 of the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988.

Note 2—Many ITC investigations yield multiple “recurring” reports that are published over the life of the investigation. Details on the investigations summarized in this table can be found in appendix B of this report.

**Appendix B:
Reports Completed During Fiscal Year 2000 and
Pending on September 30, 2000**

General Factfinding (Section 332) Studies Completed During FY 2000

In addition to the reports discussed below, details on a number of other general factfinding investigations completed during FY 2000 appear in the **Commission Activities and Accomplishments** section of this report. See pages 20-21 for details on:

Economic Impact on the United States of a U.S.-Jordan Free Trade Agreement (332-418);

Simplification of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (332-388);

Impact on the U.S. Economy of Including the United Kingdom in a Free Trade Arrangement with the United States, Canada, and Mexico (332-409);

Probable Economic Effects of the Reduction or Elimination of U.S. Tariffs (332-405);

Conditions of Competition in U.S. Forest Products Trade (332-400); and

Foundry Coke: A Review of the Industries in the United States and China (332-407).

Information on the ITC's recurring annual reports *Recent Trends in U.S. Services Trade, 2000 Annual Report* and *Shifts in U.S. Merchandise Trade in 1999* (332-345), as well as *The Year in Trade 1999*, may also be found in the **Commission Activities and Accomplishments** section.

General Agreement on Trade in Services: Examination of the Schedules of Commitments Submitted by African Trading Partners (332-399)

On October 15, 1998, the USTR requested that the ITC examine the schedules of commitments submitted by selected African countries under the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS), explaining the commitments in non-technical language, and identify the potential benefits and limitations of the commitments. The investigation covered Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Mauritius, Morocco, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa, Tunisia, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. The ITC report, submitted in October 1999, found that commitments made by African trading partners under the GATS provide an effective foundation from which to achieve progressive liberalization of international trade and investment in service industries. The report examined the schedules of commitments as they pertain to the following service industries: distribution services (defined as wholesaling, retailing, and franchising services); education services; communications services (defined as enhanced telecommunication services, courier services, and audiovisual services); health care services; professional services (defined as accounting, advertising, and legal services); architectural, engineering, and construction services; land-based transportation services (defined as rail and trucking services); and travel and tourism services.

U.S.-Africa Trade Flows and Effects of the Uruguay Round Agreements and U.S. Trade and Development Policy (Fifth Annual Report) (332-362)

On March 30, 1995, the USTR requested that the ITC investigate the effects of U.S. trade and development policy and the Uruguay Round on U.S.-Africa trade flows. The USTR

requested that the investigation include five annual reports to the President under the Africa Policy Section of the Statements of Administrative Action that Congress approved with the Uruguay Round Agreements Act. The fifth ITC report, submitted in October 1999, provided an update for 1998 of U.S.-Africa trade and investment flows in major sectors. The report also identified major developments in the WTO and in U.S. trade/economic policy and commercial activities that significantly affect U.S.-Africa trade and investment; provided information on changing trade and economic activities within individual countries; and included updated information on progress in regional integration in Africa. As with the previous four reports, the ITC limited its study to the 48 countries in Sub-Saharan Africa.

Nonrubber Footwear Statistical Report (332-191)

On August 8, 1984, the Senate Committee on Finance requested that the ITC investigate and publish quarterly reports on nonrubber footwear. In February 1996, the Committee requested that the Commission change its publication schedule from quarterly to annual reports, effective January 1, 1996, and cease publishing the report in the year 2000. The Committee requested that the annual report continue to include data on production and/or shipments, imports, exports, apparent consumption, market share, employment, unemployment, and plant closings. The ITC's final annual report, containing data for 1999, was submitted in March 2000.

Production Sharing: Use of U.S. Components and Materials in Foreign Assembly Operations, 1995-1998 (332-237)

On September 4, 1986, the Commission instituted on its own motion an annual investigation that assesses by industry sector the products and countries that use the production sharing provisions of the HTS. These provisions provide reduced tariff treatment for eligible goods assembled or processed in foreign locations that contain U.S.-made components or U.S.-origin metal. Because data on imports entered under the production sharing provisions now significantly understate production sharing activity and the use of U.S. components in foreign assembly operations, the ITC decided during FY 2000 to change its method of reporting on production sharing and related topics. The ITC's final formal annual report, containing data for 1995-98, was published in December 1999. The ITC will continue to report informally on cross-border integration of manufacturing and related topics in other publications, as appropriate, and will report annual statistics on trade under the production sharing provisions in *Industry Trade and Technology Review*, a quarterly publication of the Office of Industries. The ITC also will expand coverage for these data on its Internet-based interactive tariff and trade database, the DataWeb.

The final annual report found that the interdependence among manufacturing facilities in the United States, Canada, Mexico, and the Caribbean Basin region is growing. The report focused on the motor vehicle, television receiver, and apparel industries and examined cross-border rationalization of production and other strategies employed by those industries to reduce costs or to achieve other competitive advantages in U.S. and third-country markets.

Recurring Industry Surveys Under Section 332

Andean Trade Preference Act: Impact on U.S. Industries and Consumers and on Drug Crop Eradication and Crop Substitution, Seventh Report, 1999 (332-352)

Section 206 of the Andean Trade Preference Act (ATPA) requires the ITC to submit annual reports to the Congress and the President evaluating the economic impact of the ATPA on

U.S. industries and consumers and discussing the ATPA's effectiveness in promoting drug-related crop eradication and crop substitution in the four Andean beneficiary countries—Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru.

The current ITC report found that the overall effect of imports under the ATPA on the U.S. economy and consumers continued to be negligible in 1999. U.S. imports under ATPA increased by 6.4 percent to \$1.8 billion in 1999. Total U.S. imports from ATPA countries increased 17.6 percent in 1999, reflecting primarily higher prices of petroleum products. As a result, the portion of U.S. imports from ATPA countries entering under ATPA dropped from their peak ratio of 19.7 percent in 1998 to 17.8 percent in 1999. Also, U.S. exports to the region declined 27.8 percent, resulting in an uncharacteristically large U.S. trade deficit of \$3.6 billion with the region. A few industries were identified as potentially experiencing displacement by ATPA imports of more than an estimated 5 percent of the value of U.S. production: asparagus; chrysanthemums, carnations, anthuriums, and orchids; and fresh-cut roses. U.S. imports of all of the 20 leading ATPA-exclusive items produced net welfare gains for U.S. consumers in 1999, and the probable future effect of ATPA on the United States, as estimated by an examination of export-related investment in beneficiary countries, is expected to be minimal in most sectors. The ITC conducted case studies on Bolivia and Peru and used a general equilibrium analysis to analyze the effectiveness of ATPA in promoting broad-based economic growth and sustainable economic alternatives to drug crop production in the Andean region. The case studies, as well as the general equilibrium analysis, suggest that ATPA has had a small but positive effect on the economies of the ATPA beneficiaries. ATPA continued to have a slight but positive effect on drug-crop eradication and crop substitution in the Andean region in 1998. Eradication efforts contributed to an overall decline of 4 percent in the volume of land under coca cultivation, despite an increase in Colombian production. Alternative development efforts to introduce new products and expand licit crop production in the region continued to show promising results.

Ethyl Alcohol for Fuel Use: Determination of the Base Quantity of Imports (332-288)

Section VII of the 1989 Steel Trade Liberalization Program Implementation Act requires the ITC to determine annually the U.S. domestic market for fuel ethyl alcohol during the 12-month period ending on the preceding September 30. Section VII of the Act concerns local feedstock requirements for fuel ethyl alcohol imported into the United States from Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI) beneficiary countries. The ITC's domestic market estimate is used to establish the "base quantity" of imports that can be imported with a zero percent local feedstock requirement. Beyond the base quantity of imports, progressively higher local feedstock requirements are placed on imports of fuel ethyl alcohol and mixtures from the CBI beneficiary countries. The ITC uses official statistics of the U.S. Department of Energy to make its determinations. For the 12-month period ending September 30, 1999, the ITC determined that the base quantity for 1999 was 92.3 million gallons. The ITC announced this determination in December 1999.

Monitoring of U.S. Imports of Tomatoes (332-350)

Monitoring of U.S. Imports of Peppers (332-351)

Section 316 of the NAFTA Implementation Act requires the ITC to monitor U.S. imports of "fresh or chilled tomatoes" and "fresh or chilled peppers, other than chili peppers" until January 1, 2009. The reports include current conditions in the U.S. industry in such areas as production, imports, exports, and prices. The ITC postponed publication of its annual reports during FY 2000 in order to include data expected to be released in early FY 2001.

U.S. Schedule of Services Commitments (332-354)

On April 18, 1994, the USTR requested that the ITC initiate an ongoing program to compile and maintain the United States Schedule of Services Commitments. The establishment of such a schedule was required by the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS), which was negotiated as part of the GATT Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations. The GATS provides for the establishment of national schedules of commitments by countries setting forth their national commitments pertaining to specific service sectors. These schedules bind countries to maintain a minimum level of market access and bind them to a national treatment obligation. The GATS also provides for a broad most favored nation (MFN) obligation, unless nations provide a list of exceptions for MFN treatment. The schedules and MFN exceptions will provide the basis for efforts to further liberalize international trade in services. The USTR requested that the ITC compile an initial U.S. Schedule reflecting the final services commitments made in the Uruguay Round and work with the USTR to update the U.S. Schedule, as necessary, to reflect all future commitments resulting from the post-Uruguay Round negotiations on financial, telecommunications, and maritime services, and future bilateral and multilateral services negotiations undertaken by the USTR. The ITC compiled an initial U.S. Schedule and submitted it to the USTR in October 1994 and has made some subsequent changes. No additional changes were made in FY 2000.

Program to Maintain Investment Restrictions Database (332-377)

On January 8, 1997, the USTR requested that the ITC develop a confidential database that identifies and provides pertinent information regarding foreign investment restrictions. In the request letter, the USTR indicated that the database would assist USTR in assessing the value of commitments undertaken by other countries and reporting on the final outcome of negotiations currently underway to develop a multilateral agreement on investment within the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. The Commission continues to maintain the database.

Section 332 Studies in Progress at the End of FY 2000

International Harmonization of Customs Rules of Origin (332-360)

On January 25, 1995, the USTR requested that the ITC investigate the international harmonization of customs rules of origin. The investigation will provide the basis for ITC participation in work related to the Uruguay Round Agreement on Rules of Origin, negotiated in the GATT Uruguay Round negotiations and adopted along with the Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization.

The ITC investigation will include soliciting public input to ensure that U.S. business interests are recognized in the development of U.S. proposals, participating in the development and representation of U.S. proposals before the World Customs Organization and the WTO, and conducting other research as required. Completion date to be determined.

Pricing of Prescription Drugs (332-419)

On June 29, 2000, the Committee on Ways and Means, U.S. House of Representatives, requested that the ITC review the pricing of prescription drugs by certain U.S. trading partners. The scope and deadlines of the original request were subsequently modified. As requested, the ITC will provide, for Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Russia,

and the United Kingdom, information on the process by which drug prices are established, information on the role of compulsory licensing in setting prices, and a description of the costs associated with the development of prescription drugs in each country. The report will also include a general discussion of conditions of competition in the pharmaceutical market, a brief review of the literature that addresses the dynamics of the pharmaceutical market and international price comparisons, and a presentation of the analytical framework that could be used if additional analysis is requested. Scheduled completion: December 2000.

Electric Power Services: Recent Reforms in Selected Foreign Markets (332-411)

On November 23, 1999, the USTR requested that the ITC examine the electric power services markets in countries where significant market reform, privatization, and liberalization has occurred or is ongoing. The foreign markets to be examined are Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, the European Union, Japan, New Zealand, and Venezuela. As requested, the ITC report will discuss the nature and extent of market reform, privatization, and liberalization undertaken in foreign electricity markets; examine current and evolving conditions of market access, investment, and regulation; and provide, if possible, a list of common regulatory practices insofar as these exist. For purposes of the study, electric power services are broadly defined to include core areas such as electric power generation, transmission, and distribution, as well as the electricity-related aspects of construction, engineering, consulting, and marketing services. Scheduled completion: November 2000.

The Economic Impact of U.S. Sanctions with Respect to Cuba (332-413)

On March 15, 2000, the Committee on Ways and Means, U.S. House of Representatives, requested that the ITC assess the economic impact of U.S. sanctions with respect to Cuba. As requested, the ITC will provide an overview of U.S. sanctions with respect to Cuba; a description of the Cuban economy, Cuban trade and investment policies, and trade and investment trends; an analysis of the historical impact of U.S. sanctions on both the U.S. and Cuban economies, especially on affected sectors, and to the extent possible, on U.S. exports, imports, employment, consumers, and investment; and an evaluation of the current impact on U.S.-Cuban bilateral trade, investment, employment, and consumers of the economic sanctions on trade and investment with Cuba, with particular attention to the effects on U.S. services, U.S. agriculture, and other sectors for which the impact is likely to be significant. The ITC's economic analysis will include information on the above factors to the extent data are available and use, as appropriate, a combination of quantitative and qualitative analyses. Scheduled completion: February 2001.

Competitive Assessment of the U.S. Large Civil Aircraft Aerostructures Industry (332-414)

On March 13, 2000, the Committee on Ways and Means, U.S. House of Representatives, requested that the ITC investigate the competitiveness of the U.S. large civil aircraft (LCA) aerostructures industry. As requested, the ITC will examine the civil aerostructures industry (e.g., fuselage, wings, and landing gear) in its capacity as a major supplier to the LCA industry. The study will not include nonstructural components such as avionics and engines. The report will discuss the composition of the industry and recent trends, the process of new aerostructures development, the means and trends in government supports and other financial assistance, and the relative strengths and weaknesses of the aerostructures industries in the United States, Europe, Canada, and to the extent possible, Asia. The report will focus on the ability of the U.S. aerostructures industry and certain of its suppliers to

compete over the short and long terms with those industries in Europe, Canada, and to the extent possible, Asia. Scheduled completion: June 2001.

