



# **United States International Trade Commission**

## **Year in Review**

### **The Commissioners**

Deanna Tanner Okun,  
Chairman  
Jennifer A. Hillman,  
Vice Chairman

Lynn M. Bragg  
Marcia E. Miller  
Stephen Koplan

### **Fiscal Year 2002**

*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.*

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*Editor's Note: This report covers Commission activities during fiscal year 2002 (October 1, 2001, through September 30, 2002). Dennis M. Devaney served as a Commissioner during that timeframe. Commissioner Devaney's term ended in December 2001, and the Commission had one vacancy at the end of FY 2002.*

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# Message from the Chairman

Fiscal Year 2002 was a year of challenge and achievement for the International Trade Commission, and I am pleased to introduce this edition of our annual *Year in Review* with some reflections on the significant events and developments of the period.

As the fiscal year began, the Commission was in the concluding phases of the safeguard investigation on steel, one of the largest, most complex, and closely watched investigations in Commission history. It had required an intense investigative effort over a period of six months and had included eight separate Commission hearings, held in both Washington, D.C., and in the field. After issuing its injury determination in October, the Commission conducted three additional hearings on remedy issues before closing out this high-profile case by sending its injury findings and remedy recommendations to the President in December 2001. At fiscal year end, the Commission was back in the safeguard arena, this time instituting its first China-specific safeguard investigation. While different in scope from the steel action, this short-fused investigation on pedestal actuators presented novel issues that posed fresh challenges to the Commission.

Meanwhile, on a separate investigative front, the Commission faced a burgeoning workload of intellectual property-related import investigations. To manage these extremely complex, time-sensitive cases, often involving high-profile parties with millions of dollars at issue, the Commission authorized the first significant increase in resources to this function in more than a decade. An additional Administrative Law Judge and supporting staff were appointed, a move which has improved our ability to process these cases.

Throughout the year there was heavy demand for both litigation support and for research to advance trade policy formulation and implementation by the Executive and Legislative branches. Additionally, the Commission, in response to the Trade Act of 2002, launched a major in-depth review of the principal trade agreements from the Tokyo Round forward. Further, the Commission provided a high volume of trade information services, including a record number of bill reports to Congress. We also enhanced public access to our trade data through the Internet, an effort which has been enthusiastically received judging from the number of hits on our site. Finally, requests for technical assistance from the Congress and the U.S. Trade Representative have been on the increase.

Continuing the focus of recent Chairmen on increasing the efficiency and economy of ITC operations, I initiated a series of on-going "listening sessions" with employees immediately after assuming the Chairmanship in June 2002. These were designed to provide me first-hand insight into employee attitudes and concerns, as well as to tap the creative suggestions of those closest to the work. The sessions also allowed me to communicate some of my management agenda directly to staff. Vice Chairman Hillman joined me in this effort, and we have found it a rewarding experience.

In a similar effort to identify opportunities to improve our processes and products, the Commission has been surveying those outside the agency for their views. Additionally, a major workforce planning effort was endorsed by the Commission and preliminary design of the project was begun. The objective of the project is to systematically identify and plan for the resources we will need to meet mission and operational requirements, in both the near and long term.

New challenges for the ITC are on the horizon, and we have begun planning for them. We anticipate additional requests from policymakers as global trade patterns and attendant

issues become more complex. As policymakers increasingly turn to the Commission for expert advice and assistance in a rapidly changing trade environment, we must be prepared to respond quickly and efficiently. Because we face demands from our customers for faster access to information and to interact with us electronically, the Commission has undertaken significant information technology initiatives, including a major reorganization of its information resources under a newly created Chief Information Officer. At fiscal year end, we were nearing completion of a new electronic docket information system, which will permit electronic filings from the public, and were well underway with plans to replace our internal local area network.

With the continued assistance and support of my colleagues on the Commission and our exceptionally talented staff, I am confident that we will continue our longstanding tradition of serving the public by implementing U.S. trade law and contributing to the development and implementation of sound and informed U.S. trade policy.

Deanna Tanner Okun  
Chairman

January 2003

# The Commission

The ITC is an independent 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 threefold: to administer U.S. trade remedy laws in a fair and objective manner; to provide the President, the U.S. Trade Representative (USTR), and the Congress with independent, quality analysis, information, and support on matters of tariffs and international trade and competitiveness; and to maintain the Harmonized Tariff Schedule (HTS) of the United States. In doing so, the ITC serves the public by implementing U.S. law and contributing 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

Deanna Tanner Okun, a Republican of Idaho, was designated Chairman of the ITC by President Bush for the term ending June 16, 2004. She served as Vice Chairman of the ITC from June 17, 2000, through 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 with which the Senator was involved as a member of the Senate Committee on Finance. She also handled international energy and foreign relations issues for the Senator in his position as 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.

Jennifer A. Hillman, a Democrat of Indiana, was designated Vice Chairman of the ITC by President Bush for the term ending June 16, 2004. She 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.

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 that ended June 16, 2002. She continued to serve as a Commissioner at the end of FY 2002 by operation of law. 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.

Stephen Koplun, a Democrat of Virginia, 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. He served as Chairman of the ITC from June 17, 2000, through June 16, 2002. Mr. Koplun 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.

# Introduction

The completion of one of the largest investigations in its history and the addition of new types of investigations required by new laws were among the highlights of fiscal year 2002 (October 1, 2001, through September 30, 2002) at the U.S. International Trade Commission.

The Commission completed the injury phase of the global safeguard investigation involving steel, which was filed in FY 2001, as the fiscal year opened, holding the last of seven days of hearings in Washington, DC, and a one-day field hearing in the Gary, Indiana, area before making its injury determinations in late October 2001. For purposes of its investigation, the Commission divided steel imports into 33 product categories. The Commission reached affirmative determinations for 12 of these product categories, was evenly divided in its determinations for four product categories, and made negative determinations for 17 product categories. The imported products covered by the Commission's affirmative and evenly divided determinations accounted in the year 2000 for 27 million tons of steel (74 percent of the imports under investigation) valued at \$10.7 billion.

The Commission conducted a remedy phase investigation for the 16 product categories for which it reached affirmative determinations or was evenly divided, which included three additional days of hearings. The Commission announced its remedy recommendations in a public meeting on December 7, 2001, and forwarded its findings and recommendations to the President on December 19, 2001, marking the end of the massive, high-profile investigation.

The Commission's import injury workload returned to traditional patterns during FY 2002, with a moderate number of title VII cases filed and several existing antidumping duty and countervailing duty orders coming up for review under the five-year (sunset) review process. Of particular note is the fact that the first China-specific safeguard investigation, involving imports of pedestal actuators, was filed with the Commission during FY 2002. A new investigative responsibility for the ITC, the China-specific safeguard provisions came into existence as part of legislation granting normal trade relation status to China.

The high volume of intellectual property-based import investigations, often involving high-technology products or processes, continued during FY 2002. The Commission determined that a fourth administrative law judge was necessary to process these cases in a timely manner, and Judge Charles Bullock joined the Office of the Administrative Law Judges mid-year.

The ITC's Research Program continued to provide solid support for trade policy formulation and implementation during FY 2002, focusing in particular on the probable effects of a range of possible regional and sub-regional free trade agreements. Following congressional passage of trade promotion authority (TPA) for the President, the U.S. Trade Representative filed numerous requests for formal advice on the probable effects of a number of such agreements it is pursuing. Another major research effort required of the Commission in the TPA implementing legislation, signed into law in August 2002, was an in-depth review for the Congress of five major trade agreements dating back to the Tokyo Round. Congress and the USTR also continued to call upon the ITC's expertise in the form of direct technical assistance and litigation support throughout the year.

Details on the ITC's investigations during FY 2002 can be found in the tables included in appendix A of this report, and descriptions of the factfinding reports conducted during the year are found starting at page 21 and continuing in appendix B.

The Commission also received and responded to a record number of requests for advice on duty suspension bills introduced by members of Congress during FY 2002 (see appendix D of this report for details), and it continued to identify and implement new ways to provide its products and information to the public via the Internet.

As the fiscal year was ending, the Commission was preparing to launch a new and improved electronic docket information system (EDIS), marking the completion of a two-year project that will not only improve public access to the Commission's investigation-related public inspection files, but will enable interested parties in investigations to file documents with the Commission electronically for the first time. At launch, anticipated to occur in early FY 2003, the Commission will accept non-confidential filings; eventually, the Commission expects to accept confidential filings as well.

A new Chairman and Vice Chairman assumed the agency's administrative helm during FY 2002. President George W. Bush designated Deanna Tanner Okun to serve as Chairman and Jennifer A. Hillman to serve as Vice Chairman for the term of June 17, 2002, through June 16, 2004. Stephen Koplan served as Chairman and Deanna Tanner Okun as Vice Chairman from June 17, 2000, through June 16, 2002. Also during FY 2002, Dennis M. Devaney's term as a Commissioner ended. Commissioner Devaney received a recess appointment to the Commission in January 2001 and served through the end of the first session of the 107<sup>th</sup> Congress in December 2001.

# **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), China safeguard, 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 Agricultural Adjustment Act.

The Commissioners base their determinations in import injury investigations on the requirements of the appropriate law and the factual record built in each investigation. The Commissioners publish their opinions in import injury investigations, which 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 staff 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 2002, members of Congress made 41 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 2002, 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 (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-nine title VII petitions were filed with the Commission in FY 2002. The majority concerned allegations of dumping (35 of the 39). The petitions covered a variety of products, including ball bearings, barium carbonate, ferrovanadium, film and television productions, frozen fish fillets, non-malleable cast iron pipe fittings, individually quick frozen coldwater pink shrimp, oil country tubular goods, pneumatic directional control valves, polyvinyl alcohol, saccharin, silicon metal, and urea ammonium nitrate solution. The Commission also finished work on a number of other cases that had been filed during FY 2001. See appendix A for a complete list of investigations and accompanying details.**

**The ITC instituted 12 five-year (sunset) reviews during FY 2002. 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](http://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 2002, the Commission instituted no global safeguard investigations and one global safeguard review involving lamb meat.

#### China Safeguard Investigations

Section 421 was added to the Trade Act of 1974 by the U.S.-China Relations Act of 2000 and implements a transitional bilateral safeguard provision in the U.S.-China agreement relating to China's accession to the World Trade Organization. Domestic producers can obtain relief under this provision if the Commission finds that Chinese products are being imported into the United States in such increased quantities or under such conditions as to cause or threaten to cause market disruption to the domestic producers of like or directly competitive products. Similar to global safeguard investigations, if the Commission makes an affirmative determination, it also proposes a remedy to the President. The President makes the final decision concerning whether to provide relief to the U.S. industry and if so, the type and duration of relief. The Commission instituted one China safeguard investigation during FY 2002, concerning pedestal actuators.

#### NAFTA Implementation Act

Under section 312 of the North American Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act (NAFTA), the Commission conducts investigations to determine whether a surge in imports from a NAFTA country or countries is undermining the effectiveness of a global safeguard relief action taken by the President. The Commission instituted no NAFTA safeguard (section 312) investigations during FY 2002.

## 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 four 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 into the United States and/or order entities 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 2002, 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 interactive program guides for digital satellite and cable television; high speed wireless local area network systems; hardware and software systems for storing, managing, and protecting collections of data; recordable and rewritable compact discs; various memory chips and related integrated circuit devices; and processes for semiconductor fabrication. Several other investigations involved sophisticated technologies relating to items such as antibiotics, machines used for manufacturing microelectronic devices, abrasive products used in the manufacture of silicon chips, apparatus used to convey and sort packages, and bearings used in industrial applications. Other section 337 investigations active during the year concerned personal watercraft, video game systems, electronic educational devices, self-stick repositionable notes, and electrical safety devices used as wall outlets in bathrooms and kitchens.

During FY 2002, there were 46 active section 337 investigations and related proceedings, 16 of which were instituted in FY 2002. A full list of investigations and related proceedings completed appears in appendix A. All of the section 337 matters active in FY 2002 included allegations of patent infringement except for five investigations, one of which was based on misappropriation of trade secrets, and four of which were based on trademark or trade dress infringement and other non-patent unfair acts. Among the patent-based investigations, two included design as well as utility patents, and one included only a design patent. Two section 337 proceedings included claims of both trademark and patent infringement. The Commission's caseload included a formal enforcement proceeding, a modification proceeding, and a combined advisory opinion and formal enforcement 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 2002, 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 2002, members of Congress made two 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 section 131 of 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.

Under section 2104 of the Trade Act of 2002, at the request of the USTR, the ITC assesses the probable economic effect on the U.S. industry producing the product concerned and on the U.S. economy as a whole of a tariff reduction on import-sensitive agricultural products.

## 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 2002 or pending on September 30, 2002, is provided in appendix B.

## Studies on Special Areas of Congressional or USTR Interest

*Processed Foods and Beverages: A Description of Tariff and Non-tariff Barriers for Major Products and Their Impact on Trade (332-421)*

On October 31, 2000, the Committee on Ways and Means, U.S. House of Representatives, requested that the ITC analyze tariff and non-tariff barriers that impact trade in processed foods and beverages. The ITC report, submitted in October 2001, analyzed the trade barriers in the following 12 sectors: dairy products; sugars and sugar-containing products; vegetable oils; meats; eggs and egg products; flours and other intermediate goods; grain-based foods; fruits and vegetables; edible nuts and nut products; alcoholic beverages; pet food; and other miscellaneous food and beverage products. The ITC found that U.S. exports of processed

foods and beverages have become an increasingly important component of U.S. agricultural exports, but tariffs and a number of non-tariff measures represent significant trade barriers for these products. The effect of tariffs varies by sector and the type of product exported, but can reduce the price competitiveness of U.S. exports in foreign markets or keep products out of a foreign market altogether. High tariffs are often maintained on processed foods and beverages to keep value-added production and employment in a market, while low tariffs are kept on raw agricultural products (“tariff escalation”). The ITC also found that regional and preferential trade agreements potentially disadvantage U.S. exports of processed foods and beverages to third markets—there have been reported instances of U.S. exports diverted away from third-country markets as a result of these agreements. In many cases, non-tariff measures and concerns are more important than tariffs. Major issues cited by the industry that are common to most processed food and beverage products include export certification and registration, labeling, food standards, intellectual property rights, and Customs procedures. The ITC further found that in general, decisions to invest in a foreign market are related to conditions in the foreign market and a desire to reduce costs by producing locally; however, trade barriers can expedite such business decisions.

*Natural Gas Services: Recent Reforms in Selected Markets (332-426)*

On January 16, 2001, the USTR requested that the ITC investigate the natural gas services markets in countries that have undertaken significant regulatory reform. The ITC report, submitted in October 2001, examined the nature and extent of natural gas industry reforms in Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Korea, Japan, Mexico, Spain, and the United Kingdom. The ITC found that market reforms that permit private sector participation and competition in the natural gas industry directly promote growth in international trade in services; that reform programs undertaken by different countries are broadly comparable; and that at the international level, regulatory reform creates new opportunities for private firms to participate, either through direct investment in foreign natural gas transmission, distribution, and market firms, or by providing marketing, risk management, and related services on a cross-border basis. The ITC further found that although reform programs have generally succeeded in introducing competition, controlling the market power of incumbent service providers and implementing effective, nondiscriminatory third-party access to common pipelines have proven to be enduring impediments to competitive market development. The ITC also found that few impediments appear to apply specifically to foreign firms, and that the prevailing trend appears to suggest that the market for natural gas will continue to expand globally and that the competitive market model will be adopted by a progressively larger group of countries.

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

*Probable Economic Effect of the Reduction or Elimination of U.S. Tariffs (332-440)*

In February 2002, the USTR requested that the ITC provide advice on the probable economic effect of the reduction or elimination of U.S. tariffs. The USTR noted that the new World Trade Organization (WTO) agenda, launched at the WTO Ministerial Conference in Doha, Qatar, will include negotiations to reduce duties on industrial products and supplement ongoing WTO negotiations on agriculture; the USTR further noted that negotiations for a Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA) were to be initiated in 2002. The ITC’s confidential report, submitted in August 2002, provided advice as to the probable economic effect on U.S. industries producing like or directly competitive articles and on consumers of eliminating U.S. tariffs of 5 percent *ad valorem* or below on dutiable imports from all U.S.

trading partners and reducing all other U.S. tariffs by 50 percent; eliminating U.S. tariffs on all dutiable imports from all U.S. trading partners; and eliminating U.S. tariffs on all dutiable imports from FTAA countries.

### Studies Analyzing the Competitiveness of U.S. Industry

*Wheat Trading Practices: Competitive Conditions between U.S. and Canadian Wheat (332-429)*

On April 2, 2001, the USTR requested that the ITC assess the conditions of competition between the U.S. and Canadian wheat industries in the United States and in third-country markets. Representatives of U.S. wheat growers filed a petition with USTR in October 2000 under section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974 alleging certain trade distorting practices of the Canadian Wheat Board (CWB) and the government of Canada. The ITC report, submitted in December 2001, found that the United States was the leading exporter and Canada the second-leading world wheat exporter during the period covered by the investigation (marketing years 1996/97 to 2000/01); however, Canada was the leading durum wheat exporter. The United States imported durum and hard red spring (HRS) wheat almost entirely from Canada; Canada itself imported almost no wheat. The ITC found that the market structure for durum wheat (used in pasta) is quite different from that for HRS wheat (used in bread and baked goods), the former being thinly traded and more dependent on Canadian wheat. The CWB is a state trading enterprise controlling Canadian durum and HRS wheat exports and has major competitive advantages to contract sales of durum wheat for future delivery, since no viable futures contract for durum wheat is available on U.S. grain exchanges. The ITC also found that terms of sale of U.S. and Canadian wheat sold in the United States were similar, though Canadian wheat was more often contracted for future (forward) delivery than domestic wheat. Delivered U.S. and Canadian wheat tended to exceed the minimum contracted protein level. The ITC found that U.S. wheat exports to eight key markets fell by 48 percent during the period; the eight countries bought one-fifth of world wheat imports during the five years. Canadian exports to the eight foreign markets overtook U.S. exports by marketing year 2000/01, and six reporting U.S. exporters lost sales of U.S. wheat to Canadian wheat. Over-delivery of protein levels tended to be more frequent in Canadian than U.S. HRS wheat sold abroad. The ITC found that Canadian wheat sold in third country markets benefited from lower rail rates for shipping from Canadian country elevators to export terminals on the Great Lakes or to Pacific ports. Canadian law places a ceiling or "cap" on the charges railroads collect on transported CWB wheat; moreover, the CWB and the Canadian government provided thousands of railcars without charge to Canadian railroads. Meanwhile, Canadian trade policies and programs, particularly the varietal registration program and end-use certificates, adversely affected potential U.S. wheat exports to Canada, according to U.S. wheat exporters.

*The Effects of EU Policies on the Competitive Position of the U.S. and EU Horticultural Products Sectors (332-423)*

On November 16, 2000, the USTR requested that the ITC investigate the effects of European Union (EU) policies on the competitive position of the U.S. and the EU horticultural products sectors. The ITC's confidential report, submitted in December 2001, provided information on EU policies and programs that may enhance the competitiveness of EU producers and exporters, including domestic support commitments and export subsidies the EU reports to the WTO, the EU entry price system, the producer organization system, and EU tariffs. The report described policies and programs and analyzed the extent to which such programs affect the competitive conditions between EU producers and exporters and U.S.

producers. The ITC's investigation focused on citrus (including fresh oranges, fresh clementines, fresh lemons, and orange juice), deciduous fruit (including fresh apples, fresh pears, fresh peaches, and processed peaches), dried prunes, tree nuts (including almonds, walnuts, and hazelnuts), tomatoes (including fresh tomatoes and processed tomatoes), and wine.

## Studies Conducted on a Recurring Basis

*Recent Trends in U.S. Services Trade, 2002 Annual Report*  
*Shifts in U.S. Merchandise Trade 2001* (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 79 percent of U.S. gross domestic product in 1999 and 81 percent of the U.S. workforce in 2000.

The current report on services, published in June 2002, 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 2000. The report concludes with an examination of foreign direct investment in infrastructure service industries, such as the telecommunication, financial, and utilities service industries.

The 2001 annual report on merchandise trade, published in July 2002, reviews U.S. trade performance in 2001. It also profiles the U.S. industry and market for about 300 industry and commodity groups and subgroups, providing data for 1997-2001 on domestic consumption, production, employment, trade, and import penetration. The report also covers the macroeconomic environment within the U.S. and global markets in 2001 and the significance of international trade in the U.S. gross domestic product compared with those of its major trade partners; noteworthy bilateral shifts in trade with the top five U.S. trading partners (in terms of total trade); factors affecting 10-year trade trends for semiconductor manufacturing equipment, furniture, pork, telephone and telegraph apparatus, and aircraft, spacecraft, and related equipment; industry/commodity groups that experienced the most significant shifts in trade; the status of WTO cases involving the United States; and the influence of foreign currency exchange rates on trade patterns and the rate shifts that occurred in 2001.

*The Year in Trade 2001*

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 2001*, published in May 2002, provides a practical review of U.S. international trade law, a report on the operation of the World Trade Organization, a review of regional trade activities and 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, the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum, and the African Growth and Opportunity Act. The report also covers global economic conditions and U.S. trade with major trading partners during 2001; 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, and the Andean Trade Preference Act; and developments in the U.S. textile and apparel trade program, including expanded trade benefits under the African Growth and Opportunity Act, the United States-Caribbean Basin Trade Partnership Act, and the Andean Trade Preference Expansion Act. The publication includes complete listings of antidumping, countervailing duty, intellectual property rights infringement, and section 301 cases undertaken by the U.S. government in 2001.

## 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 analyses, 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 (ITDS), 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 January 2002, the agency published the 2002 edition of the *HTS* (in hard copy and electronically). No supplements were published in 2002, but interim updates were posted on the ITC's Internet site throughout 2002 to reflect modifications to the *HTS*.

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 reporting categories; it received 19 such petitions during FY 2002. The Director also serves as chair of the Board of Directors of the ITDS.

During 2002, the ITC continued to make its increasingly popular DataWeb available to the public on a full-time, free-of-charge basis. The ITC DataWeb is an interactive, self-service, Internet-based system that provides access to extensive tariff and trade data. The system provides tariff and trade data relied upon by ITC staff as well as by staff at various federal government agencies, congressional offices, U.S. trade negotiating groups, and U.S. embassies. 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, updated monthly, integrates international trade transactions with complex tariff and customs treatment. Data are available for 1989 through 2002 on a monthly, quarterly, annual, or year-to-date basis and can be retrieved in a number of classification systems, including the Harmonized Tariff Schedule, the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC), the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC), or the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). A "Commodity Translation Wizard" translates between these classification systems. The ITC DataWeb offers data on imports and exports; U.S. import duties, preferential tariff programs, and staged tariff reductions; 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](http://www.usitc.gov)).

DataWeb registrations during FY 2002, including public registrations, grew to almost 38,000 users, generating as many as 68,000 data reports in any given month. General public, multinational institution, and university use of the DataWeb now accounts for 89 percent of registrants; however, government users (11 percent of registrants) account for about 30 percent of the reports generated.

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 three 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). The library's catalog is posted on the ITC's Internet site (<http://www.usitc.gov/websearc.htm>).

During FY 2002, the ITC completed 114 formal bill reports requested by Congress. In May 2002, because of the number of pending bills and the congressional schedule, the ITC suspended its normal procedures and began to compile the requested information in a matrix format. The agency submitted information to Congressional committees on an additional 598 bills in this format. A complete list of the bills reviewed and reported on by the ITC appears in appendix D. Information is also available on the ITC Internet site at [www.usitc.gov/billrpts.htm](http://www.usitc.gov/billrpts.htm).

The agency provided information and assistance to 92 business, public, academic, and congressional customers through the Trade Remedy Assistance Program during FY 2002.



## 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 2002, ITC staff were active participants in interagency committees and international organizations in more than 60 different issue areas. The bulk of participation was focused in WTO litigation, FTAA negotiations, three Free Trade Agreement negotiations, the Andean Trade Preference Act renewal, WTO/agriculture and services negotiations, WTO/domestic safeguard issues, 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 hearings before panels and the appellate body in the WTO. During FY 2002, this WTO-related work concerned ITC antidumping, countervailing duty, and safeguard determinations; defense of other U.S. measures; and USTR-initiated 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 and other measures 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, the Andean and Caribbean regions, and other individual nations. The ITC also provided information on sectoral issues, such as steel, textiles and apparel, and tuna. The ITC responded to more than 350 congressional letters as well as hundreds of requests for informal technical assistance during FY 2002. In addition, Members of Congress made 43 appearances at ITC hearings in connection with a variety of investigations (41 import injury investigation appearances and two general factfinding investigation appearances) 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 heavy impact of the global safeguard investigation concerning steel imports continued to be felt agencywide during the first quarter of FY 2002. As the Commissioners and the investigative staff wrestled with the challenge of building and analyzing the massive record in the investigation, staff from the Offices of the Secretary, External Relations, Facilities Management, and Publishing shouldered extensive organizational, logistical, and administrative requirements for the investigation. The Commission held the last of seven days of Washington, DC-based injury hearings and a field hearing in the Gary, Indiana, area in October 2001. Staff continued to respond to the needs of parties and the public following the Commission's injury determinations, announced in late October, and throughout the investigation's remedy phase, which included three days of additional hearings. The agency began to use its Internet web site as a primary means of direct communication during the global steel investigation, carving out a new and well-received means of providing rapid access to information on key matters.

With the conclusion of the global steel investigation, the Commission's investigative workload returned to a much more typical level during FY 2002 in all areas except its intellectual property-based unfair import investigations. The agency processed 13,514 documents during FY 2002, compared to 18,006 documents filed in FY 2001, and held 35 meetings in FY 2002 (compared to 40 meetings in FY 2001) and 35 days of hearings during the year (compared to 35 days of hearings in FY 2001).

In a clear sign of the times, staff within the component offices of the Office of Administration took on a variety of tasks related to the heightened risk of terrorism during FY 2002. Following the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, the Commission quickly implemented emergency procedures to protect ITC employees and facilities. Employee safety was of paramount concern, as was the agency's ability to continue to provide high quality and timely services to its customers. The Office of Facilities Management addressed complex issues surrounding mail delivery, increased physical security within and around the ITC's building, and protecting workers from potential unseen chemical threats. The Office of Personnel responded to a high volume of employee requests for information on terrorism-related issues, arranged for workplace testing, and maintained up-to-date information on possible threats in the Washington, DC, metropolitan area and emergency evacuation procedures.

In addition, during FY 2002 the agency provided emergency space to staff from the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) who had to relocate due to anthrax contamination of their workspace. The Office of Administration provided special accommodations within days of receiving the request from CBO, making the space available to CBO staff for several weeks during the emergency.

More and more, the ITC is finding that reliable and effective information technology (IT) systems are critical to its entire range of business processes. During FY 2002, the Commission focused its IT efforts on two major projects: an upgraded Electronic Document Information System (EDIS) and the replacement of the agency's core computer network. These are the first of several strategic initiatives planned for implementation over the next few years. Recognizing the importance and high cost of IT projects, the Commission named an Acting Chief Information Officer during FY 2002, and it took steps to formalize and strengthen the agency's project management capabilities.

The EDIS upgrade represents the completion of a two-year odyssey for the ITC. To ensure that the upgraded EDIS system will meet user needs, the Commission sought input before

and during development from all internal users of the existing EDIS system as well as its key external users, the trade bar. The Commission also ensured that security controls were designed into the system to safeguard the sensitive information with which it is entrusted. The upgraded EDIS system, scheduled to go on line in FY 2003, is expected to sharply improve the agency's management of its case-related and other official documents, to streamline and improve the efficiency of internal operations, and to offer users improved access to information and to a variety of new electronic services. When fully implemented, the upgraded EDIS system will also enable users to file some types of materials via the Internet—a new and exciting capability that marks the ITC's entry into the realm of e-government.

Another critical project that is central to the agency's IT advances is the upgrade of its computing infrastructure. The Commission will completely replace the core networking system that has been in place since the mid-1980s with this project. The new ITC-Net will include enhanced information security and system-management features, as well as an advanced identity-management system to support the agency's e-government plans. The ITC-Net replacement project is using an innovative performance-based acquisition approach that links vendor compensation to outcomes like system reliability and user satisfaction. A solicitation for the project was issued in August 2002, and proposals are due in early FY 2003.

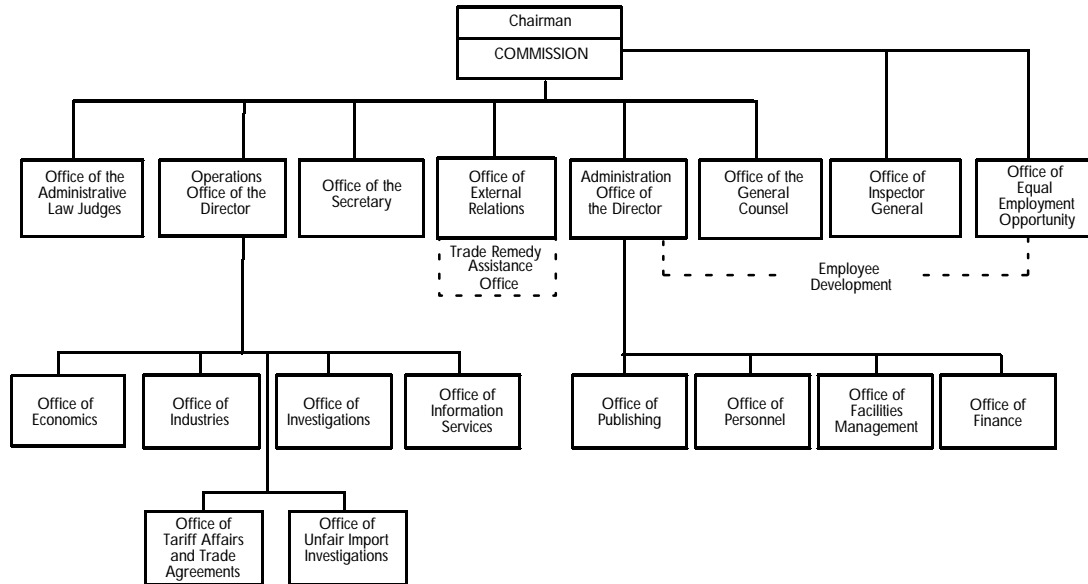
The agency processed 615 requests for confidential treatment of information in its investigations and 136 requests for release of confidential business information under protective order during FY 2002. Under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), the ITC received 57 requests, 16 of which were granted in whole or in part. The Commission began accepting FOIA requests through its Internet web site (*www.usitc.gov*) during FY 2002.

