

UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION
Washington, DC 20436

MEMORANDUM TO THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE OF THE UNITED STATES
SENATE ON PROPOSED TARIFF LEGISLATION ¹

[**Date approved:** August 17, 2000]²

Bill No.: S. 2614; 106th Congress

Introduced by: Mr. THURMOND (for himself and Mr. HOLLINGS)

Similar and/or related³ bills: H.R. 4573

Summary of the bill:⁴

To amend the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States to provide for duty-free treatment on certain manufacturing equipment.

Effective: The 15th day after the date of enactment.

Through: December 31, 2001.

Retroactive effect: None.

[The remainder of this memorandum is organized in five parts: (1) information about the bill's proponent(s) and the product which is the subject of this bill; (2) information about the bill's revenue effect; (3) contacts by Commission staff during preparation of this memorandum; (4) information about the domestic industry (if any); and (5) technical comments.]

¹ International trade analyst: Dennis Fravel (202-205-3404); attorney: Jan Summers (202-205-2605).

² Access to an electronic copy of this memorandum is available at <http://www.usitc.gov/billrpts.htm>. Access to a paper copy is available at the Commission's Law Library (202-205-3287) or at the Commission's Main Library (202-205-2630).

³ "Similar bills" are bills in the other House, in the current Congress, which address, at least in part, the substance of this bill. "Related bills" are bills in the **same** House, in the current Congress, but which are either earlier (or later) in time than the bill which is the subject of this memorandum.

⁴ The product nomenclature is as set forth in the bill. See technical comments for suggested changes (if any).

– THE PROPONENT AND THE IMPORTED PRODUCT –

The proponent firm/organization(s)			
Name of firm	Location contacted (city/state)	Date contacted	Response (Y/N) ⁵
Hogan & Hartson LLP on behalf of Michelin North America, Inc.	Washington, DC	June 29, 2000	N

*Does the proponent plan **any** further processing or handling⁶ of the subject product after importation to its facilities in the United States (Y/N):* No.

If “Yes,” provide location of this facility if different from above (city/state): n/a

If “No,” provide location of proponent’s headquarters or other principal facility if different from above (city/state): Lexington, South Carolina

⁵ Non-confidential written responses received prior to approval of this report by the Commission, if any, will be included in appendix C.

⁶ The phrase “further processing or handling” can include repackaging, storage or warehousing for resale, etc.

The imported product	
Description and uses	Country(s) of origin
<p>The imported products covered by the proposed legislation are: calendaring or other rolling machines; machine tools for working wire of iron or steel; rubber extruding machines; machinery for molding, retreading, or otherwise forming uncured, unvulcanized rubber; sector mold press machines; and sawing machines for rubber. Existing duty suspensions effective through the close of December 31, 2001, cover such tire-making machinery, but modifications in the scope of the duty suspensions are now being sought. The proposed legislation would provide duty-free entry to numerically controlled² machines for manufacturing a wider range of tires. It would do so by modifying references to the permanent tariff provisions applicable to particular tires rather than by altering references to tariff categories for the machinery. The existing suspension provisions are limited to machines used to produce radial earthmoving tires (tires with a rim diameter of 86 cm (33.86 inches) or more and tires for off-the-highway applications (other than agricultural and tractor tires). The proposed coverage would include machines used in the production of other radial¹ tires designed for off-highway use and with a rim size measuring 63.5 cm (25 inches) or greater in diameter, including radial tires for construction and agricultural machinery, such as tractors.</p> <p>The subject calendaring machines or other rolling machines for rubber for making such radial tires with a rim measuring 63.5 cm or more in diameter, parts thereof, and material holding devices or similar attachments thereto typically consist of two or more parallel cylinders that revolve in the same direction to form a rubber sheet. They may also be used to bond, coat, or seal material. Parts of calendaring machines are classifiable in the same HTS subheadings.</p> <p>Machine tools for working wire of iron or steel for producing such radial tires, and parts thereof, are used to make beads (rubber coated wire) that are stranded together, wrapped again with rubber and formed into a hoop that is placed on the inner circumference of the tire. The beads provide support where the tire meets the wheel rim.</p> <p>Extruding machines for producing such radial tires, and parts thereof, are used to mix and form rubber by heating and steadily pressing the material through a barrel. The extruder is attached to a mold, into which the rubber is fed and shaped for further processing.</p> <p>Machinery for molding, retreading, or otherwise forming uncured, unvulcanized rubber for making such tires, and parts thereof, are machines designed to assemble the layers of rubber and fabric comprising the tires. These machines consist of a belt building drum, tread applier, belt servicer and in-line transfer system, a carcass shaping station, and a stitcher assembly.</p>	<p>France Germany Italy</p>