U.S. Trade and Investment with Sub-Saharan Africa (332-415)

On April 12, 2000, the USTR requested that the ITC monitor and assess U.S. trade with sub-Saharan Africa. The investigation will yield five annual reports and is a follow-on to the ITC's five-year monitoring investigation from 1995 through 1999 concerning trade between the U.S. and sub-Saharan Africa and the effects of the Uruguay Round Agreements on U.S. trade and development policy. As requested, the ITC will include in its reports data for U.S. merchandise and services trade with sub-Saharan Africa; profiles of the economies of each sub-Saharan African country; a summary of the trade, services, and investment climates in each sub-Saharan African country; updates on regional integration in sub-Saharan Africa and statistics on U.S. trade with major regional groupings; a description of the U.S. tariff structure for imports from Africa; a summary of U.S. and total foreign direct investment and portfolio investment in sub-Saharan Africa; information on sub-Saharan Africa privatization efforts based on publicly available information; and a summary of multilateral and U.S. bilateral assistance to sub-Saharan African countries. Scheduled completion of the first report: December 2000.

The Economic Effects on the United States of the EU-South Africa Agreement on Trade, Development, and Cooperation (332-416)

On April 12, 2000, the USTR requested that the ITC assess the economic impact on the United States of a new trade agreement between the European Union and South Africa. As requested, the ITC will provide an analysis of the likely impact on U.S. trade and investment with South Africa; an analysis of the potential trade diversionary effects of the agreement and other relevant factors affecting U.S. trade with South Africa; the percentage of trade in goods covered by the agreement and a profile of South Africa's trade and investment patterns; a summary of the agreement's trade-related provisions, including a descriptive summary of the staging provisions of the agreement and a list of all product categories on which tariffs will not drop to zero by the end of the 12-year implementation period; and a summary of relevant U.S. business views of the agreement. The ITC's report will be confidential. Scheduled completion: April 2001.

Advice on Providing Additional GSP Benefits for Sub-Saharan Africa (332-417)

On May 22, 2000, the USTR requested that the ITC investigate the probable economic effect of providing duty-free treatment under the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) for 1,897 articles from 48 potential beneficiary sub-Saharan African countries. Legislation amending GSP provisions for beneficiary sub-Saharan African countries was signed in May 2000. As requested, the ITC will provide advice on the probable economic effect on relevant U.S. industries and on consumers of the elimination of U.S. duties under the GSP for the articles under investigation. These articles are not currently designated as GSP-eligible or are designated as GSP-eligible only for least-developed beneficiary countries. After receiving the Commission's advice, the law would permit the President, if he determines that they are not "import sensitive" in the context of imports from beneficiary countries, to provide duty-free treatment for any of the investigated articles imported from beneficiary sub-Saharan African countries. The articles under investigation include watches; import-sensitive electronic articles; import-sensitive steel articles; footwear; handbags; luggage; flat goods; work gloves; leather wearing apparel; import-sensitive semimanufactured and manufactured glass products; and any other articles which the

President has determined to be import sensitive in the context of GSP as described in section 503(b)(1)(B) through (G) of Title V of the Trade Act of 1974. The ITC's report will be confidential. Scheduled completion: October 2000.

Other Publications Issued During FY 2000

Industry and Trade Summary Reports

The ITC periodically issues a series of detailed reports on thousands of products imported into and exported from the United States. These reports include information on product uses, U.S. and foreign producers, and customs treatment of the products being studied; they also analyze the basic factors bearing on the competitiveness of the U.S. industry in domestic and foreign markets. Five such summaries were published in FY 2000: *Eggs* (USITC publication 3268); *Animal Feeds* (USITC publication 3275); *Grain (Cereals)* (USITC publication 3350); *Edible Nuts* (USITC publication 3352); and *Newsprint* (USITC publication 3355).

**Appendix C:
Statutes Involving the U.S. International Trade
Commission**

Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Laws Under the Tariff Act of 1930

Under the Tariff Act of 1930, U.S. industries may petition the government for relief from imports that are sold in the United States at less than fair value (“dumped”) or which benefit from subsidies provided through foreign government programs (“subsidized”). Under the law, the U.S. Department of Commerce determines whether the dumping or subsidizing exists and, if so, the margin of dumping or amount of the subsidy; the ITC determines whether the dumped or subsidized imports materially injure or threaten to materially injure the U.S. industry.

Antidumping and countervailing duty investigations are conducted under title VII of the Tariff Act of 1930. The ITC conducts the injury investigations in preliminary and final phases.

Preliminary Phase Antidumping Investigations (Imports Sold at Less Than Fair Value) and Preliminary Phase Countervailing Duty Investigations (Subsidized Imports)

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

Duration: The preliminary phase of the investigation usually must be completed within 45 days of the receipt of the petition. If Commerce has extended its deadline for initiating the investigation, the ITC must make its preliminary injury determination within 25 days after Commerce informs the ITC of the initiation of the investigation.

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 under investigation by the Department of Commerce that are allegedly sold at less than fair value in the United States or subsidized.

If the ITC determination is affirmative, Commerce continues its investigation. If the ITC determination is negative, the investigation is terminated. However, if the ITC, in making a preliminary or final determination, finds that imports from a country are negligible, then the investigation regarding those imports must be terminated. Imports from a country under investigation are deemed negligible if they amount to less than 3 percent of the volume of all such merchandise imported into the United States in the most recent 12-month period preceding the filing of the petition for which data are available.

There are exceptions to this rule. One exception is that when imports from more than one country are subject to investigation as a result of petitions filed on the same day, imports from one or more of those countries under investigation will not be deemed negligible if the sum of imports from countries subject to investigation whose imports are less than 3 percent on an individual basis collectively amounts to more than 7 percent of the volume of all such merchandise imported into the United States.

Final Phase Antidumping Investigations (Imports Sold at Less Than Fair Value) and Final Phase Countervailing Duty Investigations (Subsidized Imports)

When: After a preliminary affirmative determination by the Secretary of Commerce (or after a final affirmative determination if the preliminary determination was negative) that

imported products are being, or are likely to be, sold at less than fair value or are subsidized, the ITC conducts the final phase of the injury investigation.

Duration: The ITC final phase injury investigation usually must 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, whichever is later. However, in cases in which the Commerce preliminary determination is negative but the Commerce final determination is affirmative, then the ITC final injury determination must be made within 75 days.

Finding: The ITC determines (1) whether an industry in the United States is materially injured or threatened with material injury, or (2) whether the establishment of an industry in the United States is materially retarded, by reason of imports that the Department of Commerce has determined to be sold in the United States at less than fair value or subsidized.

If the ITC determination is affirmative, the Secretary of Commerce issues an antidumping duty order (in a dumping investigation) or a countervailing duty order (in a subsidy investigation), which is enforced by the U.S. Customs Service. ITC determinations may be appealed to the U.S. Court of International Trade in New York City, or, in cases involving Canada and/or Mexico, to a binational panel under the auspices of the North American Free Trade Agreement. (For further information on antidumping investigations, see section 731 et seq. of the Tariff Act of 1930, 19 U.S.C. 1673 et seq. For further information on countervailing duty investigations, see section 701 et seq. of the Tariff Act of 1930, 19 U.S.C. 1671 et seq.)

Section 753, Tariff Act of 1930 (Review Investigations)

In the case of a countervailing duty order with respect to which an affirmative determination of material injury by the Commission was not required at the time the order was issued, interested parties may request that the Commission initiate an investigation to determine whether an industry in the United States is likely to be materially injured by reason of imports of the subject merchandise if the order is revoked. Such requests must be filed with the Commission within six months of the date on which the country from which the subject merchandise originates becomes a signatory to the Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures. (For further information, see section 753, Tariff Act of 1930, 19 U.S.C. 1675b.)

Sunset reviews

The Uruguay Round Agreements Act, approved in late 1994, amended the antidumping and countervailing duty laws in several respects. The most significant change is a new provision that requires the Department of Commerce to revoke an antidumping or countervailing duty order, or terminate a suspension agreement, after five years unless the Department of Commerce and the ITC determine that revoking the order or terminating the suspension agreement would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping or subsidies (Commerce) and of material injury (ITC) within a reasonably foreseeable time.

When: Five-year reviews of all antidumping and countervailing duty orders that were issued prior to 1995 were initiated by the Department of Commerce beginning in July 1998. A complete schedule for these “transition” reviews was published in the *Federal Register* on May 29, 1998, and can be found on the ITC’s Internet site at www.usitc.gov.

Five-year reviews of all antidumping and countervailing duty orders that have been issued since January 1, 1995, including those resulting from affirmative determinations in

transition reviews, will be initiated by the Department of Commerce by no later than 30 days prior to their five-year anniversary.

Following the Department of Commerce's initiation of each five-year review, the ITC will set its schedule for the review and publish this information in a *Federal Register* notice. The notice in each review will be posted in the Five-Year (Sunset) Reviews section of the ITC web site.

Duration: The ITC's notice of institution in five-year reviews requests that interested parties file with the ITC responses that discuss the likely effects of revoking the order under review and provide other pertinent information.

Generally within 95 days from institution, the ITC determines whether the responses it has received reflect an adequate or inadequate level of interest in the review. If the ITC determines that responses to its notice of institution are adequate, or if other circumstances warrant a full review, the ITC conducts a full review, which includes a public hearing and issuance of questionnaires. If the ITC determines that responses to its notice of institution are inadequate, the ITC conducts an expedited review. The ITC does not hold a hearing or conduct further investigative activities in expedited reviews. Commissioners base their injury determinations in expedited reviews on the facts available, including the ITC's prior injury determination, responses received to its notice of institution, publicly available data collected by staff in connection with the review, and information provided by the Department of Commerce.

The ITC usually will complete full five-year reviews within 360 days of initiation and expedited reviews within 150 days. Both Commerce and the ITC have the authority to extend these deadlines by up to 90 days in all transition reviews and other extraordinarily complicated cases.

Finding: In five-year reviews, the ITC determines whether revocation of the antidumping or countervailing duty order would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to the U.S. industry within a reasonably foreseeable time. If the ITC's determination is affirmative, the order will remain in place. If the ITC's determination is negative, the order will be revoked. (For further information on five-year (sunset) reviews, see section 751(c) of the Tariff Act of 1930, 19 U.S.C. 1675(c).)

Safeguard Investigations

Section 201, Trade Act of 1974 (Global Safeguard Investigations), Import Relief for Domestic Industries

Under section 201, domestic industries seriously injured or threatened with serious injury by increased imports may petition the ITC for import relief. The ITC determines whether an article is being imported in such increased quantities that it is a substantial cause of serious injury, or threat thereof, to the U.S. industry producing an article like or directly competitive with the imported article. If the Commission makes an affirmative determination, it recommends to the President relief that would prevent or remedy the injury and facilitate industry adjustment to import competition. The President makes the final decision whether to provide relief and the amount of relief.

Section 201 does not require a finding of an unfair trade practice, as do the antidumping and countervailing duty laws and section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930. However, the injury

requirement under section 201 is considered to be more difficult than those of the unfair trade statutes. Section 201 requires that the injury or threatened injury be “serious” and that the increased imports must be a “substantial cause” (important and not less than any other cause) of the serious injury or threat of serious injury.

Criteria for import relief under section 201 are based on those in article XIX of the GATT, as further defined in the WTO Agreement on Safeguards. Article XIX of the GATT is sometimes 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 an investigation under section 201 upon receipt of a petition from a trade association, firm, certified or recognized union, or group of workers which is 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 Senate Committee on Finance; or upon its own motion.

Duration: The ITC generally must make its injury finding within 120 days (150 days in more complicated cases) of receipt of the petition, request, resolution, or institution on its own motion and must transmit its report to the President, together with any relief recommendations, within 180 days after receipt of the petition, request, resolution, or institution on its own motion.

Finding: If the ITC finding is affirmative, it must recommend a remedy to the President, who determines what relief, if any, will be imposed. 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 periodically reports on developments within the industry during the period of 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 302, NAFTA Implementation Act (Bilateral Safeguard Investigations)

Under section 302 of the NAFTA Implementation Act, the Commission determines whether, as a result of the reduction or elimination in a duty under the NAFTA, increased imports from Canada or Mexico are a substantial cause of serious injury or threat of serious injury to a U.S. industry. If the Commission makes an affirmative determination, it makes a remedy recommendation to the President, who makes the final remedy decision. Section 302 investigations are similar procedurally to investigations under section 201 of the Trade Act of 1974. (For further information, see section 301, NAFTA Implementation Act, 19 U.S.C. 3352.)

Intellectual Property-Based Import Investigations

Section 337, Tariff Act of 1930, Investigations of Intellectual Property Infringement and Other Unfair Practices in Import Trade

Under section 337, the ITC determines whether there is unfair competition in the importation of products into, or their subsequent sale in, the United States. Section 337 declares the infringement of a U.S. patent, copyright, registered trademark, or mask work to be an unlawful practice in import trade. Section 337 also declares unlawful other unfair methods of competition and unfair acts in the importation and subsequent 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 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 (ALJ). Parties to these investigations include complainants, respondents, and the ITC attorney representing the public interest. Following the evidentiary hearing, the ALJ issues an initial determination on all issues related to violations of section 337. The Commission may review and adopt, modify, or reverse the ALJ's decision. If the Commission does not review the initial determination, it becomes the ITC's decision. If a violation is found, the ITC may issue orders barring the importation of certain products into the United States. In addition to requesting long-term relief, complainants also may move for temporary relief pending final resolution of the investigation based on a showing of, among other things, irreparable harm in the absence of such temporary relief.

When: After receipt of a complaint alleging, under oath, a violation of section 337, the ITC determines whether the complaint satisfies the requirements of the Commission's rules and an investigation should be instituted. Following institution, the ITC conducts an investigation to determine whether the statute has been violated.

Duration: The ITC is required to conclude its investigation at the earliest practicable time, and must, within 45 days after an investigation is instituted, establish a target date for issuing its final determination.