The ITC's visitor program arranged visits for 312 individuals from 33 foreign countries and the United States during FY 2002. Visitors included government representatives, journalists, business officials, economists, bankers, attorneys, professors, and students.

During FY 2002, the Inspector General conducted audits of the Commission's research program, travel program, and information security program and practices. Inspections addressed topics such as the assessment of the Commission's family-friendly programs, Westlaw's legal research service, and policies and procedures related to the Rural Development Act of 1972.

# 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; safeguard 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 and the international Harmonized System. 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 four 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 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.

#### 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's financial information system and its 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

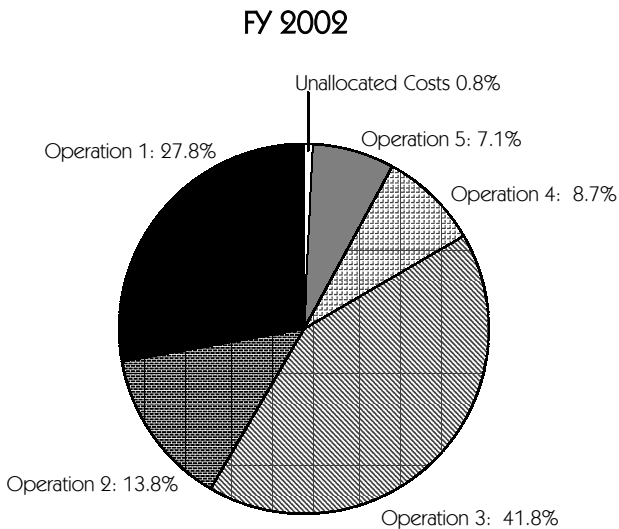
The Office of Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) administers the ITC affirmative action program. The Director advises the Chairman and ITC managers on all equal employment issues; evaluates the sufficiency of the agency's EEO program and recommends improvements or corrections, including remedial and 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 2002

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 2002, a total of 372.6 permanent employees were employed by the ITC.

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

Organizational unit	Number as of September 30, 2002
Commissioners	5
Offices of the Commissioners	21
Office of the Director of Operations	5
Office of Investigations	25
Office of Industries	103.5
Office of Economics	43.6
Office of Tariff Affairs and Trade Agreements	14
Office of Unfair Import Investigations	16
Office of Information Services	31
Office of the General Counsel	41
Office of the Administrative Law Judges	13
Office of External Relations	5
Office of the Secretary	11
Office of the Director of Administration	5
Office of Finance	5
Office of Facilities Management	10
Office of Publishing	8
Office of Personnel	6
Office of Equal Employment Opportunity	1
Office of Inspector General	3.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>372.6</b>



## ITC Budget, FY 2002

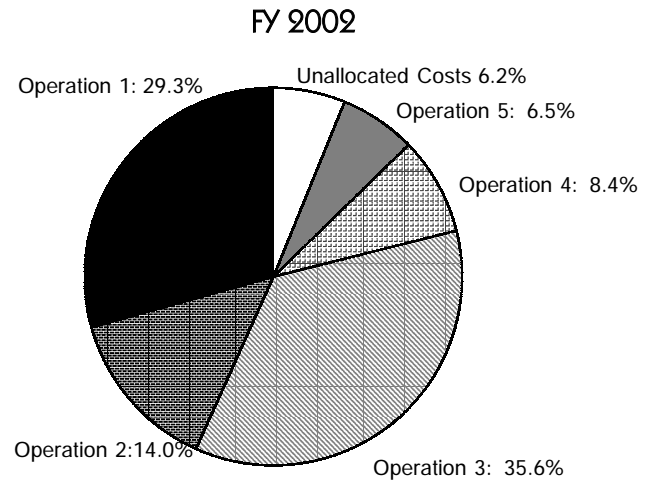
The ITC submits its budget to the President for transmittal to Congress. Because of the unique role of the ITC as a quasi-judicial, nonpartisan, independent agency designed to provide trade expertise to the legislative and executive branches of government, Congress provided in section 175 of the Trade 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 2002, appropriated funds made available to the ITC amounted to \$52,731,000. Appropriated funds included an FY 2002 appropriation of \$51,440,000, recoveries and deobligations of \$80,000, and a carryover of \$1,211,000.







Obligations for FY 2001 and FY 2002 (in thousands of dollars) are shown below:

Item	FY 2001	FY 2002
Salaries and personnel benefits . . . . .	35,468	37,874
Travel and transportation . . . . .	444	443
Rental and communication services . . . . .	6,079	5,648
Other services . . . . .	4,025	6,953
Printing and reproduction . . . . .	144	162
Equipment, supplies, and material . . . . .	1,701	1,268
Land and structures . . . . .	142	283
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>48,003</b>	<b>52,631</b>

Dollar Cost: 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

**Appendix A:  
Summary of Investigations Completed During Fiscal  
Year 2002 and Pending on September 30, 2002**

**Table I-A**  
**Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Investigations**  
**Conducted in Fiscal Year 2002**

Investigation No. and Title	Date Instituted	Staff Conference	Preliminary Determination	Pub. No.	Public Hearing	Final Determination	Pub. No.
<b>731-TA-747</b> <i>Fresh Tomatoes from Mexico<sup>1</sup></i>	04-01-96	04-22-96	Affirmative 5-16-96	2967	Pending	Pending	Pending
<b>701-TA-402</b> <i>Honey from Argentina</i>	09-29-00	10-20-00	Affirmative 11-13-00	3369	10-03-01	Affirmative 11-19-01	3470
<b>731-TA-892</b> <i>Honey from Argentina</i>	09-29-00	10-20-00	Affirmative 11-13-00	3369	10-03-01	Affirmative 11-19-01	3470
<b>731-TA-893</b> <i>Honey from China</i>	09-29-00	10-20-00	Affirmative 11-13-00	3369	10-03-01	Affirmative 11-19-01	3470
<b>701-TA-403</b> <i>Pure Magnesium from Israel</i>	10-17-00	11-07-00	Affirmative 12-01-00	3376	10-11-01	Negative 11-13-01	3467
<b>731-TA-895</b> <i>Pure Magnesium from China</i>	10-17-00	11-07-00	Affirmative 12-01-00	3376	10-11-01	Affirmative 11-13-01	3467
<b>731-TA-896</b> <i>Pure Magnesium from Israel</i>	10-17-00	11-07-00	Affirmative 12-01-00	3376	10-11-01	Negative 11-13-01	3467
<b>701-TA-405</b> <i>Hot-Rolled Steel Products from India</i>	11-13-00	12-04-00	Affirmative 12-28-00	3381	07-17-01	Affirmative 11-13-01	3468
<b>701-TA-406</b> <i>Hot-Rolled Steel Products from Indonesia</i>	11-13-00	12-04-00	Affirmative 12-28-00	3381	07-17-01	Affirmative 11-13-01	3468
<b>701-TA-407</b> <i>Hot-Rolled Steel Products from South Africa</i>	11-13-00	12-04-00	Affirmative 12-28-00	3381	07-17-01	Affirmative 11-13-01	3468
<b>701-TA-408</b> <i>Hot-Rolled Steel Products from Thailand</i>	11-13-00	12-04-00	Affirmative 12-28-00	3381	07-17-01	Affirmative 11-13-01	3468
<b>731-TA-899</b> <i>Hot-Rolled Steel Products from China</i>	11-13-00	12-04-00	Affirmative 12-28-00	3381	07-17-01	Affirmative 11-13-01	3468
<b>731-TA-900</b> <i>Hot-Rolled Steel Products from India</i>	11-13-00	12-04-00	Affirmative 12-28-00	3381	07-17-01	Affirmative 11-13-01	3468
<b>731-TA-901</b> <i>Hot-Rolled Steel Products from Indonesia</i>	11-13-00	12-04-00	Affirmative 12-28-00	3381	07-17-01	Affirmative 11-13-01	3468
<b>731-TA-902</b> <i>Hot-Rolled Steel Products from Kazakhstan</i>	11-13-00	12-04-00	Affirmative 12-28-00	3381	07-17-01	Affirmative 11-13-01	3468

# Table I-A-Continued

## Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Investigations Conducted in Fiscal Year 2002

Investigation No. and Title	Date Instituted	Staff Conference	Preliminary Determination	Pub. No.	Public Hearing	Final Determination	Pub. No.
<b>731-TA-903</b> <i>Hot-Rolled Steel Products from the Netherlands</i>	11-13-00	12-04-00	Affirmative 12-28-00	3381	07-17-01	Affirmative 11-13-01	3468
<b>731-TA-904</b> <i>Hot-Rolled Steel Products from Romania</i>	11-13-00	12-04-00	Affirmative 12-28-00	3381	07-17-01	Affirmative 11-13-01	3468
<b>731-TA-906</b> <i>Hot-Rolled Steel Products from Taiwan</i>	11-13-00	12-04-00	Affirmative 12-28-00	3381	07-17-01	Affirmative 11-13-01	3468
<b>731-TA-907</b> <i>Hot-Rolled Steel Products from Thailand</i>	11-13-00	12-04-00	Affirmative 12-28-00	3381	07-17-01	Affirmative 11-13-01	3468
<b>731-TA-908</b> <i>Hot-Rolled Steel Products from Ukraine</i>	11-13-00	12-04-00	Affirmative 12-28-00	3381	07-17-01	Affirmative 11-13-01	3468
<b>701-TA-409</b> <i>Low Enriched Uranium from France</i>	12-07-00	12-28-00	Affirmative 01-22-01	3388	12-14-01	Affirmative 02-04-02	3486
<b>701-TA-410</b> <i>Low Enriched Uranium from Germany</i>	12-07-00	12-28-00	Affirmative 01-22-01	3388	12-14-01	Affirmative 02-04-02	3486
<b>701-TA-411</b> <i>Low Enriched Uranium from the Netherlands</i>	12-07-00	12-28-00	Affirmative 01-22-01	3388	12-14-01	Affirmative 02-04-02	3486
<b>701-TA-412</b> <i>Low Enriched Uranium from the United Kingdom</i>	12-07-00	12-28-00	Affirmative 01-22-01	3388	12-14-01	Affirmative 02-04-02	3486
<b>731-TA-909</b> <i>Low Enriched Uranium from France</i>	12-07-00	12-28-00	Affirmative 01-22-01	3388	12-14-01	Affirmative 02-04-02	3486
<b>731-TA-910</b> <i>Low Enriched Uranium from Germany</i>	12-07-00	12-28-00	Affirmative 01-22-01	3388	12-14-01	Terminated 12-21-01	N/A
<b>731-TA-911</b> <i>Low Enriched Uranium from the Netherlands</i>	12-07-00	12-28-00	Affirmative 01-22-01	3388	12-14-01	Terminated 12-21-01	N/A
<b>731-TA-912</b> <i>Low Enriched Uranium from the United Kingdom</i>	12-07-00	12-28-00	Affirmative 01-22-01	3388	12-14-01	Terminated 12-21-01	N/A
<b>701-TA-413</b> <i>Stainless Steel Bar from Italy</i>	12-28-00	01-18-01	Affirmative 02-12-01	3395	01-17-02	Affirmative 02-28-02	3488
<b>731-TA-913</b> <i>Stainless Steel Bar from France</i>	12-28-00	01-18-01	Affirmative 02-12-01	3395	01-17-02	Affirmative 02-28-02	3488

## Table I-A-Continued

### Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Investigations Conducted in Fiscal Year 2002

Investigation No. and Title	Date Instituted	Staff Conference	Preliminary Determination	Pub. No.	Public Hearing	Final Determination	Pub. No.
<b>731-TA-914</b> <i>Stainless Steel Bar from Germany</i>	12-28-00	01-18-01	Affirmative 02-12-01	3395	01-17-02	Affirmative 02-28-02	3488
<b>731-TA-915</b> <i>Stainless Steel Bar from Italy</i>	12-28-00	01-18-01	Affirmative 02-12-01	3395	01-17-02	Affirmative 02-28-02	3488
<b>731-TA-916</b> <i>Stainless Steel Bar from Korea</i>	12-28-00	01-18-01	Affirmative 02-12-01	3395	01-17-02	Affirmative 02-28-02	3488
<b>731-TA-917</b> <i>Stainless Steel Bar from Taiwan</i>	12-28-00	01-18-01	Affirmative 02-12-01	3395	01-17-02	Terminated 01-23-02	N/A
<b>731-TA-918</b> <i>Stainless Steel Bar from the United Kingdom</i>	12-28-00	01-18-01	Affirmative 02-12-01	3395	01-17-02	Affirmative 02-28-02	3488
<b>731-TA-919</b> <i>Welded Large Diameter Line Pipe from Japan</i>	01-10-01	01-31-01	Affirmative 02-26-01	3400	10-09-01 <sup>2</sup>	Affirmative 10-25-01	3464
<b>731-TA-920</b> <i>Welded Large Diameter Line Pipe from Mexico</i>	01-10-01	01-31-01	Affirmative 02-26-01	3400	10-09-01 <sup>2</sup>	Affirmative 02-19-02	3487
<b>731-TA-921</b> <i>Folding Gift Boxes from China</i>	02-20-01	03-13-01	Affirmative 04-06-01	3411	11-15-01	Affirmative 12-21-01	3480
<b>731-TA-922</b> <i>Automotive Replacement Glass Windshields from China</i>	02-28-01	03-21-01	Affirmative 04-16-01	3414	02-05-02	Affirmative 03-28-02	3494
<b>731-TA-924</b> <i>Mussels from Canada</i>	03-12-01	04-02-01	Affirmative 04-26-01	3416	N/A	Terminated 01-30-02	N/A
<b>731-TA-925</b> <i>Greenhouse Tomatoes from Canada</i>	03-28-01	04-18-01	Affirmative 05-14-01	3424	02-21-02	Negative 04-11-02	3499
<b>701-TA-414</b> <i>Softwood Lumber from Canada</i>	04-02-01	04-23-01	Affirmative 05-17-01	3426	03-26-02	Affirmative 05-16-02	3509
<b>731-TA-928</b> <i>Softwood Lumber from Canada</i>	04-02-01	04-23-01	Affirmative 05-17-01	3426	03-26-02	Affirmative 05-16-02	3509
<b>731-TA-929</b> <i>Silicomanganese from India</i>	04-06-01	04-30-01	Affirmative 05-21-01	3427	04-02-02	Affirmative 05-16-02	3505
<b>731-TA-930</b> <i>Silicomanganese from Kazakhstan</i>	04-06-01	04-30-01	Affirmative 05-21-01	3427	04-02-02	Affirmative 05-16-02	3505

# Table I-A-Continued

## Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Investigations Conducted in Fiscal Year 2002

Investigation No. and Title	Date Instituted	Staff Conference	Preliminary Determination	Pub. No.	Public Hearing	Final Determination	Pub. No.
<b>731-TA-931</b> <i>Silicomanganese from Venezuela</i>	04-06-01	04-30-01	Affirmative 05-21-01	3427	04-02-02	Affirmative 05-16-02	3505
<b>731-TA-932</b> <i>Certain Folding Metal Tables and Chairs from China</i>	04-27-01	05-18-01	Affirmative 6-11-01	3431	04-23-02	Affirmative 05-31-02	3515
<b>701-TA-415</b> <i>Polyethylene Terephthalate Film, Sheet, and Strip from India</i>	05-17-01	06-07-01	Affirmative 07-02-01	3437	05-09-02	Affirmative 06-24-02	3518
<b>731-TA-933</b> <i>Polyethylene Terephthalate Film, Sheet, and Strip from India</i>	05-17-01	06-07-01	Affirmative 07-02-01	3437	05-09-02	Affirmative 06-24-02	3518
<b>731-TA-934</b> <i>Polyethylene Terephthalate Film, Sheet, and Strip from Taiwan</i>	05-17-01	06-07-01	Affirmative 07-02-01	3437	05-09-02	Affirmative 06-24-02	3518
<b>731-TA-935</b> <i>Structural Steel Beams from China</i>	05-23-01	06-13-01	Affirmative 07-09-01	3438	05-15-02	Negative 06-28-02	3522
<b>731-TA-936</b> <i>Structural Steel Beams from Germany</i>	05-23-01	06-13-01	Affirmative 07-09-01	3438	05-15-02	Negative 06-28-02	3522
<b>731-TA-937</b> <i>Structural Steel Beams from Italy</i>	05-23-01	06-13-01	Affirmative 07-09-01	3438	05-15-02	Terminated 05-20-02	N/A
<b>731-TA-938</b> <i>Structural Steel Beams from Luxembourg</i>	05-23-01	06-13-01	Affirmative 07-09-01	3438	05-15-02	Negative 06-28-02	3522
<b>731-TA-939</b> <i>Structural Steel Beams from Russia</i>	05-23-01	06-13-01	Affirmative 07-09-01	3438	05-15-02	Negative 06-28-02	3522
<b>731-TA-940</b> <i>Structural Steel Beams from South Africa</i>	05-23-01	06-13-01	Affirmative 07-09-01	3438	05-15-02	Negative 06-28-02	3522
<b>731-TA-941</b> <i>Structural Steel Beams from Spain</i>	05-23-01	06-13-01	Affirmative 07-09-01	3438	05-15-02	Negative 06-28-02	3522
<b>731-TA-942</b> <i>Structural Steel Beams from Taiwan</i>	05-23-01	06-13-01	Affirmative 07-09-01	3438	05-15-02	Negative 06-28-02	3522
<b>731-TA-943</b> <i>Circular Welded Non-Alloy Steel Pipe from China</i>	05-24-01	06-14-01	Affirmative 07-09-01	3439	05-17-02	Negative 07-02-02	3523

# Table I-A-Continued

## Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Investigations Conducted in Fiscal Year 2002

Investigation No. and Title	Date Instituted	Staff Conference	Preliminary Determination	Pub. No.	Public Hearing	Final Determination	Pub. No.
<b>701-TA-416</b> <i>Individually Quick Frozen Red Raspberries from Chile</i>	05-31-01	06-21-01	Affirmative 07-16-01	3441	05-23-02	Terminated 06-03-02	N/A
<b>731-TA-948</b> <i>Individually Quick Frozen Red Raspberries from Chile</i>	05-31-01	06-21-01	Affirmative 07-16-01	3441	05-23-02	Affirmative 06-28-02	3524
<b>701-TA-417</b> <i>Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod from Brazil</i>	08-31-01	09-21-01	Affirmative 10-15-01	3456	08-27-02	Pending	Pending
<b>701-TA-418</b> <i>Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod from Canada</i>	08-31-01	09-21-01	Affirmative 10-15-01	3456	08-27-02	Pending	Pending
<b>701-TA-419</b> <i>Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod from Germany</i>	08-31-01	09-21-01	Affirmative 10-15-01	3456	08-27-02	Pending	Pending
<b>701-TA-420</b> <i>Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod from Trinidad and Tobago</i>	08-31-01	09-21-01	Affirmative 10-15-01	3456	08-27-02	Terminated 08-30-02	N/A
<b>701-TA-421</b> <i>Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod from Turkey</i>	08-31-01	09-21-01	Affirmative 10-15-01	3456	08-27-02	Terminated 08-30-02	N/A
<b>731-TA-953</b> <i>Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod from Brazil</i>	08-31-01	09-21-01	Affirmative 10-15-01	3456	08-27-02	Pending	Pending
<b>731-TA-954</b> <i>Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod from Canada</i>	08-31-01	09-21-01	Affirmative 10-15-01	3456	08-27-02	Pending	Pending
<b>731-TA-955</b> <i>Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod from Egypt</i>	08-31-01	09-21-01	Negligible <sup>3</sup> 10-15-01	3456	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>731-TA-956</b> <i>Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod from Germany</i>	08-31-01	09-21-01	Affirmative 10-15-01	3456	08-27-02	Pending	Pending
<b>731-TA-957</b> <i>Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod from Indonesia</i>	08-31-01	09-21-01	Affirmative 10-15-01	3456	08-27-02	Pending	Pending
<b>731-TA-958</b> <i>Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod from Mexico</i>	08-31-01	09-21-01	Affirmative 10-15-01	3456	08-27-02	Pending	Pending
<b>731-TA-959</b> <i>Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod from Moldova</i>	08-31-01	09-21-01	Affirmative 10-15-01	3456	08-27-02	Pending	Pending

## Table I-A-Continued

### Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Investigations Conducted in Fiscal Year 2002

Investigation No. and Title	Date Instituted	Staff Conference	Preliminary Determination	Pub. No.	Public Hearing	Final Determination	Pub. No.
<b>731-TA-960</b> <i>Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod from South Africa</i>	08-31-01	09-21-01	Negligible <sup>3</sup> 10-15-01	3456	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>731-TA-961</b> <i>Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod from Trinidad and Tobago</i>	08-31-01	09-21-01	Affirmative 10-15-01	3456	08-27-02	Pending	Pending
<b>731-TA-962</b> <i>Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod from Ukraine</i>	08-31-01	09-21-01	Affirmative 10-15-01	3456	08-27-02	Pending	Pending
<b>731-TA-963</b> <i>Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod from Venezuela</i>	08-31-01	09-21-01	Negligible <sup>3</sup> 10-15-01	3456	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>701-TA-422</b> <i>Cold-Rolled Steel from Argentina</i>	09-28-01	10-19-01	Affirmative 11-13-01	3471	07-18-02	Pending	Pending
<b>701-TA-423</b> <i>Cold-Rolled Steel from Brazil</i>	09-28-01	10-19-01	Affirmative 11-13-01	3471	07-18-02	Pending	Pending
<b>701-TA-424</b> <i>Cold-Rolled Steel from France</i>	09-28-01	10-19-01	Affirmative 11-13-01	3471	07-18-02	Pending	Pending
<b>701-TA-425</b> <i>Cold-Rolled Steel from Korea</i>	09-28-01	10-19-01	Affirmative 11-13-01	3471	07-18-02	Pending	Pending
<b>731-TA-964</b> <i>Cold-Rolled Steel from Argentina</i>	09-28-01	10-19-01	Affirmative 11-13-01	3471	07-18-02	Pending	Pending
<b>731-TA-965</b> <i>Cold-Rolled Steel from Australia</i>	09-28-01	10-19-01	Affirmative 11-13-01	3471	07-18-02	Pending	Pending
<b>731-TA-966</b> <i>Cold-Rolled Steel from Belgium</i>	09-28-01	10-19-01	Affirmative 11-13-01	3471	07-18-02	Pending	Pending
<b>731-TA-967</b> <i>Cold-Rolled Steel from Brazil</i>	09-28-01	10-19-01	Affirmative 11-13-01	3471	07-18-02	Pending	Pending
<b>731-TA-968</b> <i>Cold-Rolled Steel from China</i>	09-28-01	10-19-01	Affirmative 11-13-01	3471	07-18-02	Pending	Pending
<b>731-TA-969</b> <i>Cold-Rolled Steel from France</i>	09-28-01	10-19-01	Affirmative 11-13-01	3471	07-18-02	Pending	Pending
<b>731-TA-970</b> <i>Cold-Rolled Steel from Germany</i>	09-28-01	10-19-01	Affirmative 11-13-01	3471	07-18-02	Pending	Pending



## Table I-A-Continued

### Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Investigations Conducted in Fiscal Year 2002

Investigation No. and Title	Date Instituted	Staff Conference	Preliminary Determination	Pub. No.	Public Hearing	Final Determination	Pub. No.
<b>731-TA-971</b> <i>Cold-Rolled Steel from India</i>	09-28-01	10-19-01	Affirmative 11-13-01	3471	07-18-02	Negative 09-05-02	3536
<b>731-TA-972</b> <i>Cold-Rolled Steel from Japan</i>	09-28-01	10-19-01	Affirmative 11-13-01	3471	07-18-02	Negative 09-05-02	3536
<b>731-TA-973</b> <i>Cold-Rolled Steel from Korea</i>	09-28-01	10-19-01	Affirmative 11-13-01	3471	07-18-02	Pending	Pending
<b>731-TA-974</b> <i>Cold-Rolled Steel from the Netherlands</i>	09-28-01	10-19-01	Affirmative 11-13-01	3471	07-18-02	Pending	Pending
<b>731-TA-975</b> <i>Cold-Rolled Steel from New Zealand</i>	09-28-01	10-19-01	Affirmative 11-13-01	3471	07-18-02	Pending	Pending
<b>731-TA-976</b> <i>Cold-Rolled Steel from Russia</i>	09-28-01	10-19-01	Affirmative 11-13-01	3471	07-18-02	Pending	Pending
<b>731-TA-977</b> <i>Cold-Rolled Steel from South Africa</i>	09-28-01	10-19-01	Affirmative 11-13-01	3471	07-18-02	Pending	Pending
<b>731-TA-978</b> <i>Cold-Rolled Steel from Spain</i>	09-28-01	10-19-01	Affirmative 11-13-01	3471	07-18-02	Pending	Pending
<b>731-TA-979</b> <i>Cold-Rolled Steel from Sweden</i>	09-28-01	10-19-01	Affirmative 11-13-01	3471	07-18-02	Negative 09-05-02	3536
<b>731-TA-980</b> <i>Cold-Rolled Steel from Taiwan</i>	09-28-01	10-19-01	Affirmative 11-13-01	3471	07-18-02	Pending	Pending
<b>731-TA-981</b> <i>Cold-Rolled Steel from Thailand</i>	09-28-01	10-19-01	Affirmative 11-13-01	3471	07-18-02	Negative 09-05-02	3536
<b>731-TA-982</b> <i>Cold-Rolled Steel from Turkey</i>	09-28-01	10-19-01	Affirmative 11-13-01	3471	07-18-02	Pending	Pending
<b>731-TA-983</b> <i>Cold-Rolled Steel from Venezuela</i>	09-28-01	10-19-01	Affirmative 11-13-01	3471	07-18-02	Pending	Pending
<b>701-TA-426</b> <i>Sulfanilic Acid from Hungary</i>	09-28-01	10-18-01	Affirmative 11-13-01	3472	Pending	Pending	Pending
<b>731-TA-984</b> <i>Sulfanilic Acid from Hungary</i>	09-28-01	10-18-01	Affirmative 11-13-01	3472	Pending	Pending	Pending
<b>731-TA-985</b> <i>Sulfanilic Acid from Portugal</i>	09-28-01	10-18-01	Affirmative 11-13-01	3472	Pending	Pending	Pending

## Table I-A-Continued

### Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Investigations Conducted in Fiscal Year 2002

Investigation No. and Title	Date Instituted	Staff Conference	Preliminary Determination	Pub. No.	Public Hearing	Final Determination	Pub. No.
<b>731-TA-986</b> <i>Ferovanadium from China</i>	11-26-01	12-17-01	Affirmative 01-10-02	3484	Pending	Pending	Pending
<b>731-TA-987</b> <i>Ferovanadium from South Africa</i>	11-26-01	12-17-01	Affirmative 01-10-02	3484	Pending	Pending	Pending
<b>701-TA-427</b> <i>Film and Television Productions from Canada</i>	12-04-01	N/A	Terminated 01-11-02	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>731-TA-988</b> <i>Pneumatic Directional Control Valves from Japan</i>	01-14-02	02-04-02	Negative 02-28-02	3491	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>731-TA-989</b> <i>Ball Bearings from China</i>	02-13-02	03-06-02	Affirmative 04-29-02	3504	Pending	Pending	Pending
<b>731-TA-990</b> <i>Non-malleable Cast Iron Pipe Fittings from China</i>	02-21-02	03-14-02	Affirmative 04-08-02	3500	Pending	Pending	Pending
<b>731-TA-991</b> <i>Silicon Metal from Russia</i>	03-07-02	03-26-02	Affirmative 04-22-02	3502	Pending	Pending	Pending
<b>701-TA-428</b> <i>Oil Country Tubular Goods from Austria</i>	03-29-02	04-19-02	Negative 05-13-02	3511	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>731-TA-992</b> <i>Oil Country Tubular Goods from Austria</i>	03-29-02	04-19-02	Negative 05-13-02	3511	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>731-TA-993</b> <i>Oil Country Tubular Goods from Brazil</i>	03-29-02	04-19-02	Negative 05-13-02	3511	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>731-TA-994</b> <i>Oil Country Tubular Goods from China</i>	03-29-02	04-19-02	Negative 05-13-02	3511	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>731-TA-995</b> <i>Oil Country Tubular Goods from Colombia</i>	03-29-02	04-19-02	Terminated 04-29-02	3511	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>731-TA-996</b> <i>Oil Country Tubular Goods from France</i>	03-29-02	04-19-02	Negative 05-13-02	3511	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>731-TA-997</b> <i>Oil Country Tubular Goods from Germany</i>	03-29-02	04-19-02	Negative 05-13-02	3511	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>731-TA-998</b> <i>Oil Country Tubular Goods from India</i>	03-29-02	04-19-02	Negative 05-13-02	3511	N/A	N/A	N/A

## Table I-A-Continued

### Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Investigations Conducted in Fiscal Year 2002

Investigation No. and Title	Date Instituted	Staff Conference	Preliminary Determination	Pub. No.	Public Hearing	Final Determination	Pub. No.
<b>731-TA-999</b> <i>Oil Country Tubular Goods from Indonesia</i>	03-29-02	04-19-02	Negative 05-13-02	3511	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>731-TA-1000</b> <i>Oil Country Tubular Goods from Romania</i>	03-29-02	04-19-02	Negative 05-13-02	3511	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>731-TA-1001</b> <i>Oil Country Tubular Goods from South Africa</i>	03-29-02	04-19-02	Negative 05-13-02	3511	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>731-TA-1002</b> <i>Oil Country Tubular Goods from Spain</i>	03-29-02	04-19-02	Negative 05-13-02	3511	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>731-TA-1003</b> <i>Oil Country Tubular Goods from Turkey</i>	03-29-02	04-19-02	Negative 05-13-02	3511	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>731-TA-1004</b> <i>Oil Country Tubular Goods from Ukraine</i>	03-29-02	04-19-02	Negative 05-13-02	3511	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>731-TA-1005</b> <i>Oil Country Tubular Goods from Venezuela</i>	03-29-02	04-19-02	Negative 05-13-02	3511	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>731-TA-1006</b> <i>Urea Ammonium Nitrate Solutions from Belarus</i>	04-19-02	05-10-02	Affirmative 06-03-02	3517	Pending	Pending	Pending
<b>731-TA-1007</b> <i>Urea Ammonium Nitrate Solutions from Lithuania</i>	04-19-02	05-10-02	Negligible <sup>3</sup> 06-03-02	3517	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>731-TA-1008</b> <i>Urea Ammonium Nitrate Solutions from Russia</i>	04-19-02	05-10-02	Affirmative 06-03-02	3517	Pending	Pending	Pending
<b>731-TA-1009</b> <i>Urea Ammonium Nitrate Solutions from Ukraine</i>	04-19-02	05-10-02	Affirmative 06-03-02	3517	Pending	Pending	Pending
<b>731-TA-1010</b> <i>Lawn and Garden Steel Fence Posts from China</i>	05-01-02	05-22-02	Partial Affirmative <sup>4</sup> 06-17-02	3521	Pending	Pending	Pending
<b>701-TA-429</b> <i>Certain Cooked, Peeled, and Individually Quick Frozen Coldwater Pink Shrimp from Canada</i>	06-13-02	N/A	Terminated 07-01-02	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

# Table I-A-Continued

## Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Investigations Conducted in Fiscal Year 2002

Investigation No. and Title	Date Instituted	Staff Conference	Preliminary Determination	Pub. No.	Public Hearing	Final Determination	Pub. No.
<b>731-TA-1011</b> <i>Certain Cooked, Peeled, and Individually Quick Frozen Coldwater Pink Shrimp from Canada</i>	06-13-02	N/A	Terminated 07-01-02	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>731-TA-1012</b> <i>Certain Frozen Fish Fillets from Vietnam</i>	06-28-02	07-19-02	Affirmative 08-12-02	3533	Pending	Pending	Pending
<b>731-TA-1013</b> <i>Saccharin from China</i>	07-11-02	08-01-02	Affirmative 08-26-02	3535	Pending	Pending	Pending
<b>731-TA-1014</b> <i>Polyvinyl Alcohol from China</i>	09-05-02	09-26-02	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending
<b>731-TA-1015</b> <i>Polyvinyl Alcohol from Germany</i>	09-05-02	09-26-02	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending
<b>731-TA-1016</b> <i>Polyvinyl Alcohol from Japan</i>	09-05-02	09-26-02	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending
<b>731-TA-1017</b> <i>Polyvinyl Alcohol from Korea</i>	09-05-02	09-26-02	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending
<b>731-TA-1018</b> <i>Polyvinyl Alcohol from Singapore</i>	09-05-02	09-26-02	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending
<b>701-TA-430</b> <i>Durum and Hard Red Spring Wheat from Canada</i>	09-13-02	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending
<b>731-TA-1019</b> <i>Durum and Hard Red Spring Wheat from Canada</i>	09-13-02	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending
<b>731-TA-1020</b> <i>Barium Carbonate from Canada</i>	09-30-02	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending

<sup>1</sup> As the result of Commerce's termination of the suspension agreement concerning fresh tomatoes from Mexico, suspended Inv. No. 731-TA-747 (Final), was resumed.