The imported product	
Description and uses	Country(s) of origin
<p>Layer by layer, the tire material is wound onto the drum and then pressed into shape.</p> <p>Sector mold press machines for making such tires, and parts thereof, are presses used in the final curing stage of tires. Tires are put into the molds, heated, and shaped to their final form.</p> <p>The subject sawing machines and parts thereof are designed to saw cured, vulcanized rubber (i.e., rubber that has been cured, and therefore formed in the last stage of tire manufacture). These machines are used to saw finished tires for quality inspection.</p> <p>Sector mold press machines to be used in the production of radial tires designed for off-the-highway use and with a rim measuring 63.5 cm or more in diameter (provided for in subheading 4011.20.10 or subheading 4011.91 or subheading 4011.99), numerically controlled, or parts thereof (provided for in subheading 8477.51.00 or subheading 8477.90.85) are presses used in the final curing stage of tires. Tires are put into the mold, heated, and shaped to their final form.</p> <p>Sawing machines to be used in the production of radial tires designed for off-the-highway use and with a rim measuring 63.5 cm or more in diameter (provided for in subheading 4011.20.10 or subheading 4011.91 or subheading 4011.99), numerically controlled, or parts thereof (provided for in subheading 8465.91.00 or subheading 8466.92.50) are designed to saw cured, vulcanized rubber (i.e., rubber that has been cured, and therefore formed in the last stage of tire manufacture). Thus, these machines are used to saw finished tires as described above for quality inspection.</p>	


¹Radial tires have a single layer of rubber-coated steel cables forming the tire carcass, and numerous rubber-coated steel belts are placed in the tire crown under the tread. A bias-ply tire is made of layers of rubber-coated plies made of textile cord, usually nylon, obliquely placed upon each other at 30 degree angles, and rubber is added to form the tread.

²Numerical controls are machine tool control systems that operate a machine by means of numerically coded programs that are inserted or fed into the systems on tape, punched cards, dials, plugs, preset switches, or by playback of prerecorded operating systems. In many instances, such controls resemble personal computer keyboards and consoles.

– EFFECT ON CUSTOMS REVENUE –

[Note: This section is divided in two parts. The first table addresses the effect on customs revenue based on the duty rate for the HTS number set out in the bill. The second table addresses the effect on customs revenue based on the duty rate for the HTS number recommended by the Commission (if a different

number has been recommended). Five-year estimates are given based on Congressional Budget Office “scoring” guidelines. If the indicated duty rate is subject to “staging” during the duty suspension period, the rate for each period is stated separately.]

HTS numbers used in the bill: 8420.10.90, 8420.91.90, 8420.99.90, 8463.30.00, 8465.91.00, 8466.92.50, 8466.94.85, 8477.20.00, 8477.51.00, and 8477.90.85⁷					
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
General rate of duty ⁸ (AVE) ⁹	13.3%	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
Estimated value <i>dutiable</i> imports	\$36,100,000	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
Customs revenue loss	\$1,202,700	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)

¹Trade weighted duty rate calculated by dividing estimated customs revenue loss by estimated value of dutiable imports.

²The proposed legislation does not extend the term of the temporary duty suspensions provisions, which will expire on December 31, 2001.

Note: HTS subheadings 8420.10.90, 8420.91.90, and 8420.99.90 became free of duty on a normal trade relations basis in 1999 as a result of concessions granted during the WTO Uruguay Round.

The estimated value of U.S. dutiable imports was derived from examination of official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce for U.S. imports from France, Germany, and Italy entering U.S. port districts of Charleston, SC, and Savannah, GA during 1997-99 for the relevant HTS subheadings and from discussions with various industry sources about tire production capacity.