Finding: If the accused imports are determined to infringe a valid and enforceable U.S. patent, copyright, registered trademark, or mask work, the ITC may issue orders excluding the products from entry into the United States and/or directing the violating parties to cease and desist from certain actions. Where such infringement is shown, injury need not be shown to establish a violation of section 337. In cases involving other unfair methods of competition or unfair acts, if the ITC finds that the importation of the accused articles substantially injures or threatens to substantially injure an industry, prevents the establishment of such an industry, or restrains or monopolizes trade and commerce in the United States, it may also issue exclusion and/or cease and desist orders. ITC orders are effective when issued and become final 60 days after issuance unless disapproved for policy reasons by the President of the United States within that 60-day period. Appeals of ITC determinations 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.)

General Factfinding Investigations

Section 332, Tariff Act of 1930, General Factfinding Investigations

Under section 332, the ITC investigates a wide variety of trade matters.

When: Upon request from the President, the Senate Committee on Finance, the House Committee on Ways and Means, 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.

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: ITC general factfinding investigations cover matters related to tariffs or trade and are generally conducted at the request of the U.S. Trade Representative, the Senate Committee on Finance, or the House Committee on Ways and Means. The resulting reports convey the Commission's objective findings and independent analyses on the subjects investigated. The Commission makes no recommendations on policy or other matters in its general factfinding reports. Upon completion of each investigation, the ITC submits its findings and analyses to the requester. General factfinding investigation reports are subsequently released to the public, unless they are classified by the requester for national security reasons. (For further information, see section 332 of the Tariff Act of 1930, 19 U.S.C. 1332.)

Other ITC Activities Required by Statute

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

Under section 22, the ITC conducts investigations at the direction of the President to determine whether products are being (or are practically certain to be) imported into the United States under such conditions and in such quantities that they render or tend to render ineffective or materially interfere with any program of the Department of Agriculture.

The ITC makes findings and recommendations to the President. The President may impose a fee or quota on the imports in question. However, no fee or quota may be imposed on any article produced by a member of the World Trade Organization. (For further information, see section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, 7 U.S.C. 624.)

Section 406, Trade Act of 1974, 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 of 1974. 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.)

Section 603, Trade Act of 1974 (Preliminary Investigations), Expedition of Preliminary Investigations

Section 603 of the Trade Act of 1974 authorizes the ITC to conduct preliminary investigations in order to expedite the performance of its functions under the Act. In recent years, the ITC has used this provision on several occasions in conjunction with section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (which was amended by the Trade Act of 1974) to investigate

allegations that may, with the gathering of additional information, provide a basis for an investigation under section 337. (For further information, see section 603, Trade Act of 1974, 19 U.S.C. 2482.)

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(f), Tariff Act of 1930, 19 U.S.C. 1484(f).)

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(f), Tariff Act of 1930, 19 U.S.C. 1332(a), 1484(f).)

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 (now informally known as the World Customs Organization Council, or WCO) 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, 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, Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988, 19 U.S.C. 3005.)

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.)

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(c), Trade Act of 1974, 19 U.S.C. 2213(c).)

Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act

The ITC submits biennial 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.)

Andean Trade Preference Act

The ITC submits biennial reports to Congress and the President on the impact on U.S. industries and consumers of the Andean Trade Preference Act and Andean drug crop eradication and crop substitution. (For further information, see 19 U.S.C. 3204.)

Timetables For ITC Statutory Investigations

Figure 1

Statutory Timetables for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Investigations

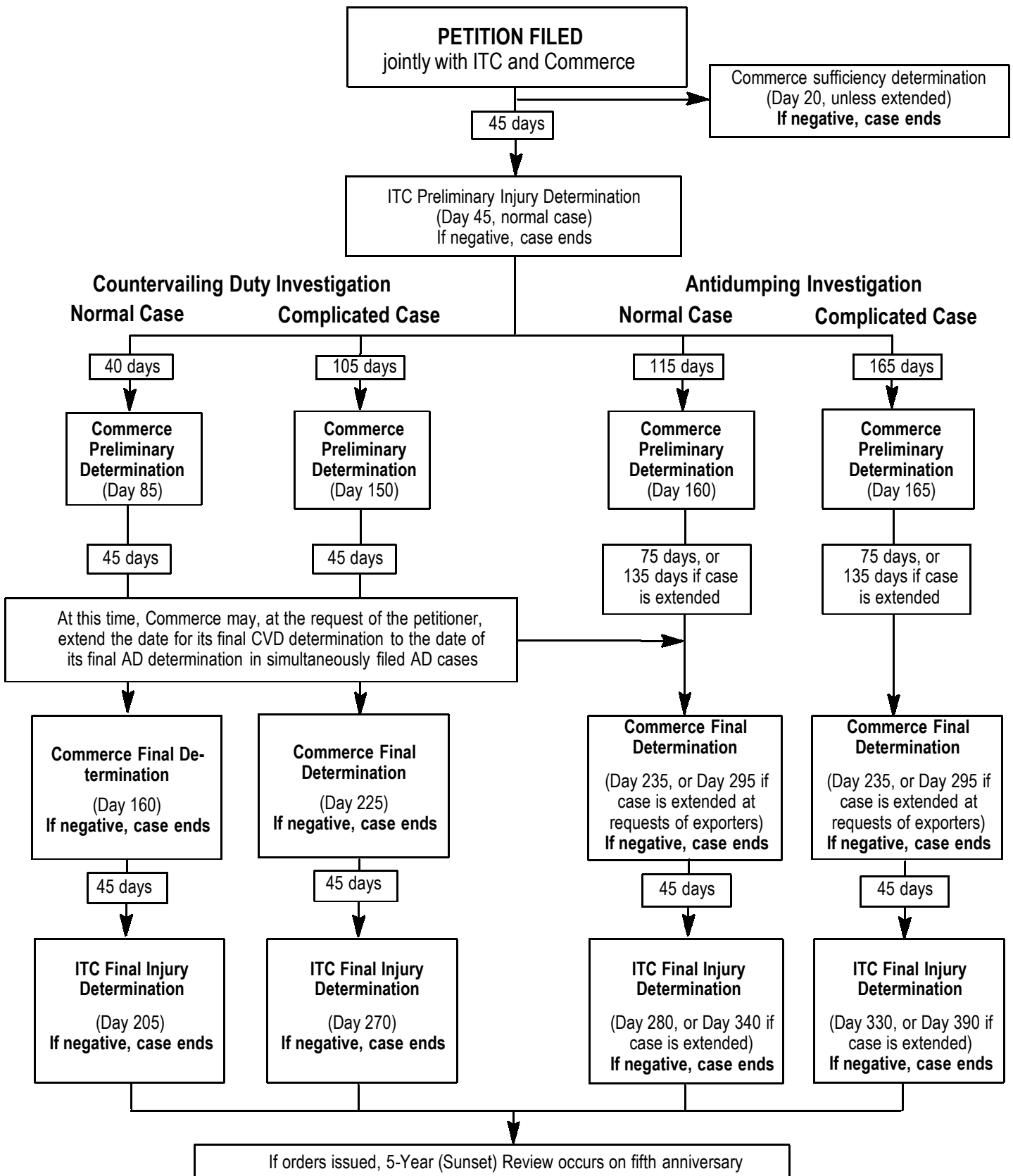


Figure 2
Statutory Timetable for Intellectual Property Infringement and Other Unfair Practices in Import Trade Investigations

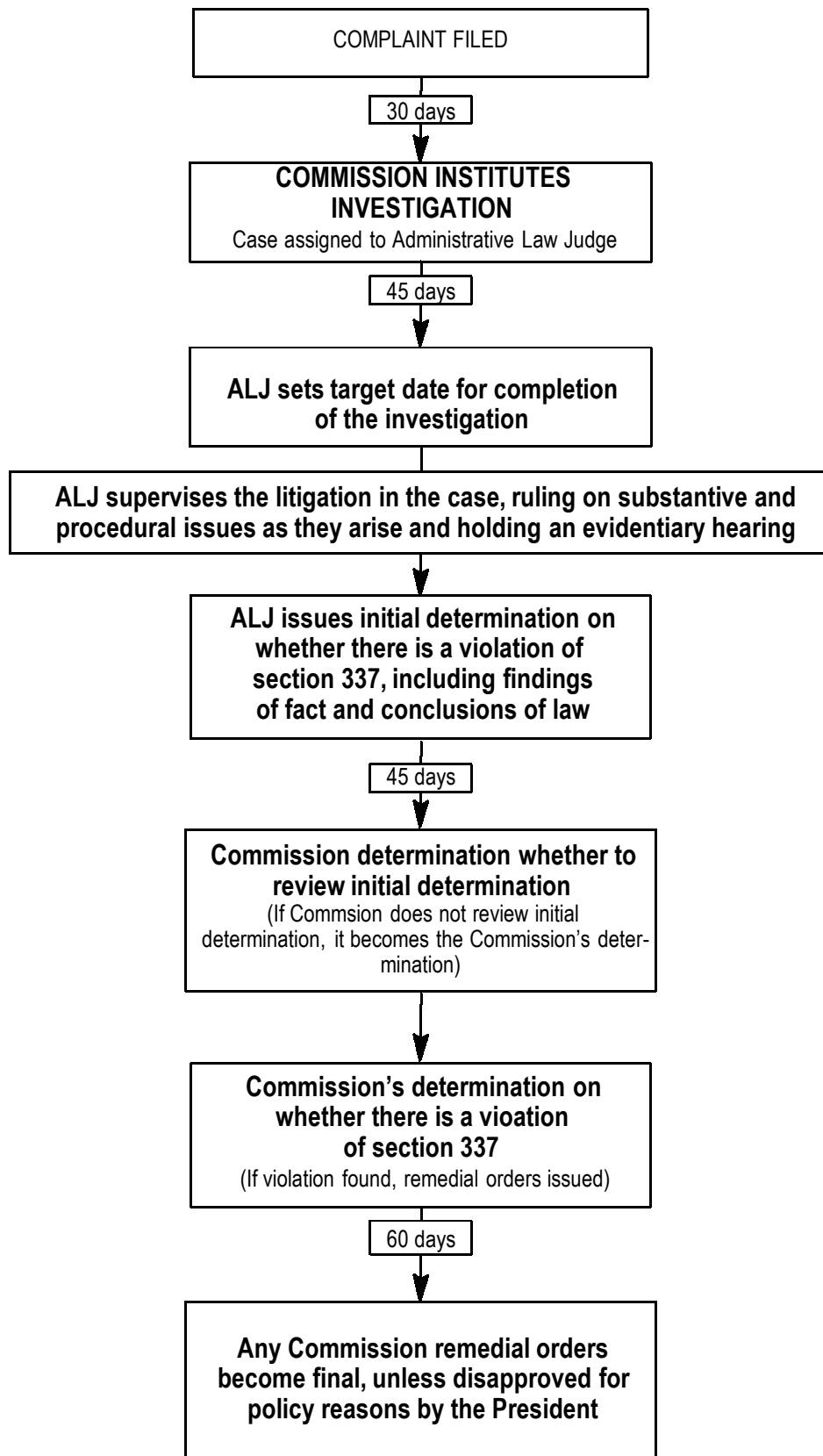
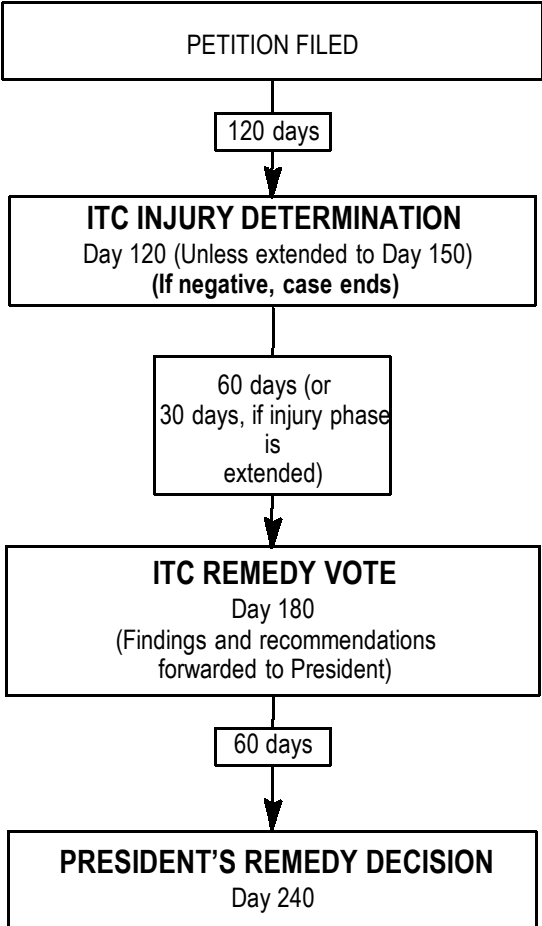