<sup>2</sup> Hearing originally scheduled for 09-11-01; rescheduled for 10-09-01.

<sup>3</sup> If the ITC finds that imports from a country are negligible, then the investigation regarding those imports is terminated.

<sup>4</sup> Affirmative with respect to imports of U-shaped or hat-shaped lawn and garden fence posts made of steel and/or any other metal, weighing one pound or less per foot.

NOTES—In fiscal year 2002, the following suspended investigation remained suspended: Inv. No. 731-TA-539(C), Uranium from Russia (suspended 10-21-92).

The Commission conducted the following trade litigation remand proceedings in fiscal year 2002: Inv. Nos. 303-TA-23 and 731-TA-566-570 and 641 (Final)(Reconsideration)(Remand), Ferrosilicon from Brazil, China, Kazakhstan, Russia, Ukraine, and Venezuela; Inv. No. 731-TA-859 (Final)(Remand), Certain Circular Seamless Stainless Steel Products from Japan; Inv. No. 731-TA-859 (Final)(Second Remand), Certain Circular Seamless Stainless Steel Products from Japan; Inv. No. 731-TA-860 (Final)(Remand), Tin- and Chromium-Coated Steel Sheet from Japan; Inv. Nos. 701-TA-376-377 and 379 and 731-TA-988-993 (Final)(Remand), Certain Cold-Rolled Stainless Steel Plate from Belgium, Canada, Italy, Korea, South Africa, and Taiwan; and Inv. Nos. 731-TA-955, 960, and 963 (Preliminary)(Remand), Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod from Egypt, South Africa, and Venezuela. Information regarding these remand proceedings may be found in Table VI.



**Table I-B**  
**Changed Circumstances and Five-Year (Sunset)**  
**Reviews Conducted in Fiscal Year 2002**

Investigation No. and Title	Date Instituted	Type of Review	Public Hearing	Final Determination	Pub. No.
<b>701-TA-365</b> <i>Pasta from Italy</i>	06-01-01	Expedited	N/A	Affirmative 10-29-01	3462
<b>701-TA-366</b> <i>Pasta from Turkey</i>	06-01-01	Expedited	N/A	Affirmative 10-29-01	3462
<b>731-TA-734</b> <i>Pasta from Italy</i>	06-01-01	Expedited	N/A	Affirmative 10-29-01	3462
<b>731-TA-735</b> <i>Pasta from Turkey</i>	06-01-01	Expedited	N/A	Affirmative 10-29-01	3462
<b>731-TA-739</b> <i>Clad Steel Plate from Japan</i>	06-01-01	Expedited	N/A	Affirmative 10-29-01	3459
<b>731-TA-736</b> <i>Large Newspaper Printing Presses from Germany</i>	08-01-01	Full	N/A	Terminated 02-25-02	N/A
<b>731-TA-737</b> <i>Large Newspaper Printing Presses from Japan</i>	08-01-01	Full	N/A	Terminated 02-25-02	N/A
<b>731-TA-747</b> <i>Fresh Tomatoes from Mexico</i>	10-01-01	Full	N/A	Terminated 07-30-02	N/A
<b>731-TA-740</b> <i>Sodium Azide from Japan</i>	12-03-01	N/A	N/A	Terminated 01-07-02	N/A
<b>731-TA-741</b> <i>Melamine Institutional Dinnerware from China</i>	01-02-02	N/A	N/A	Terminated 02-25-02	N/A
<b>731-TA-742</b> <i>Melamine Institutional Dinnerware from Indonesia</i>	01-02-02	N/A	N/A	Terminated 02-25-02	N/A
<b>731-TA-743</b> <i>Melamine Institutional Dinnerware from Taiwan</i>	01-02-02	N/A	N/A	Terminated 02-25-02	N/A
<b>731-TA-744</b> <i>Brake Rotors from China</i>	03-01-02	Expedited	N/A	Affirmative 07-29-02	3528
<b>731-TA-745</b> <i>Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bar from Turkey</i>	03-01-02	Full	Pending	Pending	Pending
<b>731-TA-748</b> <i>Gas Turbo-Compressor Systems from Japan</i>	05-01-02	N/A	N/A	Terminated 06-16-02	N/A

## Table I-B-Continued

### Changed Circumstances and Five-Year (Sunset) Reviews Conducted in Fiscal Year 2002

Investigation No. and Title	Date Instituted	Type of Review	Public Hearing	Final Determination	Pub. No.
<b>731-TA-749</b> <i>Persulfates from China</i>	06-03-02	Expedited	N/A	Pending	Pending
<b>731-TA-752</b> <i>Crawfish Tail Meat from China</i>	08-02-02	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending
<b>731-TA-753</b> <i>Carbon Steel Plate from China</i>	09-03-02	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending
<b>731-TA-754</b> <i>Carbon Steel Plate from Russia</i>	09-03-02	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending
<b>731-TA-755</b> <i>Carbon Steel Plate from South Africa</i>	09-03-02	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending
<b>731-TA-756</b> <i>Carbon Steel Plate from Ukraine</i>	09-03-02	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending

NOTE—As a result of Commerce's termination of the five-year review of Inv. No. 731-TA-740 (Review), Sodium Azide from Japan, the Commission terminated the suspended investigation, 731-TA-740, Sodium Azide from Japan (suspended 01-07-97).

In fiscal year 2002, the Commission conducted the following trade litigation remand proceedings: Inv. Nos. 701-TA-267 and 731-TA-304 (Review)(Remand), Top-of-Stove Stainless Steel Cooking Ware from Korea; Inv. Nos. 701-TA-319 and 322 and 731-TA-573 and 578 (Review)(Remand), Cut-to-Length Steel Plate from Belgium and Germany; Inv. Nos. 701-TA-348-349 and 731-TA-615 (Review)(Remand), Corrosion Resistant Carbon Steel Flat Products from France and Germany; and Inv. Nos. 701-TA-309A-B and 731-TA-528 (Review)(Remand), Magnesium from Canada. Information regarding these remand proceedings may be found in Table VI.

Table I-C  
Other Import Injury Investigations Conducted  
in Fiscal Year 2002

Investigation No. and Title	Petitioner or Requester	Date of Petition/ Request or Institution	Public Hearing	Commission Finding	Transmitted to the President	Pub. No.
<b>TA-201-73</b> <i>Steel</i>	United States Trade Representative and the Committee on Finance, U. S. Senate	06-22-01	09-17-01 09-19-01 09-20-01 09-24-01 09-25-01 09-28-01 10-01-01 10-05-01 <sup>1</sup> (Injury) 11-06-01 11-08-01 11-09-01 (Remedy)	Partial Affirmative <sup>2</sup>	12-19-01	3479
<b>TA-204-7</b> <i>Wheat Gluten: Evaluation of the Effectiveness of Import Relief</i>	Required by statute	09-21-01	10-25-01	Completed	11-28-01	3478
<b>TA-204-8</b> <i>Lamb Meat: Evaluation of the Effectiveness of Import Relief</i>	Required by statute	01-22-02	04-16-02	Completed	05-14-02	3512
<b>TA-421-1</b> <i>Pedestal Actuators from China</i>	Motion Systems Corp., Eatontown, NJ	08-19-02	Pending	Pending	Pending	Pending

<sup>1</sup> Hearing held at the Radisson Hotel at Star Plaza, Merrillville, IN.

<sup>2</sup> Affirmative with respect to carbon and alloy steel slabs; plate; hot-rolled sheet, strip, and foils; cold rolled sheet and strip other than grain-oriented electrical steel; corrosion-resistant and other coated sheet and strip; tin mill products; hot-rolled bar and light shapes; cold-finished bar; rebar; welded tubular products other than oil country tubular goods; and flanges, fittings and tool joints; stainless steel bar and light shapes; rod; wire; and flanges and fittings; and tool steel.

NOTE—In fiscal year 2002, the following suspended investigation remained suspended: Inv. No. 22-55, Peanut Butter and Peanut Paste (suspended 06-28-94).





**Table II**  
**Intellectual Property-Based Import Investigations and**  
**Related Proceedings Conducted in Fiscal Year 2002**

Investigation No. and Title	Complainant	Fed. Reg. Notice	Final Determination	Date Orders Issued	Pub. No.
<b>337-TA-114</b> <i>Certain Miniature Plug-In Blade Fuses</i> (Modification Proceeding)	Instituted by the Commission on its own initiative.	02-07-01	Existing exclusion order modified	03-20-02	N/A
<b>337-TA-406</b> <i>Certain Lens-Fitted Film Packages</i> (Consolidated Enforcement and Advisory Opinion Proceedings)	Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd., Tokyo, Japan	08-03-01	Pending	N/A	N/A
<b>337-TA-406</b> <i>Certain Lens-Fitted Film Packages</i> (Enforcement Proceeding II)	Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd., Tokyo, Japan	09-27-02	Pending	N/A	N/A
<b>337-TA-429</b> <i>Certain Bar Clamps, Bar Clamp Pads and Related Packaging, Display and Other Materials</i>	American Tool Companies, Inc., Hoffman Estates, IL  Petersen Manufacturing Company, Inc., DeWitt, NE	03-13-00	Settlement agreement and withdrawal of the complaint	12-03-01	N/A
<b>337-TA-430</b> <i>Certain Integrated Repeaters and Products Containing Same</i> (Consolidated with 337-TA-435)	Level One Communications, Inc., Sacramento, CA	04-24-00	Limited exclusion order <sup>1</sup>	10-23-01	3547
<b>337-TA-432</b> <i>Certain Semiconductor Chips with Minimized Chip Package Size and Products Containing Same</i>	Tessera, Inc., San Jose, CA	05-03-00	Settlement agreement	02-27-02	N/A
<b>337-TA-435</b> <i>Certain Integrated Repeaters, Switches, Transceivers and Products Containing Same</i> (Consolidated with 337-TA-430)	Intel Corporation, Santa Clara, CA  Level One Communications, Inc., Sacramento, CA	08-23-00	Limited exclusion order <sup>1</sup>	10-23-01	3547
<b>337-TA-439</b> <i>Certain HSP Modems, Software and Hardware Components Thereof and Products Containing Same</i>	PCTEL, Inc. Milpitas, CA	10-18-00	Settlement agreement	03-13-02	N/A
<b>337-TA-441</b> <i>Certain Field Programmable Gate Arrays and Products Containing Same</i>	Xilinx, Inc., San Jose, CA	12-21-00	Settlement agreement	10-30-01	N/A
<b>337-TA-443</b> <i>Certain Flooring Products</i>	Alloc, Inc., Racine, WI  Berry Finance, N.V., Belgium  Valinge Aluminium AB, Sweden	01-05-01	No violation	03-21-02	3508
<b>337-TA-444</b> <i>Certain Semiconductor Light Emitting Devices, Components Thereof, and Products Containing Same</i> (Sanctions Proceeding)	Rohm, Inc., Kyoto, Japan	01-16-01	Administrative Law Judge determined not to issue recommended determination in connection with sanctions show cause order	03-08-02	N/A

<sup>1</sup> One limited exclusion order was issued in connection with consolidated investigations 337-TA-430 and 337-TA-435.

## Table II-Continued

### Intellectual Property-Based Import Investigations and Related Proceedings Conducted in Fiscal Year 2002

Investigation No. and Title	Complainant	Fed. Reg. Notice	Final Determination	Date Orders Issued	Pub. No.
<b>337-TA-445</b> <i>Certain Plasma Display Panels and Products Containing Same</i> (Sanctions Proceeding)	Board of Trustees of the University of Illinois, Urbana, IL  Competitive Technologies, Inc., Fairfield, CT	01-22-01	Commission imposed sanctions for breach of protective order	02-15-02	N/A
<b>337-TA-446</b> <i>Certain Ink Jet Print Cartridges and Components Thereof</i>	Hewlett-Packard Company, Palo Alto, CA	01-25-01	Cease and desist orders and limited exclusion order	04-25-02	3549
<b>337-TA-447</b> <i>Certain Aerospace Rivets and Products Containing Same</i>	Allfast Fastening Systems, Inc., City of Industry, CA	01-25-01	Consent order	11-07-01	N/A
<b>337-TA-448</b> <i>Certain Oscillating Sprinklers, Sprinkler Components, and Nozzles</i>	L. R. Nelson Corporation, Peoria, IL	02-09-01	Limited exclusion order	03-01-02	3498
<b>337-TA-449</b> <i>Certain Abrasive Products Made Using a Process for Making Powder Preforms and Products Containing Same</i>	Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Co. (3M), St. Paul, MN  Ultimate Abrasive Systems, LLC, Atlanta, GA	02-09-01	Cease and desist order and limited exclusion order	05-09-02	3530
<b>337-TA-450</b> <i>Certain Integrated Circuits, Processes for Making Same, and Products Containing Same</i>	United Microelectronics Corporation, Hsincho City, Taiwan  UMC Group (USA), Sunnyvale, CA  United Foundry Service, Inc., Hopewell Junction, NY	03-06-01	Pending	N/A	N/A
<b>337-TA-451</b> <i>Certain CMOS Active Pixel Image Sensors and Products Containing Same</i>	Photobit Corporation, Pasadena, CA  California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, CA	03-12-01	Settlement agreement	10-30-01	N/A
<b>337-TA-452</b> <i>Certain Personal Watercraft and Components Thereof</i>	Yamaha Hatsudoki Kabushiki Kaisha, dba Yamaha Motor Company, Ltd., Shizuoka, Japan  Sanshin Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha, dba Sanshin Industries Company, Ltd., Shizuoka, Japan	03-14-01	Settlement agreement	06-20-02	N/A
<b>337-TA-453</b> <i>Certain Programmable Logic Devices and Products Containing Same</i>	Altera Corporation, San Jose, CA	03-14-01	Settlement agreement	11-07-01	N/A
<b>337-TA-454</b> <i>Certain Set-Top Boxes and Components Thereof</i>	Gemstar-TV Guide International, Pasadena, CA  StarSight Telecast Inc., Fremont, CA	03-21-01	No violation	08-29-02	3564

## Table II-Continued

### Intellectual Property-Based Import Investigations and Related Proceedings Conducted in Fiscal Year 2002

Investigation No. and Title	Complainant	Fed. Reg. Notice	Final Determination	Date Orders Issued	Pub. No.
<b>337-TA-455</b> <i>Certain Network Interface Cards and Access Points for Use in Direct Sequence Spread Spectrum Wireless Local Area Networks and Products Containing Same</i>	Proxim, Inc., Sunnyvale, CA	04-09-01	Pending	N/A	N/A
<b>337-TA-456</b> <i>Certain Gel-Filled Wrist Rests and Products Containing Same</i>	3M Innovative Properties Company, St. Paul, MN  Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company, St. Paul, MN	05-17-01	Pending	N/A	N/A
<b>337-TA-457</b> <i>Certain Polyethylene Terephthalate Yarn and Products Containing Same</i>	Honeywell International Inc., Morristown, NJ	05-17-01	No violation	05-17-02	N/A
<b>337-TA-458</b> <i>Certain Digital Display Receivers and Digital Display Controllers and Products Containing Same</i>	Silicon Image, Inc., Sunnyvale, CA	05-29-01	Withdrawal of the complaint	02-07-02	N/A
<b>337-TA-459</b> <i>Certain Garage Door Operators Including Components Thereof</i>	The Chamberlain Group, Inc., Elmhurst, IL	07-19-01	Settlement agreements, consent orders, and withdrawal of the complaint	06-25-02	N/A
<b>337-TA-460</b> <i>Certain Sortation Systems, Parts Thereof, and Products Containing Same</i>	Rapistan Systems Advertising Corp., Grand Rapids, MI  Siemens Dematic Corp., Grand Rapids, MI	07-25-01	Pending	N/A	N/A
<b>337-TA-461</b> <i>Certain Clay Target Throwing Machines and Components Thereof</i>	Stuart Patenaude, Henniker, NH	08-07-01	Settlement agreement	06-21-02	N/A
<b>337-TA-462</b> <i>Certain Plastic Molding Machines with Control Systems Having Programmable Operator Interfaces Incorporating General Purpose Computers, and Components Thereof</i>	Milacron Inc., Cincinnati, OH	08-23-01	Pending	N/A	N/A
<b>337-TA-463</b> <i>Certain Power-Saving Integrated Circuits and Products Containing Same</i> (Consolidated with 337-TA-465)	Cypress Semiconductor Corp., San Jose, CA	08-23-01	Settlement agreement	09-13-02	N/A
<b>337-TA-464</b> <i>Certain Video Cassette Devices and Television/Video Cassette Combination Devices and Methods of Using Same</i>	Funai Electric Co., Ltd., Osaka, Japan	09-14-01	Withdrawal of the complaint	04-30-02	N/A

Table II-Continued  
 Intellectual Property-Based Import Investigations and  
 Related Proceedings Conducted in Fiscal Year 2002

Investigation No. and Title	Complainant	Fed. Reg. Notice	Final Determination	Date Orders Issued	Pub. No.
<b>337-TA-465</b> <i>Certain Semiconductor Timing Signal Generator Devices, Components Thereof, and Products Containing Same</i> (Consolidated with 337-TA-463)	Integrated Circuit Systems, Inc., Valley Forge, PA	12-07-01	Settlement agreement	09-13-02	N/A
<b>337-TA-466</b> <i>Certain Organizer Racks and Products Containing Same</i>	Spectrum Concepts, Inc., Carlsbad, CA	12-26-01	Settlement agreement	04-03-02	N/A
<b>337-TA-467</b> <i>Certain Canary Yellow Self-Stick Repositionable Note Products</i>	Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company, St. Paul, MN	01-07-02	Pending	N/A	N/A
<b>337-TA-468</b> <i>Certain Microlithographic Machines and Components Thereof</i>	Nikon Corporation, Tokyo, Japan  Nikon Precision Inc., Belmont, CA  Nikon Research Corporation of America, Belmont, CA	01-29-02	Pending	N/A	N/A
<b>337-TA-469</b> <i>Certain Bearings and Packaging Thereof</i>	SKF USA Inc., Norristown, PA	04-16-02	Pending	N/A	N/A
<b>337-TA-470</b> <i>Certain Semiconductor Memory Devices and Products Containing Same</i>	Mosel Vitelic Inc., Hsinchu, Taiwan  Mosel Vitelic Corp., San Jose, CA	05-09-02	Pending	N/A	N/A
<b>337-TA-471</b> <i>Certain Data Storage Systems and Components Thereof</i>	EMC Corporation, Hopkinton, MA	05-14-02	Pending	N/A	N/A
<b>337-TA-472</b> <i>Certain Semiconductor Devices and Products Containing Same</i>	Toshiba Corporation, Tokyo, Japan	05-29-02	Pending	N/A	N/A
<b>337-TA-473</b> <i>Certain Video Game Systems, Accessories, and Components Thereof</i>	Microsoft Corporation, Redmond, WA	07-26-02	Pending	N/A	N/A
<b>337-TA-474</b> <i>Certain Recordable Compact Discs and Rewritable Compact Discs</i>	U.S. Philips Corporation, Tarrytown, NY	07-26-02	Pending	N/A	N/A
<b>337-TA-475</b> <i>Certain Electronic Educational Devices and Components Thereof</i>	Franklin Electronic Publishers, Inc., Burlington, NJ	08-09-02	Pending	N/A	N/A
<b>337-TA-476</b> <i>Certain Radios and Components Thereof</i>	Bose Corporation, Framingham, MA	08-14-02	Pending	N/A	N/A
<b>337-TA-477</b> <i>Certain Ammonium Octamolybdate Isomers</i>	Climax Molybdenum Company, Phoenix, AZ	08-20-02	Pending	N/A	N/A

## Table II-Continued Intellectual Property-Based Import Investigations and Related Proceedings Conducted in Fiscal Year 2002

Investigation No. and Title	Complainant	Fed. Reg. Notice	Final Determination	Date Orders Issued	Pub. No.
<b>337-TA-478</b> <i>Certain Ground Fault Circuit Interrupters and Products Containing Same</i>	Leviton Manufacturing Co., Inc., Little Neck, NY	08-23-02	Pending	N/A	N/A
<b>337-TA-479</b> <i>Coamoxiclav Products, Potassium Clavulante Products, and Other Products Derived from Clavulanic Acid</i>	GlaxoSmithKline, plc, Brantford, Middlesex, United Kingdom  SmithKlineBeecham Corp., d/b/a GlaxoSmithKline, Philadelphia, PA	09-12-02	Pending	N/A	N/A



## Table III

### Factfinding Investigations Conducted in Fiscal Year 2002

Investigation No. and Title	Requester	Date Instituted	Public Hearing	Pub. No.	Date Published
<b>TA-131-21 and TA-2104-1</b> <i>U.S.-Morocco Free Trade Agreement: Advice Concerning the Probable Economic Effect</i>	United States Trade Representative	09-13-02	N/A	N/A	Pending
<b>TA-131-22 and TA-2104-2</b> <i>U.S.-Central America Free Trade Agreement: Advice Concerning the Probable Economic Effect</i>	United States Trade Representative	09-16-02	N/A	N/A	Pending
<b>TA-163-1</b> <i>Year in Trade: Operation of the Trade Agreements Program</i>	Required by sec. 163(c) of the Trade Act of 1974 and its predecessor legislation	01-04-48	N/A	3510	05-02
<b>TA-2111-1</b> <i>The Impact of Trade Agreements: Effect of the Tokyo Round, U.S.-Israel FTA, U.S.-Canada FTA, NAFTA, and the Uruguay Round on the U.S. Economy</i>	Required by sec. 2111 of the Trade Act of 2002	09-12-02	Pending	N/A	Pending
<b>332-227</b> <i>The Impact of the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act</i>	Required by sec. 215(a) of the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act	03-21-86	N/A	3538	09-02
<b>332-288</b> <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	N/A	N/A
<b>332-325</b> <i>Economic Effects of Significant U.S. Import Restraints</i>	United States Trade Representative	06-05-92	N/A	3519	06-02
<b>332-345</b> <i>U.S. Trade Shifts in Selected Industries and Recent Trends in U.S. Services Trade</i>	Instituted by the U.S. International Trade Commission on its own motion	08-27-93	N/A	3514 3525	05-02 07-02
<b>332-350</b> <i>Monitoring of U.S. Imports of Tomatoes</i>	Required by the North American Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act	12-30-93	N/A	3473	11-01
<b>332-351</b> <i>Monitoring of U.S. Imports of Peppers</i>	Required by the North American Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act	12-30-93	N/A	3474	11-01
<b>332-352</b> <i>Andean Trade Preference Act: Effect on the U.S. Economy and on Andean Drug Crop Eradication and Crop Substitution</i>	Required by sec. 206 of the Andean Trade Preference Act	02-17-94	N/A	N/A	Pending
<b>332-354</b> <i>Program to Maintain U.S. Schedule of Services Commitments</i>	United States Trade Representative	05-13-94	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>332-360</b> <i>International Harmonization of Customs Rules of Origin</i>	United States Trade Representative	04-06-95	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>332-377</b> <i>Program to Maintain Investment Restrictions Database</i>	United States Trade Representative	01-22-97	N/A	Confidential	N/A



Table III-Continued  
Factfinding Investigations Conducted in Fiscal Year 2002

Investigation No. and Title	Requester	Date Instituted	Public Hearing	Pub. No.	Date Published
<b>332-415</b> <i>U.S. Trade and Investment with Sub-Saharan Africa</i>	United States Trade Representative	05-15-00	N/A	3476	12-01
<b>332-421</b> <i>Processed Foods and Beverages: A Description of Tariff and Non-Tariff Barriers for Major Products and Their Impact on Trade</i>	Committee on Ways and Means, U.S. House of Representatives	11-17-00	05-22-01	3455	10-01
<b>332-423</b> <i>The Effects of EU Policies on the Competitive Position of the U.S. and EU Horticultural Products Sectors</i>	United States Trade Representative	12-07-00	04-26-01	Confidential	N/A
<b>332-426</b> <i>Natural Gas Services: Recent Reforms in Selected Markets</i>	United States Trade Representative	02-08-01	N/A	3458	10-01
<b>332-427</b> <i>U.S. Market Conditions for Certain Wool Products</i>	United States Trade Representative	02-12-01	04-18-02	3544	09-02
<b>332-428</b> <i>Apparel Inputs in "Short Supply": Effect of Providing Preferential Treatment to Apparel from Sub-Saharan African and Caribbean Basin Countries</i>	United States Trade Representative	03-14-01	N/A	3492	02-02
<b>332-429</b> <i>Wheat Trading Practices: Competitive Conditions Between U.S. and Canadian Wheat</i>	United States Trade Representative	04-12-01	06-06-01	3465	12-01
<b>332-430</b> <i>U.S.-Chile Free Trade Agreement: Advice Concerning the Probable Economic Effect</i>	United States Trade Representative	04-23-01	05-30-01	Confidential	N/A
<b>332-433</b> <i>NAFTA: Probable Economic Effect of Accelerated Tariff Elimination</i>	United States Trade Representative	09-07-01	N/A	3460	10-01
<b>332-434</b> <i>U.S.-Chile Free Trade Agreement: Potential Economywide and Selected Sectoral Effects</i>	United States Trade Representative	11-23-01	N/A	Confidential	N/A
<b>332-435</b> <i>Tools, Dies, and Industrial Molds: Competitive Conditions in the United States and Selected Foreign Markets</i>	Committee on Ways and Means, U.S. House of Representatives	01-10-02	05-21-02	N/A	Pending
<b>332-436</b> <i>Apparel Inputs in "Short Supply" (2002): Effect of Providing Preferential Treatment to Apparel from Sub-Saharan African and Caribbean Basin Countries</i>	United States Trade Representative	01-17-02	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>332-437</b> <i>Advice Concerning Possible Modifications to the U.S. Generalized System of Preferences with Respect to Certain Products Imported from AGOA Countries</i>	United States Trade Representative	01-29-02	03-05-02	3503	04-02
<b>332-438</b> <i>U.S.-Taiwan FTA: Likely Economic Impact of a Free Trade Agreement (FTA) Between the United States and Taiwan</i>	Committee on Finance, U.S. Senate	02-04-02	05-13-02	N/A	Pending
<b>332-439</b> <i>U.S.-Singapore Free Trade Agreement: Advice Concerning the Probable Economic Effect</i>	United States Trade Representative	02-19-02	04-25-02	Confidential	N/A
<b>332-440</b> <i>Probable Economic Effect of the Reduction or Elimination of U.S. Tariffs</i>	United States Trade Representative	02-28-02	05-01-02	Confidential	N/A

## Table III-Continued

### Factfinding Investigations Conducted in Fiscal Year 2002

Investigation No. and Title	Requester	Date Instituted	Public Hearing	Pub. No.	Date Published
<b>332-441</b> <i>Probable Economic Effect of the Reduction or Elimination of Foreign Tariffs</i>	United States Trade Representative	02-28-02	05-03-02	Confidential	N/A
<b>332-442</b> <i>U.S.-Chile Free Trade Agreement: Probable Economic Effects on the Economy as a Whole of Eliminating Tariffs on Certain Agricultural Products</i>	United States Trade Representative	07-02-02	N/A	Confidential	N/A
<b>332-443</b> <i>U.S.-Singapore Free Trade Agreement: Probable Economic Effects on the Economy as a Whole of Eliminating Tariffs on Certain Agricultural Products</i>	United States Trade Representative	07-02-02	N/A	Confidential	N/A
<b>332-444</b> <i>Oil and Gas Field Services: Impediments to Trade and Prospects for Liberalization</i>	United States Trade Representative	07-08-02	Pending	N/A	Pending
<b>332-445</b> <i>Conditions of Competition in the U.S. Market for Wood Structural Building Components</i>	Committee on Finance, U.S. Senate	08-19-02	Pending	N/A	Pending
<b>332-446</b> <i>Agriculture: Probable Economic Effects on the U.S. Economy of Eliminating or Reducing U.S. Tariffs on Certain Products from FTAA Countries and WTO Members</i>	United States Trade Representative	08-29-02	N/A	N/A	Pending
<b>332-447</b> <i>Advice Concerning Possible Modifications to the U.S. Generalized System of Preferences</i>	United States Trade Representative	09-04-02	Pending	N/A	Pending



**Appendix B:  
Reports Completed During Fiscal Year 2002  
and in Progress on September 30, 2002**

## Studies Completed During FY 2002

In addition to the reports discussed below, details on a number of other factfinding investigations completed during FY 2002 appear in the Commission Activities and Accomplishments section of this report. See pages 21-24 for details on:

*Processed Foods and Beverages: A Description of Tariff and Non-tariff Barriers for Major Products and Their Impact on Trade (332-421);*

*Natural Gas Services: Recent Reforms in Selected Markets (332-426);*

*Probable Economic Effect of the Reduction or Elimination of U.S. Tariffs (332-440);*

*Wheat Trading Practices: Competitive Conditions between U.S. and Canadian Wheat (332-429); and*

*The Effects of EU Policies on the Competitive Position of the U.S. and EU Horticultural Products Sectors (332-423).*

Information on the ITC's recurring annual reports *Recent Trends in U.S. Services Trade, 2002 Annual Report* and *Shifts in U.S. Merchandise Trade, 2001* (332-345), as well as *The Year in Trade 2001*, may also be found in the Commission Activities and Accomplishments section.