⁷ The HTS number is as set forth in the bill. See technical comments for suggested changes (if any).

⁸ See appendix B for column 1-special and column 2 duty rates.

⁹ AVE is ad valorem equivalent expressed as percent. Staged rates may be found at: <http://dataweb.usitc.gov>

HTS number used in the bill: 8420.10.90, 8420.91.90, and 8420.99.90 ¹⁰					
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
General rate of duty ¹¹ (AVE) ¹²	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free
Estimated value <i>dutiable</i> imports	0	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Customs revenue loss	0	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)

¹The proposed legislation does not extend the term of the temporary duty suspension provisions, which will expire on December 31, 2001.

Note: HTS subheadings 8420.10.90, 8420.91.90, and 8420.99.90 became free of duty in 1999 as a result of the WTO Uruguay Round Agreement.

HTS number used in the bill: 8463.30.00¹³					
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
General rate of duty ¹⁴ (AVE) ¹⁵	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%
Estimated value <i>dutiable</i> imports	\$2,400,000	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Customs revenue loss	\$105,600	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)

¹The proposed legislation does not extend the term of the temporary duty suspension provisions, which will expire on December 31, 2001.

¹⁰ The HTS number is as set forth in the bill. See technical comments for suggested changes (if any).

¹¹ See appendix B for column 1-special and column 2 duty rates.

¹² AVE is ad valorem equivalent expressed as percent. Staged rates may be found at: <http://dataweb.usitc.gov>

¹³ The HTS number is as set forth in the bill. See technical comments for suggested changes (if any).

¹⁴ See appendix B for column 1-special and column 2 duty rates.

¹⁵ AVE is ad valorem equivalent expressed as percent. Staged rates may be found at: <http://dataweb.usitc.gov>

HTS number used in the bill: 8465.91.00¹⁶					
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
General rate of duty ¹⁷ (AVE) ¹⁸	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%
Estimated value <i>dutiable</i> imports	\$400,000	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Customs revenue loss	\$12,000	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)

¹⁷The proposed legislation does not extend the term of the temporary duty suspension provisions, which will expire on December 31, 2001.

HTS number used in the bill: 8466.92.50¹⁹					
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
General rate of duty ²⁰ (AVE) ²¹	4.7%	4.7%	4.7%	4.7%	4.7%
Estimated value <i>dutiable</i> imports	\$400,000	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Customs revenue loss	\$18,800	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)

¹⁹The proposed legislation does not extend the term of the temporary duty suspension provisions, which will expire on December 31, 2001.

¹⁶ The HTS number is as set forth in the bill. See technical comments for suggested changes (if any).

¹⁷ See appendix B for column 1-special and column 2 duty rates.

¹⁸ AVE is ad valorem equivalent expressed as percent. Staged rates may be found at: <http://dataweb.usitc.gov>

¹⁹ The HTS number is as set forth in the bill. See technical comments for suggested changes (if any).

²⁰ See appendix B for column 1-special and column 2 duty rates.

²¹ AVE is ad valorem equivalent expressed as percent. Staged rates may be found at: <http://dataweb.usitc.gov>

HTS number used in the bill: 8466.94.85²²					
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
General rate of duty ²³ (AVE) ²⁴	4.7%	4.7%	4.7%	4.7%	4.7%
Estimated value <i>dutiable</i> imports	\$2,900,000	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Customs revenue loss	\$136,300	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)

¹The proposed legislation does not extend the term of the temporary duty suspension provisions, which will expire on December 31, 2001.

HTS number used in the bill: 8477.20.00²⁵					
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
General rate of duty ²⁶ (AVE) ²⁷	3.1%	3.1%	3.1%	3.1%	3.1%
Estimated value <i>dutiable</i> imports	\$4,200,000	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Customs revenue loss	\$130,200	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)

¹The proposed legislation does not extend the term of the temporary duty suspension provisions, which will expire on December 31, 2001.

²² The HTS number is as set forth in the bill. See technical comments for suggested changes (if any).

²³ See appendix B for column 1-special and column 2 duty rates.