Figure 3
Statutory Timetable for Global Safeguard Investigations



**Appendix D:
Reports Submitted to Congress on Proposed
Legislation, Fiscal Year 2000**

Table IV

Reports Submitted to Congress on Proposed Legislation in Fiscal Year 2000

Number	Sponsor	Proposed Legislation	Date Submitted
S. 218	Mr. MOYNIHAN	To amend the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States to provide for equitable duty treatment for certain wool used in making suits.	6/12/00
S. 1141	Mr. BOND	To suspend temporarily the duty on triethyleneglycol bis(2-ethyl hexanoate).	5/19/00
S. 1219	Mr. REED	To require that jewelry imported from another country be indelibly marked with the country of origin.	6/12/00
S. 1385	Mr. REED	To require that jewelry boxes imported from another country be indelibly marked with the country of origin.	6/12/00
S. 1431	Mr. LAUTENBERG	To suspend temporarily the duty on mixtures of sennosides.	5/19/00
S. 1432	Mr. LAUTENBERG	To suspend temporarily the duty on dark couverture chocolate.	6/12/00
S. 1506	Mr. THURMOND	To suspend temporarily the duty on cyclic olefin copolymer resin.	5/19/00
S. 1578	Mr. SANTORUM	To suspend temporarily the duty on ferroniobium.	5/19/00
S. 1802	Mr. KERRY (for himself and Mr. KENNEDY)	To suspend temporarily the duty on instant print film.	6/12/00
S. 2128	Mrs. FEINSTEIN	To amend the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States to clarify the classification of certain toys.	6/12/00
S. 2129	Mrs. FEINSTEIN	To suspend temporarily the duty on HIV/AIDS drugs.	6/5/00
S. 2130	Mrs. FEINSTEIN	To suspend temporarily the duty on HIV/AIDS drugs.	6/5/00
S. 2131	Mrs. FEINSTEIN	To suspend temporarily the duty on Rhinovirus Drugs.	6/5/00
S. 2133	Mr. REED	To temporarily suspend the duty on Solvent Blue 124.	5/19/00
S. 2134	Mr. REED	To temporarily suspend the duty on Solvent Blue 104.	5/19/00
S. 2135	Mr. REED	To temporarily suspend the duty on Pigment Red 176.	5/19/00
S. 2136	Mr. REED	To temporarily suspend the duty on benzenesulfonamide,4-amino-2,5-dimethoxy-N-phenyl.	6/5/00
S. 2138	Mr. SANTORUM	To suspend temporarily the duty on 11-Aminoundecanoic acid.	5/19/00
S. 2142	Mr. LAUTENBERG	To suspend temporarily the duty on certain bromine-containing compounds.	6/5/00
S. 2143	Mr. LAUTENBERG	To suspend temporarily the duty on certain fluoride compounds.	6/16/00
S. 2144	Mr. LAUTENBERG	To suspend temporarily the duty on certain fluorozirconium compounds.	6/16/00
S. 2145	Mr. LAUTENBERG	To suspend temporarily the duty on certain imaging chemicals.	6/16/00
S. 2146	Mr. CRAPO (for himself and Mr. CRAIG)	To amend the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States to provide for temporary duty-free treatment for certain semi-manufactured forms of gold.	5/19/00
S. 2153	Mr. HOLLINGS	To suspend temporarily the duty on cobalt boron.	6/5/00
S. 2154	Mr. HOLLINGS (for himself and Mr. THURMOND)	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on ferroboron.	6/5/00

Table IV-Continued

Reports Submitted to Congress on Proposed Legislation in Fiscal Year 2000

Number	Sponsor	Proposed Legislation	Date Submitted
S. 2155	Mr. HOLLINGS (for himself and Mr. THURMOND)	To suspend through December 31, 2003, the duty on meta-chlorobenzaldehyde, propiophenone, 4-bromo-2-fluoroacetanilide, and 2,6-dichlorotoluene.	6/16/00
S. 2156	Mr. HOLLINGS (for himself and Mr. THURMOND)	To suspend through December 31, 2003, the duty on textured rolled glass sheets.	6/16/00
S. 2158	Mr. MURKOWSKI (for himself, Mr. GRAMS, and Mr. THOMPSON)	To amend the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States to eliminate the duty on certain steam or other vapor generating boilers used in nuclear facilities.	6/28/00
S. 2164	Mr. DURBIN	To suspend temporarily the duty on certain compound optical microscopes.	6/28/00
S. 2165	Mr. CRAIG (for himself and Mr. CRAPO)	To amend the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States to provide for temporary duty-free treatment for certain semiconductor mold compounds.	6/5/00
S. 2166	Mr. KENNEDY	To suspend until June 30, 2003, the duty on transformers for use in certain radiobroadcast receivers with compact disc players and capable of receiving signals on AM and FM frequencies.	6/12/00
S. 2167	Mr. KENNEDY	To suspend until June 30, 2003, the duty on transformers for use in certain radiobroadcast receivers capable of receiving signals on AM and FM frequencies.	6/12/00
S. 2168	Mr. VOINOVICH	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on certain methyl esters.	6/5/00
S. 2169	Mr. VOINOVICH	To reduce temporarily the duty on certain methyl esters.	6/5/00
S. 2172	Mr. THOMPSON	To suspend temporarily the duty on thionyl chloride.	5/19/00
S. 2173	Mr. THOMPSON	To suspend temporarily the duty on PHBA (p-hydroxybenzoic acid).	6/5/00
S. 2174	Mr. THOMPSON	To suspend temporarily the duty on THQ (Toluhydroquinone).	5/19/00
S. 2175	Mr. THOMPSON	To suspend temporarily the duty on 1-fluoro-2-nitro benzene.	5/19/00
S. 2177	Mr. THOMPSON	To extend the duty suspension on DEMENT.	5/19/00
S. 2185	Mr. EDWARDS (for himself and Mr. HELMS)	To suspend temporarily the duty on Cibacron Red LS-B HC.	5/19/00
S. 2186	Mr. EDWARDS (for himself and Mr. HELMS)	To suspend temporarily the duty on Solvent Violet 13.	5/19/00
S. 2187	Mr. EDWARDS (for himself and Mr. HELMS)	To suspend temporarily the duty on Cibacron Scarlet LS-2G HC.	5/19/00
S. 2188	Mr. EDWARDS (for himself and Mr. HELMS)	To suspend temporarily the duty on Pigment Yellow 191.1.	6/5/00
S. 2189	Mr. EDWARDS (for himself and Mr. HELMS)	To suspend temporarily the duty on Pigment Yellow 147.	6/5/00
S. 2190	Mr. EDWARDS (for himself and Mr. HELMS)	To suspend temporarily the duty on Solvent Blue 67.	6/5/00
S. 2191	Mr. EDWARDS (for himself and Mr. HELMS)	To suspend temporarily the duty on Pigment Yellow 199.	5/19/00
S. 2192	Mr. EDWARDS (for himself and Mr. HELMS)	To suspend temporarily the duty on Cibacron Brilliant Blue FN-G.	5/19/00

Table IV-Continued

Reports Submitted to Congress on Proposed Legislation in Fiscal Year 2000

Number	Sponsor	Proposed Legislation	Date Submitted
S. 2193	Mr. EDWARDS (for himself and Mr. HELMS)	To suspend temporarily the duty on Pigment Blue 60.	5/19/00
S. 2200	Mr. MOYNIHAN	To suspend temporarily the duty on N-Cyclopropyl-N-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-6-(methylthio)-1,3,5-triazine-2,4-diamine.	6/5/00
S. 2199	Mr. MOYNIHAN	To suspend temporarily the duty on synthetic quartz or synthetic fused silica.	6/16/00
S. 2204	Mr. THURMOND	To suspend temporarily the duty on high molecular, very high molecular, homopolymer, natural color, virgin polymerized powders.	6/5/00
S. 2205	Mr. THURMOND	To suspend temporarily the duty on Cyclooctene (COE).	6/5/00
S. 2206	Mr. THURMOND	To suspend temporarily the duty on Cyclohexadecadlenel,9 (CHDD).	6/5/00
S. 2207	Mr. THURMOND	To suspend temporarily the duty on Cyclohexadec-8-en-1-one (CHD).	6/5/00
S. 2208	Mr. THURMOND	To suspend temporarily the duty on Neo Heliopan MA (Menthyl Anthranilate).	6/5/00
S. 2209	Mr. THURMOND	To suspend temporarily the duty on 2,6 dichlorotoluene.	5/19/00
S. 2210	Mr. THURMOND	To suspend temporarily the duty on 4-bromo-2-fluoroacetanilide.	6/16/00
S. 2211	Mr. THURMOND	To suspend temporarily the duty on propiophenone.	6/16/00
S. 2212	Mr. THURMOND	To suspend temporarily the duty on meta-chlorobenzaldehyde.	6/16/00
S. 2240	Mr. BUNNING	To suspend temporarily the duty on certain polyamides.	6/5/00
S. 2245	Mr. GRASSLEY	To amend the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States to modify the article description with respect to certain hand-woven fabrics.	6/28/00
S. 2257	Mr. BREAU	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on Diiodomethyl-p-tolylsulfone.	7/18/00
S. 2258	Mr. BREAU	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on b-Bromo-b-nitrostyrene.	7/18/00
S. 2371	Mr. HELMS	To suspend temporarily the duty on Cibacron Red LS-B HC.	7/18/00
S. 2372	Mr. HELMS	To suspend temporarily the duty on Cibacron Brilliant Blue FN-G.	7/18/00
S. 2373	Mr. HELMS	To suspend temporarily the duty on Cibacron Scarlet LS-2G HC.	7/18/00
S. 2374	Mr. HELMS	To suspend temporarily the duty on certain TAED chemicals.	7/19/00
S. 2375	Mr. HELMS	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on a certain polymer.	7/19/00
S. 2376	Mr. HELMS	To suspend temporarily the duty on isobornyl acetate.	7/19/00
S. 2377	Mr. HELMS	To suspend temporarily the duty on sodium petroleum sulfonate.	7/19/00
S. 2391	Mr. ROTH	To suspend temporarily the duty on (S)-6-chloro-3,4-dihydro-4-cyclopropylethynyl-4-trifluoromethyl-2(1H)-quinazolinone.	7/19/00
S. 2392	Mr. ROTH	To suspend temporarily the duty on (S)-6-chloro-3,4-dihydro-4-E-cyclopropylethynyl-4-trifluoromethyl-2(1H)-quinazolinone.	7/19/00
S. 2426	Mr. THOMPSON	To suspend temporarily the duty on n-Heptanoic acid.	7/19/00
S. 2427	Mr. THOMPSON	To suspend temporarily the duty on Undecylenic acid.	7/19/00
S. 2428	Mr. THOMPSON	To suspend temporarily the duty on n-Heptaldehyde.	7/27/00

Table IV-Continued

Reports Submitted to Congress on Proposed Legislation in Fiscal Year 2000

Number	Sponsor	Proposed Legislation	Date Submitted
S. 2461	Mr. GORTON	To suspend temporarily the duty on certain ceramic knives.	8/17/00
S. 2467	Mr. SPECTER	To suspend for 3 years the duty on triazamate.	7/27/00
S. 2468	Mr. SPECTER	To suspend for 3 years the duty on 2,6-dichlorotoluene.	7/27/00
S. 2469	Mr. SPECTER	To suspend for 3 years the duty on 3-Amino-3-methyl-1-pentyne.	7/27/00
S. 2470	Mr. SPECTER	To suspend for 3 years the duty on fenbuconazole.	7/27/00
S. 2471	Mr. SPECTER	To suspend for 3 years the duty on methoxyfenozide.	7/27/00
S. 2488	Mr. GREGG	To suspend temporarily the duty on certain ion-exchange resin.	7/27/00
S. 2489	Mr. GREGG	To suspend temporarily the duty on certain ion-exchange resin.	7/27/00
S. 2490	Mr. GREGG	To suspend temporarily the duty on certain ion-exchange resin.	7/27/00
S. 2495	Mr. BREAUX	To suspend temporarily the duty on stainless steel rail car body shells.	8/17/00
S. 2496	Mr. BREAUX	To suspend temporarily the duty on stainless steel rail car body shells.	8/17/00
S. 2529	Mrs. LINCOLN	To suspend temporarily the duty on Pigment Orange 73.	7/27/00
S. 2530	Mrs. LINCOLN	To suspend temporarily the duty on Pigment Yellow 184.	7/27/00
S. 2531	Mrs. LINCOLN	To suspend temporarily the duty on Pigment Red 255.	7/27/00
S. 2532	Mr. CASTLE	To suspend temporarily the duty on Solvent Yellow 145.	7/27/00
S. 2533	Mr. CASTLE	To suspend temporarily the duty on Pigment Red 264.	7/27/00
S. 2534	Mr. CASTLE	To suspend temporarily the duty on Pigment Yellow 168.	7/27/00
S. 2535	Mrs. LINCOLN	To suspend temporarily the duty on Pendimethalin.	7/27/00
S. 2560	Mr. THURMOND	To reduce temporarily the duty on Mesamoll.	7/27/00
S. 2561	Mr. THURMOND	To reduce temporarily the duty on Vulkalent E/C.	7/27/00
S. 2562	Mr. THURMOND	To reduce temporarily the duty on Baytron M.	7/27/00
S. 2563	Mr. THURMOND	To reduce temporarily the duty on Baytron C-R.	7/27/00
S. 2575	Mr. HELMS	To suspend temporarily the duty on mixtures of Bromoxynil Octanoate and Heptanoate.	7/27/00
S. 2576	Mr. HELMS	To suspend temporarily the duty on Bromoxynil Octanoate technical.	7/27/00
S. 2577	Mr. HELMS	To reduce temporarily the duty on Fipronil technical.	7/27/00
S. 2578	Mr. HELMS	To suspend temporarily the duty on Isoxaflutole.	7/27/00
S. 2579	Mr. HELMS	To suspend temporarily the duty on Cyclanilide technical.	7/27/00
S. 2614	Mr. THURMOND	To amend the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States to provide for duty-free treatment on certain manufacturing equipment.	8/17/00
S. 2628	Mr. MACK	To suspend temporarily the duty on R115777.	8/17/00
S. 2646	Mr. COVERDELL	To suspend temporarily the duty on machines, and their parts, for use in the manufacture of digital versatile discs (DVDs).	8/30/00