*The Economic Effects of Significant U.S. Import Restraints: Third Update (332-325)*

On May 15, 1992, the USTR requested that the ITC assess the quantitative economic effects of significant U.S. import restraint programs operating in the U.S. economy. The request called for an initial investigation and subsequent updates. The first report was delivered to the USTR in November 1993, the first update was transmitted in December 1995, and the second update was transmitted in May 1999. The third update, submitted in June 2002, presents results on the economic effects on the U.S. economy of removing significant U.S. import restraints in manufacturing, agricultural products, and services. The report examines tariff rate quotas on agricultural products, quantitative restrictions applied to textiles and apparel, the ban on the import of maritime cabotage services, and duties for sectors with high tariffs. It also presents an examination of the labor transition experiences incurred when import restraints are eliminated. The base year for the study is 1999, the year for which the most recent data are available on the structure of the U.S. economy. The assessment does not include import restraints resulting from final antidumping or countervailing duty investigations, section 337, section 201, and section 406 investigations, or section 301 actions.

*U.S.-Chile Free Trade Agreement: Advice Concerning the Probable Economic Effect (332-430)*

On April 17, 2001, the USTR requested that the ITC investigate the probable economic effect of a U.S.-Chile free trade agreement. The USTR noted that the United States and Chile are engaged in negotiations to reach a comprehensive bilateral free trade agreement and that advice from the ITC is needed to assist in the process of achieving an agreement. The ITC was asked to provide advice to the President, with respect to each item in chapters 1 through 97 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States, as to the probable economic effect of providing duty-free treatment for imports from Chile on industries in the United States producing like or directly competitive articles and on consumers; advised the President, with

respect to each product sector, of the probable economic effect on U.S. exports to Chile of the removal of Chilean import duties; provided an overview of the nature and extent of U.S. service transactions with Chile; highlighted key U.S. service industries that export services to Chile or provide services through U.S.-owned affiliates; identified principal nontariff barriers that impede U.S. participation in these industries in the Chilean market; and assessed the effects of such barriers on U.S. service providers. The ITC's confidential report was submitted in October 2001.

*NAFTA: Probable Economic Effect of Accelerated Tariff Elimination (332-433)*

On September 7, 2001, the USTR requested that the ITC assess the probable economic effect of the elimination of U.S. tariffs on footwear imported from Mexico under the NAFTA. The ITC report, submitted in October 2001, found that the elimination of U.S. tariffs under the NAFTA on imports of certain footwear articles from Mexico will likely have little or no adverse effect on affected industries, workers in these industries, or on consumers of the affected goods. The footwear articles are classifiable under 21 rate lines, or 8-digit subheadings, in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTS). The ITC found that for 18 of the 21 rate lines under consideration, the NAFTA tariffs for Mexico are already low and are scheduled to be phased out on January 1, 2003, and that total U.S. imports from Mexico are negligible under these rate lines. The ITC found that the expected duty savings resulting from the proposed tariff elimination will likely enhance the competitiveness of U.S. firms that assemble the footwear in Mexico from U.S. components and that imports already supply at least 90 percent of the overall U.S. footwear market by quantity.

*U.S.-Chile Free Trade Agreement: Potential Economywide and Selected Sectoral Effects (332-434)*

On November 13, 2001, the USTR requested that the ITC investigate the economywide effects of a U.S.-Chile free trade agreement. The ITC was asked to provide a concise description of the Chilean economy, patterns of trade with the United States and other major trade partners, and the tariff and investment relationship between the United States and Chile; a quantitative analysis of the likely trade and economywide impacts of a U.S.-Chile FTA by sector; a supplementary qualitative analysis of the impact of a U.S.-Chile FTA on product sectors identified by USTR; and a discussion of potential trade and economic effects of the elimination of barriers to trade in services under a U.S.-Chile FTA. The ITC's confidential report was submitted in January 2002.

*U.S. Market Conditions for Certain Wool Articles (332-351)*

On January 22, 2001, the USTR requested that the ITC monitor U.S. market conditions for certain wool products that will benefit from temporary tariff reductions for three years starting January 1, 2001. In its request letter, the USTR noted that the Trade and Development Act of 2000 temporarily reduces tariffs and establishes tariff rate quotas (TRQs) for imports of certain worsted wool fabric that is used in men's or boys' suits, suit-type jackets, and trousers. The TRQs will be in effect for three years and may be modified by the President if certain market conditions develop. The Act requires the President to monitor domestic demand for, supply of, and production of men's and boys' worsted wool suits, suit-type jackets, and trousers; worsted wool fabric and yarn used in the manufacture of such clothing; and wool fibers used in the manufacture of such fabrics and yarns. The USTR subsequently requested that the ITC institute an investigation to monitor market conditions and provide additional data in a series of three submissions. The ITC submitted a confidential interim letter, providing the most comprehensive information

available at the time on the factors being monitored, to the USTR in May 2001 and released a public version of it later that month. The ITC submitted the first confidential report, providing data for 1999, 2000, and year-to-date 2001, to the USTR in September 2001 and released a public version of it later that month. The ITC submitted the second confidential report, providing data for 2001 and year-to-date 2002 and comparable year-to-date 2001, to the USTR in September 2002 and released a public version later that month.

*U.S.-Singapore Free Trade Agreement: Advice Concerning the Probable Economic Effect (332-439)*

On February 11, 2002, the USTR asked the ITC to investigate and report on the probable economic effect of a U.S.-Singapore free trade agreement. In the request letter, the USTR noted that the United States and Singapore were engaged in negotiations to reach a comprehensive bilateral free trade agreement. The ITC had previously provided advice as to the economic impact of the FTA; the USTR asked the ITC to provide additional advice to assist his staff in carrying out ongoing tariff negotiations with Singapore. The ITC's confidential report was submitted in June 2002.

*Advice Concerning Possible Modifications to the U.S. Generalized System of Preferences with Respect to Certain Products Imported from AGOA Countries (332-437)*

On January 17, 2002, the USTR requested that the ITC investigate and report on the probable economic effect of possible modifications to the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) for certain products imported from beneficiary countries under the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA). The ITC was asked to provide advice, with respect to unwrought manganese flake and prepared or preserved pears, as to the probable economic effect on U.S. industries producing like or directly competitive articles and on consumers of eliminating U.S. import duties for AGOA beneficiary countries. The ITC's confidential report was submitted in April 2002; a public version of the report was released in May 2002.

*U.S.-Chile Free Trade Agreement: Probable Economic Effects on the Economy as a Whole of Eliminating Tariffs on Certain Agricultural Products (332-442)*

On June 19, 2002, the USTR requested that the ITC assess the economic impact of eliminating tariffs on certain agricultural products from Chile, providing a quantitative analysis of the likely trade and economywide impacts of eliminating specified agricultural tariffs. The ITC's confidential report was submitted in September 2002.

*U.S.-Singapore Free Trade Agreement: Probable Economic Effects on the Economy as a Whole of Eliminating Tariffs on Certain Agricultural Products (332-443)*

On June 19, 2002, the USTR requested that the ITC assess the economic impact of eliminating tariffs on certain agricultural products from Singapore, providing a quantitative analysis of the likely trade and economywide impacts of eliminating specified agricultural tariffs. The ITC's confidential report was submitted in September 2002.

## Recurring Industry Surveys

*Andean Trade Preference Act: Impact on U.S. Industries and Consumers and on Drug Crop Eradication and Crop Substitution, Eighth Report, 2001 (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. Pending renewal of the ATPA (which occurred in August 2002), the ITC conducted this year's ATPA report under a request from the Committee on Ways and Means, U.S. House of Representatives.

The current ITC report found that the overall effect of imports under the ATPA continued to be negligible in 2001. Total U.S. imports from ATPA countries in 2001 amounted to \$9.6 billion, of which \$1.7 billion (17.5 percent) entered under the ATPA. Copper and copper articles (primarily refined copper cathodes) was the leading category of imports under the ATPA in 2000 and 2001, replacing flowers, which had been the leading category since the ATPA was implemented. 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: fresh-cut roses; chrysanthemums, carnations, anthuriums, and orchids; and asparagus. U.S. imports of all of the 20 leading ATPA-exclusive items produced net welfare gains for U.S. consumers in 2001. The ATPA continued to have a small, indirect, but positive effect on drug-crop eradication and crop substitution efforts in Bolivia and Peru in 2001. The ATPA appeared to have a limited effect on such efforts in Colombia, where net coca cultivation continued to increase in 2001. However, ATPA trade preferences helped strengthen Colombia's macroeconomic performance and provided jobs for workers who might otherwise have participated in illicit coca cultivation.

*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. The second report, submitted in December 2001, provides information on U.S.-Africa trade and investment flows in major sectors during 2000; major developments in U.S. trade and economic policy and commercial activities that significantly affect bilateral trade and investment with the region; changing trade and economic activities within individual countries, and progress in regional integration in Africa. The report also contains an economic profile for each of the countries of sub-Saharan Africa. Quarterly data concerning U.S. trade with the countries of sub-Saharan Africa, as well as sectoral trade with those countries, is maintained on the ITC web site at [http://reportweb.usitc.gov/africa/trade\\_data.html](http://reportweb.usitc.gov/africa/trade_data.html). The ITC is scheduled to complete the third report in December 2002.

*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, 2001, the ITC determined that the base quantity for 2002 was 120.3 million gallons. The ITC announced this determination in December 2001.



*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’s current reports were published in November 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 2002.**

*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 the 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.**

## **Studies in Progress at the End of FY 2002**

*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.**

*Tools, Dies, and Industrial Molds: Competitive Conditions in the United States and Selected Foreign Markets (332-435)*

On December 21, 2001, the Committee on Ways and Means, U.S. House of Representatives, requested that the ITC investigate the conditions of competition facing U.S. producers in the tool, die, and industrial mold industries. The Committee noted that the impact of globalization on important U.S. industries was of ongoing concern and interest to the U.S. Congress, and that it had recently come to the Committee's attention that U.S. producers in the three industries are concerned about the competitive conditions facing their industries. The ITC will provide a profile of the U.S. tool, die, and industrial mold industries as well as information (to the extent possible) for the most recent five-year period regarding changes in marketing and manufacturing processes, and trends in U.S. production, consumption, and trade; a global market overview and assessment of foreign markets and significant foreign industries, including those in China, Taiwan, Japan, Canada, Mexico, and European Union member countries; a comparison of the strengths and weaknesses of U.S. and foreign producers regarding factors of competition such as production costs, labor costs, availability of skilled/experienced labor force, level of technology in the design and manufacturing process, availability of capital, transportation costs, pricing, product quality and after-sales service, and government programs assisting these industries; and the principal challenges and potential implications for the industries over the near term. Scheduled completion: October 2002.

*U.S.-Taiwan FTA: Likely Economic Impact of a Free Trade Agreement (FTA) Between the United States and Taiwan (332-438)*

On January 17, 2002, the Committee on Finance, U.S. Senate, requested that the ITC investigate and report on the economic impact on the U.S. economy of establishing a free trade agreement between the United States and Taiwan. The Committee noted that the world's other major trading nations were moving to conclude trade arrangements to favor their own industries, and that these arrangements which exclude the United States can undermine U.S. efforts to expand trade and, in some cases, U.S. interests. The Committee also noted that the recent accession of Taiwan to the World Trade Organization will strengthen its role in the multilateral trading system. The ITC will provide a general overview of the Taiwan economy; an overview of the current economic relationship between the United States and Taiwan, including a discussion of the important industry sectors in both; an inventory and analysis of the tariff and nontariff barriers to trade between the United States and Taiwan; the estimated effects of eliminating all quantifiable tariff and nontariff barriers, with special attention to agricultural goods, on the volume of bilateral trade, sectoral output, and gross domestic product for the United States and Taiwan, wages and employment across industry sectors for each, and the final prices paid by consumers in each; and a qualitative assessment of the effects of removing nonquantifiable trade barriers. Scheduled completion: October 2002.

*Conditions of Competition in the U.S. Market for Wood Structural Building Components (332-445)*

On July 31, 2002, the Committee on Finance, U.S. Senate, requested that the ITC assess the conditions of competition in the U.S. wood structural building components industry. The Committee requested that the scope of the investigation cover structural building components, including, but not limited to, beams and arches, roof and floor trusses, I-joists, prefabricated partitions and panels (including headers) for building and other structural wood members, and that it cover the period 1997-2002 to the extent possible. The ITC will provide an overview of the North American market for prefabricated wood structural

**building components (including a description of the principal structural wood components in production and trade and their non-wood substitutes); a description of the U.S. industry and the industry in the principal countries supplying the U.S. market, including recent trends in production, capacity, employment, and consumption; trade patterns (both imports and exports), factors affecting trade patterns (including tariffs and other border measures), and competitive conditions affecting U.S. production and trade; views of industry, homebuilders, and other interested parties on future developments in the supply of and the demand for U.S. wood structural building components, including the effect of imports (including factors affecting imports such as tariff and other border measures) and non-wood substitutes on U.S. production and housing construction; and a comparison of the strengths and weaknesses of the U.S. industry and major U.S. suppliers in such areas as raw material supply, technological capabilities, plant and equipment modernization, and present capacity and potential capacity expansion. Scheduled completion: April 2003.**

*Agriculture: Probable Economic Effects on the U.S. Economy of Eliminating or Reducing U.S. Tariffs on Certain Products from FTAA Countries and WTO Members (332-446)*

**On August 16, 2002, the USTR requested that the ITC investigate and report on the probable economic effects on the economy as a whole of eliminating U.S. tariffs on certain specified agricultural products from 33 nations comprising the Free Trade Area of the Americas and of eliminating and reducing by 50 percent U.S. tariffs on certain specified agricultural products from World Trade Organization members. The ITC's report will be confidential. Scheduled completion: November 2002.**

*Advice Concerning Possible Modifications to the U.S. Generalized System of Preferences (332-447)*

**On August 22, 2002, the USTR requested that the ITC investigate and report on possible modifications of the General System of Preferences. The ITC will provide advice as to whether any industry in the United States is likely to be adversely affected by the addition to the GSP of certain cheeses, peanuts, dairy preparations, pineapple and grape juices, grape must, other rosin and resin acids, certain ferroalloys, and ball and tapered roller bearings. The study will also provide advice as to the adverse impacts of granting a waiver of the "competitive need limits" with respect to the following: from Argentina, certain peanuts and grape juice; from the Philippines, certain pineapple juice; and from Turkey, certain gold or platinum jewelry. "Competitive need limits" represent the maximum import level of a product that is eligible for duty-free treatment under the GSP; once the limit is reached, trade is considered "competitive," benefits are no longer needed, and imports of the article become ineligible for GSP treatment unless a waiver is granted. As requested, with respect to the competitive need limits, the ITC will use the dollar value limit of \$100,000,000. Scheduled completion: December 2002.**

*The Impact of Trade Agreements: Effect of the Tokyo Round, U.S.-Israel FTA, U.S.-Canada FTA, NAFTA, and the Uruguay Round on the U.S. Economy (TA-2111-1)*

**Section 2111 of the Trade Act of 2002 requires the ITC to investigate the economic impact on the United States of five trade agreements enacted over the last 25 years. The ITC will submit its report to the Committee on Finance, U.S. Senate, and Committee on Ways and Means, U.S. House of Representatives. Scheduled completion: August 2003.**

*U.S.-Morocco FTA: Advice Concerning the Probable Economic Effect* (TA-131-21 and TA-2104-1)

**On August 30, 2002, the USTR requested that the ITC investigate and report on the probable economic effect of a U.S.-Morocco free trade agreement. The ITC will advise the President as to the probable economic effect of providing duty-free treatment for imports of products of Morocco on industries in the United States producing like or directly competitive articles and on consumers. In preparing its advice, the ITC will consider each article in chapters 1 through 97 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States for which U.S. tariffs will remain after the United States fully implements its Uruguay Round tariff commitments. In addition, the ITC will advise the President as to the probable economic effect of eliminating tariffs on imports of certain agricultural products of Morocco on U.S. industries producing like or directly competitive products and the economy as a whole. The ITC's report will be confidential. Scheduled completion: November 2002.**

*U.S.-Central America FTA: Advice Concerning the Probable Economic Effect* (TA-131-22 and TA-2104-2)

**On August 30, 2002, the USTR requested that the ITC investigate and report on the probable economic effect of a U.S.-Central America free trade agreement. The ITC will advise the President as to the probable economic effect on industries in the United States producing like or directly competitive articles and on consumers of providing duty-free treatment for imports of products of the five member countries of the Central American Economic Integration System (CAEIS), which are Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua. In preparing its advice, the ITC will consider each article in chapters 1 through 97 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States for which U.S. tariffs will remain after the United States fully implements its Uruguay Round tariff commitments. In addition, the ITC will advise the President as to the probable economic effect of eliminating tariffs on imports of certain agricultural products of CAEIS members on U.S. industries producing like or directly competitive products and the economy as a whole. The ITC's report will be confidential. Scheduled completion: December 2002.**

*Oil and Gas Field Services: Impediments to Trade and Prospects for Liberalization* (332-444)

**On June 17, 2002, the USTR requested that the ITC investigate and report on global oil and gas field services markets. The investigation follows two previous studies completed by the ITC on electric power and natural gas industries. The ITC will describe the various activities involved in the provision of oil and gas field services; discuss the nature of trade in oil and gas field services; and examine the extent of impediments to trade in oil and gas field services and the potential benefits of trade liberalization. Since oil and gas field services are conducted in a vast number of countries, the ITC will focus on issues that could be relevant multilaterally. For the purposes of this study, oil and gas field services are broadly defined to include evaluation and exploration activities, drilling activities, and well development and completion activities. Scheduled completion: March 2003.**

*Apparel Inputs in "Short Supply": Effect of Providing Preferential Treatment to Apparel Imported from Sub-Saharan African and Caribbean Basin Countries* (332-428 and 332-436)

**On March 5, 2001, the USTR requested that the ITC institute an "umbrella" investigation under which it would conduct individual product-specific reviews on the probable economic effect of granting duty-free and quota-free treatment to certain apparel imports under the**

apparel-related “short supply” provisions of the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) and the U.S.-Caribbean Basin Trade Partnership Act (CBTPA). The AGOA and CBTPA, both part of the Trade and Development Act of 2000, extend duty-free and quota-free treatment to imports of apparel assembled in AGOA and CBTPA beneficiary countries from fabrics made in the United States from U.S. yarns. They also authorize the President, on request of an interested party, to grant preferential treatment to apparel made in AGOA and CBTPA beneficiary countries from fabrics or yarns which “cannot be supplied by the domestic industry in commercial quantities in a timely manner,” regardless of the source of the fabrics or yarns. Before proclaiming such preferential treatment, the President is required to submit a report to the U.S. House of Representatives’ Committee on Ways and Means and the U.S. Senate’s Committee on Finance that sets forth the proposed action, the reasons for it, advice from the ITC on the probable economic effect of the action, and advice from the appropriate industry advisory committee. The ITC’s advice was provided on an ongoing basis during 2001 under Inv. No. 332-428 and in 2002 under Inv. No. 332-436.

During FY 2002, the ITC had completed six such “short supply” reviews: apparel made in AGOA and CBTPA countries from cuprammonium rayon filament yarn (Inv. No. 332-428-010); blouses made in CBTPA countries from woven fabrics of cotton and manmade fibers (Inv. No. 332-436-001); apparel made in CBTPA countries from combed cashmere and camel hair yarn (Inv. No. 332-436-002); apparel made in AGOA countries from certain fine-yarn, high-count, woven fabrics (Inv. No. 332-436-003); apparel made in CBTPA countries from cotton, yarn-dyed, flannel fabrics (Inv. No. 332-436-004); and apparel made in CBTPA countries from certain stock-dyed worsted wool woven fabrics (Inv. No. 332-436-005). Public versions of the confidential reports submitted under this investigation are posted on the ITC’s Internet site at <http://www.usitc.gov/332s/shortsup/shortsupstat.htm>.

## Other Publications Issued During FY 2002

### 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. The ITC published three such summaries in FY 2002: *Cured Fish* (USITC publication 3461); *Fresh or Frozen Fish* (USITC publication 3463); and *Wood Pulp and Waste Paper* (USITC publication 3490).

# **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](http://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 421, Trade Act of 1974 (China Safeguard Investigations)

Under section 421 of the Trade Act of 1974, the Commission determines whether imports of a product from China are being imported into the United States in such increased quantities or under such conditions as to cause or threaten to cause market disruption to the domestic producers of like or directly competitive products. If the Commission makes an affirmative determination, it proposes a remedy. The Commission sends its report to the President and the U.S. Trade Representative. The President makes the final remedy decision. (For further information, see section 421, Trade Act of 1974, 19 U.S.C. 2451.)

#### Section 422, Trade Act of 1974 (China Trade Diversion Investigations)

Under section 422 of the Trade Act of 1974, the Commission determines whether (a) an action by China to prevent or remedy market disruption in a WTO member country or (b) an action, including a provisional action, by a WTO member to prevent or remedy market

disruption from imports from China has caused, or threatens to cause, a significant diversion of trade into the domestic market of the United States. If the Commission makes an affirmative determination, it recommends a remedy. The Commission sends its report to the President and the U.S. Trade Representative. The President makes the final remedy decision. (For further information, see section 422, Trade Act of 1974, 19 U.S.C. 2451a.)

#### 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.)

The ITC advises the USTR as to the probable economic effects on the U.S. industry producing the product concerned and on the U.S. economy as a whole of a tariff reduction on import-sensitive agricultural products. (For further information, see section 2104, Trade Act of 2002, 19 U.S.C. 3804.)

#### 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.)

#### The Impact of Trade Agreements

The ITC will submit to the House Committee on Ways and Means and the Senate Committee on Finance a report on the economic impact on the United States of the following trade agreements: the Tokyo Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations, the United States-Israel Free Trade Agreement, the United States-Canada Free Trade Agreement, the North American Free Trade Agreement, and the Uruguay Round Agreements. (For further information, see 19 U.S.C. 3811.)