²⁴ AVE is ad valorem equivalent expressed as percent. Staged rates may be found at: <http://dataweb.usitc.gov>

²⁵ The HTS number is as set forth in the bill. See technical comments for suggested changes (if any).

²⁶ See appendix B for column 1-special and column 2 duty rates.

²⁷ AVE is ad valorem equivalent expressed as percent. Staged rates may be found at: <http://dataweb.usitc.gov>

HTS number used in the bill: 8477.51.00²⁸					
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
General rate of duty ²⁹ (AVE) ³⁰	3.1%	3.1%	3.1%	3.1%	3.1%
Estimated value <i>dutiable</i> imports	\$3,100,000	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Customs revenue loss	\$96,100	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)

¹The proposed legislation does not extend the term of the temporary duty suspension provisions, which will expire on December 31, 2001.

HTS number used in the bill: 8477.90.85³¹					
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
General rate of duty ³² (AVE) ³³	3.1%	3.1%	3.1%	3.1%	3.1%
Estimated value <i>dutiable</i> imports	\$22,700,00	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Customs revenue loss	\$703,700	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)

¹The proposed legislation does not extend the term of the temporary duty suspension provisions, which will expire on December 31, 2001.

²⁸ The HTS number is as set forth in the bill. See technical comments for suggested changes (if any).

²⁹ See appendix B for column 1-special and column 2 duty rates.

³⁰ AVE is ad valorem equivalent expressed as percent. Staged rates may be found at: <http://dataweb.usitc.gov>

³¹ The HTS number is as set forth in the bill. See technical comments for suggested changes (if any).

³² See appendix B for column 1-special and column 2 duty rates.

³³ AVE is ad valorem equivalent expressed as percent. Staged rates may be found at: <http://dataweb.usitc.gov>

HTS number recommended by the Commission: n/a ³⁴					
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
General rate of duty (AVE)					
Estimated value <i>dutiable</i> imports					
Customs revenue loss					

– CONTACTS WITH OTHER FIRMS/ORGANIZATIONS –

Contacts with firms or organizations other than the proponents			
Name of firm	Location contacted (city/state)	Date contacted	Response (Y/N) ³⁵
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company	Washington, DC	June 29, 2000	N
Titan International, Inc.	Quincy, IL	June 29, 2000	N
Bridgestone/Firestone, Inc.	Nashville, TN	June 30, 2000	N
Galaxy Tire & Wheel, Inc.	Malden, MA	June 30, 2000	N
Kobelco Stewart Bolling, Inc.	Hudson, OH	June 30, 2000	N
VMA Americas	Akron, OH	July 13, 2000	N

– THE DOMESTIC INDUSTRY –

*[Note: This section is divided in two parts. The first part lists non-confidential written submissions received by the Commission which assert that **the imported product itself** is produced in the United States and freely offered for sale under standard commercial terms. The second part lists non-confidential written submissions received by the Commission which assert either that (1) the imported product will be produced in the United States in the future; or (2) another product which **may compete** with the imported product is (or will be) produced in the United States and freely offered for sale under standard commercial terms. All submissions received by the Commission in connection with this bill*

³⁴ If a different HTS number is recommended, see technical comments.

³⁵ Non-confidential written responses received prior to approval of this report by the Commission, if any, will be included in appendix D. Only statements submitted in connection with **this** bill will be included in the appendix.

prior to approval of the report will be included in appendix D. The Commission cannot, in the context of this memorandum, make any statement concerning the validity of these claims.]

Statements concerning current U.S. production			
Name of product	Name of firm	Location of U.S. production facility	Date received
None.			

Statements concerning “future” or “competitive” U.S. production			
Name of product	Name of firm	Location of U.S. production facility	Date received
None.			

– TECHNICAL COMMENTS –

*[The Commission notes that references to HTS numbers in temporary duty suspensions (i.e., proposed amendments to subchapter II of chapter 99 of the HTS) should be limited to **eight** rather than ten digits. Ten-digit numbers are established by the Committee for Statistical Annotation of Tariff Schedules pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 1484(f) and are not generally referenced in statutory enactments.]*

Recommended changes to the nomenclature in the bill:

Because HTS subheadings 8420.10.90, 8420.91.90, and 8420.99.90 have “bound” concession duty rates of “free” in the general duty rates subcolumn, the proposed bill should delete HTS heading 9902.84.79 rather than amending it.