Table IV-Continued

Reports Submitted to Congress on Proposed Legislation in Fiscal Year 2000

Number	Sponsor	Proposed Legislation	Date Submitted
S. 2647	Mr. COVERDELL	To suspend temporarily the duty on machines, and their parts, for use in the manufacture of digital versatile discs (DVDs).	8/30/00
S. 2648	Mr. COVERDELL	To amend the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States to provide duty-free treatment for, and clarify the classification of, machines and components used in the manufacture of digital versatile discs (DVDs).	8/30/00
S. 2649	Mr. COVERDELL	To suspend temporarily the duty on machines, and their parts, for use in the manufacture of digital versatile discs (DVDs).	8/30/00
S. 2650	Mr. COVERDELL	To suspend temporarily the duty on machines, and their parts, for use in the manufacture of digital versatile discs (DVDs).	8/30/00
S. 2651	Mr. COVERDELL	To suspend temporarily the duty on machines, and their parts, for use in the manufacture of digital versatile discs (DVDs).	8/30/00
S. 2652	Mr. COVERDELL	To suspend temporarily the duty on machines, and their parts, for use in the manufacture of digital versatile discs (DVDs).	8/30/00
S. 2653	Mr. COVERDELL	To suspend temporarily the duty on machines, and their parts, for use in the manufacture of digital versatile discs (DVDs).	8/30/00
S. 2654	Mr. COVERDELL	To suspend temporarily the duty on machines, and their parts, for use in the manufacture of digital versatile discs (DVDs).	8/30/00
S. 2655	Mr. COVERDELL	To suspend temporarily the duty on machines, and their parts, for use in the manufacture of digital versatile discs (DVDs).	8/30/00
S. 2656	Mr. COVERDELL	To suspend temporarily the duty on machines, and their parts, for use in the manufacture of digital versatile discs (DVDs).	8/30/00
S. 2657	Mr. COVERDELL	To suspend temporarily the duty on machines, and their parts, for use in the manufacture of digital versatile discs (DVDs).	8/30/00
S. 2658	Mr. COVERDELL	To suspend temporarily the duty on machines, and their parts, for use in the manufacture of digital versatile discs (DVDs).	8/30/00
S. 2659	Mr. COVERDELL	To suspend temporarily the duty on machines, and their parts, for use in the manufacture of digital versatile discs (DVDs).	8/30/00
S. 2660	Mr. COVERDELL	To suspend temporarily the duty on machines, and their parts, for use in the manufacture of digital versatile discs (DVDs).	8/30/00
S. 2661	Mr. COVERDELL	To suspend temporarily the duty on machines, and their parts, for use in the manufacture of digital versatile discs (DVDs).	8/31/00
S. 2662	Mr. COVERDELL	To suspend temporarily the duty on machines, and their parts, for use in the manufacture of digital versatile discs (DVDs).	8/31/00
S. 2663	Mr. COVERDELL	To suspend temporarily the duty on machines, and their parts, for use in the manufacture of digital versatile discs (DVDs).	8/31/00
S. 2664	Mr. COVERDELL	To suspend temporarily the duty on machines used in the manufacture of digital versatile discs.	8/31/00
S. 2785	Mr. BREAU	To suspend temporarily the duty on glyoxylic acid.	8/30/00
S. 2883	Mr. LOTT	To suspend temporarily the duty on piano plates.	9/28/00
H.R. 1360	Mr. WALSH (for himself, Mr. HOUGHTON, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. ROGERS, Mr. BOEHLERT, and Mr. FORBES)	To amend the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States to provide for equitable duty treatment for certain wool used in making suits.	12/22/99
H.R. 1582	Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts	To suspend temporarily the duty on a certain chemical.	10/25/99

Table IV-Continued

Reports Submitted to Congress on Proposed Legislation in Fiscal Year 2000

Number	Sponsor	Proposed Legislation	Date Submitted
H.R. 1951	Mr. BECERRA	To suspend temporarily the duty on HIV/AIDS drugs.	10/25/99
H.R. 1952	Mr. BECERRA	To suspend temporarily the duty on HIV/AIDS drugs.	10/25/99
H.R. 1963	Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut	To suspend until December 31, 2002, the duty on triacetnamine.	10/25/99
H.R. 2064	Mr. NEAL	To suspend temporarily the duty on instant print film.	1/10/00
H.R. 2065	Mr. NEAL	To suspend temporarily the duty on instant print film.	1/10/00
H.R. 2098	Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN	To suspend temporarily the duty on dark couverture chocolate.	12/16/99
H.R. 2165	Mr. PORTER	To suspend temporarily the duty on certain compound optical microscopes.	1/10/00
H.R. 2167	Mr. RAMSTAD	To suspend temporarily the duty on parts of certain magnetrons.	1/10/00
H.R. 2168	Mr. RAMSTAD	To temporarily reduce the duty on certain cathode-ray tubes.	1/10/00
H.R. 2169	Mr. RAMSTAD	To temporarily suspend the duty on certain cathode-ray tubes.	1/10/00
H.R. 2071	Mr. TALENT	To suspend temporarily the duty on a certain chemical used in the textile industry and in water treatment.	10/25/99
H.R. 2072	Mr. TALENT	To suspend temporarily the duty on a certain chemical used in the paper industry.	10/25/99
H.R. 2073	Mr. TALENT	To suspend temporarily the duty on a certain chemical used in water treatment.	10/25/99
H.R. 2074	Mr. TALENT	To suspend temporarily the duty on a certain chemical used in water treatment and beauty care products.	10/25/99
H.R. 2075	Mr. TALENT	To suspend temporarily the duty on a certain chemical used in photography products.	10/25/99
H.R. 2076	Mr. TALENT	To suspend temporarily the duty on a certain chemical used in peroxide stabilizer and compounding.	10/25/99
H.R. 2078	Mr. TALENT	To suspend temporarily the duty on a certain chemical used in the textile industry.	10/25/99
H.R. 2099	Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN	To suspend temporarily the duty on mixtures of sennosides.	11/23/99
H.R. 2132	Mr. COBLE	To suspend temporarily the duty on Cibacron Red LS B HC.	11/23/99
H.R. 2133	Mr. COBLE	To suspend temporarily the duty on Cibacron Brilliant Blue FNG.	11/23/99
H.R. 2134	Mr. COBLE	To suspend temporarily the duty on Cibacron Scarlet LS 2G HC.	11/23/99
H.R. 2135	Mr. COBLE	To suspend temporarily the duty on MUB 738 INT.	11/23/99
H.R. 2142	Mr. ENGLISH	To suspend for 3 years the duty on fenbuconazole.	11/23/99
H.R. 2143	Mr. ENGLISH	To suspend for 3 years the duty on 2,6-dichlorotoluene.	11/23/99
H.R. 2144	Mr. ENGLISH	To suspend for 3 years the duty on 3-Amino-3-methyl-1-pentyne.	11/23/99
H.R. 2145	Mr. ENGLISH	To suspend for 3 years the duty on triazamate.	11/23/99
H.R. 2146	Mr. ENGLISH	To suspend for 3 years the duty on methoxyfenozide.	11/23/99
H.R. 2147	Mr. FRANKS	To suspend until December 31, 2002, the duty on cyclic olefin copolymer resin.	11/23/99
H.R. 2150	Mr. JENKINS	To suspend temporarily the duty on 1-fluoro-2-nitro benzene.	11/23/99

Table IV-Continued

Reports Submitted to Congress on Proposed Legislation in Fiscal Year 2000

Number	Sponsor	Proposed Legislation	Date Submitted
H.R. 2151	Mr. JENKINS	To suspend temporarily the duty on thionyl chloride.	11/23/99
H.R. 2152	Mr. JENKINS	To suspend temporarily the duty on TEOF (triethyl orthoformate).	11/23/99
H.R. 2153	Mr. JENKINS	To suspend temporarily the duty on PHBA (p-hydroxybenzoic acid).	11/23/99
H.R. 2154	Mr. JENKINS	To suspend temporarily the duty on myristic acid (tetrabecanoic acid).	11/23/99
H.R. 2155	Mr. JENKINS	To suspend temporarily the duty on THQ (Toluhydroquinone).	11/23/99
H.R. 2160	Mr. McNULTY	To suspend temporarily the duty on certain chemical compounds.	11/23/99
H.R. 2176	Mr. THOMAS	To amend the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States to modify the tariff treatment of certain categories of raw cotton.	12/16/99
H.R. 2186	Mr. BECERRA	To suspend temporarily the duty on Rhinovirus drugs.	11/23/99
H.R. 2191	Mr. McGOVERN	To require that jewelry imported from another country be indelibly marked with the country of origin.	11/23/99
H.R. 2192	Mr. McGOVERN	To require that jewelry boxes imported from another country be indelibly marked with the country of origin.	11/23/99
H.R. 2194	Mrs. MYRICK	To suspend temporarily the duty on Butralin.	11/23/99
H.R. 2196	Mr. SHAYS	To suspend temporarily the duty on slide fasteners, with chain scoops of base metal die-cast onto strips of textal material.	1/10/00
H.R. 2197	Mr. SHAYS	To suspend temporarily the duty on slide fasteners fitted with polished edge chain scoops of base metal.	1/14/00
H.R. 2198	Mr. SHAYS	To suspend temporarily the duty on branched dodecylbenzene.	12/21/99
H.R. 2207	Mr. HAYWORTH	To suspend temporarily the duty on a certain fluorinated compound.	11/23/99
H.R. 2208	Mr. HAYWORTH	To suspend temporarily the duty on a certain light absorbing photo dye.	11/23/99
H.R. 2209	Mr. HAYWORTH	To suspend temporarily the duty on filter blue green photo dye.	11/23/99
H.R. 2210	Mr. HAYWORTH	To suspend temporarily the duty on certain light absorbing photo dyes.	11/23/99
H.R. 2211	Mr. HAYWORTH	To suspend temporarily the duty on 4,4'-Difluorobenzophenone.	11/23/99
H.R. 2212	Mr. HAYWORTH	To suspend temporarily the duty on a certain fluorinated compound.	11/23/99
H.R. 2214	Ms. KAPTUR	To suspend temporarily the duty on the chemical DiTMP.	11/23/99
H.R. 2215	Ms. KAPTUR	To suspend temporarily the duty on the chemical EBP.	11/23/99
H.R. 2216	Ms. KAPTUR	To suspend temporarily the duty on the chemical HPA.	11/23/99
H.R. 2217	Ms. KAPTUR	To suspend temporarily the duty on the chemical APE.	11/23/99
H.R. 2218	Ms. KAPTUR	To suspend temporarily the duty on the chemical TMPDE.	12/21/99
H.R. 2219	Ms. KAPTUR	To suspend temporarily the duty on the chemical TMPME.	12/21/99
H.R. 2220	Mr. LEWIS of California	To suspend temporarily the duty on tungsten concentrates.	12/21/99
H.R. 2290	Mr. CHABOT	To suspend temporarily the duty on the chemical 2 Chloro Amino Toluene.	12/21/99
H.R. 2297	Mr. ENGLISH	To suspend temporarily the duty on ferroniobium.	1/14/00

Table IV-Continued

Reports Submitted to Congress on Proposed Legislation in Fiscal Year 2000

Number	Sponsor	Proposed Legislation	Date Submitted
H.R. 2310	Mr. SUNUNU	To suspend temporarily the duty on certain ion-exchange resin.	12/21/99
H.R. 2311	Mr. SUNUNU	To suspend temporarily the duty on certain ion-exchange resin.	12/21/99
H.R. 2312	Mr. SUNUNU	To suspend temporarily the duty on certain ion-exchange resin.	12/21/99
H.R. 2428	Mr. COYNE (for himself and Mr. HOLDEN)	To suspend temporarily the duty on 11-Aminoundecanoic acid.	12/21/99
H.R. 2472	Mr. McINTOSH	To suspend temporarily the duty on dimethoxy butanone (DMB).	12/21/99
H.R. 2473	Mr. McINTOSH	To suspend temporarily the duty on dichloro aniline (DCA).	12/21/99
H.R. 2474	Mr. McINTOSH	To suspend temporarily the duty on diphenyl sulfide.	12/21/99
H.R. 2475	Mr. McINTOSH	To suspend temporarily the duty on trifluralin.	12/21/99
H.R. 2476	Mr. McINTOSH	To suspend temporarily the duty on diethyl imidazolidinnone (DMI).	12/21/99
H.R. 2477	Mr. McINTOSH	To suspend temporarily the duty on ethalfuralin.	12/21/99
H.R. 2478	Mr. McINTOSH	To suspend temporarily the duty on benefluralin.	12/21/99
H.R. 2479	Mr. McINTOSH	To suspend temporarily the duty on 3-amino-5-mercapto-1,2,4-triazole (AMT).	12/21/99
H.R. 2480	Mr. McINTOSH	To suspend temporarily the duty on diethyl phosphorochoridothiate (DEPCT).	12/21/99
H.R. 2481	Mr. McINTOSH	To suspend temporarily the duty on refined quinoline.	12/21/99
H.R. 2482	Mr. McINTOSH	To suspend temporarily the duty on 2,2'-dithiobis(8-fluoro-5-methoxy[1,2,4]triazolo[1,5-c] pyrimidine (DMDS).	12/21/99
H.R. 2516	Mr. WELDON	To suspend temporarily the duty on atmosphere firing.	11/23/99
H.R. 2517	Mr. WELDON	To suspend temporarily the duty on ceramic coater.	11/23/99
H.R. 2518	Mr. WELDON	To suspend temporarily the duty on capacitance tester and reeler.	11/23/99
H.R. 2519	Mr. WELDON	To suspend temporarily the duty on vision inspection systems.	11/23/99
H.R. 2521	Mr. WELDON	To suspend temporarily the duty on anode presses.	11/23/99
H.R. 2522	Mr. WELDON	To suspend temporarily the duty on rackers.	11/23/99
H.R. 2523	Mr. WELDON	To suspend temporarily the duty on epoxide resins.	12/21/99
H.R. 2524	Mr. WELDON	To suspend temporarily the duty on trim and form.	11/23/99
H.R. 2526	Mr. WELDON	To suspend temporarily the duty on certain assembly machines.	11/23/99
H.R. 2609	Mr. CAMP (for himself and Mr. LEVIN)	To promote product development and testing in the United States, and for other purposes.	12/22/99
H.R. 2714	Mr. CRANE (for himself and Ms. DUNN)	To amend the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States to change the rate of duty for United States travelers bringing back to the United States goods purchased abroad.	11/23/99
H.R. 2715	Mr. CRANE (for himself and Mr. RANGEL)	To amend the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States to provide for duty-free treatment of personal effects of participants entering the United States to participate in international athletic events, and items used in connection with such events.	11/23/99
H.R. 3276	Mr. JENKINS	To suspend temporarily the duty on thionyl chloride.	5/19/00
H.R. 3366	Mr. CASTLE	To suspend temporarily the duty on benzyl carbazate (DTñ291).	6/16/00