# Timetables For ITC Statutory Investigations

Figure 1  
Statutory Timetables for Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Investigations

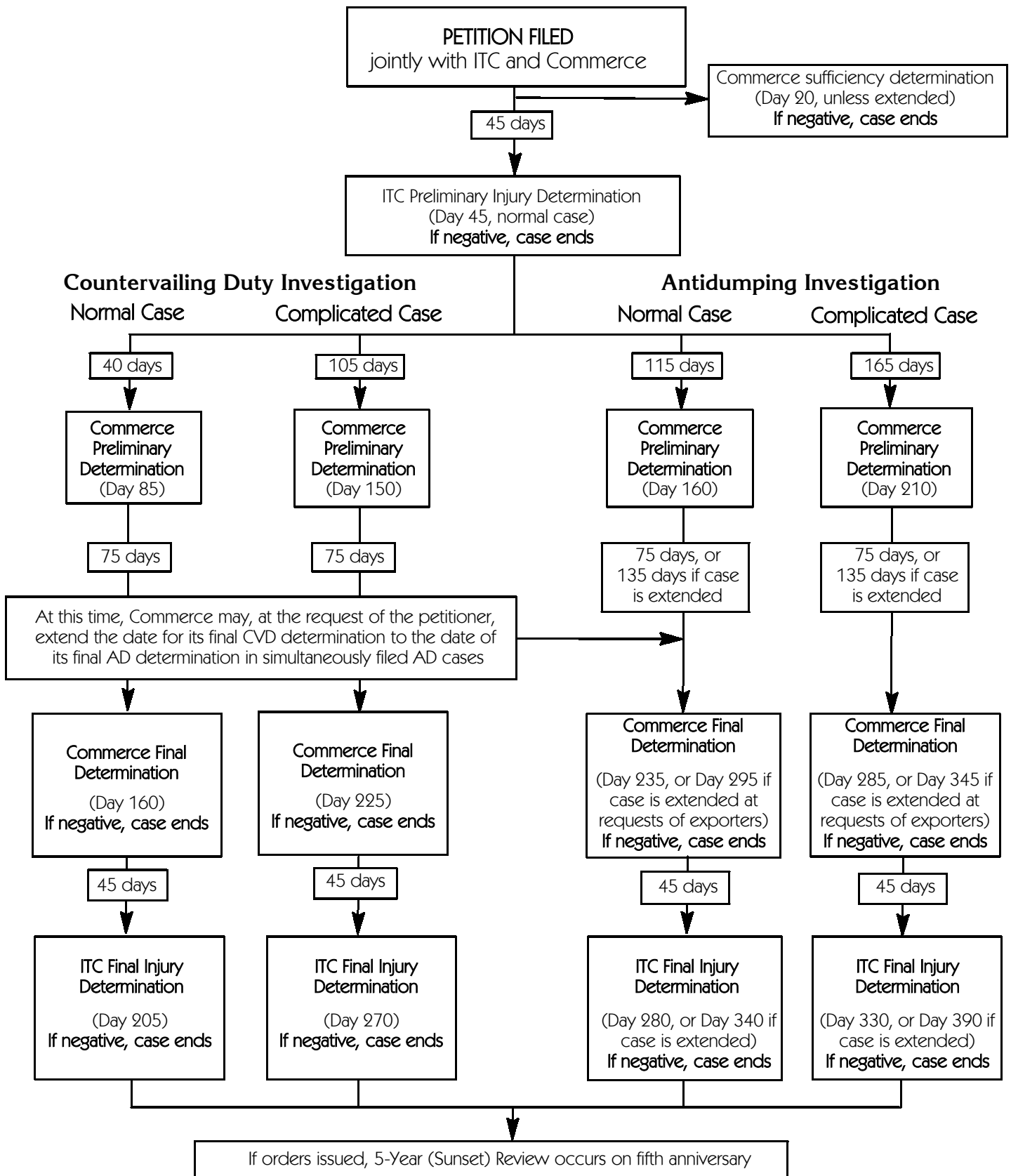


Figure 2  
Statutory Timetable for Intellectual Property Infringement and Other Unfair Practices in Import Trade Investigations

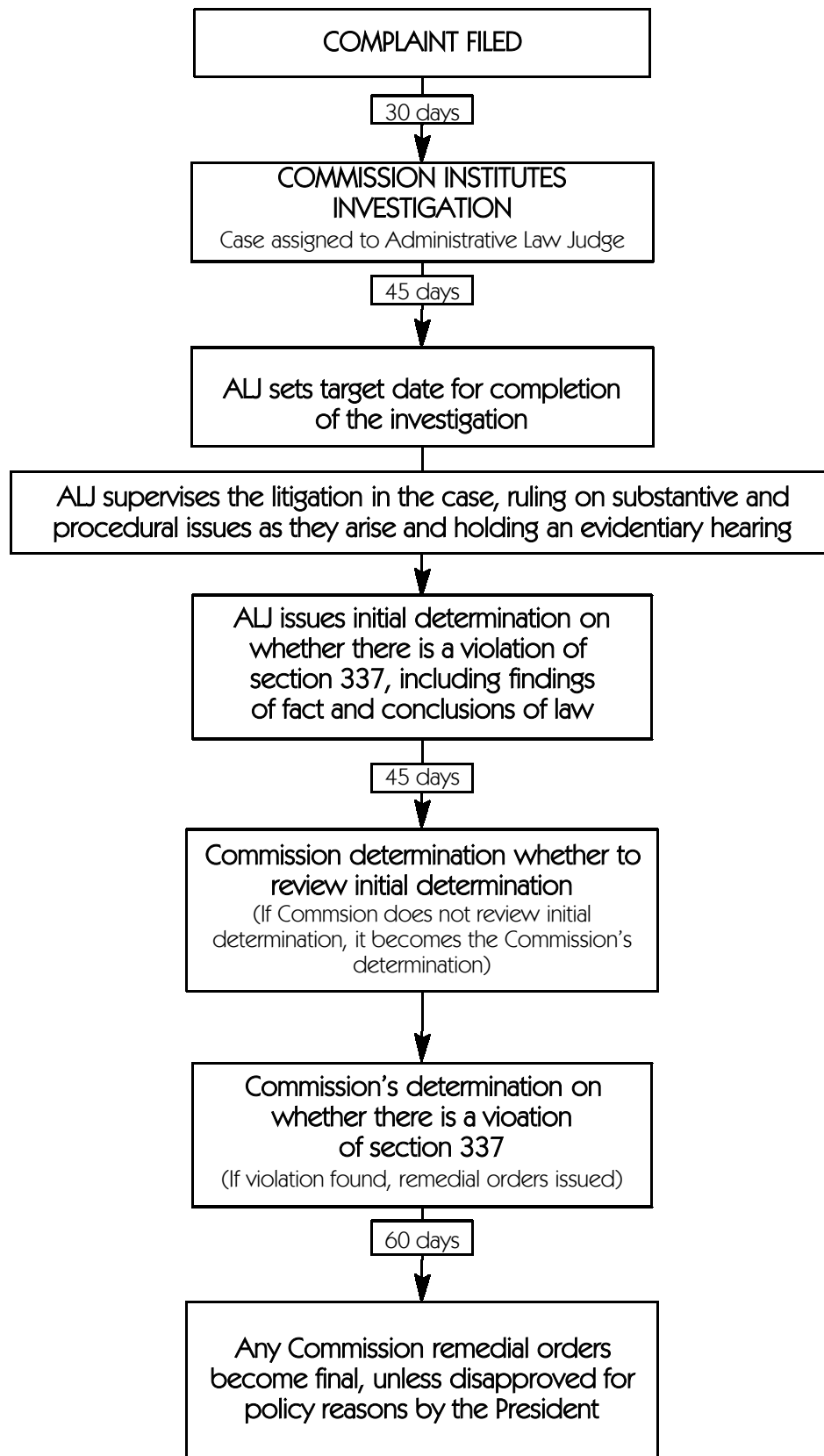
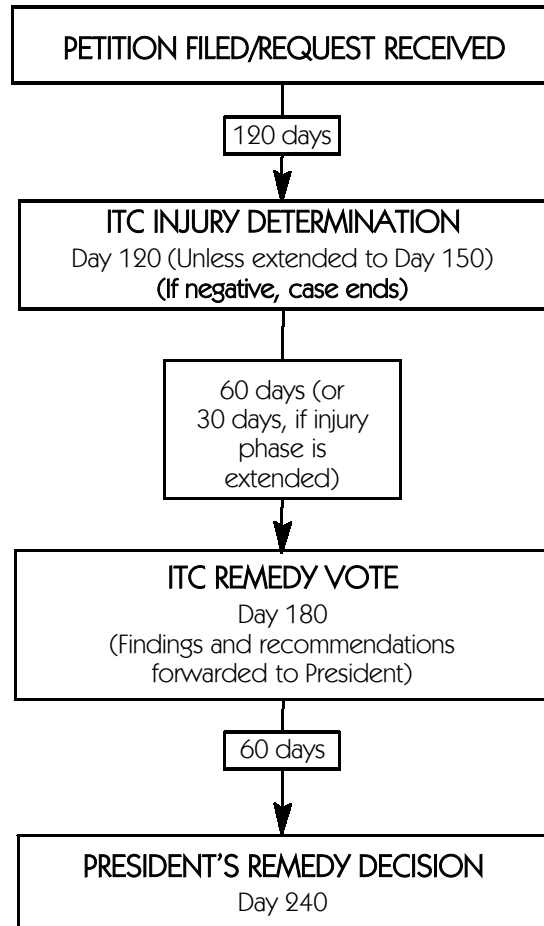




Figure 3  
Statutory Timetable for Global Safeguard Investigations



**Appendix D:  
Analyses Submitted to Congress on Proposed  
Legislation, Fiscal Year 2002**

## Table IV Analyses Submitted to Congress on Proposed Legislation in Fiscal Year 2002

Number	Sponsor	Proposed Legislation	Date Submitted
S. 401	Mr. Baucus	To normalize trade relations with Cuba, and for other purposes.	03-14-02
S. 787	Mr. Gregg	To prohibit the importation of diamonds from countries that have not become signatories to an international agreement establishing a certification system for exports and imports of rough diamonds or that have not unilaterally implemented a certification system meeting the standards set forth herein.	03-14-02
S. 847	Mr. Dayton	To impose tariff-rate quotas on certain casein and milk protein concentrates.	03-14-02
S. 1514	Mr. Jeffords	To extend the temporary suspension of duty with respect to certain snowboard boots.	01-15-02
S. 1640	Mr. Cleland	To suspend temporarily the duty on certain steam turbines and generators for power generation.	03-06-02
S. 1671	Mr. Baucus	To amend the Trade Act of 1974 to provide for duty-free treatment under the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) for certain hand-knotted or hand-woven carpets and leather gloves.	03-14-02
S. 1687	Mr. Helms	To extend the temporary suspension of duty with respect to Diclofop methyl.	03-06-02
S. 1688	Mr. Helms	To extend the temporary suspension of duty with respect to Thidiazuron.	03-06-02
S. 1689	Mr. Helms	To extend the temporary suspension of duty with respect to Deltamethrin.	03-06-02
S. 1690	Mr. Helms	To extend the temporary suspension of duty with respect to Phenmedipham.	03-06-02
S. 1691	Mr. Helms	To extend the temporary suspension of duty with respect to Desmedipham.	03-06-02
S. 1692	Mr. Helms	To extend the temporary suspension of duty with respect to Ethofumesate.	03-06-02
S. 1693	Mr. Helms	To extend the temporary suspension of duty with respect to Tralomethrin.	03-06-02
S. 1694	Mr. Helms	To suspend temporarily the duty on buctril.	03-06-02
S. 1695	Mr. Helms	To suspend temporarily the duty on bronate.	03-06-02
S. 1696	Mr. Helms	To suspend temporarily the duty on asulox.	03-06-02
S. 1697	Mr. Helms	To suspend temporarily the duty on cyclanilide.	03-06-02

## Table IV-Continued

### Analyses Submitted to Congress on Proposed Legislation in Fiscal Year 2002

Number	Sponsor	Proposed Legislation	Date Submitted
S. 1698	Mr. Helms	To suspend temporarily the duty on iprodione.	03-06-02
S. 1699	Mr. Helms	To suspend temporarily the duty on foramsulfuron.	03-06-02
S. 1700	Mr. Helms	To suspend temporarily the duty on acetamiprid.	03-06-02
S. 1701	Mr. Helms	To suspend temporarily the duty on fosetyl-A1.	03-06-02
S. 1702	Mr. Helms	To suspend temporarily the duty on endosulfan.	03-06-02
S. 1703	Mr. Helms	To suspend temporarily the duty on ethoprop.	03-06-02
S. 1795	Mr. Breaux	To suspend temporarily the duty on railway passenger coaches of stainless steel.	(1)
S. 1796	Mr. Breaux	To extend temporarily the duty on railway car body shells of stainless steel having an aggregate capacity of 140 passengers.	04-29-02
S. 1797	Mr. Breaux	To suspend temporarily the duty on railway car body shells for electric multiple unit gallery commuter coaches made of stainless steel.	04-29-02
S. 1798	Mr. Breaux	To extend temporarily the duty on railway car body shells of stainless steel.	04-29-02
S. 1902	Mr. Breaux	To suspend temporarily the duty on railway passenger coaches of stainless steel.	04-29-02
S. 1904	Mr. Breaux	To suspend temporarily the duty on railway electric multiple unit (EMU) gallery commuter coaches of stainless steel.	04-29-02
S. 1910	Mr. Hollings	To suspend temporarily the duty on certain extruders, castings, TDO Tenters, Transport/winders, and slitters.	(1)
S. 2011	Mr. Hollings	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on ferroboration.	(1)
S. 2012	Mr. Hollings	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on cobalt boron.	(1)
S. 2027	Mr. Durbin	To implement effective measures to stop trade in conflict diamonds, and for other purposes.	(1)
S. 2041	Mr. Baucus	To amend the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States relating to certain footwear.	(1)
S. 2081	Mr. Brownback	To amend the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act relating to certain import-sensitive articles.	(1)
S. 2092	Mr. Torricelli	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on 4,4 'difluorobenzophenone.	(1)
S. 2093	Mr. Torricelli	To suspend temporarily the duty on Ezetimibe.	(1)

## Table IV-Continued

### Analyses Submitted to Congress on Proposed Legislation in Fiscal Year 2002

Number	Sponsor	Proposed Legislation	Date Submitted
S. 2094	Mr. Torricelli	To suspend temporarily the duty on artichokes that are prepared or preserved with vinegar or acetic acid.	(1)
S. 2095	Mr. Torricelli	To suspend temporarily the duty on benzenepropanal,4-(1,1-Dimethylethyl)-Alpha-Methyl.	(1)
S. 2096	Mr. Torricelli	To suspend temporarily the duty on certain light absorbing photo dyes.	(1)
S. 2097	Mr. Torricelli	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on certain imaging chemicals.	(1)
S. 2098	Mr. Torricelli	To suspend temporarily the duty on artichokes that are prepared or preserved without vinegar or acetic acid.	(1)
S. 2099	Mrs. Feinstein	To suspend temporarily the duty on bags for certain toys.	(1)
S. 2100	Mrs. Feinstein	To suspend temporarily the duty on cases for certain toys.	(1)
S. 2101	Mrs. Feinstein	To suspend temporarily the duty on cases for certain children's products.	(1)
S. 2102	Mrs. Feinstein	To suspend temporarily the duty on certain children's products.	(1)
S. 2103	Mrs. Feinstein	To suspend temporarily the duty on certain children's products.	(1)
S. 2106	Mr. Thomas	To suspend temporarily the duty on certain acrylic fiber tow.	(1)
S. 2109	Mr. Baucus	To suspend temporarily the duty on chondroitin sulfate.	(1)
S. 2111	Mr. Grassley	To suspend temporarily the duty on saccharose used for non-food, non-nutritional purposes, as a seed kernel and in additional layers in an industrial granulation process for biocatalyst production.	(1)
S. 2113	Mr. Rockefeller	To reduce temporarily the duty on N-Cyclohexylthiophthalimide.	(1)
S. 2123	Mrs. Hutchison	To suspend temporarily the duty on triethyleneglycol-bis-(3-tert-butyl-4-hydroxy-5-methylphenyl)propionate.	(1)
S. 2124	Mrs. Hutchison	To suspend temporarily the duty on hand-held radio scanners.	(1)
S. 2125	Mrs. Hutchison	To suspend temporarily the duty on mobile and base radio scanners that are combined with a clock.	(1)
S. 2126	Mrs. Hutchison	To suspend temporarily the duty on mobile and base radio scanners that are not combined with a clock.	(1)
S. 2133	Mr. DeWine	To suspend temporarily the duty on Dichlorobenzidine Dihydrochloride.	(1)

## Table IV-Continued

### Analyses Submitted to Congress on Proposed Legislation in Fiscal Year 2002

Number	Sponsor	Proposed Legislation	Date Submitted
S. 2140	Mr. Helms	To suspend temporarily the duty on 1,2 cyclohexanedione.	(1)
S. 2141	Mr. Helms	To suspend temporarily the duty on Wakil XL.	(1)
S. 2142	Mr. Helms	To suspend temporarily the duty on primisulfuron.	(1)
S. 2143	Mr. Helms	To suspend temporarily the duty on flumetralin technical.	(1)
S. 2144	Mr. Helms	To suspend temporarily the duty on methidathion technical.	(1)
S. 2145	Mr. Helms	To suspend temporarily the duty on mixtures of lambda-cyhalothrin.	(1)
S. 2146	Mr. Helms	To suspend temporarily the duty on cyprodinil technical.	(1)
S. 2147	Mr. Helms	To suspend temporarily the duty on oxasulfuron technical.	(1)
S. 2148	Mr. Helms	To suspend temporarily the duty on Paclbutrazole 2SC.	(1)
S. 2149	Mr. Helms	To suspend temporarily the duty on difenoconazole.	(1)
S. 2151	Mr. Helms	To extend the duty suspension on 3,5-Dibromo-4-hydroxybenzoxitril.	(1)
S. 2152	Mr. Helms	To extend the duty suspension on isoxaflutole.	(1)
S. 2153	Mr. Helms	To extend the duty suspension on cyclanilide technical.	(1)
S. 2154	Mr. Helms	To extend the duty suspension on Fipronil Technical.	(1)
S. 2155	Mr. Helms	To extend the duty suspension on 3,5-Dibromo-4-hydroxybenzoxitril ester and inerts.	(1)
S. 2156	Mr. Helms	To suspend temporarily the duty on 2,4-Xylidine.	(1)
S. 2157	Mr. Helms	To suspend temporarily the duty on p-Chloro aniline.	(1)
S. 2158	Mr. Helms	To suspend temporarily the duty on 4-methoxy-phenacychloride.	(1)
S. 2159	Mr. Helms	To suspend temporarily the duty on 3-methoxy-thiophenol.	(1)
S. 2160	Mr. Helms	To suspend temporarily the duty on acetyl chloride.	(1)
S. 2161	Mr. Helms	To suspend temporarily the duty on esters and sodium esters of parahydroxybenzoic acid.	(1)
S. 2162	Mr. Helms	To suspend temporarily the duty on chloroacetic acid.	(1)

## Table IV-Continued

### Analyses Submitted to Congress on Proposed Legislation in Fiscal Year 2002

Number	Sponsor	Proposed Legislation	Date Submitted
S. 2163	Mr. Helms	To suspend temporarily the duty on isobornyl acetate.	(1)
S. 2164	Mr. Helms	To suspend temporarily the duty on azoxystrobin technical.	(1)
S. 2165	Mr. Helms	To suspend temporarily the duty on paclobutrazole technical.	(1)
S. 2166	Mrs. Feinstein	To suspend temporarily the duty on 1H-imidazole-2-methanol,5-[(3,5-dichlorophenyl)thio ]-4-(1-methylethyl)-1-(4-pyridinylmethyl)-(9CI).	(1)
S. 2167	Mrs. Feinstein	To suspend temporarily the duty on 1H-imidazole,4-(1-methylethyl)-2-[(phenylmethoxy)methyl ]-(9CI).	(1)
S. 2168	Mrs. Feinstein	To suspend temporarily the duty on 1(2H)-Quinolinecarboxylic acid, 4-[[[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl) phenyl ]methyl ](methoxycarbonyl) amino ]-2-ethyl-3,4-dihydro-6-(trifluoromethyl)-ethyl ester,(2R,4S)-(9CI).	(1)
S. 2169	Mrs. Feinstein	To suspend temporarily the duty on Benzamide, N-methyl-2-[[3-[(1E)-2-(2-pyridinyl-ethenyl)]-1H-indazol-6-yl]thio]-.	(1)
S. 2170	Mrs. Feinstein	To suspend temporarily the duty on 1H-Pyrazole-5-carboxamide,N-[2-fluoro-5-[[3-[(1 E)-2-(2-pyridinyl)ethenyl ]-1H-indazol-6-yl ]amino ]phenyl ]1,3-di-methyl-.	(1)
S. 2171	Mrs. Feinstein	To suspend temporarily the duty on Disulfide,bis(3,5-dichlorophenyl)(9CI).	(1)
S. 2172	Mrs. Feinstein	To suspend temporarily the duty on HIV/AIDS drug.	(1)
S. 2173	Mrs. Feinstein	To suspend temporarily the duty on HIV/AIDS drug.	(1)
S. 2174	Mrs. Feinstein	To suspend temporarily the duty on rhinovirus drug.	(1)
S. 2175	Mrs. Feinstein	To suspend temporarily the duty on Pyridine,4-[[4-(1-methylethyl)-2-[(phenylmethoxy)methyl ]-1H-imidazol-1-yl ]methyl ]-ethanedioate (1:2).	(1)
S. 2176	Mr. Helms	To suspend temporarily the duty on Triticonazole.	(1)
S. 2177	Mr. Helms	To suspend temporarily the duty on Glufosinate-Ammonium.	(1)
S. 2178	Mrs. Feinstein	To suspend temporarily the duty on 1H-imidazole,4-(1-methylethyl)-2-[(phenylmethoxy)methyl]- (9CI).	(1)
S. 2180	Mr. Kyl	To suspend temporarily the duty on Nylon MXD6.	(1)
S. 2191	Mr. Helms	To suspend temporarily the duty on petroleum sulfonic acids, sodium salts.	(1)
S. 2192	Mr. Helms	To suspend temporarily the duty on certain TAED chemicals.	(1)
S. 2193	Mr. Helms	To suspend temporarily the duty on Vanguard 75 WDG.	(1)

## Table IV-Continued

### Analyses Submitted to Congress on Proposed Legislation in Fiscal Year 2002

Number	Sponsor	Proposed Legislation	Date Submitted
S. 2206	Mr. Bunning	To make a technical correction with respect to the duty suspension relating to certain polyamides.	(1)
S. 2216	Mr. Kohl	To suspend temporarily the duty on fixed-ratio gear changers for truck-mounted concrete mixer drums.	(1)
S. 2223	Mr. Wyden	To provide for the duty-free entry of certain tramway cars for use by the city of Portland, Oregon.	(1)
S. 2241	Mr. Feingold	To amend the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States to provide duty-free treatment for certain log forwarders used as motor vehicles for the transport of goods, and for other purposes.	(1)
S. 2251	Mr. Specter	To suspend temporarily the duty on a certain chemical.	(1)
S. 2252	Mr. Specter	To suspend temporarily the duty on a certain chemical.	(1)
S. 2253	Mr. Specter	To suspend temporarily the duty on a certain chemical.	(1)
S. 2255	Mr. Specter	To suspend temporarily the duty on copper 8-quinolinolate.	(1)
S. 2258	Mr. Santorum	To suspend temporarily the duty on 2-Amino-5-sulfobenzoic acid.	(1)
S. 2259	Mr. Santorum	To suspend temporarily the duty on 2-Amino-6-nitro phenol-4-sulfonic acid.	(1)
S. 2260	Mr. Santorum	To suspend temporarily the duty on p-Aminoazobenzene-4-sulfonic acid and its monosodium salt.	(1)
S. 2261	Mr. Santorum	To suspend temporarily the duty on 2,5-bis-[(1,3-Dioxobutyl) amino ]benzene sulfonic acid.	(1)
S. 2262	Mr. Santorum	To suspend temporarily the duty on 2-Methyl-5-nitrobenzene-sulfonic acid.	(1)
S. 2263	Mr. Santorum	To suspend temporarily the duty on 3-[(4 Amino-3-methoxyphenyl) Azo ] benzene sulfonic acid and its salts.	(1)
S. 2264	Mr. Santorum	To extend the suspension of duty on 11-Aminoundecanoic acid.	(1)
S. 2265	Mr. Santorum	To provide for the elimination of duty on TOPSIN.	(1)
S. 2266	Mr. Santorum	To provide for the elimination of duty on Thiophanate-Methyl.	(1)
S. 2267	Mr. Grassley	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on a certain polymer.	(1)
S. 2269	Mr. Cleland	To suspend temporarily the duty on certain textile machinery.	(1)
S. 2270	Mr. Cleland	To suspend temporarily the duty on certain textile machinery.	(1)



## Table IV-Continued

### Analyses Submitted to Congress on Proposed Legislation in Fiscal Year 2002

Number	Sponsor	Proposed Legislation	Date Submitted
S. 2289	Mr. Reed	To suspend temporarily the duty on benzoic acid,2-amino-4-[[ (2,5-dichlorophenyl)amino ]carbonyl ],methyl ester.	(1)
S. 2290	Mr. Reed	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on Pigment Yellow 175.	(1)
S. 2292	Mr. Reed	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on Pigment Red 187.	(1)
S. 2293	Mr. Reed	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on Pigment Red 185.	(1)
S. 2294	Mr. Reed	To suspend temporarily the duty on p-amino benzamide.	(1)
S. 2295	Mr. Reed	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on Solvent Blue 124.	(1)
S. 2296	Mr. Reed	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on 4-Amino-2,5-dimethoxy-N-phenylbenzene sulfonamide.	(1)
S. 2297	Mr. Reed	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on Solvent Blue 104.	(1)
S. 2298	Mr. Reed	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on Pigment Yellow 154.	(1)
S. 2299	Mr. Reed	To suspend temporarily the duty on Pigment Red 176.	(1)
S. 2300	Mr. Reed	To suspend temporarily the duty on Pigment Yellow 214.	(1)
S. 2301	Mr. Reed	To suspend temporarily the duty on Pigment Yellow 180.	(1)
S. 2302	Mr. Kerry	To suspend temporarily the duty on certain filament yarns.	(1)
S. 2303	Mr. Kerry	To suspend temporarily the duty on certain filament yarns.	(1)
S. 2304	Mr. Kerry	To suspend temporarily the duty on certain high-performance loudspeakers.	(1)
S. 2305	Mr. Kerry	To suspend temporarily the duty on parts for use in the manufacture of certain high-performance loudspeakers.	(1)
S. 2306	Mr. Kerry	To suspend temporarily the duty on a certain chemical used in industrial coatings formulation.	(1)
S. 2307	Mr. Kerry	To suspend temporarily the duty on a certain chemical used in industrial coatings formulation.	(1)
S. 2308	Mr. Kerry	To suspend temporarily the duty on a certain chemical used in industrial coatings formulation.	(1)
S. 2309	Mr. Kerry	To suspend temporarily the duty on a certain chemical used in industrial coatings formulation.	(1)

## Table IV-Continued

### Analyses Submitted to Congress on Proposed Legislation in Fiscal Year 2002

Number	Sponsor	Proposed Legislation	Date Submitted
S. 2311	Mr. Kerry	To suspend temporarily the duty on a certain chemical used in industrial coatings formulation.	(1)
S. 2312	Mr. Hollings	To amend the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States to provide for duty free treatment on certain manufacturing equipment.	(1)
S. 2313	Mr. Corzine	To suspend temporarily the duty on europium oxide.	(1)
S. 2314	Mr. Corzine	To suspend temporarily the duty on yttrium oxide.	(1)
S. 2323	Mr. Graham	To amend the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States to provide a tariff-rate quota for certified organic sugar.	(1)
S. 2337	Mr. Cleland	To reduce temporarily the duty on certain textile machinery.	(1)
S. 2338	Mr. Cleland	To suspend temporarily the duty on certain textile machinery.	(1)
S. 2342	Mr. Thurmond	To suspend temporarily the duty on Polyclimethylsiloxane.	(1)
S. 2345	Mr. Thurmond	To suspend temporarily the duty on Fluorobenzene.	(1)
S. 2346	Mr. Thurmond	To extend the temporary suspension of duty with respect to meta Chlorobenzaldehyde.	(1)
S. 2347	Mr. Thurmond	To extend the temporary suspension of duty with respect to 2,6, Dichlorotoluene.	(1)
S. 2348	Mr. Thurmond	To extend the temporary suspension of duty with respect to 4-bromo-2-fluoroacetanilide.	(1)
S. 2350	Mr. Thurmond	To extend the temporary suspension of duty with respect to Propiophenone.	(1)
S. 2360	Mr. Thurmond	To suspend temporarily the duty on Reduced Vat Blue 43.	(1)
S. 2362	Mr. Thurmond	To suspend temporarily the duty on Sulfur Black 1.	(1)
S. 2396	Mr. Carper	To suspend temporarily the duty on prodiamine technical.	(1)
S. 2397	Mr. Carper	To suspend temporarily the duty on thiamethoxam technical.	(1)
S. 2398	Mr. Carper	To suspend temporarily the duty on mixtures of fluazinam.	(1)
S. 2419	Mr. Carper	To suspend temporarily the duty on R118118 Salt.	(1)
S. 2420	Mr. Carper	To suspend temporarily the duty on NSMBA.	(1)
S. 2422	Mrs. Clinton	To suspend temporarily the duty on low expansion laboratory glass.	(1)

## Table IV-Continued

### Analyses Submitted to Congress on Proposed Legislation in Fiscal Year 2002

Number	Sponsor	Proposed Legislation	Date Submitted
S. 2423	Mrs. Clinton	To suspend temporarily the duty on low expansion laboratory glass.	(1)
S. 2424	Mrs. Clinton	To suspend temporarily the duty on low expansion laboratory glass.	(1)
S. 2456	Mr. Reid	To suspend temporarily the duty on certain fine animal hair of Kashmir (cashmere) goats.	(1)
S. 2457	Mr. Reid	To suspend temporarily the duty on certain fine animal hair of Kashmir (cashmere) goats.	(1)
S. 2543	Mr. Reed	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on Pigment Red 208.	(1)
S. 2601	Mr. Santorum	To suspend temporarily the duty on thiophanate-methyl.	(1)
S. 2701	Mrs. Clinton	To suspend temporarily the duty on certain closures for low expansion laboratory glass.	(1)
S. 2702	Mrs. Clinton	To suspend temporarily the duty on low expansion laboratory glass.	(1)
S. 2703	Mrs. Clinton	To suspend temporarily the duty on certain blanks and components for low expansion laboratory glass.	(1)
S. 2836	Mr. Torricelli	To suspend temporarily the duty on manganese metal.	(1)
(2)	(2)	O,S-Dimethyl acetylphosphoramidothioate.	(1)
(2)	(2)	To suspend temporarily the duty on sodium 2,6-bis[4,6-dimethoxyprym ikdin-2-yl)oxy]-benzoate (Bispyribac-sodium).	(1)
(2)	(2)	(RS)- <i>a</i> -Cyano-3-phenoxybenzyl 2,2,3,3-Tetramethylcyclopropane-carboxylate (Fenpropathrin).	(1)
(2)	(2)	2-[7-Fluoro-3,4-dihydro-3-oxo-4-(2-propynyl)-2H-1,4-benzoxazin-6-yl]-4,5,6,7-tetrahydro-1 <i>H</i> -isoindole-1,3(2 <i>H</i> )-dione (Flumioxazin).	(1)
(2)	(2)	2-(1-Methyl-2(4-phenoxyphenoxy)ethoxy]pyridine(Pyriproxyfen).	(1)
(2)	(2)	(E)-(+)-(S)-1-(4-Chlorophenyl)-4,4-dimethyl-2-(1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)pent-1-en-3-ol (Uniconazole-P).	(1)
H. R. 796	Mr. Rangel	To normalize trade relations with Cuba, and for other purposes.	03-14-02
H. R. 1484	Mr. Levin	To implement the agreement establishing a United States-Jordan free trade area.	(1)
H. R. 1589	Mrs. Myrick	To amend the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act to provide trade benefits for socks and hosiery.	(1)
H. R. 1786	Mr. Obey	To impose tariff-rate quotas on certain casein and milk protein concentrates.	10-15-01

Table IV-Continued  
 Analyses Submitted to Congress on Proposed Legislation in  
 Fiscal Year 2002