Recommended changes to any C.A.S. numbers in the bill (if given):

None.

Recommended changes to any Color Index names in the bill (if given):

None.

*Basis for recommended changes to the HTS number used in the bill:*³⁶

n/a

Other technical comments (if any):

In the effective date provision, the phrase “on the date” should be amended to read “on or after the date”.

³⁶ The Commission may express an opinion concerning the HTS classification of a product to facilitate the Committee’s consideration of the bill, but the Commission also notes that, by law, the U.S. Customs Service is the only agency authorized to issue a binding ruling on this question. The Commission believes that the U.S. Customs Service should be consulted prior to enactment of the bill.

APPENDIX A

TARIFF AND TRADE AGREEMENT TERMS

In the **Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States** (HTS), chapters 1 through 97 cover all goods in trade and incorporate in the tariff nomenclature the internationally adopted Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System through the 6-digit level of product description. Subordinate 8-digit product subdivisions, either enacted by Congress or proclaimed by the President, allow more narrowly applicable duty rates; 10-digit administrative statistical reporting numbers provide data of national interest. Chapters 98 and 99 contain special U.S. classifications and temporary rate provisions, respectively. The HTS replaced the **Tariff Schedules of the United States** (TSUS) effective January 1, 1989.

Duty rates in the **general** subcolumn of HTS column 1 are normal trade relations rates, many of which have been eliminated or are being reduced as concessions resulting from the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations. Column 1-general duty rates apply to all countries except those listed in HTS general note 3(b) (Afghanistan, Cuba, Laos, North Korea, and Vietnam) plus Serbia and Montenegro, which are subject to the statutory rates set forth in **column 2**. Specified goods from designated general-rate countries may be eligible for reduced rates of duty or for duty-free entry under one or more preferential tariff programs. Such tariff treatment is set forth in the **special** subcolumn of HTS rate of duty column 1 or in the general notes. If eligibility for special tariff rates is not claimed or established, goods are dutiable at column 1-general rates. The HTS does not enumerate those countries as to which a total or partial embargo has been declared.

The **Generalized System of Preferences** (GSP) affords nonreciprocal tariff preferences to developing countries to aid their economic development and to diversify and expand their production and exports. The U.S. GSP, enacted in title V of the Trade Act of 1974 for 10 years and extended several times thereafter, applies to merchandise imported on or after January 1, 1976 and before the close of September 30, 2001. Indicated by the symbol "A", "A*", or "A+" in the special subcolumn, the GSP provides duty-free entry to eligible articles the product of and imported directly from designated beneficiary developing countries, as set forth in general note 4 to the HTS.

The **Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act** (CBERA) affords nonreciprocal tariff preferences to developing countries in the Caribbean Basin area to aid their economic development and to diversify and expand their production and exports. The CBERA, enacted in title II of Public Law 98-67, implemented by Presidential Proclamation 5133 of November 30, 1983, and amended by the Customs and Trade Act of 1990, applies to merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after January 1, 1984. Indicated by the symbol "E" or "E*" in the special subcolumn, the CBERA provides duty-free entry to eligible articles, and reduced-duty treatment to certain other articles, which are the product of and imported directly from designated countries, as set forth in general note 7 to the HTS.

Free rates of duty in the special subcolumn followed by the symbol "IL" are applicable to products of Israel under the **United States-Israel Free Trade Area Implementation Act** of 1985 (IFTA), as provided in general note 8 to the HTS.

Preferential nonreciprocal duty-free or reduced-duty treatment in the special subcolumn followed by the symbol "J" or "J*" in parentheses is afforded to eligible articles the product of designated beneficiary countries under the **Andean Trade Preference Act** (ATPA), enacted as title II of Public Law 102-182 and implemented by Presidential Proclamation 6455 of July 2, 1992 (effective July 22, 1992), as set forth in general note 11 to the HTS.