Table IV-Continued

Reports Submitted to Congress on Proposed Legislation in Fiscal Year 2000

Number	Sponsor	Proposed Legislation	Date Submitted
H.R. 3367	Mr. CASTLE	To suspend temporarily the duty on tralkoxydim formulated ("Achieve").	6/16/00
H.R. 3368	Mr. CASTLE	To suspend temporarily the duty on the chemical KN002.	6/16/00
H.R. 3369	Mr. CASTLE	To reduce temporarily the duty on the chemical KL084.	6/16/00
H.R. 3370	Mr. CASTLE	To suspend temporarily the duty on the chemical INñN5297.v	6/16/00
H.R. 3371	Mr. CASTLE	To reduce temporarily the duty on azoxystrobin formulated ("Heritage", "Abound", and "Quadris").	6/16/00
H.R. 3474	Mr. HOLT	To suspend temporarily the duty on Fungaflor 500 EC.	6/16/00
H.R. 3475	Mr. HOLT	To suspend temporarily the duty on NORBLOC 7966.	6/16/00
H.R. 3476	Mr. HOLT	To suspend temporarily the duty on Imazalil.	6/20/00
H.R. 3541	Mr. ISAKSON	To suspend temporarily the duty on 1,5- dichloroanthraquinone.	6/16/00
H.R. 3704	Mr. BECCERA	To amend the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States with respect to certain toys.	6/28/00
H.R. 3714	Mr. JENKINS	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on DEMENT.	5/19/00
H.R. 3715	Mr. MANZULLO	To revise the article description for monochrome glass envelopes under the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States.	6/28/00
H.R. 3716	Mr. MATSUI	To suspend temporarily the duty on a certain ultraviolet dye.	6/23/00
H.R. 3717	Mr. McCRERY	To suspend temporarily the duty on Vinclozolin.	6/16/00
H.R. 3718	Mr. McCRERY	To suspend temporarily the duty on Tepraloxym.	6/16/00
H.R. 3719	Mr. McCRERY	To suspend temporarily the duty on Pyridaben.	6/16/00
H.R. 3720	Mr. McCRERY	To suspend temporarily the duty on 2-Acetylnicotinic acid.	6/16/00
H.R. 3721	Mr. McCRERY	To suspend temporarily the duty on SAME.	6/16/00
H.R. 3722	Mr. McCRERY	To suspend temporarily the duty on Procion Crimson H-EXL.	6/16/00
H.R. 3723	Mr. McCRERY	To suspend temporarily the duty on Dispersol Crimson SF Grains.	6/16/00
H.R. 3724	Mr. McCRERY	To suspend temporarily the duty on Procion Navy H-EXL.	6/16/00
H.R. 3725	Mr. McCRERY	To suspend temporarily the duty on Procion Yellow H-EXL.	6/16/00
H.R. 3726	Mr. McCRERY	To suspend temporarily the duty on ortho-phenyl phenol ("OPP").	6/16/00
H.R. 3727	Mr. McCRERY	To suspend temporarily the duty on 2-Methoxypropene.	6/16/00
H.R. 3728	Mr. McCRERY	To reduce temporarily the duty on 3,5-Difluoroaniline.	6/16/00
H.R. 3729	Mr. McCRERY	To reduce temporarily the duty on Quinclorac.	6/16/00
H.R. 3730	Mr. McCRERY	To suspend temporarily the duty on Dispersol Black XF Grains.	6/16/00
H.R. 3731	Mr. McINTOSH	To suspend temporarily the duty on fluroxypyr 1-methylheptyl ester (FME).	6/16/00
H.R. 3733	Mr. MOLLOHAN	To reduce temporarily the duty on ethylene/tetrafluoroethylene copolymer (ETFE).	6/20/00
H.R. 3734	Mrs. MYRICK	To suspend temporarily the duty on monolite green 860.	7/27/00
H.R. 3735	Mrs. MYRICK	To suspend temporarily the duty on monolite green 952.	7/27/00
H.R. 3736	Mrs. MYRICK	To suspend temporarily the duty on solspers 17260.	6/20/00

Table IV-Continued

Reports Submitted to Congress on Proposed Legislation in Fiscal Year 2000

Number	Sponsor	Proposed Legislation	Date Submitted
H.R. 3738	Mrs. MYRICK	To suspend temporarily the duty on solspers 5000.	6/20/00
H.R. 3739	Mrs. MYRICK	To suspend temporarily the duty on monolite blue 3R.	6/29/00
H.R. 3740	Mrs. MYRICK	To suspend temporarily the duty on certain TAED chemicals.	6/20/00
H.R. 3741	Mrs. MYRICK	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on a certain polymer.	6/20/00
H.R. 3742	Mrs. MYRICK	To suspend temporarily the duty on isobornyl acetate.	6/20/00
H.R. 3743	Mrs. MYRICK	To suspend temporarily the duty on sodium petroleum sulfonate.	6/20/00
H.R. 3747	Mr. RAMSTAD	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on 4-hexylresorcinol.	6/20/00
H.R. 3747	Mr. RAMSTAD	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on certain sensitizing dyes.	6/20/00
H.R. 3748	Mr. RAMSTAD	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on certain organic pigments and dyes.	6/16/00
H.R. 3751	Mr. SIMPSON	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on certain semi-manufactured forms of gold.	5/19/00
H.R. 3752	Mr. SPENCE (for himself and Mr. CLYBURN)	To suspend temporarily the duty on 4-Nitro-o-xylene.	6/16/00
H.R. 3753	Mr. SWEENEY	To suspend temporarily the duty on certain copper foils.	6/5/00
H.R. 3754	Mr. SWEENEY	To suspend temporarily the duty on certain activated carbon.	6/5/00
H.R. 3755	Mr. SWEENEY	To suspend temporarily the duty on certain buff brushes.	6/28/00
H.R. 3757	Mr. WEYGAND	To temporarily suspend the duty on Solvent Blue 124.	5/19/00
H.R. 3758	Mr. WEYGAND	To temporarily suspend the duty on Solvent Blue 104.	5/19/00
H.R. 3759	Mr. WEYGAND	To temporarily suspend the duty on Pigment Red 176.	5/19/00
H.R. 3760	Mr. WEYGAND	To temporarily suspend the duty on benzenesulfonamide,4-amino-2,5-dimethoxy-N-phenyl.	6/5/00
H.R. 3761	Mr. WEYGAND	To temporarily suspend the duty on certain Reactive Red 180 solutions.	6/16/00
H.R. 3762	Mr. WHITFIELD	To suspend temporarily the duty on undecylenic acid.	6/16/00
H.R. 3763	Mr. WHITFIELD	To suspend temporarily the duty on n-Heptaldehyde.	6/16/00
H.R. 3764	Mr. WHITFIELD	To suspend temporarily the duty on n-Heptanoic acid.	6/16/00
H.R. 3737	Mrs. MYRICK	To suspend temporarily the duty on solspers 17000.	6/20/00
H.R. 3772	Mr. COBLE	To suspend temporarily the duty on pigment yellow 199.	5/19/00
H.R. 3773	Mr. COBLE	To suspend temporarily the duty on pigment blue 60.	5/19/00
H.R. 3774	Mr. COBLE	To suspend temporarily the duty on solvent violet 13.	5/19/00
H.R. 3775	Mr. COBLE	To suspend temporarily the duty on solvent blue 67.	6/5/00
H.R. 3776	Mr. COBLE	To suspend temporarily the duty on pigment yellow 147.	6/5/00
H.R. 3777	Mr. COBLE	To suspend temporarily the duty on pigment yellow 191.1.	6/5/00
H.R. 3796	Mr. DANNER	To suspend temporarily the duty on 2-Methyl-4-chlorophenoxyacetic acid.	6/23/00

Table IV-Continued

Reports Submitted to Congress on Proposed Legislation in Fiscal Year 2000

Number	Sponsor	Proposed Legislation	Date Submitted
H.R. 3797	Mr. DANNER	To suspend temporarily the duty on 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, its salts and esters.	6/23/00
H.R. 3801	Mr. GREENWOOD	To suspend temporarily the duty on Iminodisuccinate.	6/16/00
H.R. 3802	Mr. GREENWOOD	To suspend temporarily the duty on Iminodisuccinate salts and aqueous solutions.	6/16/00
H.R. 3803	Mr. MARKEY (for himself and Mr. SPENCE)	To suspend until June 30, 2003, the duty on transformers for use in certain radiobroadcast receivers capable of receiving signals on AM and FM frequencies.	6/12/00
H.R. 3804	Mr. MARKEY (for himself and Mr. SPENCE)	To suspend until June 30, 2003, the duty on transformers for use in certain radiobroadcast receivers capable of receiving signals on AM and FM frequencies.	6/12/00
H.R. 3805	Mr. MILLER of Florida	To suspend temporarily the duty on polyvinylchloride (PVC) self-adhesive sheets.	6/23/00
H.R. 3808	Mr. MOLLOHAN	To suspend temporarily the duty on BEPD 2-Butyl-2-ethylpropanediol.	6/27/00
H.R. 3813	Mr. ROTHMAN	To suspend temporarily the duty on cyclohexadec-8-en-1-one (CHD).	6/27/00
H.R. 3818	Mr. THOMAS	To suspend temporarily the duty on octylmethoxycinnamate.	6/23/00
H.R. 3828	Mr. GILMAN	To suspend until January 1, 2003, the duty on a paint additive chemical.	7/19/00
H.R. 3837	Mr. McNULTY	To suspend temporarily the duty on ortho-cumyl-octylphenol (OCOP).	6/29/00
H.R. 3838	Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania	To suspend temporarily the duty on certain polyamides.	6/5/00
H.R. 3853	Mr. DeMINT	To reduce temporarily the duty on Mesamoll.	7/18/00
H.R. 3854	Mr. DeMINT	To reduce temporarily the duty on Vulkalent E/C.	7/19/00
H.R. 3855	Mr. DeMINT	To reduce temporarily the duty on Baytron M.	7/19/00
H.R. 3856	Mr. DeMINT	To reduce temporarily the duty on Baytron CñR.	7/19/00
H.R. 3858	Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN	To suspend temporarily the duty on iced teas.	6/28/00
H.R. 3875	Mr. COLLINS (for himself, Mr. TANNER, Mr. HAYWORTH, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, and Mrs. THURMAN)	To suspend temporarily the duty on certain steam or other vapor generating boilers used in nuclear facilities.	6/28/00
H.R. 3876	Mr. COYNE	To suspend temporarily the duty on Baytron P.	7/19/00
H.R. 3877	Mr. COYNE	To suspend temporarily the duty on dimethyl dicarbonate.	7/19/00
H.R. 3930	Mr. CASTLE	To suspend temporarily the duty on KN001 (a hydrochloride).	7/18/00
H.R. 3931	Mr. CASTLE	To suspend temporarily the duty on Methyl thioglycolate.	7/19/00
H.R. 3932	Mr. CASTLE	To suspend temporarily the duty on KL540.	7/19/00
H.R. 3933	Mr. CASTLE	To suspend temporarily the duty on DPC 083.	7/19/00
H.R. 3934	Mr. CASTLE	To suspend temporarily the duty on DPC 961.	7/18/00
H.R. 3935	Mr. CASTLE	To suspend temporarily the duty on Pro-Jet Magenta 364 Stage.	6/29/00

Table IV-Continued

Reports Submitted to Congress on Proposed Legislation in Fiscal Year 2000

Number	Sponsor	Proposed Legislation	Date Submitted
H.R. 3936	Mr. CASTLE	To suspend temporarily the duty on Pro-Jet Black 263 Stage.	6/29/00
H.R. 3937	Mr. CASTLE	To suspend temporarily the duty on Pigment Yellow 184.	6/29/00
H.R. 3938	Mr. CASTLE	To suspend temporarily the duty on Pro-Jet Yellow 1 Stage.	6/29/00
H.R. 3939	Mr. CASTLE	To suspend temporarily the duty on Pigment Orange 73.	6/29/00
H.R. 3940	Mr. CASTLE	To suspend temporarily the duty on Direct Black 19 Press Paste.	6/29/00
H.R. 3941	Mr. CASTLE	To suspend temporarily the duty on Pro-Jet Black HSAQ Stage.	6/29/00
H.R. 3942	Mr. CASTLE	To suspend temporarily the duty on Pro-Jet Fast Black 286 Paste.	6/29/00
H.R. 3943	Mr. CASTLE	To suspend temporarily the duty on Pro-Jet Yellow 1G Stage.	6/29/00
H.R. 3944	Mr. CASTLE	To suspend temporarily the duty on Pigment Red 255.	6/29/00
H.R. 3945	Mr. CASTLE	To suspend temporarily the duty on Pro-Jet Cyan 1 Press Paste.	6/29/00
H.R. 3946	Mr. CASTLE	To suspend temporarily the duty on Pro-Jet Black Alc Powder.	6/29/00
H.R. 3947	Mr. CASTLE	To suspend temporarily the duty on Solvent Yellow 163.	6/29/00
H.R. 3948	Mr. CASTLE	To suspend temporarily the duty on Pro-Jet Fast Yellow 2 RO Feed.	6/28/00
H.R. 3949	Mr. CASTLE	To suspend temporarily the duty on Solvent Yellow 145.	6/29/00
H.R. 3950	Mr. CASTLE	To suspend temporarily the duty on Pro-Jet Fast Magenta 2 RO Feed.	6/28/00
H.R. 3951	Mr. CASTLE	To suspend temporarily the duty on Pigment Red 264.	6/29/00
H.R. 3952	Mr. CASTLE	To suspend temporarily the duty on Pro-Jet Fast Cyan 2 Stage.	6/28/00
H.R. 3953	Mr. CASTLE	To suspend temporarily the duty on Pro-Jet Cyan 485 Stage.	6/28/00
H.R. 3954	Mr. CASTLE	To suspend temporarily the duty on triflusulfuron methyl formulated product.	6/29/00
H.R. 3955	Mr. CASTLE	To suspend temporarily the duty on Pro-Jet Fast Cyan 3 Stage.	6/28/00
H.R. 3956	Mr. CASTLE	To reduce temporarily the duty on Pro-Jet Cyan 1 RO Feed.	6/28/00
H.R. 3957	Mr. CASTLE	To reduce temporarily the duty on Pro-Jet Fast Black 287 NA Paste/Liquid Feed.	6/28/00
H.R. 3958	Mr. CASTLE	To suspend temporarily the duty on Pigment Yellow 168.	6/29/00
H.R. 3959	Mr. COBLE	To suspend temporarily the duty on 4-(Cyclopropyl-a-hydroxy-methylene)-3,5-dioxo- cyclohexanecarboxylic acid ethyl ester.	7/18/00
H.R. 3960	Mr. COBLE	To suspend temporarily the duty on 8-a-oxo-emamectin benzoate desmethylemamectin benzoate emamectin benzoate methanol adduct 2-epi-emamectin benzoate emamectin benzoate isomer, 4-epi-D-2,3-emamectin benzoate dihydroemamectin benzoate.	7/18/00
H.R. 3961	Mr. COBLE	To suspend temporarily the duty on propanoic acid, 2-[4-[(5-chloro-3-fluoro-2-pyridinyl)oxy]-phenoxy]-2-propynyl ester.	7/18/00
H.R. 3962	Mr. COBLE	To suspend temporarily the duty on certain end-use products containing benzenesulfonamide, 2-(2-chloroethoxy)N-[[4methoxy-6methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)amino]carbonyl]- and 3,6-dichloro-2- methoxybenzoic acid.	7/18/00
H.R. 3963	Mr. COBLE	To suspend temporarily the duty on benzeneacetic acid, (E,E)-a-(-(methoxyimino)-2[[[1-[3- trifluoromethyl) phenyl] ethylidene]amino]oxy]methyl]-, methyl ester.	7/18/00