Number	Sponsor	Proposed Legislation	Date Submitted
H. R. 2168	Mr. Sununu	To suspend temporarily the duty on bitolylene diisocyanate (TODI).	11-13-01
H. R. 2197	Mr. McCrery	To suspend temporarily the duty on vinyl imidazole.	11-13-01
H. R. 2257	Ms. Lee	To suspend temporarily the duty on certain machines designed for children's education.	10-15-01
H. R. 2444	Mrs. Myrick	To suspend temporarily the duty on 9,10-Anthracenedione,1,8-dihydroxy-4-[[4-(2-hydroxyethyl)phenyl ]amino ]-5-nitro-).	11-13-01
H. R. 2445	Mrs. Myrick	To suspend temporarily the duty on Colbaltate(2-), [6-(amino-.kappa.N)-5-[[2-(hydroxy-.kappa.O)-4-nitrophenyl ]azo-.kappa.N1 ]-N-methyl-2-naphthalenesulfonamidato(2-)] [6-(amino-.kappa.N)-5-[[2-(hydroxy-.kappa.O)-4-nitrophenyl ]azo-.kappa.N1 ]-2-naphthalenesulfonato,(3-)-], disodium.	11-13-01
H. R. 2446	Mrs. Myrick	To suspend temporarily the duty on Chromate (2-),[3-(hydroxy-.kappa.O)-4-[[2-(hydroxy-.kappa.O)-1-naphthalenyl ]azo-.kappa.N2 ]-1-naphthalenesulfonato (3-)] [1-[[2-(hydroxy-.kappa.O)-5-[4-methoxyphenyl]azo ]phenyl ]azo-.kappa.N2 ]-2-naphthalenolato (2-)-kappa.O ]-, disodium.	11-13-01
H. R. 2447	Mrs. Myrick	To suspend temporarily the duty on Benzenesulfonic acid, 2,2'-(1-methyl-1,2-ethanediyl)bis [imino(6-fluoro-1,3,5-triazine-4,2-diy)imino [2-[(aminocarbonyl)amino ]-4,1-phenylene ]azo ]]bis [5-[(4-sulfophenyl)azo ]-, sodium salt.	11-13-01
H. R. 2448	Mrs. Myrick	To suspend temporarily the duty on a mixture of 2-Naphthalenesulfonic acid,6-amino-5-[[2-[(cyclohexylmethylamino) sulfonyl ]phenyl ]azo ]-4-hydroxy-,monosodium salt,2-Naphthalenesulfonic acid,6-amino-5-[[4-chloro-2-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl ]azo ]-4-hydroxy-,monosodium salt,and 2-Naphthalenesulfonic acid,6-amino-4-hydroxy-5-[[2-(trifluoromethyl) phenyl ]azo ]-,monosodium salt.	11-13-01
H. R. 2467	Mr. Coble	To suspend temporarily the duty on [3,3'-Bianthra [1,9-cd ] ptazole ]-6,6'-(1H,1'H)-dione,1,1'-diethyl-.	11-13-01
H. R. 2468	Mr. Coble	To extend the suspension of duty on 3-amino-2'-(sulfato-ethyl sulfonyl)ethyl benzamide.	11-13-01
H. R. 2469	Mr. Coble	To extend the suspension of duty on MUB 738 INT.	11-13-01
H. R. 2470	Mr. Coble	To extend the suspension of duty on 5-amino-N-(2-hydroxyethyl)-2,3-xylenesulfonamide.	11-13-01
H. R. 2471	Mr. Coble	To extend the suspension of duty on 2-amino-5-nitrothiazole.	11-13-01
H. R. 2650	Mr. Callahan	To extend the temporary suspension of the duty on 2-Methyl-4,6-bis [(octylthio)methyl ]phenol.	11-13-01

## Table IV-Continued

### Analyses Submitted to Congress on Proposed Legislation in Fiscal Year 2002

Number	Sponsor	Proposed Legislation	Date Submitted
H. R. 2651	Mr. Callahan	To extend the temporary suspension of the duty on 4-[[4,6-Bis(octylthio)-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl ]amino ]-2,6-bis-(1,1-dimethylethyl)phenol.	11-13-01
H. R. 2652	Mr. Callahan	To extend the temporary suspension of the duty on Calcium bis [monoethyl(3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxybenzyl) phosphonate ].	11-13-01
H. R. 2703	Mr. Isakson	To suspend temporarily the duty on certain steam turbines and generators for power generation.	11-06-01
H. R. 2722	Mr. Houghton	To implement a system of requirements on the importation of diamonds, and for other purposes.	11-06-01
H. R. 2785	Mr. Markey	To suspend temporarily the duty on certain R-core transformers.	11-06-01
H. R. 2840	Mr. Portman	To suspend temporarily the duty on Dichlorobenzidine Dihydrochloride.	01-15-02
H. R. 2852	Mr. Hulshof	To reduce temporarily the duty on (3-(1-methylethyl)-1H-2,1,3-benzothiadiazin-4(3H)-one 2,2 dioxide.	01-15-02
H. R. 2853	Mr. Hulshof	To suspend temporarily the duty on 5-methylpyridine-2,3-dicarboxylic acid.	01-15-02
H. R. 2854	Mr. Hulshof	To reduce temporarily the duty on 5-methylpyridine-2,3-dicarboxylic acid diethylester.	01-15-02
H. R. 2855	Mr. Hulshof	To suspend temporarily the duty on 5-ethylpyridine dicarboxylic acid.	01-15-02
H. R. 2856	Mr. Hulshof	To suspend temporarily the duty on (E)-o(2,5-dimethylphenoxy methyl)-2-methoxyimino-N-methyl-phenylacetamide.	01-15-02
H. R. 2857	Mr. Hulshof	To suspend temporarily the duty on 2-chloro-N-(4chloro-biphenyl-2-yl) nicotinamide.	01-15-02
H. R. 2858	Mr. Hulshof	To suspend temporarily the duty on 3-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)-5-ethenyl-5-methyl-2,4-oxazolidine-dione.	01-15-02
H. R. 2859	Mr. Hulshof	To suspend temporarily the duty on tetrahydro-3,5-dimethyl-2H-1,3,5-thiadiazine-2-thione.	01-15-02
H. R. 2860	Mr. Hulshof	To suspend temporarily the duty on Methyl N-(2 [[1-4-chloro-phenyl)-1H-pyrazol-3-yl ]oxymethyl ]-phenyl)N-methoxy carbamate.	01-15-02
H. R. 2861	Mr. Hulshof	To suspend temporarily the duty on 3,7-dichloro-8-quinoline carboxylic acid.	01-15-02

## Table IV-Continued

### Analyses Submitted to Congress on Proposed Legislation in Fiscal Year 2002

Number	Sponsor	Proposed Legislation	Date Submitted
H. R. 2967	Mrs. Thurman	To provide duty-free treatment for certain foodstuffs originating in NAFTA countries.	12-07-01
H. R. 3031	Mr. Lewis	To suspend temporarily the duty on 3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine Dihydrochloride.	01-15-02
H. R. 3117	Mr. Clement	To suspend temporarily the duty on 1,3-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, 5-sulfo-1,3-dimethyl ester sodium salt.	01-15-02
H. R. 3197	Ms. Lee	To suspend temporarily the duty on certain machines designed for children's education.	03-06-02
H. R. 3516	Mr. Nussle	To suspend temporarily the duty on saccharose used for non-food, non-nutritional purposes, as a seed kernel and in additional layers in an industrial granulation process for biocatalyst production.	( <sup>1</sup> )
H. R. 3517	Mr. Ramstad	To suspend temporarily the duty on Bronate Advanced.	03-06-02
H. R. 3518	Mr. Ramstad	To suspend temporarily the duty on Bucril.	03-06-02
H. R. 3519	Mr. Strickland	To amend the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States to provide separate subheadings for flexible magnets and composite goods containing flexible magnets and to create additional U.S. notes explaining the tariff classification of flexible magnets and composite goods containing flexible magnets.	( <sup>1</sup> )
H. R. 3526	Mr. Gilman	To suspend temporarily the duty on (2-benzothiazolythio) butanedioic acid.	( <sup>1</sup> )
H. R. 3527	Mr. Gilman	To suspend temporarily the duty on 60 –70 percent amine salt of 2-benzothiazolythio succinic acid in solvent.	( <sup>1</sup> )
H. R. 3528	Mr. Gilman	To suspend temporarily the duty on 4-Methyl-g-oxo-benzenebutanoic acid compounded with 4-ethylmorpholine (2:1).	( <sup>1</sup> )
H. R. 3635	Mr. Hobson	To suspend temporarily the duty on certain chemicals.	04-29-02
H. R. 3647	Mr. LaHood	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on nicosulfuron formulated product ("Accent").	04-18-02
H. R. 3648	Mr. LaHood	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on DPX –E9260.	04-29-02
H. R. 3649	Mr. LaHood	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on DPX –E6758.	04-29-02
H. R. 3650	Mr. LaHood	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on Carbamic Acid (U-9069).	04-18-02
H. R. 3651	Mr. LaHood	To suspend temporarily the duty on mixtures of N-[(4,6-Dimethoxypyrimidin-2-yl)aminocarbonyl]-3-(ethylsulfonyl)-2-pyridinesulfonamide; 2-((((4,6-Dimethoxypyrimidin-2-yl)aminocarbonyl))aminosulfonyl))-N,N-dimethyl-3-pyridinecarboxamide; and application adjuvants.	04-18-02

## Table IV-Continued

### Analyses Submitted to Congress on Proposed Legislation in Fiscal Year 2002

Number	Sponsor	Proposed Legislation	Date Submitted
H. R. 3652	Mr. LaHood	To suspend temporarily the duty on mixtures of Methyl 3-[[[(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)amino ]carbonyl ]amino ]sulfonyl ]-2-thiophenecarboxylate;Methyl 2-[[[(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)methylamino ]carbonyl ]amino ]sulfonyl ]benzoate;and application adjuvants.	04-18-02
H. R. 3653	Mr. LaHood	To suspend temporarily the duty on mixtures of Methyl 3-[[[(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)amino ]carbonyl ]amino ]sulfonyl ]-2-thiophenecarboxylate and application adjuvants.	04-18-02
H. R. 3654	Mr. LaHood	To suspend temporarily the duty on mixtures of Methyl 2-[[[(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)methylamino ]carbonyl ]amino ]sulfonyl ]benzoate and application adjuvants.	04-18-02
H. R. 3655	Mr. LaHood	To suspend temporarily the duty on mixtures of N-[(4,6-Dimethoxypyrimidin-2-yl)aminocarbonyl ]-3-(ethylsulfonyl)-2-pyridine-sulfonamide;Methyl 3-[[[(4methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)amino ]carbonyl ]amino ]sulfonyl ]-2-thiophenecarboxylate; and application adjuvants.	04-18-02
H. R. 3787	Mrs. Capito	To extend the duty suspension on 1N -N5297.	(1)
H. R. 3819	Mr. Berry	To suspend temporarily the duty on 2-Naphthalenecarboxamide, N,N'-(2-chloro-1,4-phenylene)bis-[4-[(2,5-dichlorophenyl)azo ]-3-hydroxy.	(1)
H. R. 3820	Mr. Berry	To suspend temporarily the duty on (1,1'-Bianthracene)-9,9',10,10'-tetrone,4,4'-diamino.	(1)
H. R. 3821	Mr. Berry	To suspend temporarily the duty on Anthra [2,1,9-mna ]naphth [2,3-h ]acridine-5,10,15(16H)-trione,3-[(9,10-dihydro-9,10-dioxo-1-anthracenyl)amino ].	(1)
H. R. 3822	Mr. Berry	To suspend temporarily the duty on Benzamide,3,3'[(2-chloro-5-methyl-1,4-phenylene)bis [imino-(1-acety-2-oxo-2,1-ethanediy)azo ]]bis(4-chloro-N-(3-chloro- 2-methylphenyl)).	(1)
H. R. 3823	Mr. Brown	To suspend temporarily the duty on Bezamide,3,3'-(2,5-dimethyl-1,4-phen-ylene)bis [imino(1-acetyl-2-oxo-2,1-ethanediy)azo ]]bis [4-chloro-N-(5-chloro-2-methylphenyl)].	(1)
H. R. 3859	Mr. Brown	To suspend temporarily the duty on Allyl Cyclo Hexyl Propionate (Allylhexahydro phenylpropionate).	(1)
H. R. 3860	Mr. Brown	To suspend temporarily the duty on Methyl Cinnamate (methyl-3-phenylpropenoate).	(1)
H. R. 3861	Mr. Brown	To suspend temporarily the duty on NeoHeliopan Hydro (2-Phenylbenzimidazole-5-sulfonic acid).	(1)

## Table IV-Continued

### Analyses Submitted to Congress on Proposed Legislation in Fiscal Year 2002

Number	Sponsor	Proposed Legislation	Date Submitted
H. R. 3862	Mr. Brown	To suspend temporarily the duty on Sodium Methylate Powder (Na Methylate Powder).	(1)
H. R. 3863	Mr. Brown	To suspend temporarily the duty on Benzyl Acetone (Methylphenylethyl ketone).	(1)
H. R. 3864	Mr. Brown	To suspend temporarily the duty on Globanone (Cyclohexadec-8-en-1-one)(CHD).	(1)
H. R. 3865	Mr. Brown	To suspend temporarily the duty on Agrumex (o-t-Butyl cyclohexanol).	(1)
H. R. 3866	Mr. Brown	To suspend temporarily the duty on Acetanisole (Anisyl Methyl Ketone).	(1)
H. R. 3867	Mr. Brown	To suspend temporarily the duty on Methyl Acetophenone-para (Melilot).	(1)
H. R. 3868	Mr. Brown	To suspend temporarily the duty on Majantol (2,2-Dimethyl-3-(3-methylphenyl)propanal).	(1)
H. R. 3869	Mr. Brown	To suspend temporarily the duty on NeoHeliopan MA (Menthyl Anthranilate).	(1)
H. R. 3870	Mr. Brown	To suspend temporarily the duty on Allinat (Allyl isosulfocyanate).	(1)
H. R. 3871	Mr. Brown	To suspend temporarily the duty on Frescolate (5-Methyl-2-(methyllethyl)cyclohexyl alpha-hydroxypropanoate).	(1)
H. R. 3872	Mr. Brown	To suspend temporarily the duty on Thymol (alpha-Cymophenol).	(1)
H. R. 3873	Mr. Brown	To suspend temporarily the duty on Phenyl Propyl Alcohol (Benzyl ethylalcohol).	(1)
H. R. 3874	Mr. Brown	To suspend temporarily the duty on Benzyl Cinnamate (Benzyl beta phenylacrylate).	(1)
H. R. 3875	Mr. Brown	To suspend temporarily the duty on Trimethyl Cyclo Hexanol (1-Methyl-3,3-dimethylcyclohexanol-5).	(1)
H. R. 3883	Mr. Neal	To reduce temporarily the duty on N-Cyclohexylthiophthalimide.	(1)
H. R. 3901	Mr. Castle	To suspend temporarily the duty on triflusulfuron methyl formulated product.	05-07-02
H. R. 3902	Mr. Castle	To suspend temporarily the duty on benzyl carbazate.	05-07-02
H. R. 3903	Mr. Castle	To suspend temporarily the duty on esfenvalerate technical.	05-07-02



## Table IV-Continued

### Analyses Submitted to Congress on Proposed Legislation in Fiscal Year 2002

Number	Sponsor	Proposed Legislation	Date Submitted
H. R. 3904	Mr. Castle	To suspend temporarily the duty on Avaunt and Steward.	05-07-02
H. R. 3935	Mr. English	To suspend temporarily the duty on helium.	(1)
H. R. 3943	Mr. Nussle	To amend the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States to provide duty-free treatment for certain tractors suitable for agricultural use.	(1)
H. R. 3944	Mr. Nussle	To amend the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States to provide duty-free treatment for certain tractor parts suitable for agricultural use.	(1)
H. R. 3998	Mr. Callahan	To suspend temporarily the duty on ethyl pyruvate.	(1)
H. R. 3999	Mr. Callahan	To suspend temporarily the duty on 5-Chloro-1-indanone.	(1)
H. R. 4041	Mr. Etheridge	To suspend temporarily the duty on glufosinate-ammonium.	(1)
H. R. 4048	Mr. Etheridge	To suspend temporarily the duty on (1R,3R)-3(2,2-dibromovinyl)-2,2-dimethylcyclo-propanecarboxli acid (S)-cyano-3-pheonxybenzyl ester.	(1)
H. R. 4049	Mr. Jefferson	To suspend temporarily the duty on methyl sulfanylcarbamate.	(1)
H. R. 4050	Mr. Jefferson	To suspend temporarily the duty on 3-(3-5,dichlorophenyl)-N-(1-methylethyl)-2,4-dioxo-1-imidazolidine carboxamide.	(1)
H. R. 4051	Mr. Jefferson	To suspend temporarily the duty on (1R,3S)3 [(1 'RS) (1 '2 '2 '2 '2 ',-Tetrabromoethyl)]-2,2-dimethylclop opanecarboxylic acid,(S)-alpha-cyano-3-phenoxybenzyl ester.	(1)
H. R. 4052	Mr. Jefferson	To suspend temporarily the duty on N-phenyl-N '(1,2,3-thiadiazol-5-yl)-urea.	(1)
H. R. 4056	Mr. LaHood	To reduce temporarily the duty on a certain chemical.	(1)
H. R. 4094	Mr. Cardin	To reduce temporarily the duty on cis,trans-3-(2-chloro-3,3,3 triflouro-1-propenyl)-2,2-dimethyl-cyclopropane carboxylic acid.	(1)
H. R. 4095	Mr. Cardin	To suspend temporarily the duty on 2-chlorobenzyl chloride.	(1)
H. R. 4096	Mr. Cardin	To suspend temporarily the duty on (S)-Alpha-hydroxy-3-phenoxybenzeneacetoneitrile.	(1)
H. R. 4097	Mr. Cardin	To suspend temporarily the duty on 4-Pentenoic acid, 3,3-dimethyl-,methyl ester.	(1)
H. R. 4105	Mrs. Johnson	To suspend until December 31, 2005, the duty on Terrazole.	(1)

## Table IV-Continued

### Analyses Submitted to Congress on Proposed Legislation in Fiscal Year 2002

Number	Sponsor	Proposed Legislation	Date Submitted
H. R. 4106	Mrs. Johnson	To suspend until December 31, 2005, the duty on 2-Mercaptoethanol.	(1)
H. R. 4107	Mrs. Johnson	To suspend until December 31, 2005, the duty on Bifenazate.	(1)
H. R. 4110	Mr. Matsui	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on an ultraviolet dye.	(1)
H. R. 4117	Mr. Ramstad	To suspend temporarily the duty on certain filter media.	(1)
H. R. 4118	Mr. Ramstad	To suspend temporarily the duty on a certain polymer.	(1)
H. R. 4118	Mr. Ramstad	To suspend temporarily the duty on a certain polymer.	(1)
H. R. 4120	Mr. Spratt	To suspend temporarily the duty on para ethylphenol.	(1)
H. R. 4127	Mr. Brady	To suspend temporarily the duty on Ezetimibe.	(1)
H. R. 4128	Mr. Brady	To provide clarity and consistency in certain country-of-origin markings.	(1)
H. R. 4130	Mr. Clay	To suspend temporarily the duty on p-Cresidine Sulfonic Acid.	(1)
H. R. 4131	Mr. Clay	To suspend temporarily the duty on 2,4 disulfo benzaldehyde.	(1)
H. R. 4132	Mr. Clay	To suspend temporarily the duty on m-hydroxy benzaldehyde.	(1)
H. R. 4133	Mr. Clay	To suspend temporarily the duty on N ethyl N benzyl aniline sulfonic acid.	(1)
H. R. 4135	Mrs. Cubin	To suspend temporarily the duty on acrylic fiber tow.	(1)
H. R. 4137	Mr. Frelinghuysen	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on certain organic pigments and dyes.	(1)
H. R. 4138	Mr. Frelinghuysen	To suspend temporarily the duty on certain high-purity rare earth oxides.	(1)
H. R. 4139	Mr. Frelinghuysen	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on 4-hexylresorcinol.	(1)
H. R. 4140	Mr. Frelinghuysen	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on certain sensitizing dyes.	(1)
H. R. 4142	Mr. Hayworth	To suspend temporarily the duty on certain cathode-ray tubes.	(1)
H. R. 4143	Mr. Hayworth	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on certain cathode-ray tubes.	(1)
H. R. 4144	Mr. Hayworth	To suspend temporarily the duty on Nylon MXD6.	(1)
H. R. 4145	Mr. Hayworth	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on a fluorinated compound.	(1)

## Table IV-Continued

### Analyses Submitted to Congress on Proposed Legislation in Fiscal Year 2002

Number	Sponsor	Proposed Legislation	Date Submitted
H. R. 4146	Mr. Hayworth	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on a certain light absorbing photo dye.	(1)
H. R. 4147	Mr. Hayworth	To suspend temporarily the duty on potassium fluoride purified grade.	(1)
H. R. 4148	Mr. Hayworth	To suspend temporarily the duty on potassium fluoride tantalum grade.	(1)
H. R. 4149	Mr. Herger	To suspend temporarily the duty on N1-[(6-chloro-3-pyridyl)methyl ]-N2-cyano-N1-methylacetamidin.	(1)
H. R. 4150	Mr. Herger	To suspend temporarily the duty on Aluminum tris (O-ethyl phosphonate).	(1)
H. R. 4157	Mrs. Roukema	To amend the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States to correct the definition of certain hand-woven wool fabrics.	(1)
H. R. 4158	Mr. Ryun	To amend the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act relating to certain import-sensitive articles.	(1)
H. R. 4159	Mr. Shaw	To provide for the proper classification of certain costumes and related accessories under the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States.	(1)
H. R. 4168	Mr. Delay	To extend the suspension of duty on Methyl thioglycolate.	(1)
H. R. 4171	Mr. Baker	To suspend temporarily the duty on 9,10-Anthracenedione, 1,8-bis(phenylthio)-.	(1)
H. R. 4172	Mr. Baker	To suspend temporarily the duty on a mixture of 9,10-Anthracenedione, 1,8-dihydroxy-4-nitro-5-(phenylamino)- and 9,10-Anthracenedione,1,5-diaminochloro-4,8-dihydroxy-.	(1)
H. R. 4173	Mr. Baker	To suspend temporarily the duty on Chromate(3-), bis [3-(hydroxy-.kappa.O)-4-[[2-(hydroxy-.kappa.O)-1-naphthal enyl ]azo-.kappa.N1 ]-7-nitro-1-naphthalenesulfonato(3-)]-,trisodium.	(1)
H. R. 4174	Mr. Baker	To suspend temporarily the duty on a mixture of 9,10-Anthracenedione, 1,5-dihydroxy-4-nitro-8-(phenylamino)-and 9,10-Anthracenedione,1,8-dihydroxy-4-nitro-5-(phenylamino)-.	(1)
H. R. 4176	Mr. Barton	To suspend temporarily the duty on scanners not combined with a clock.	(1)
H. R. 4177	Mr. Barton	To suspend temporarily the duty on mobile based scanners valued at more than \$40.	(1)

## Table IV-Continued

### Analyses Submitted to Congress on Proposed Legislation in Fiscal Year 2002

Number	Sponsor	Proposed Legislation	Date Submitted
H. R. 4178	Mr. Chabot	To extend the suspension of duty on chloro amino toluene.	(1)
H. R. 4179	Mrs. Christensen	To amend the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States with respect to the production incentive certificate program for watch and jewelry producers in possessions of the United States, including the Virgin Islands, Guam, and American Samoa.	(1)
H. R. 4182	Ms. Harman	To suspend temporarily the duty on cases for certain toys.	(1)
H. R. 4183	Ms. Harman	To suspend temporarily the duty on bags for certain toys.	(1)
H. R. 4184	Ms. Harman	To suspend temporarily the duty on certain children's products.	(1)
H. R. 4185	Ms. Harman	To suspend temporarily the duty on certain children's products.	(1)
H. R. 4186	Ms. Harman	To suspend temporarily the duty on cases for certain children's products.	(1)
H. R. 4188	Mr. Houghton	To suspend temporarily the duty on certain 12-volt batteries.	(1)
H. R. 4189	Mr. Hulshof	To suspend temporarily the duty on cyclanilide.	(1)
H. R. 4190	Mr. Hulshof	To suspend temporarily the duty on ethoprop.	(1)
H. R. 4191	Mr. Hulshof	To suspend temporarily the duty on foramsulfuron.	(1)
H. R. 4195	Mr. Manzullo	To suspend temporarily the duty on certain custom-made automotive magnets.	(1)
H. R. 4196	Mr. Manzullo	To suspend temporarily the duty on certain epoxy molding compounds.	(1)
H. R. 4197	Mr. Markey	To suspend temporarily the duty on certain high-performance loudspeakers.	(1)
H. R. 4198	Mr. Markey	To suspend temporarily the duty on parts for use in the manufacture of certain high-performance loudspeakers.	(1)
H. R. 4199	Mrs. McCarthy	To suspend temporarily the duty on Hydrated Hydroxypropyl Methylcellulose.	(1)
H. R. 4200	Mr. McCrery	To suspend temporarily the duty on dimethyldicykan.	(1)

## Table IV-Continued

### Analyses Submitted to Congress on Proposed Legislation in Fiscal Year 2002

Number	Sponsor	Proposed Legislation	Date Submitted
H. R. 4201	Mr. McCrery	To suspend temporarily the duty on triacetone diamine.	(1)
H. R. 4201	Mr. McCrery	To suspend temporarily the duty on triacetone diamine.	(1)
H. R. 4202	Mr. McCrery	To suspend temporarily the duty on Polycaprolactam-pigment concentrate.	(1)
H. R. 4203	Mr. McCrery	To suspend temporarily the duty on Polycaprolactam.	(1)
H. R. 4204	Mr. McCrery	To suspend temporarily the duty on Poly (hexamethylene adipamide).	(1)
H. R. 4206	Mr. Mollohan	To reduce temporarily the duty on ethylene/tetrafluoroethylene copolymer (ETFE).	(1)
H. R. 4211	Mr. Sessions	To suspend temporarily the duty on triethyleneglycol-bis-(3-tert-butyl-4-hydroxy-5-methylphenyl)propionate.	(1)
H. R. 4216	Mr. Ballenger	To suspend through December 31, 2005, the duty on certain textile machinery.	(1)
H. R. 4217	Mr. Lynch	To suspend temporarily the duty on certain filament yarns.	(1)
H. R. 4218	Mr. Lynch	To suspend temporarily the duty on certain filament yarns.	(1)
H. R. 4219	Mr. Ballenger	To reduce through December 31, 2005, the duty on certain textile machinery.	(1)
H. R. 4220	Mr. Ballenger	To suspend through December 31, 2005, the duty on certain textile machinery.	(1)
H. R. 4221	Mr. Ballenger	To suspend through December 31, 2005, the duty on certain textile machinery.	(1)
H. R. 4222	Mr. Borski	To provide for the elimination of duty on TOPSIN.	(1)
H. R. 4223	Mr. Borski	To provide for the elimination of duty on Thiophanate-Methyl.	(1)
H. R. 4224	Mr. Cunningham	To suspend temporarily the duty on night vision monoculars.	(1)
H. R. 4232	Mr. Ferguson	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on bromine-containing compounds.	(1)
H. R. 4233	Mr. Ferguson	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on filter blue green photo dye.	(1)
H. R. 4234	Mr. Ferguson	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on a fluoride compound.	(1)

## Table IV-Continued

### Analyses Submitted to Congress on Proposed Legislation in Fiscal Year 2002

Number	Sponsor	Proposed Legislation	Date Submitted
H. R. 4238	Mr. Becerra	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on 5-[(3,5-Dichlorophenyl)-thio]-4-(1-methylethyl)-1-(4-pyridin-1-yl)-1H-imidazole-2-methanol carbamate.	(1)
H. R. 4239	Mr. Becerra	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on [4R-[3(2S*,3S*),4R*]]-3-[2-Hydroxy-3-[(3-hydroxy-2-methyl-benzoyl)amino]-1-oxo-4-phenylbutyl]-5,5-dimethyl-N-[(2-methylphenyl)-methyl]-4-thiazolidine-carboxamide.	(1)
H. R. 4240	Mr. Becerra	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on (2E,4S)-4-(((2R,5S)-2-((4-Fluorophenyl)-methyl)-6-methyl-5-((5-methyl-3-isoxazolyl)-carbonyl)amino)-1,4-dioxoheptyl)-amino)-5-((3S)-2-oxo-3-pyrrolidinyl)-2-pentenoic acid,ethyl ester.	(1)
H. R. 4241	Mr. Becerra	To suspend temporarily the duty on 1H-imidazole, 4-(1-methylethyl)-2-[(phenylmethoxy)methyl]-(9C1).	(1)
H. R. 4242	Mr. Becerra	To suspend temporarily the duty on Benzamide,N-methyl-2-[[3-[(1E)-2-(2-pyridinyl)ethenyl]-1H-indazol-6-yl]thio]-.	(1)
H. R. 4243	Mr. Becerra	To suspend temporarily the duty on 1(2H)-Quinolinecarboxylic acid,4-[[[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]methyl](methoxycarbonyl)amino]-2-ethyl-3,4-dihydro-6-(trifluoromethyl)-,ethyl ester,(2R,4S)-(9C).	(1)
H. R. 4244	Mr. Becerra	To suspend temporarily the duty on Disulfide,bis(3,5-dichlorophenyl) (9C1).	(1)
H. R. 4245	Mr. Becerra	To suspend temporarily the duty on Pyridine,4-[[4-(1-methylethyl)-[2-(phenylmethoxy)methyl]-1H-imidazol-1-yl]methyl]-ethanedioate (1:2).	(1)
H. R. 4246	Mr. Becerra	To suspend temporarily the duty on 1H-Pyrazole-5-carboxamide, N-[2-fluoro-5-[[3-[(1E)-2-(2-pyridinyl)ethenyl]-1H-indazol-6-yl]amino]phenyl]-1,3-di-methyl-.	(1)
H. R. 4247	Mr. Becerra	To suspend temporarily the duty on 1H-imidazole-2-methanol,5-[(3,5-dichlorophenyl)thio]-4-(1-methylethyl)-1-(4-pyridinylmethyl)-(9C1).	(1)
H. R. 4248	Mr. Coble	To suspend temporarily the duty on Paclbutrazole Technical.	(1)
H. R. 4249	Mr. Coble	To suspend temporarily the duty on Paclbutrazole 2SC.	(1)
H. R. 4250	Mr. Coble	To suspend temporarily the duty on Methidathion Technical.	(1)
H. R. 4251	Mr. Coble	To suspend temporarily the duty on Vanguard 75 WDG.	(1)
H. R. 4252	Mr. Coble	To suspend temporarily the duty on WAKIL XL.	(1)
H. R. 4253	Mr. Coble	To suspend temporarily the duty on Oxasulfuron Technical.	(1)