Preferential free rates of duty in the special subcolumn followed by the symbol "CA" are applicable to eligible goods of Canada, and rates followed by the symbol "MX" are applicable to eligible goods of Mexico, under the **North American Free Trade Agreement**, as provided in general note 12 to the HTS and implemented effective January 1, 1994 by Presidential Proclamation 6641 of December 15, 1993. Goods must originate in the NAFTA region under rules set forth in general note 12(t) and meet other requirements of the note and applicable regulations.

Other special tariff treatment applies to particular **products of insular possessions** (general note 3(a)(iv)), **products of the West Bank and Gaza Strip** (general note 3(a)(v)), goods covered by the **Automotive Products Trade Act (APTA)** (general note 5) and the **Agreement on Trade in Civil Aircraft (ATCA)** (general note 6), **articles imported from freely associated states** (general note 10), **pharmaceutical products** (general note 13), and **intermediate chemicals for dyes** (general note 14).

The **General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade 1994** (GATT 1994), pursuant to the Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization, is based upon the earlier GATT 1947 (61 Stat. (pt. 5) A58; 8 UST (pt. 2) 1786) as the primary multilateral system of disciplines and principles governing international trade. Signatories' obligations under both the 1994 and 1947 agreements focus upon most-favored-nation treatment, the maintenance of scheduled concession rates of duty, and national treatment for imported products; the GATT also provides the legal framework for customs valuation standards, "escape clause" (emergency) actions, antidumping and countervailing duties, dispute settlement, and other measures. The results of the Uruguay Round of multilateral tariff negotiations are set forth by way of separate schedules of concessions for each participating contracting party, with the U.S. schedule designated as Schedule XX. Pursuant to the **Agreement on Textiles and Clothing (ATC)** of the GATT 1994, member countries are phasing out restrictions on imports under the prior "Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Textiles" (known as the **Multifiber Arrangement (MFA)**). Under the MFA, which was a departure from GATT 1947 provisions, importing and exporting countries negotiated bilateral agreements limiting textile and apparel shipments, and importing countries could take unilateral action in the absence or violation of an agreement. Quantitative limits had been established on imported textiles and apparel of cotton, other vegetable fibers, wool, man-made fibers or silk blends in an effort to prevent or limit market disruption in the importing countries. The ATC establishes notification and safeguard procedures, along with other rules concerning the customs treatment of textile and apparel shipments, and calls for the eventual complete integration of this sector into the GATT 1994 over a ten-year period, or by Jan. 1, 2005.

Rev. 1/4/00

APPENDIX B

**SELECTED PORTIONS OF THE
HARMONIZED TARIFF SCHEDULE OF THE UNITED STATES**

[Note: Appendix may not be included in the electronic version of this memorandum.]

APPENDIX C

STATEMENTS SUBMITTED BY THE PROPONENTS

[Note: Appendix C may not be included in the electronic version of this memorandum posted on the Commission's web site if an electronic copy of the statement was not received by the Commission.]

APPENDIX D

STATEMENTS SUBMITTED BY OTHER FIRMS/ORGANIZATIONS

[Note: Appendix D may not be included in the electronic version of this memorandum posted on the Commission's web site if an electronic copy of the statement was not received by the Commission.]

106TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. 2614

To amend the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States to provide for duty-free treatment on certain manufacturing equipment.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 23, 2000

Mr. THURMOND (for himself and Mr. HOLLINGS) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance

A BILL

To amend the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States to provide for duty-free treatment on certain manufacturing equipment.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SUSPENSION OF DUTY ON CERTAIN MANUFAC-**
4 **TURING EQUIPMENT.**

5 (a) IN GENERAL.—Subheadings 9902.84.79,
6 9902.84.83, 9902.84.85, 9902.84.87, 9902.84.89, and
7 9902.84.91 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the
8 United States are each amended—

9 (1) by striking “4011.91.50” each place it ap-
10 pears and inserting “4011.91”;

1 (2) by striking “4011.99.40” each place it ap-
2 pears and inserting “4011.99”; and

3 (3) by striking “86 cm” each place it appears
4 and inserting “63.5 cm”.

5 (b) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The amendments made by
6 subsection (a) apply with respect to goods entered, or
7 withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after
8 the date that is 15 days after the date of enactment of
9 this Act.

○