Table IV-Continued

Reports Submitted to Congress on Proposed Legislation in Fiscal Year 2000

Number	Sponsor	Proposed Legislation	Date Submitted
H.R. 3964	Mr. COBLE	To suspend temporarily the duty on 3-[4,6-Bis(difluoromethoxy)-pyrimidin-2-yl]-1-(2-methoxycarbonyl-phenylsulfonyl) urea.	7/18/00
H.R. 3965	Mr. COBLE	To suspend temporarily the duty on 5-dipropylamino-a,a,a-trifluoro-4,6-dinitro-o-toluidine.	7/18/00
H.R. 3966	Mr. COBLE	To suspend temporarily the duty on sulfur.	7/18/00
H.R. 3967	Mr. COBLE	To suspend temporarily the duty on end use products containing 3-(6-methoxy-4-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)-1-[2-(2-chloroethoxy)-phenylsulfonyl]-urea.	7/18/00
H.R. 3968	Mr. COBLE	To suspend temporarily the duty on 4-cyclopropyl-6-methyl-N-phenyl-2-pyrimidinamine-4-(2,2-difluoro-1,3-benzodioxol-4-yl)-1H-pyrrole-3-carbonitrile.	7/18/00
H.R. 3969	Mr. COBLE	To suspend temporarily the duty on pigment blue 60.	7/18/00
H.R. 3970	Mr. COBLE	To suspend temporarily the duty on (R)-2-[2,6-dimethylphenyl]-methoxyacetyl-amino]-propionic acid methyl ester propanoic acid, 2-[4-[(5-chloro-3-fluoro-2-pyridinyl)oxy]-phenoxy]-2-propynyl ester.	7/18/00
H.R. 3971	Mr. COBLE	To suspend temporarily the duty on certain end-use products containing benzothiazole-7-carbothioic acid S-methyl ester.	7/18/00
H.R. 3972	Mr. COBLE	To suspend temporarily the duty on benzothiazole-7-carbothioic acid S-methyl ester.	7/18/00
H.R. 3973	Mr. COBLE	To suspend temporarily the duty on O-(4-Bromo-2-chlorophenyl)-O-ethyl-S-propyl phosphorothioate.	7/18/00
H.R. 3974	Mr. COBLE	To suspend temporarily the duty on 1-[[2-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-4-propyl-1,3-dioxolan-2-yl] methyl]-1H-1,2,4-triazole.	7/18/00
H.R. 3975	Mr. COBLE	To suspend temporarily the duty on tetrahydro-3-methyl-N-nitro-5[[2-phenylthio]-5-thiazolyl]-4-H-1,3,5-oxadiazin-4-imine.	7/18/00
H.R. 3976	Mr. COBLE	To suspend temporarily the duty on 1-(4-methoxy-6-methyl-triazin-2-yl)-3-[2-(3,3,3-trifluoropropyl)-phenylsulfonyl]-urea.	7/18/00
H.R. 3977	Mr. COBLE	To suspend temporarily the duty on 1,2,4-Triazin-3(2H)one, 4,5-dihydro-6-methyl-4-[(3-pyridinyl methylene)amino].	7/18/00
H.R. 3978	Mr. COBLE	To suspend temporarily the duty on 4-(2,2-difluoro-1,3-benzodioxol-4-yl)-1H-pyrrole-3-carbonitrile.	7/18/00
H.R. 3979	Mr. COBLE	To suspend temporarily the duty on 3-(6-methoxy-4-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)-1-[2-(2-chloroethoxy)-phenylsulfonyl]-urea-3,6-dichloro-2-methoxybenzoic acid.	7/18/00
H.R. 3988	Mr. LaHOOD	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on Carbamic Acid (Vñ9069)	7/18/00
H.R. 3989	Mr. LaHOOD	To suspend temporarily the duty on nicosulfuron formulated product ("Accent").	7/18/00
H.R. 3990	Mr. LaHOOD	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on Rimsulfuron.	7/18/00
H.R. 3991	Mr. LaHOOD	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on DPXñE9260.	7/18/00
H.R. 3992	Mr. LaHOOD	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on DPXñE6758.	7/18/00
H.R. 4223	Mr. JEFFERSON	To reduce temporarily the duty on Fipronil Technical.	7/18/00
H.R. 4026	Mr. SHAW	To amend the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States to provide duty-free treatment for certain foodstuffs originating in NAFTA countries.	8/17/00

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Reports Submitted to Congress on Proposed Legislation in Fiscal Year 2000

Number	Sponsor	Proposed Legislation	Date Submitted
H.R. 4225	Mr. TANCREDO	To suspend temporarily the duty on Fructooligosaccharides (FOS)	8/30/00
H.R. 4229	Mrs. ROUKEMA	To amend the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States to correct the definition of certain hand-woven wool fabrics.	8/17/00
H.R. 4238	Mr. PRICE	To suspend temporarily the duty on Cyclanilide Tech.	7/27/00
H.R. 4252	Mr. BERRY	To suspend temporarily the duty on Isoxaflutole.	8/30/00
H.R. 4254	Mr. BRYANT	To suspend temporarily the duty on Bromoxynil Octanoate/Heptanoate.	8/30/00
H.R. 4255	Mr. BRYANT	To suspend temporarily the duty on Bromoxynil Octanoate Tech.	8/30/00
H.R. 4261	Mr. PORTMAN	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on certain methyl esters.	8/30/00
H.R. 4262	Mr. PORTMAN	To temporarily reduce the duty on certain methyl esters.	8/30/00
H.R. 4295	Mr. CARSON	To suspend temporarily the duty on Fluridone aquatic herbicide.	8/30/00
H.R. 4326	Mr. PORTER	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on Diiodomethyl-p- tolyl-sulfone.	8/30/00
H.R. 4327	Mr. PORTER	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on b-Bromo-b-nitrostyrene.	8/30/00
H.R. 4394	Mr. BILBRAY	To suspend temporarily the duty on certain ceramic knives.	9/28/00
H.R. 4573	Mr. SPENCE (for himself, Mr. SPRATT, and Mr. DeMINT)	To amend the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States to provide for duty free treatment on certain manufacturing equipment.	8/17/00
H.R. 4595	Mr. ISAKSON	To suspend temporarily the duty on nefilcon polymer.	8/30/00

Appendix E: Trade Litigation in Fiscal Year 2000

Table V

Trade Litigation Conducted in Fiscal Year 2000

Case	Venue	Underlying Investigation	Status
Atmel Corporation 01-1128	Federal Circuit	337-TA-395: EPROM, EEPROM, Flash Memory and Flash Microcontroller Semiconductor Devices, and Products Containing Same	Pending
Jazz Photo 99-1431	Federal Circuit	337-TA-406: Lens-Fitted Film Packages	Pending
McCord Winn Textron, Inc. 00-1018	Federal Circuit	337-TA-415: Mechanical Lumbar Supports	Pending
Nutrinova Nutrition 99-1293	Federal Circuit	337-TA-403: Acesulfame Potassium and Blends and Products Containing Same	Pending
Oak Technology 00-1078	Federal Circuit	337-TA-409: CD-ROM Controllers and Products	Pending
Taiwan Semiconductor 01-1060	Federal Circuit	731-TA-762: Static Random Access Memory Semiconductors	Pending
Texas Instruments 00-1381	Federal Circuit	337-TA-432: Semiconductor Chips with Minimized Chip Package Size and Products Containing Same	Pending
Winbond Electronics Corporation and Winbond Electronics North America Corporation 01-1031,1032,1034	Federal Circuit	337-TA-395: EPROM, EEPROM, Flash Memory, and Flash Microcontroller Semiconductor Devices and Products	Pending
Acciai Speciali 99-06-00363	Court of International Trade	701-TA-376, 377, 379, and 731-TA-788-793: Stainless Steel Plate from Belgium, Canada, Italy, Korea, South Africa and Taiwan	Pending
Ad Hoc Committee of Domestic Uranium Producers 00-09-00450	Court of International Trade	731-TA-539-F (Review): Uranium from Uzbekistan	Pending
Allegheny Ludlum 99-06-00361	Court of International Trade	701-TA-376, 377, and 379: Stainless Steel Plate from Belgium, Italy, and South Africa	Pending
AI Tech 98-10-03062	Court of International Trade	701-TA-373 and 731-TA-769-775: Stainless Steel Wire Rod from Germany, Italy, Japan, Korea, Spain, Sweden, and Taiwan	Pending
Altx, Inc. Adele 00-09-00477	Court of International Trade	731-TA-859: Circular Seamless Stainless Steel Hollow Products from Japan	Pending
Asociacion Productores de Salmon 98-09-02759	Court of International Trade	701-TA-372 and 731-TA-768: Fresh Atlantic Salmon from Chile	Pending
BASF Corporation 01-00009	Court of International Trade	731-TA-861-862: Expandable Polystyrene Resins from Indonesia and Korea	Pending
Bethlehem Steel 00-04-00151	Court of International Trade	701-TA-393-396: Cold-Rolled Steel Products from Argentina, Brazil, Japan, Russia, South Africa, and Thailand	Pending

Table V-Continued

Trade Litigation Conducted in Fiscal Year 2000

Case	Venue	Underlying Investigation	Status
Chefline 00-05-00212	Court of International Trade	701-TA-267 and 268 731-TA-297-299, 304 and 305 (Review): Porcelain-on-Steel Cooking Ware from China, Mexico, and Tai- wan, and Top-of-the-Stove Stainless Steel Cooking Ware from Korea and Taiwan	Pending
Committee for Fairly Traded Venezuelan Cement 00-12-00547	Court of International Trade	731-TA-451 (Review): Gray Portland Cement and Cement Clinker	Pending
Cummins-Allison Corporation 00-10-00483	Court of International Trade	731-TA-885-887: Desktop Note Counters and Scanners from China, Korea, and the United Kingdom	Pending
Duferco Clabecq S.A. 01-00005	Court of International Trade	AA-1921-197, 701-TA-232, 319-320, 322, 325-328, 340, 342 and 348-350 , and 731-TA-573-576, 578, 582-587, 604 607-608, 612, and 614-618 (Review): Carbon Steel Products from Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Finland, France, Germany, Japan, Korea, Mexico, Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Taiwan and United Kingdom	Pending
Elkem Metals 99-10-00628	Court of International Trade	303-TA-023, 731-TA-641-565,570, 751-TA-21-27(Reconsideration): Ferrosilicon from Brazil, China, Kazakhstan, Russia, Ukraine, and Venezuela	Pending
Far Eastern Textile 00-06-00296	Court of International Trade	731-TA-825-826: Polyester Staple Fiber from Korea and Taiwan	Pending
Kawasaki Steel Corp. 01-0002	Court of International Trade	731-TA-617 (Review): Corrosion Resistant Carbon Steel Flat Products from Japan	Pending
Komatsu, Ltd 00-07-00318	Court of International Trade	731-TA-429: Mechanical Transfer Presses from Japan	Pending
Krupp Thyssen Nirosta 99-08-00544	Court of International Trade	701-TA-380-382 and 731-TA-797-804: Stainless Steel Sheet and Strip	Pending
Ministry of the Russian Fed- eration for Atomic Energy et. al. 00-09-00449	Court of International Trade	731-TA-539 C, E , and F (Review): Uranium from Russia and Uzbekistan and the antidumping order on Ukraine	Pending
NMB Singapore 00-07-00373	Court of International Trade	AA1921-143, 731-TA-341, 343-345, 391-397, and 399 (Review): Bearings from China, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Romania, Singapore, Sweden, and the United Kingdom	Pending
Neenah Foundry 99-11-00716	Court of International Trade	303-TA-013, 701-TA-429 and 731-TA-262, 263 and 265 (Review): Iron Metal Castings from India; Heavy Iron Construction Castings from Brazil, and Iron Construction Castings from Brazil, Canada, and China	Pending