## Table IV-Continued

### Analyses Submitted to Congress on Proposed Legislation in Fiscal Year 2002

Number	Sponsor	Proposed Legislation	Date Submitted
H. R. 4254	Mr. Coble	To suspend temporarily the duty on Mucochloric Acid.	(1)
H. R. 4255	Mr. Coble	To suspend temporarily the duty on Azoxystrobin Technical.	(1)
H. R. 4256	Mr. Coble	To suspend temporarily the duty on Flumetralin Technical.	(1)
H. R. 4257	Mr. Coble	To suspend temporarily the duty on Cyprodinil Technical.	(1)
H. R. 4258	Mr. Coble	To suspend temporarily the duty on Mixtures of Lambda-Cyhalothrin.	(1)
H. R. 4259	Mr. Coble	To suspend temporarily the duty on Primisulfuron.	(1)
H. R. 4260	Mr. Coble	To suspend temporarily the duty on 1,2 Cyclohexanedione.	(1)
H. R. 4261	Mr. Coble	To suspend temporarily the duty on Difenoconazole.	(1)
H. R. 4262	Mr. Cox	To suspend temporarily the duty on certain refracting and reflecting telescopes.	(1)
H. R. 4263	Mr. Coyne	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on Baytron M.	(1)
H. R. 4264	Mr. Coyne	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on Baytron P.	(1)
H. R. 4265	Mr. Coyne	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on certain ion-exchange resins.	(1)
H. R. 4266	Mr. Coyne	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on Thionyl Chloride.	(1)
H. R. 4267	Mr. Coyne	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on DEMENT.	(1)
H. R. 4268	Mr. Coyne	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on PHBA (p-hydroxybenzoic acid).	(1)
H. R. 4269	Mr. Coyne	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on Iminodisuccinate.	(1)
H. R. 4270	Mr. Coyne	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on Mesamoll.	(1)
H. R. 4271	Mr. Coyne	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on Baytron C-R.	(1)
H. R. 4272	Mr. Coyne	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on ortho-phenylphenol (OPP).	(1)
H. R. 4273	Mr. Coyne	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on 11-Aminoundecanoic acid.	(1)
H. R. 4274	Mr. Coyne	To extend the suspension of duty on Vulkanent E/C.	(1)

## Table IV-Continued

### Analyses Submitted to Congress on Proposed Legislation in Fiscal Year 2002

Number	Sponsor	Proposed Legislation	Date Submitted
H. R. 4275	Mr. Coyne	To suspend temporarily the duty on Phenylisocyanate.	(1)
H. R. 4276	Mr. Coyne	To suspend temporarily the duty on Bayowet FT-248.	(1)
H. R. 4277	Mr. Coyne	To suspend temporarily the duty on APEC 1745.	(1)
H. R. 4278	Mr. Coyne	To suspend temporarily the duty on P-Phenylphenol.	(1)
H. R. 4279	Mr. Crane	To suspend temporarily the duty on certain rubber riding boots.	(1)
H. R. 4280	Mr. DeMint	To suspend temporarily the duty on aluminum etched foil.	(1)
H. R. 4281	Mr. DeMint	To suspend temporarily the duty on Chemical RH water-based (iron toluene sulfanate).	(1)
H. R. 4282	Mr. DeMint	To suspend temporarily the duty on Chemical NR Ethanol-based (iron toluene sulfanate).	(1)
H. R. 4283	Mr. DeMint	To suspend temporarily the duty on tantalum top/bottom inner shield, tantalum pan, tantalum crucibles, tantalum rod, and tantalum wire.	(1)
H. R. 4284	Mr. DeMint	To suspend temporarily the duty on tantalum capacitor ink.	(1)
H. R. 4285	Mr. DeMint	To suspend temporarily the duty on certain cultured crystals.	(1)
H. R. 4286	Mr. DeMint	To suspend temporarily the duty on certain manufacturing equipment.	(1)
H. R. 4287	Mr. DeMint	To suspend temporarily the duty on certain manufacturing equipment.	(1)
H. R. 4288	Mr. DeMint	To suspend temporarily the duty on nickel powder.	(1)
H. R. 4289	Mr. DeMint	To suspend temporarily the duty on certain manufacturing equipment.	(1)
H. R. 4291	Mr. DeMint	To suspend temporarily the duty on certain manufacturing equipment.	(1)
H. R. 4293	Mr. DeMint	To suspend temporarily the duty on certain manufacturing equipment.	(1)
H. R. 4295	Mr. DeMint	To suspend temporarily the duty on certain manufacturing equipment.	(1)
H. R. 4296	Mr. DeMint	To suspend temporarily the duty on barium titanate.	(1)



## Table IV-Continued

### Analyses Submitted to Congress on Proposed Legislation in Fiscal Year 2002

Number	Sponsor	Proposed Legislation	Date Submitted
H. R. 4297	Mr. DeMint	To suspend temporarily the duty on thermal release plastic film.	(1)
H. R. 4298	Mr. DeMint	To suspend temporarily the duty on certain formulated silver paints and pastes to coat tantalum anodes colloidal precious metals.	(1)
H. R. 4299	Mr. DeMint	To suspend temporarily the duty on polymer masking material for aluminum capacitors (UPICOAT).	(1)
H. R. 4300	Mr. English	To suspend temporarily the duty on standard grade ferroniobium.	(1)
H. R. 4301	Mr. English	To suspend temporarily the duty on a certain chemical.	(1)
H. R. 4302	Mr. English	To suspend temporarily the duty on a certain chemical.	(1)
H. R. 4303	Mr. English	To suspend temporarily the duty on a certain chemical.	(1)
H. R. 4304	Mr. English	To suspend temporarily the duty on a certain chemical.	(1)
H. R. 4305	Mr. English	To suspend temporarily the duty on a certain chemical.	(1)
H. R. 4306	Mr. English	To suspend temporarily the duty on a certain chemical.	(1)
H. R. 4313	Mr. Holden	To suspend temporarily the duty on 3-[(4 Amino-3-Methoxyphenyl)Azo ]-benzene sulfonic acid.	(1)
H. R. 4314	Mr. Holden	To suspend temporarily the duty on 2-Methyl-5-nitrobenzenesulfonic acid.	(1)
H. R. 4315	Mr. Holden	To suspend temporarily the duty on 2 Amino 6 Nitro Phenol 4 sulfonic acid.	(1)
H. R. 4316	Mr. Holden	To suspend temporarily the duty on 2 Amino 5 sulfobenzoic acid.	(1)
H. R. 4317	Mr. Holden	To suspend temporarily the duty on 2,5 bis [(1,3 Dioxobutyl)Amino ]benzene sulfonic acid.	(1)
H. R. 4318	Mr. Holden	To suspend temporarily the duty on p-Aminoazobenzene 4 sulfonic acid, monosodium salt.	(1)
H. R. 4319	Mr. Holden	To suspend temporarily the duty on p-Aminoazobenzene 4 sulfonic acid.	(1)
H. R. 4320	Mr. Holden	To suspend temporarily the duty on 3-[(4 Amino-3-Methoxyphenyl)Azo ]-benzene sulfonic acid, monosodium salt.	(1)
H. R. 4321	Mr. Holden	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on R115777.	(1)
H. R. 4322	Mr. Holden	To suspend temporarily the duty on ET-743.	(1)

## Table IV-Continued

### Analyses Submitted to Congress on Proposed Legislation in Fiscal Year 2002

Number	Sponsor	Proposed Legislation	Date Submitted
H. R. 4323	Mr. Holden	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on Imazalil.	(1)
H. R. 4324	Mr. Holden	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on Norbloc 7966.	(1)
H. R. 4325	Mr. Holden	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on Fungaflor 500 EC.	(1)
H. R. 4326	Mr. Holt	To suspend until December 31, 2006, the duty on-Benzenepropanal,4-(1,1-Dimethylethyl)-Alpha-Methyl .	(1)
H. R. 4327	Mrs. Kelly	To suspend temporarily the duty on 2,7-Naphthalened-isulfonic acid,5-[[4-chloro-6-[[2-[[4-fluoro-6-[[5-hydroxy-6-(4-methoxy-2-sulfophenyl)azo ]-7-sulfo-2-naphthalenyl ]amino ]-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl ]amino ]-1-methylethyl ]amino ]-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl ]amino ]-3-[[4-(ethenylsulfonyl)phenyl ]azo ]-4-hydrox ', sodium salt.	(1)
H. R. 4328	Mrs. Kelly	To suspend temporarily the duty on 1,5-Naphthalened-isulfonic acid,3-[[2-(acetylamino)-4-[[4-[[2-(ethenylsulfonyl)ethoxy ]eth yl ]amino ]-6-fluoro-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl ]amino ]phenyl ]azo ],disodium salt.	(1)
H. R. 4329	Mrs. Kelly	To suspend temporarily the duty on 7,7 '-[1.3-propanediyl]bis [[imino(6-fluoro-1,3,5-triazine-4,2-d iyl)imino ]2-[(aminocarbonyl)amino ]-4,1-phenylene ]azo ]]bis-,sodium salt.	(1)
H. R. 4330	Mrs. Kelly	To suspend temporarily the duty on Cuprate(3-),[2-[[[[3-[[4-[[2-(ethenylsulfonyl)ethoxy ]ethyl ]amino ]-6-fluoro-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl ]amino ]-2-(hydroxy-.kappa.O)-5-sulfohenyl ]azo-.kappa.N2 ]phenylmethyl ]azo-.kappa.N1 ]-4-sulfobenzoato(5-)-.kappa.O ],trisodium.	(1)
H. R. 4331	Mrs. Kelly	To suspend temporarily the duty on 1,5-Naphthalened-isulfonic acid,2-[[8-[[4-[[3-[[2-(ethenylsulfonyl)ethyl ]amino ]carbonyl ]pheny ]amino ]-6-fluoro-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl ]amino ]-1-hydroxy-3,6-disulfo-2-naphthalenyl ]azo ]-tetrasodium salt.	(1)
H. R. 4333	Mr. LaHood	To suspend temporarily the duty on certain certain wheel rims.	(1)
H. R. 4335	Mr. LaHood	To suspend temporarily the duty on certain machinery parts.	(1)
H. R. 4336	Mr. LaHood	To suspend temporarily the duty on certain parts of gearing, gear boxes, and other speed changers.	(1)
H. R. 4337	Mr. LaHood	To suspend temporarily the duty on parts of fuel-injection pumps for compression-ignition engines.	(1)
H. R. 4338	Mr. LaHood	To suspend temporarily the duty on certain lubricating pumps.	(1)

## Table IV-Continued

### Analyses Submitted to Congress on Proposed Legislation in Fiscal Year 2002

Number	Sponsor	Proposed Legislation	Date Submitted
H. R. 4339	Mr. LaHood	To suspend temporarily the duty on fuel-injection pumps for compression ignition engines.	(1)
H. R. 4340	Mr. LaHood	To suspend temporarily the duty on certain engine parts.	(1)
H. R. 4341	Mr. LaHood	To suspend temporarily the duty on certain engine parts.	(1)
H. R. 4342	Mr. LaHood	To suspend temporarily the duty on certain compression-ignition internal combustion piston engines.	(1)
H. R. 4343	Mr. LaHood	To suspend temporarily the duty on marine propulsion engines.	(1)
H. R. 4344	Mr. LaHood	To suspend temporarily the duty on certain tubes, pipes, and hoses.	(1)
H. R. 4345	Mr. LaHood	To suspend temporarily the duty on certain tubes, pipes, and hoses.	(1)
H. R. 4346	Mr. Lampson	To suspend temporarily the duty on PTFMBA.	(1)
H. R. 4347	Mr. Lampson	To suspend temporarily the duty on difluoroaniline.	(1)
H. R. 4348	Mr. Langevin	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on Solvent Blue 124.	(1)
H. R. 4349	Mr. Langevin	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on 4-Amino-2,5-dimethoxy-N-phenylbenzene sulfonamide.	(1)
H. R. 4350	Mr. Langevin	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on Solvent Blue 104.	(1)
H. R. 4351	Mr. Langevin	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on Pigment Yellow 154.	(1)
H. R. 4352	Mr. Langevin	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on Pigment Yellow 175.	(1)
H. R. 4353	Mr. Langevin	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on Pigment Red 208.	(1)
H. R. 4354	Mr. Langevin	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on Pigment Red 187.	(1)
H. R. 4355	Mr. Langevin	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on Pigment Red 185.	(1)
H. R. 4356	Mr. Langevin	To suspend temporarily the duty on benzoic acid,2-amino-4-[(2,5-dichlorophenyl)amino ]carbonyl ],methyl ester.	(1)
H. R. 4357	Mr. Langevin	To suspend temporarily the duty on Pigment Red 176.	(1)
H. R. 4358	Mr. Langevin	To suspend temporarily the duty on p-amino benzamide.	(1)
H. R. 4359	Mr. Langevin	To suspend temporarily the duty on Pigment Yellow 214.	(1)

## Table IV-Continued

### Analyses Submitted to Congress on Proposed Legislation in Fiscal Year 2002

Number	Sponsor	Proposed Legislation	Date Submitted
H. R. 4360	Mr. Langevin	To suspend temporarily the duty on Pigment Yellow 180.	(1)
H. R. 4361	Ms. McCarthy	To reduce temporarily the duty on Imidacloprid pesticides.	(1)
H. R. 4362	Ms. McCarthy	To reduce temporarily the duty on FOE Hydroxy.	(1)
H. R. 4363	Ms. McCarthy	To reduce temporarily the duty on Alkylketone.	(1)
H. R. 4364	Ms. McCarthy	To reduce temporarily the duty on Beta-cyfluthrin.	(1)
H. R. 4365	Ms. McCarthy	To suspend temporarily the duty on Imidacloprid Technical.	(1)
H. R. 4366	Ms. McCarthy	To suspend temporarily the duty on Bayleton Technical.	(1)
H. R. 4367	Ms. McCarthy	To suspend temporarily the duty on Propoxur Technical.	(1)
H. R. 4368	Ms. McCarthy	To suspend temporarily the duty on MKH 6561 Isocyanate.	(1)
H. R. 4369	Ms. McCarthy	To suspend temporarily the duty on Propoxy Methyl Triazolone.	(1)
H. R. 4370	Ms. McCarthy	To suspend temporarily the duty on Nema-cur VL.	(1)
H. R. 4371	Ms. McCarthy	To suspend temporarily the duty on Methoxy Methyl Triazolone.	(1)
H. R. 4372	Ms. McCarthy	To reduce temporarily the duty on MKH 6562 Isocyanate.	(1)
H. R. 4375	Mrs. Myrick	To suspend temporarily the duty on Levafix Golden Yellow E-G.	(1)
H. R. 4376	Mrs. Myrick	To suspend temporarily the duty on Levafix Blue CA/ Remazol Blue CA.	(1)
H. R. 4377	Mrs. Myrick	To suspend temporarily the duty on Remazol Yellow RR Gran.	(1)
H. R. 4378	Mrs. Myrick	To suspend temporarily the duty on Indanthren Blue CLF.	(1)
H. R. 4379	Mrs. Myrick	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on Sodium petroleum sulfonate.	(1)
H. R. 4380	Mrs. Myrick	To suspend temporarily the duty on Chloroacetic acid.	(1)
H. R. 4381	Mrs. Myrick	To suspend temporarily the duty on Indanthren Yellow F3GC.	(1)
H. R. 4382	Mrs. Myrick	To suspend temporarily the duty on Acetyl Chloride.	(1)
H. R. 4383	Mrs. Myrick	To suspend temporarily the duty on 4-Methoxy-phenacychloride.	(1)
H. R. 4384	Mrs. Myrick	To suspend temporarily the duty on 3-Methoxy-thiophenol.	(1)
H. R. 4385	Mrs. Myrick	To suspend temporarily the duty on Levafix Brilliant Red E-6BA.	(1)

## Table IV-Continued

### Analyses Submitted to Congress on Proposed Legislation in Fiscal Year 2002

Number	Sponsor	Proposed Legislation	Date Submitted
H. R. 4386	Mrs. Myrick	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on Isobornyl Acetate.	(1)
H. R. 4387	Mrs. Myrick	To suspend temporarily the duty on 2,4-xylydine.	(1)
H. R. 4388	Mrs. Myrick	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on certain TAED chemicals.	(1)
H. R. 4392	Mrs. Myrick	To suspend temporarily the duty on p-Chloro aniline.	(1)
H. R. 4390	Mrs. Myrick	To suspend temporarily the duty on Fast Navy Salt RA.	(1)
H. R. 4391	Mrs. Myrick	To suspend temporarily the duty on Levafix Royal Blue E-FR.	(1)
H. R. 4393	Mrs. Myrick	To suspend temporarily the duty on esters and sodium esters of Parahydroxybenzoic Acid.	(1)
H. R. 4395	Mr. Neal	To suspend temporarily the duty on a certain chemical used in industrial coatings formulation.	(1)
H. R. 4396	Mr. Neal	To suspend temporarily the duty on a certain chemical used in industrial coatings formulation.	(1)
H. R. 4397	Mr. Neal	To suspend temporarily the duty on a certain chemical used in industrial coatings formulation.	(1)
H. R. 4398	Mr. Neal	To suspend temporarily the duty on a certain chemical used in industrial coatings formulation.	(1)
H. R. 4399	Mr. Neal	To suspend temporarily the duty on a certain chemical used in industrial coatings formulation.	(1)
H. R. 4400	Mr. Neal	To suspend temporarily the duty on a certain chemical used in industrial coatings formulation.	(1)
H. R. 4401	Mr. Nethercutt	To suspend temporarily the duty on RWJ 241947.	(1)
H. R. 4402	Mr. Nethercutt	To suspend temporarily the duty on RWJ 394718.	(1)
H. R. 4403	Mr. Nethercutt	To suspend temporarily the duty on RWJ 394720.	(1)
H. R. 4404	Mr. Nussle	To amend the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States to provide duty-free treatment for certain log forwarders used as motor vehicles for the transport of goods.	(1)
H. R. 4405	Mr. Pence	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on diethyl phosphorochidothioate.	(1)
H. R. 4406	Mr. Pence	To suspend temporarily the duty on 3,4-DCBN.	(1)
H. R. 4407	Mr. Pence	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on 2,6-dichloroaniline.	(1)

## Table IV-Continued

### Analyses Submitted to Congress on Proposed Legislation in Fiscal Year 2002

Number	Sponsor	Proposed Legislation	Date Submitted
H. R. 4408	Mr. Pence	To suspend temporarily the duty on Cyhalofop.	(1)
H. R. 4409	Mr. Pence	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on benfluralin.	(1)
H. R. 4410	Mr. Pence	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on 1,3-diethyl-2-imidazolidinone.	(1)
H. R. 4411	Mr. Pence	To suspend temporarily the duty on ethalfuralin.	(1)
H. R. 4412	Mr. Pence	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on diphenyl sulfide.	(1)
H. R. 4414	Mr. Pence	To suspend temporarily the duty on 2-methyl-4-chlorophenoxyacetic acid.	(1)
H. R. 4415	Mr. Pence	To suspend temporarily the duty on Florasulam.	(1)
H. R. 4416	Mr. Pence	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on DMDS.	(1)
H. R. 4417	Mr. Pence	To suspend temporarily the duty on Propanil.	(1)
H. R. 4418	Mr. Pence	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on Methoxyfenozide.	(1)
H. R. 4419	Mr. Pence	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on halofenozide.	(1)
H. R. 4420	Mr. Pence	To suspend temporarily the duty on Myclobutanil.	(1)
H. R. 4421	Mr. Pence	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on Starane F.	(1)
H. R. 4422	Mr. Pence	To suspend temporarily the duty on Ortho-phthalaldehyde.	(1)
H. R. 4423	Ms. Pryce	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on Triazamate.	(1)
H. R. 4424	Ms. Pryce	To suspend temporarily the duty on trans 1,3-dichloropentene.	(1)
H. R. 4425	Ms. Pryce	To suspend temporarily the duty on methacrylamide.	(1)
H. R. 4426	Ms. Pryce	To suspend temporarily the duty on Cation Exchange Resin.	(1)
H. R. 4427	Ms. Pryce	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on Propiconazole.	(1)
H. R. 4428	Ms. Pryce	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on $\beta$ -Bromo- $\beta$ -nitrostyrene.	(1)
H. R. 4429	Mr. Pence	To suspend temporarily the duty on Oryzalin.	(1)
H. R. 4430	Mr. Pence	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on quinoline.	(1)

## Table IV-Continued

### Analyses Submitted to Congress on Proposed Legislation in Fiscal Year 2002

Number	Sponsor	Proposed Legislation	Date Submitted
H. R. 4431	Mr. Pence	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on 2-Phenylphenol.	(1)
H. R. 4432	Mr. Pence	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on tebufenozide.	(1)
H. R. 4433	Mr. Pence	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on 3-amino-5-mercapto-1,2,4-triazole.	(1)
H. R. 4434	Mr. Pence	To suspend temporarily the duty on Gallery.	(1)
H. R. 4435	Mr. Pence	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on 4,4-dimethoxy-2-butanone.	(1)
H. R. 4436	Mr. Pence	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on Fenbuconazole.	(1)
H. R. 4437	Mr. Pence	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on Diiodomethyl- <i>p</i> -tolylsulfone.	(1)
H. R. 4438	Mr. Pence	To suspend temporarily the duty on trifluralin.	(1)
H. R. 4439	Mr. Pence	To suspend temporarily the duty on certain polyamides.	(1)
H. R. 4440	Mr. Petri	To suspend temporarily the duty on fixed-ratio gear changers for truck-mounted concrete mixers.	(1)
H. R. 4441	Mr. Pombo	To reduce the duty on certain straw hats.	(1)
H. R. 4442	Ms. Pryce	To suspend temporarily the duty on certain necks used in cathode ray tubes.	(1)
H. R. 4443	Mr. Rangel	To suspend temporarily the duty on polytetramethylene ether glycol.	(1)
H. R. 4444	Mr. Rangel	To suspend temporarily the duty on magnesium aluminum hydroxide carbonate hydrate.	(1)
H. R. 4445	Mr. Rangel	To suspend temporarily the duty on leaf alcohol.	(1)
H. R. 4447	Mrs. Roukema	To suspend temporarily the duty on certain prepared or preserved artichokes, not frozen.	(1)
H. R. 4448	Mrs. Roukema	To suspend temporarily the duty on certain prepared or preserved artichokes.	(1)
H. R. 4449	Mr. Simmons	To suspend temporarily the duty on combed cashmere and camel hair yarn.	(1)
H. R. 4450	Mr. Simmons	To suspend temporarily the duty on carded cashmere yarn of 6 run or finer.	(1)

## Table IV-Continued

### Analyses Submitted to Congress on Proposed Legislation in Fiscal Year 2002

Number	Sponsor	Proposed Legislation	Date Submitted
H. R. 4451	Mr. Strickland	To amend the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States to provide separate subheadings for low-energy magnets and articles containing magnets and to create additional U.S.notes explaining the tariff classification of low-energy magnets and articles containing magnets.	(1)
H. R. 4453	Mr. Wilson	To suspend temporarily the duty on Sulfur Black 1.	(1)
H. R. 4454	Mr. Wilson	To suspend temporarily the duty on Reduced Vat Blue 43.	(1)
H. R. 4455	Mr. Wilson	To suspend temporarily the duty on Fluorobenzene.	(1)
H. R. 4456	Mr. Wilson	To extend the suspension of duty on Propiophenone.	(1)
H. R. 4457	Mr. Wilson	To extend the suspension of duty on Meta-chlorobenzaldehyde.	(1)
H. R. 4458	Mr. Wilson	To extend the suspension of duty on 4-bromo-2-fluoroacetanilide.	(1)
H. R. 4459	Mr. Wilson	To extend the suspension of duty on 2,6, Dichlorotoluene.	(1)
H. R. 4460	Mr. DeMint	To suspend temporarily the duty on tantalum powder.	(1)
H. R. 4467	Mr. Blumenauer	To provide for the duty-free entry of certain tramway cars for use by the city of Portland, Oregon.	(1)
H. R. 4471	Mr. Linder	To suspend temporarily the duty on certain high tenacity rayon filament yarn.	(1)
H. R. 4472	Mr. Linder	To suspend temporarily the duty on certain high tenacity rayon filament yarn.	(1)
H. R. 4473	Mr. Linder	To suspend temporarily the duty on tire cord fabric of high tenacity rayon filament yarn.	(1)
H. R. 4484	Mrs. Biggert	To suspend temporarily the duty on 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, its salts and esters.	(1)
H. R. 4485	Mrs. Biggert	To suspend temporarily the duty on 2-Methyl-4-chlorophenoxyacetic acid, its salts and esters.	(1)
H. R. 4489	Mr. Castle	To suspend temporarily the duty on Black Alc Powder.	(1)
H. R. 4490	Mr. Castle	To suspend temporarily the duty on Black 263 Stage.	(1)
H. R. 4491	Mr. Castle	To suspend temporarily the duty on Magenta 364 Stage.	(1)
H. R. 4492	Mr. Castle	To suspend temporarily the duty on Magenta 364 Liquid Feed.	(1)
H. R. 4493	Mr. Castle	To reduce temporarily the duty on Thiamethoxam Technical.	(1)



Table IV-Continued  
Analyses Submitted to Congress on Proposed Legislation in  
Fiscal Year 2002

Number	Sponsor	Proposed Legislation	Date Submitted
H. R. 4494	Mr. Castle	To suspend temporarily the duty on Cyan 485 Stage.	(1)
H. R. 4495	Mr. Castle	To suspend temporarily the duty on Cyan 1 Press Paste.	(1)
H. R. 4496	Mr. Castle	To reduce temporarily the duty on NMSBA.	(1)
H. R. 4497	Mr. Castle	To suspend temporarily the duty on Fast Cyan 2 Stage.	(1)
H. R. 4498	Mr. Castle	To reduce temporarily the duty on R118118 Salt.	(1)
H. R. 4499	Mr. Castle	To suspend temporarily the duty on Fast Magenta 2 Stage.	(1)
H. R. 4500	Mr. Castle	To suspend temporarily the duty on Fast Black 286 Stage.	(1)
H. R. 4501	Mr. Castle	To suspend temporarily the duty on mixtures of Fluazinam.	(1)
H. R. 4502	Mr. Castle	To reduce temporarily the duty on Prodiamine Technical.	(1)
H. R. 4506	Mr. Jenkins	To suspend temporarily the duty on T-Butyl Acrylate.	(1)
H. R. 4507	Mr. Jenkins	To suspend temporarily the duty on 2,4-Xylidine.	(1)
H. R. 4508	Mr. Jenkins	To suspend temporarily the duty on Tetrakis ((2,4-di-tert-butylphenyl)4,4-biphenylenediphosphonite).	(1)
H. R. 4509	Mr. Jenkins	To suspend temporarily the duty on palmitic acid.	(1)
H. R. 4511	Mr. Kolbe	To suspend temporarily the duty on certain carbon dioxide cartridges.	(1)
H. R. 4516	Mrs. Myrick	To suspend temporarily the duty on 12-Hydroxyoctadecanoic acid, reaction product with <i>N,N</i> -dimethyl, 1,3-propanediamine, dimethyl sulfate, quaternized.	(1)
H. R. 4517	Mrs. Myrick	To suspend temporarily the duty on 40% Polymer acid salt/polymer amide, 60% Butyl acetate.	(1)
H. R. 4518	Mrs. Myrick	To suspend temporarily the duty on 12-Hydroxyoctadecanoic acid, reaction product with <i>N,N</i> -dimethyl- 1,3-propanediamine, dimethyl sulfate, quaternized, 60 percent solution in toluene.	(1)
H. R. 4519	Mrs. Myrick	To suspend temporarily the duty on Polymer acid salt/polymer amide.	(1)
H. R. 4520	Mrs. Myrick	To suspend temporarily the duty on 50% Amine neutralized phosphated polyester polymer, 50% Solvesso 100.	(1)
H. R. 4521	Mrs. Myrick	To suspend temporarily the duty on 1-Octadecanaminium, <i>N,N</i> -di-methyl- <i>N</i> -octadecyl-, (Sp-4-2)-[29H,31H-phthalocyanine-2-sulfonato(3-)-kappa.N29,kappa.N30,.kappa.N31,.kappa.N32]cuprate-(1-).	(1)

## Table IV-Continued

### Analyses Submitted to Congress on Proposed Legislation in Fiscal Year 2002

Number	Sponsor	Proposed Legislation	Date Submitted
H. R. 4522	Mrs. Myrick	To suspend temporarily the duty on Chromate (1-),bis{1-{{(5-chloro-2-hydroxyphenyl)azo}-2-napthal enolato(2-)}-hydrogen.	(1)
H. R. 4523	Mrs. Myrick	To suspend temporarily the duty on Aryl substituted copper phthalocyanine.	(1)
H. R. 4525	Mr. Tauzin	To suspend temporarily the duty on Phytol.	(1)
H. R. 4526	Mr. Tauzin	To suspend temporarily the duty on kresoxim-methyl.	(1)
H. R. 4527	Mr. Tauzin	To suspend temporarily the duty on Chloridazon.	(1)
H. R. 4528	Mr. Tauzin	To suspend temporarily the duty on diethyl ketone.	(1)
H. R. 4529	Mr. Tauzin	To suspend temporarily the duty on PDC.	(1)
H. R. 4532	Mr. Watt	To suspend temporarily the duty on Disperse Orange 30, Disperse Blue 79:1, Disperse Red 167:1, Disperse Yellow 64, Disperse Red 60, Disperse Blue 60, Disperse Blue 77, Disperse Yellow 42, Disperse Red 86, and Disperse Red 86:1.	(1)
H. R. 4533	Mr. Watt	To suspend temporarily the duty on Disperse Blue 321.	(1)
H. R. 4534	Mr. Watt	To suspend temporarily the duty on Direct Black 175.	(1)
H. R. 4535	Mr. Watt	To suspend temporarily the duty on Disperse Red 73 and Disperse Blue 56.	(1)
H. R. 4536	Mr. Watt	To suspend temporarily the duty on Acid Black 132 and Acid Black 172.	(1)
H. R. 4537	Mr. Watt	To suspend temporarily the duty on Acid Black 107.	(1)
H. R. 4538	Mr. Watt	To suspend temporarily the duty on Acid Yellow 219, Acid Orange 152, Acid Red 278, Acid Orange 116, Acid Orange 156, and Acid Blue 113.	(1)
H. R. 4549	Mr. Baird	To codify the duty-free treatment of imports of straight sawn shingles of western red cedar.	(1)
H. R. 4556	Mrs. Tauscher	To suspend temporarily the duty on a certain chemical.	(1)
H. R. 4564	Mr. Bartlett	To suspend temporarily the duty on Astacin Finish PUM.	(1)
H. R. 4565	Mr. Bartlett	To suspend temporarily the duty on Bayderm Bottom 51-UD.	(1)
H. R. 4566	Mr. Bartlett	To suspend temporarily the duty on Bayderm Bottom DLV.	(1)
H. R. 4567	Mr. Bartlett	To suspend temporarily the duty on Relugan D.	(1)

## Table IV-Continued

### Analyses Submitted to Congress on Proposed Legislation in Fiscal Year 2002

Number	Sponsor	Proposed Legislation	Date Submitted
H. R. 4568	Mr. Bartlett	To suspend temporarily the duty on Bayderm Bottom 10UD.	(1)
H. R. 4569	Mr. Bartlett	To suspend temporarily the duty on Basyntan MLB Powder.	(1)
H. R. 4570	Mr. Bartlett	To suspend temporarily the duty on SYNCUROL SE.	(1)
H. R. 4571	Mr. Bartlett	To suspend temporarily the duty on Luganil Brown NGT Powder.	(1)
H. R. 4583	Mr. Pombo	To reduce the duty on certain straw hats.	(1)
H. R. 4772	Mr. Isakson	To suspend temporarily the duty on Cerium Sulfide.	(1)
H. R. 4773	Mr. Isakson	To suspend temporarily the duty on 1,8 Dichloroanthraquinone.	(1)
H. R. 4848	Mr. Ryun	To amend the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act relating to certain import-sensitive articles.	(1)
H. R. 4885	Mr. Borski	To suspend temporarily the duty on Thiophanate-Methyl.	(1)
H. R. 5115	Mr. Rangel	To suspend temporarily the duty on Polymethylpentene (TPX).	(1)

<sup>1</sup> Advice submitted informally during second half of FY 2002 due to the large number of pending requests and congressional schedule. See page 26.

<sup>2</sup> Analysis was completed; however, the legislation was not introduced.

# **Appendix E: Trade Litigation in Fiscal Year 2002**

**Table V**  
**Trade Litigation Conducted in Fiscal Year 2002**

Case	Venue	Underlying Investigation	Status
Alloc, Inc. 02-1221	Federal Circuit	337-TA-443: Flooring Products	Pending
Alloc, Inc. 02-1291	Federal Circuit	337-TA-443: Flooring Products	Pending
Altima Communications 02-1110	Federal Circuit	337-TA-435: Integrated Repeaters, Switches, Transceivers	Pending
Broadcom 02-1111	Federal Circuit	337-TA-435: Integrated Repeaters, Switches, Transceivers	Pending
Co-Steel Raritan, Inc. 03-1006	Federal Circuit	731-TA-955, 960 and 963 Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod from Egypt, South Africa, and Venezuela	Pending
Honeywell Int'l Inc. 02-1393	Federal Circuit	337-TA-457: Polyethylene Terephthalate Yarn	Pending
Honeywell Int'l Inc. 02-1448	Federal Circuit	337-TA-457: Polyethylene Terephthalate Yarn	Pending
Kinik 02-1550	Federal Circuit	337-TA-449: Abrasive Products Made Using a Process For Making Preforms	Pending
Acciai Speciali 01-00104	Court of International Trade	701-TA-355 and 731-TA-659: Grain-Oriented Silicon Electrical Steel from Italy	Pending
Allegheny Ludlum 99-06-00361	Court of International Trade	701-TA-376, 377 & 379; 731-TA-788-793: Stainless Steel Plate from Belgium, Canada, Italy, Korea, South Africa, and Taiwan	Pending
Al 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. 00-09-00477	Court of International Trade	731-TA-859: Circular Seamless Stainless Steel Hollow Products from Japan	Pending
Bethlehem Steel 00-04-00151	Court of International Trade	701-TA-393-396, 731-TA-829-830, 833-834, 836 and 838: Cold-Rolled Steel Products from Argentina, Brazil, Japan, Russia, South Africa, and Thailand	Pending
CC Metals 01-00138	Court of International Trade	303-TA-023, 751-TA-21-27 and 731-TA-566-570 & 641: Ferrosilicon from Brazil, China, Kazakhstan, Russia, Ukraine, and Venezuela	Pending
Committee for Fair Beam Imports 02-00531	Court of International Trade	731-TA-935-936 and 938-942: Structural Steel Beams from China, Germany, Luxembourg, Russia, South Africa, Spain, and Taiwan	Pending
Committee for Fair Coke Trade 01-00826	Court of International Trade	731-TA- 951-952: Blast Furnace Coke from China and Japan	Pending

Table V-Continued  
Trade Litigation Conducted in Fiscal Year 2002

Case	Venue	Underlying Investigation	Status
Committee for Fairly Traded Venezuelan Cement 00-12-00547	Court of International Trade	303-TA-021 and 731-TA-451,461 and 519: Gray Portland Cement and Cement Clinker from Japan, Mexico, and Venezuela	Pending
Corus Staal BV 02-00002	Court of International Trade	701-TA-405-408 and 731-TA-899-904 and 906-908: Hot-Rolled Steel Products from China, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, the Netherlands, Romania, South Africa, Taiwan, Thailand, and Ukraine	Pending
Dalmine S.p.A. 01-00693	Court of International Trade	731-TA-713: Oil Country Tubular Goods from Italy	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: Carbon Steel Products from Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Finland, France, Germany, Japan, Korea, Mexico, the Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Taiwan, and the United Kingdom	Pending
Dillinger Huttenwerke 01-00004	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: Carbon Steel Products from Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Finland, France, Germany, Japan, Korea, Mexico, the Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Taiwan, and the United Kingdom	Pending
Elkem Metals 00-10-00628	Court of International Trade	303-TA-023, 751-TA-21-27 and 731-TA-566-570 & 641: Ferrosilicon from Brazil, China, Kazakhstan, Russia, Ukraine, and Venezuela	Pending
Eurodif S.A. 02-00220	Court of International Trade	701-TA-409-412 and 731-TA-909-912: Low Enriched Uranium From France, Germany, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom	Pending
Kawasaki Steel 01-000105	Court of International Trade	701-TA-355 and 731-TA-659-660: Grain-Oriented Silicon Electrical Steel from Italy and Japan	Pending
Nippon Steel 01-000103	Court of International Trade	701-TA-355 and 731-TA-659-660: Grain-Oriented Silicon Electrical Steel from Italy and Japan	Pending
NKK Tubes 01-00694	Court of International Trade	731-TA-714: Oil Country Tubular Goods from Japan	Pending
NMB Singapore 00-07-00373	Court of International Trade	AA-1921-143, 731-TA-341, 343-345, 391-397 and 399: Bearings from China, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Romania, Singapore, Sweden, and the United Kingdom	Pending
Nucor Corporation 02-00612	Court of International Trade	701-TA-422-425 and 731-TA-964-983: Cold-Rolled Steel Products from Australia, India, Japan, Sweden, and Thailand	Pending

Table V-Continued  
Trade Litigation Conducted in Fiscal Year 2002

Case	Venue	Underlying Investigation	Status
Olin Corp. 00-05-00232	Court of International Trade	701-TA-269, 270, and 731-TA-311-317 and 379-380: Brass Sheet and Strip from Brazil, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Korea, the Netherlands, and Sweden	Pending
Siderca 01-00603	Court of International Trade	701-TA-362 and 731-TA-707-710: Seamless Carbon and Alloy Steel Standard, Line, and Pressure Pipe from Argentina, Brazil, Germany, and Italy.	Pending
Siderca 01-00692	Court of International Trade	701-TA-364 and 731-TA-711: Oil Country Tubular Goods from Argentina	Pending
Thyssen Krupp 01-00001	Court of International Trade	AA1921-197, 701-TA-231, 319-320, 322, 325-328, 340, 342, 348-350 and 731-TA-573, 576, 578, 582-587, 604, 607-608, 612 and 614-618: Corrosion-Resistant Carbon Steel Flat Products from Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Finland, France, Germany, Japan, Korea, Mexico, the Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Taiwan, and the United Kingdom	Pending
Timken 00-08-00386	Court of International Trade	AA-1921-143, 731-TA-341, 343-345, 391-397 and 399: Bearings from China, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Romania, Singapore, Sweden, and the United Kingdom	Pending
Torrington 00-07-00385	Court of International Trade	AA-1921-143, 731-TA-341, 343-345, 391-397 and 399: Bearings from China, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Romania, Singapore, Sweden, and the United Kingdom	Pending
Ureco 02-00236	Court of International Trade	701-TA-409-412 and 731-TA-909-912: Low Enriched Uranium From France, Germany, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom	Pending
Usinor-Beautor 01-00010	Court of International Trade	AA1921-197, 701-TA-231, 319-320, 322, 325-328, 340, 342, 348-350 and 731-TA-573, 576, 578, 582-587, 604, 607-608, 612 and 614-618: Corrosion-Resistant Carbon Steel Flat Products from Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Finland, France, Germany, Japan, Korea, Mexico, the Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Taiwan, and the United Kingdom	Pending
Usinor-Industeel 01-00006	Court of International Trade	701-TA-319 and 731-TA-573: Cut-to-length Carbon Steel Plate from Belgium	Pending
Zhejiang Native 02-00064	Court of International Trade	701-TA-402 and 731-TA-892-893: Honey From Argentina and China	Pending
Jazz Photo Corp. 99-2505	U.S. District Court for District of New Jersey-Newark Vicinage	337-TA-406: Lens-Fitted Film Packages	Pending

## Table V-Continued

### Trade Litigation Conducted in Fiscal Year 2002

Case	Venue	Underlying Investigation	Status
Fuji Photo Film 99-CV-2937	U.S. District Court for District of New Jersey-Newark Vicinage	337-TA-406: Lens-Fitted Film Packages	Pending
PS Chez Sidney 02-2805	U.S. District Court Eastern District of Louisiana	731-TA-752: Crawfish Tail Meat from China	Pending
In the Matter of Gray Portland Cement and Clinker from Mexico USA-MEX-00-1904-10	NAFTA	731-TA-451: Gray Portland Cement and Clinker from Mexico	Pending
In the Matter of Corrosion Resistant Carbon Steel Flat Products from Canada USA-CDA-00-1904-11	NAFTA	731-TA-614: Corrosion Resistant Carbon Steel Flat Products from Canada	Pending
In the Matter of Magnesium from Canada USA-CDA-00-1904-09	NAFTA	701-TA-309A-B and 731-TA-528: Magnesium from Canada	Pending
In the Matter of Oil Country Tubular Goods from Mexico USA-MEX-01-1904-06	NAFTA	731-TA-716: Oil Country Tubular Goods from Mexico	Pending
In the Matter of Softwood Lumber Products from Canada USA-CDA-02-1904-07	NAFTA	701-TA-414 and 731-TA-928: Softwood Lumber Products from Canada	Pending
In the Matter of Gray Portland Cement and Cement Clinker from Mexico USA-MEX-02-1904-01	NAFTA	731-TA-451: Gray Portland Cement and Cement Clinker from Mexico (Changed Circumstance)	Pending
US-Hot-Rolled Steel DS184	World Trade Organization	731-TA-807: Hot-Rolled Steel from Japan	Panel and Appellate Body reports adopted
US-Line Pipe DS202	World Trade Organization	TA-201-70: Circular Welded Carbon-Quality Line Pipe	Panel and Appellate Body reports adopted
US-Steel Safeguard Measures on Steel DS 248-251-254, 258-259	World Trade Organization	TA-201-73: Steel	Pending
US-Corrosion Resistant Steel Review DS244	World Trade Organization	731-TA-617: Five Year Review of Antidumping Duties on Corrosion-Resistant Carbon Steel Flat Products from Japan	Pending



Table V-Continued  
Trade Litigation Conducted in Fiscal Year 2002

Case	Venue	Underlying Investigation	Status
US-Sunset Reviews of Antidumping and Countervailing Measures on Cut to Length Steel Plate and Corrosion Resistant Steel DS262	World Trade Organization	701-TA-319-332, 334, 336-342 and 374-375; and 731-TA-573-579, 581-592, 594-597, 599-609, and 612-619: Five Year Review of Antidumping and Countervailing Duties on Corrosion Resistant Steel from France and Germany	Pending
US-German Steel Countervailing Duty DS213	World Trade Organization	DOC Sunset on Corrosion Resistant	Pending
Mexico-Antidumping Investigation of High Fructose Corn Syrup from the United States (Art. 21.5) DS132	World Trade Organization	Implementation of Mexico-Antidumping duties on HFCS from the United States	Panel and Appellate Body reports adopted
Mexico-Live Swine DS203	World Trade Organization	Mexico's Antidumping determination on Live Swine from US	Pending
EC-Provisional Safeguard Measure on Imports of Certain Steel Products DS260	World Trade Organization	EC- Provisional Safeguard Measure on Steel Products	Pending
United States-AD/CVD on Silicon Metal from Brazil DS239	World Trade Organization	DOC Antidumping Duties on Silicon Metal from Brazil	Pending
United States-AD/CVD on Steel Plate from India DS206	World Trade Organization	701-TA-387-391 and 731-TA-816-821: United States - Antidumping and Countervailing Measures on Steel Plate from India	Panel report adopted
US-Section 337	World Trade Organization	Section 337	Pending
US-Definitive Safeguard Measures on Steel Wire Rod and Line Pipe DS214	World Trade Organization	TA-201-69 and TA-201-70: US Definitive Safeguard Measures on Steel Wire Rod and Circular Welded Carbon-Quality Line Pipe	Pending
US-Byrd Amendment DS 217 & 234	World Trade Organization	U.S. Legislation	Pending
US-Section 129 DS221	World Trade Organization	U.S. Legislation	Pending
Argentina-Ceramic Tile from Italy DS189	World Trade Organization (3 <sup>rd</sup> Party)	Argentina - Definitive Antidumping Measures on Floor Tiles from Italy	Panel report adopted
Argentina-Definitive Safeguard Measure on Preserved Peaches DS238	World Trade Organization (3 <sup>rd</sup> Party)	Argentina- Definitive Safeguard Measures on Preserved Peaches	Pending

Table V-Continued  
Trade Litigation Conducted in Fiscal Year 2002

Case	Venue	Underlying Investigation	Status
Argentina-Poultry AD Duties DS241	World Trade Organization (3 <sup>rd</sup> Party)	Argentina- Antidumping Duties on Poultry from Brazil	Pending
Egypt-Definitive AD Measures on Steel Rebar from Turkey DS211	World Trade Organization (3 <sup>rd</sup> Party)	Egypt- Definitive Antidumping Measures on Steel Rebar	Panel report adopted
Chile-Price Bands System and Safeguard Measures Relating to Agricultural Products DS207	World Trade Organization (3 <sup>rd</sup> Party)	Chile-Price Bands System and Safeguard Measures Relating to Agricultural Products	Panel and Appellate Body reports adopted
EC-Definitive Antidumping Measures on Malleable Cast Iron Tube or Pipe Fittings DS219	World Trade Organization (3 <sup>rd</sup> Party)	EC-Definitive Antidumping Measures on Malleable Cast Iron Tube or Pipe Fittings	Pending
EC-Bed Linen (Art. 21.5) DS141	World Trade Organization (3 <sup>rd</sup> Party)	Implementation of EC-Antidumping Duties on Imports of Cotton Type Bed Linen from India	Pending
Fuji 01-1376	Supreme Court	337-TA-406: Lens-Fitted Film Packages	Petition for Writ of Certiorari denied on 06-24-02
Jazz Photo 01-1158	Supreme Court	337-TA-406: Lens-Fitted Film Packages	Petition for Writ of Certiorari denied on 06-24-02
Allegheny Ludlum 01-1223	Federal Circuit	701-TA-376, 377 & 379;731-TA-788-793: Stainless Steel Plate from Belgium, Canada, Italy, Korea, South Africa, and Taiwan	Vacated and remanded to CIT 04-18-02
In re ITC Misc. 702	Federal Circuit	337-TA-406: Lens-Fitted Film Packages	Petition for Writ of Mandamus denied 08-02-02
In Re Symbol Misc. 693	Federal Circuit	337-TA-455: Network Interface Cards	Mandamus petition dismissed as moot 03-01-02
Jazz Photo 99-1431	Federal Circuit	337-TA-406: Lens-Fitted Film Packages	Petition and cross petition for Writ of Certiorari denied on 06-24-02
USEC 01-1421	Federal Circuit	731-TA-539A: Uranium from Kazakhstan	Agency determination affirmed 04-25-02
Yamaha 02-1075-1196 (FOIA)	Federal Circuit	337-TA-452: Personal Watercraft	Joint motion to Dismiss granted 05-23-02

Table V-Continued  
Trade Litigation Conducted in Fiscal Year 2002

Case	Venue	Underlying Investigation	Status
Asociacion de Productores 98-09-02759	Court of International Trade	701-TA-372 and 731-TA-768: Fresh Atlantic Salmon from Chile	Agency remand determination affirmed 01-09-02
Chefline 05-00212	Court of International Trade	701-TA-267,268 and 731-TA-297-299, 304, 305: Porcelain-on-Steel Cooking Ware from China, Taiwan, and Mexico and Top-of-the-Stove Stainless Steel Cooking Ware from Korea and Taiwan	Agency remand determination sustained 08-05-02
Committee for Domestic Steel Wire Rope 01-00209	Court of International Trade	731-TA-868-871: Steel wire rope from China and India	Agency determination affirmed 04-05-02
Corus Group 02-00253	Court of International Trade	TA-201-73: Steel Safeguard Measures	Agency determination affirmed 9-05-02
Co-Steel Raritan 01-00955	Court of International Trade	731-TA-955, 960 and 963: Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod from South Africa and Venezuela	Agency remand determination affirmed 09-13-02
Incorama 01-00305	Court of International Trade	731-TA-703,705: Furfuryl Alcohol from China and Thailand	Agency determination affirmed 09-04-02
Nippon Steel 00-09-00479	Court of International Trade	731-TA-860: Tin and Chromium-Coated Steel Sheet from Japan	Agency remand determination reversed 08-09-02
Sinochem 01-00363	Court of International Trade	731-TA-703, 705: Furfuryl Alcohol from China and Thailand	Agency determination affirmed 09-04-02
Rienzi & Sons 01-01048	Court of International Trade	701-TA-365-366 and 731-TA-734-735: Pasta from Italy and Turkey	Stipulation of Dismissal granted 02-14-02
Ugine-Savoie 00-08-00423	Court of International Trade	701-TA-178 and 731-TA-636-638: Stainless Steel Wire Rod	Agency determination affirmed 07-31-02
Yamaha SA-CV-00-549	Central District of California	337-TA-452: Personal Watercraft	Order of dismissal granted 05-23-02

**Table VI**  
**Trade Litigation Remand Proceedings Conducted**  
**in Fiscal Year 2002**

Investigation No. and Title	Public Hearing	Determination on Remand	Pub. No.
303-TA-23 Ferrosilicon from Venezuela (Final) (Reconsideration) (Remand) <sup>1</sup>	06-06-02	Negative 09-13-02	3531
731-TA-566 Ferrosilicon from Kazakhstan (Final) (Reconsideration) (Remand) <sup>1</sup>	06-06-02	Negative 09-13-02	3531
731-TA-567 Ferrosilicon from China (Final) (Reconsideration) (Remand) <sup>1</sup>	06-06-02	Negative 09-13-02	3531
731-TA-568 Ferrosilicon from Russia (Final) (Reconsideration) (Remand) <sup>1</sup>	06-06-02	Negative 09-13-02	3531
731-TA-569 Ferrosilicon from Ukraine (Final) (Reconsideration) (Remand) <sup>1</sup>	06-06-02	Negative 09-13-02	3531
731-TA-570 Ferrosilicon from Venezuela (Final) (Reconsideration) (Remand) <sup>1</sup>	06-06-02	Negative 09-13-02	3531
731-TA-641 Ferrosilicon from Brazil (Final) (Reconsideration) (Remand) <sup>1</sup>	06-06-02	Negative 09-13-02	3531
731-TA-859 Certain Circular Seamless Stainless Steel Hollow Products from Japan (Final) (Remand) <sup>1</sup>	N/A	Affirmative 12-03-01	3475
731-TA-859 Certain Circular Seamless Stainless Steel Hollow Products from Japan (Final) (Second Remand) <sup>1</sup>	N/A	Negative 08-26-02	3537
731-TA-860 Tin- and Chromium-Coated Steel Sheet from Japan (Final) (Remand) <sup>1</sup>	N/A	Affirmative 03-04-02	3493
701-TA-376 Certain Cold-Rolled Stainless Steel Plate from Belgium (Final) (Remand) <sup>1</sup>	N/A	Affirmative 09-27-02	3541
701-TA-377 Certain Cold-Rolled Stainless Steel Plate from Italy (Final) (Remand) <sup>1</sup>	N/A	Affirmative 09-27-02	3541
701-TA-379 Certain Cold-Rolled Stainless Steel Plate from South Africa (Final) (Remand) <sup>1</sup>	N/A	Affirmative 09-27-02	3541

## Table VI-Continued

### Trade Litigation Remand Proceedings Conducted in Fiscal Year 2002

Investigation No. and Title	Public Hearing	Determination on Remand	Pub. No.
731-TA-988 Certain Cold-Rolled Stainless Steel Plate from Belgium (Final) (Remand) <sup>1</sup>	N/A	Affirmative 09-27-02	3541
731-TA-989 Certain Cold-Rolled Stainless Steel Plate from Canada (Final) (Remand) <sup>1</sup>	N/A	Affirmative 09-27-02	3541
731-TA-990 Certain Cold-Rolled Stainless Steel Plate from Italy (Final) (Remand) <sup>1</sup>	N/A	Affirmative 09-27-02	3541
731-TA-991 Certain Cold-Rolled Stainless Steel Plate from Korea (Final) (Remand) <sup>1</sup>	N/A	Affirmative 09-27-02	3541
731-TA-992 Certain Cold-Rolled Stainless Steel Plate from South Africa (Final) (Remand) <sup>1</sup>	N/A	Affirmative 09-27-02	3541
731-TA-993 Certain Cold-Rolled Stainless Steel Plate from Taiwan (Final) (Remand) <sup>1</sup>	N/A	Affirmative 09-27-02	3541
731-TA-955 Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod from Egypt (Preliminary) (Remand) <sup>1</sup>	N/A	Affirmative 08-02-02	3529
731-TA-960 Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod from South Africa (Preliminary) (Remand) <sup>1</sup>	N/A	Affirmative 08-02-02	3529
731-TA-963 Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod from Venezuela (Preliminary) (Remand) <sup>1</sup>	N/A	Affirmative 08-02-02	3529
701-TA-267 Top-of-Stove Stainless Steel Cooking Ware from Korea (Review) (Remand) <sup>1</sup>	N/A	Affirmative 01-25-02	3485
731-TA-304 Top-of-Stove Stainless Steel Cooking Ware from Korea (Review) (Remand) <sup>1</sup>	N/A	Affirmative 01-25-02	3485
701-TA-319 Cut-to-Length Steel Plate from Belgium (Review) (Remand) <sup>1</sup>	N/A	Affirmative 07-02-02	3526

## Table VI-Continued

### Trade Litigation Remand Proceedings Conducted in Fiscal Year 2002

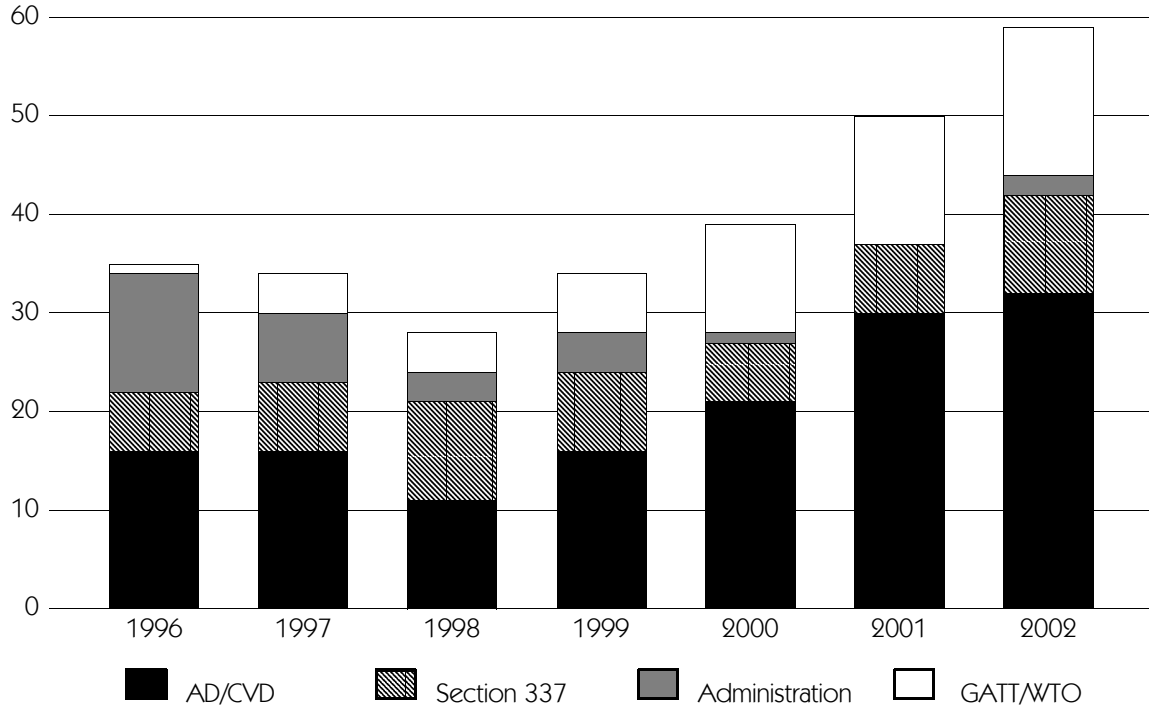
Investigation No. and Title	Public Hearing	Determination on Remand	Pub. No.
701-TA-322 Cut-to-Length Steel Plate from Germany (Review) (Remand) <sup>1</sup>	N/A	Affirmative 07-02-02	3526
731-TA-573 Cut-to-Length Steel Plate from Belgium (Review) (Remand) <sup>1</sup>	N/A	Affirmative 07-02-02	3526
731-TA-578 Cut-to-Length Steel Plate from Germany (Review) (Remand) <sup>1</sup>	N/A	Affirmative 07-02-02	3526
701-TA-348 Corrosion Resistant Carbon Steel Flat Products from France (Review) (Remand) <sup>1</sup>	N/A	Affirmative 09-18-02	3539
701-TA-349 Corrosion Resistant Carbon Steel Flat Products from Germany (Review) (Remand) <sup>1</sup>	N/A	Affirmative 09-18-02	3539
731-TA-615 Corrosion Resistant Carbon Steel Flat Products from France (Review) (Remand) <sup>1</sup>	N/A	Affirmative 09-18-02	3539
701-TA-309-A Pure Magnesium from Canada (Review) (Remand) <sup>2</sup>	N/A	Pending	Pending
701-TA-309-B Alloy Magnesium from Canada (Review) (Remand) <sup>2</sup>	N/A	Pending	Pending
731-TA-528 Magnesium from Canada (Review) (Remand) <sup>2</sup>	N/A	Pending	Pending

<sup>1</sup> This investigation was remanded to the ITC by the Court of International Trade (CIT) for further proceedings; the ITC determination on remand was submitted, as required, to the CIT, not to the Secretary of Commerce.

<sup>2</sup> This investigation was remanded to the ITC by the NAFTA Binational Panel for further proceedings; the ITC determination on remand was submitted, as required, to the NAFTA Binational Panel, not to the Secretary of Commerce.

# Litigation Conducted in Fiscal Year 2002

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](http://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 Information 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, and 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 three 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, 2002

## The Commissioners

Deanna Tanner Okun, Chairman  
Jennifer A. Hillman, Vice Chairman  
Lynn M. Bragg  
Marcia E. Miller  
Stephen Koplan

## The Executive Staff

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Director, Robert A. Rogowsky

**Office of Investigations**, Director, Lynn Featherstone

**Office of Industries**, Director, Vern Simpson

**Office of Economics**, Director, Robert B. Koopman

**Office of Tariff Affairs and Trade Agreements**, Director, Eugene A. Rosengarden

**Office of Unfair Import Investigations**, Director, Lynn I. Levine

**Office of Information Services**, Director, Martin F. Smith

### **Office of the General Counsel**

General Counsel, Lyn M. Schlitt

### **Office of the Administrative Law Judges**

Administrative Law Judges

Sidney Harris

Paul J. Luckern

Delbert Terrill

Charles E. Bullock

### **Office of External Relations**

Director, Daniel F. Leahy

**Congressional Relations Officer**, Nancy M. Carman

**Public Affairs Officer**, Margaret M. O'Laughlin

**Trade Remedy Assistance Program Manager**, John J. Greer

### **Office of the Secretary**

Secretary, Marilyn R. Abbott

### **Office of Administration**

Director, Stephen A. McLaughlin

**Office of Finance**, Director, Patricia Katsouros

**Office of Facilities Management**, Director, Jonathan Brown

**Office of Publishing**, Director, Pamela Dyson

**Office of Personnel**, Acting Director, David W. Burns

### **Office of Inspector General**

Inspector General, Kenneth F. Clarke

### **Office of Equal Employment Opportunity**

Director, Jacqueline Waters