Table V-Continued

Trade Litigation Conducted in Fiscal Year 2000

Case	Venue	Underlying Investigation	Status
Nippon Steel Corporation, NKK Corporation, Kawasaki Steel Corporation 00-09-00479	Court of International Trade	731-TA-860: Tin and Chromium Coated Steel Sheet from Japan	Pending
Olin Corp. 00-05-00232	Court of International Trade	701-TA-269, 270, 731-TA-311-317 and 379-380 (Review): Brass Sheet and Strip from Brazil, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Korea, the Netherlands, and Sweden	Pending
Rebar Trade Action Coalition 00-10-00501	Court of International Trade	731-TA-872-833: Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bars from Austria, Belarus, China, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Latvia, Moldova, Poland, Russia, Ukraine, and Venezuela	Pending
Steel Authority of India 00-03-00096	Court of International Trade	701-TA-388: Cut-to-Length Steel Plate from India; 731-TA-817: Cut-to-Length Steel Plate from India	Pending
Taiwan Semiconductor 98-05-01460	Court of International Trade	731-TA-762: Static Random Access Memory Semiconductors from Taiwan	Pending
Thyssen Krupp 01-00576	Court of International Trade	701-TA-349 (Review): Corrosion-Resistant Carbon Steel Products from Germany; 731-TA-616 (Review): Corrosion-Resistant Carbon Steel Products from Germany	Pending
Timken 00-08-00386	Court of International Trade	AA1921-143, 731-TA-341, 343-345, 391-397, and 399 (Review): Bearings from China, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Romania, Singapore, Sweden, and the United Kingdom	Pending
Titanium Metals 98-09-02847	Court of International Trade	751-TA-17-20: Titanium Sponge from Japan, Kazakhstan, Russia, and Ukraine	Pending
Torrington 00-08-00385	Court of International Trade	AA-1921-143, 731-TA-341, 731-TA-343-345, 731-TA-391-397, and 731-TA-399 (Review): Bearings from China, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Romania, Singapore, Sweden, and the United Kingdom	Pending
USEC 99-08-00547	Court of International Trade	731-TA-539A: Uranium from Kazakhstan	Pending
Usinor Industeel SA 01-00006	Court of International Trade	701-TA-319, 731-TA-573 (Review): Cut-to-Length Carbon Steel Plate from Belgium	Pending
Ugine - Savoie 00-08-00423	Court of International Trade	731-TA-637 (Review): Stainless Steel Wire Rod from France	Pending
Usinor Beautor 01-00010	Court of International Trade	AA1921-197 (Review): Carbon Steel Products	Pending
Yamaha et. al. SA-CV-00-549	Central District of California	337-TA-452: Personal Watercraft Components	Pending
Highberger Case No. 86	Taiwan Court	731-TA-731: Bicycles from Taiwan	Pending

Table V-Continued

Trade Litigation Conducted in Fiscal Year 2000

Case	Venue	Underlying Investigation	Status
Darrell J. Depuy et. al. CV-00-09469	Central District of California	337-TA-380: Agricultural Tractors Under 50 Power Take-Off Horsepower	Pending
Texas Instrument v. Tessera C-00-2114VCW	Northern District Of California	337-TA-432: Semiconductor Chips	Pending
United Microelectronics Corporation; Mediatek, Inc.; Lite-On Technology Corporation and AOPEN, Inc. CV-00-4679	Northern District of California	337-TA-409: CD-rom Controllers	Pending
Gray Portland Cement and Clinker from Mexico USA-MEX-00-1904-1	NAFTA Panel	303-TA-021 (Review): Gray Portland Cement and Clinker from Mexico	Pending
Magnesium from Canada: Results of Five-Year Review USA-CDA-00-1904-09	NAFTA Panel	701-TA-309-A-B and 731-TA-528 (Review): Magnesium from Canada	Pending
Mexico—Antidumping Investigation of High Fructose Corn Syrup from the United States	World Trade Organization Appellate Body	Mexican Antidumping Duties on High Fructose Corn Syrup from the United States	Pending
Mexico—Live Swine from the United States	World Trade Organization Consultation	Mexico's Affirmative Antidumping Determination on Live Swine from the United States	Pending
India—Bedlinens	World Trade Organization Panel	EC Antidumping Investigation on India Bedlinens	Pending
U.S. Antidumping and Countervailing Measures on Steel Plate from India	World Trade Organization Consultation	701-TA-388: Cut-to-Length Steel Plate from India; 731-TA-817: Cut-to-Length Steel Plate from India	Pending
U.S.—Wheat Gluten	World Trade Organization Appellate Body	TA-201-67: Wheat Gluten	Pending
U.S.—Lamb Meat (panel requests by New Zealand, Australia being considered by same panel)	World Trade Organization Panel	TA-201-68: Lamb Meat	Pending
U.S.—Section 337	World Trade Organization Consultation	N/A	Pending
U.S.—Hot-Rolled Steel	World Trade Organization Panel	731-TA-807: Hot-Rolled Steel Products from Japan	Pending
Korea's Challenge to U.S.-Line Pipe	World Trade Organization Panel	TA-201-70: Circular Welded Carbon Quality Line Pipe	Pending
EC's Challenge to US-Definitive Safeguard Measures on Steel Wire Rod and Line Pipe	World Trade Organization Consultation	TA-201-69: Certain Steel Wire Rod; TA-201-70: Circular Welded Carbon Quality Line Pipe	Pending
U.S. Transitional Safeguard Action on Combed Cotton Yarn from Pakistan	World Trade Organization Panel	Combed Cotton Yarn	Pending

Table V-Continued

Trade Litigation Conducted in Fiscal Year 2000

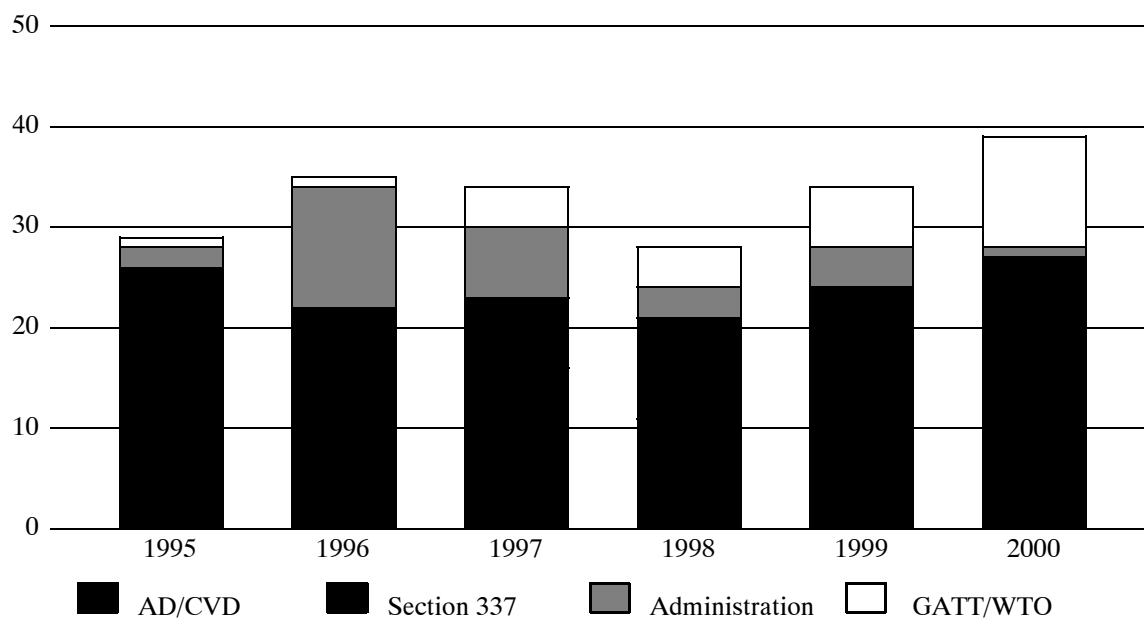
Case	Venue	Underlying Investigation	Status
Egypt—Definitive Antidumping Measures on Steel Rebar from Turkey	World Trade Organization Consultation	Rebar	Pending
Guatemala—Cement	World Trade Organization Panel	Guatemalan Antidumping Duties on Mexican Cement	Pending
Thailand—Angles, Shapes and Sections and H-Beams	World Trade Organization Panel	Thailand Antidumping Duties on Iron or Steel Products from Poland	Pending
San Huan New Materials 98-1916	Supreme Court	337-TA-372: Neodymium Iron Boron Magnets, Magnet Alloys and Articles Containing Same	Stipulation of dismissal filed 10/26/99
Eveready Battery Company 98-09-02816	Court of International Trade	731-TA-406: Electrolytic Manganese Dioxide from Greece	Notice of dismissal filed 11/23/99
Micron Technology Inc. 00-01-00015	Court of International Trade	731-TA-811: Dynamic Random Access Memory Semiconductors of One Megabit and above from Taiwan	Notice of dismissal filed 3/27/00
NEC Corporation 97-11-01967	Court of International Trade	731-TA-750: Vector Supercomputers from Japan	ITC remand determination affirmed 12/17/99 Slip op. 99-136
Nippon Steel Corporation 00-03-00120	Court of International Trade	731-TA-816-818 and 820: Cut-to-Length Steel Plate from France, Indonesia, Italy, and Korea	Notice of dismissal filed 4/07/00
Northwestern Steel & Wire 99-10-00626	Court of International Trade	701-TA-401 and 731-TA-852-855: Structural Steel Beams from Germany from Germany, Japan, Korea, and Spain	Notice of dismissal filed 7/26/00
Ranchers-Cattlemen Action Legal Foundation 99-02-00103	Court of International Trade	731-TA-813: Live Cattle from Mexico	Notice of appeal dated 1/04/00
Tosh Hellas A.I.C. and Toshoh Corporation 00-06-00283	Court of International Trade	731-TA-406 and 408: Electrolytic Manganese Dioxide from Greece and Japan	Notice of dismissal filed 7/24/00
Wonderful Chemical 00-07-00369	Court of International Trade	731-TA-851: Synthetic Indigo from the People's Republic of China	Notice of dismissal filed 9/27/00
Eveready Battery 00-1190	Federal Circuit	731-TA-406 and 408: Electrolytic Manganese Dioxide from Greece and Japan	Appeal voluntarily dismissed 7/31/00
Gamut Trading Company, Gamut Imports et.al. 97-1414	Federal Circuit	337-TA-380: Agricultural Tractors Under 50 Power Take-Off Horsepower	Petition for writ of certiorari has expired
Goss Graphic Systems, Inc 99-1150-1151-1152	Federal Circuit	731-TA-736 -737: Large Newspaper Printing Presses and Components Thereof, Whether Assembled or Unassembled from Germany and Japan	Period for writ of certiorari has expired

Table V-Continued Trade Litigation Conducted in Fiscal Year 2000

Case	Venue	Underlying Investigation	Status
Mentor Graphics Corporation and Meta Systems, Inc. 98-1108	Federal Circuit	337-TA-383: Hardware Logic Emulation and Components Thereof	Notice of dismissal filed 01/07/00
Ranchers-Cattleman 00-1186	Federal Circuit	701-TA-386 and 731-TA-812-813: Live Cattle from Mexico	Notice of dismissal filed 3/16/00
Holmes Group, Inc. 99-1499-WEB	U.S. Dist. Court Dist. of Kansas	337-TA- 426: Spiral Grilled Products Including Ducted Fans and Components Thereof	Notice of dismissal filed 6/12/00
L. Shieh 99-5090	U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit	N/A	Notice of dismissal filed 2/07/99
PSI Industries, Inc. 99-33737-BKC-SHF Chapter 11	U.S. Bankruptcy Court S.D. of Florida/ W. Palm Beach Div.	337-TA-406: Lens-Fitted Packages	Approval of settlement filed 8/02/00
United States— Antidumping Act of 1916	World Trade Organization	N/A	Panel report upheld by Appellate Body report on 9/26/00

Litigation Conducted in Fiscal Year 2000

In recent years, the Commission's litigation case load has risen significantly, particularly with respect to dispute resolution proceedings at the World Trade Organization. The following chart shows, for each of the last several years, the number of pending cases, calculated as an average of the number of cases open in the four quarters of the year:



ITC Services and Information Resources

Internet Web Site (www.usitc.gov) The ITC's Internet web site offers 24-hour access to an extensive variety of ITC information resources and workproducts, including: news releases; *Federal Register* notices; a daily event list; most ITC reports and publications, including the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States and Congressional bill reports; the ITC DataWeb; the ITC Electronic Document Imaging System; information on recent petitions and complaints; the monthly calendar; a section focused on the ITC's five-year (sunset) reviews; the ITC's rules of practice and procedure, hearing guidelines, an introduction to APO practices at the ITC; materials related to certain ongoing investigations; information related to the Freedom of Information Act; and general information about the agency, its work, and its Commissioners and staff.

Public Information News releases, the ITC annual report, and general information about the agency and its Commissioners can be obtained from the Public Affairs Officer, Office of External Relations, by calling 202-205-1819.

National Library of International Trade and the ITC Law Library The ITC maintains one of the most extensive libraries specializing in international trade matters in the United States. The National Library of International Trade, located on the third floor of the ITC Building (500 E Street SW, Washington, DC), houses over 100,000 volumes and approximately 2,500 periodical titles related to U.S. industry and international trade laws and practices, as well as more than two dozen CD-ROM and on-line information databases. In addition, the ITC maintains a Law Library, housed on the sixth floor of the ITC Building. Both libraries are open to the public during agency hours (8:45 a.m. to 5:15 p.m. (Eastern Time), Monday through Friday). For information, call 202-205-2630 (National Library of International Trade) or 202-205-3287 (Law Library).

Public Reading Room Public inspection files are maintained in every ITC investigation. These files can be reviewed in the ITC's Public Reading Room, located in the Office of the Secretary on the first floor of the ITC Building. Depending on the age of the records requested, the files are available electronically, in hard copy, and/or on microfiche. Photocopies of documents in the public files may be ordered for a fee from an on-site duplicating firm. The public reading room is open during agency hours. For information, call 202-205-1802.

Office of the Secretary 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 can be obtained by calling 202-205-2196. Inquiries under the Freedom of Information Act should be filed with the Secretary. For information, call 202-205-2000.

Trade Remedy Assistance Office The ITC's Trade Remedy Assistance Office, part of the agency's Office of External Relations, assists small businesses seeking benefits or relief under U.S. trade laws, providing general information concerning the remedies and benefits available under those laws as well as technical and legal assistance and advice to eligible small businesses seeking remedies. For information, call 1-800-343-9822.

Commissioners and Executive Staff as of September 30, 2000

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Deanna Tanner Okun, Vice Chairman
Lynn M. Bragg
Marcia E. Miller
Jennifer A. Hillman
Thelma J. Askey

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