

**PROBABLE EFFECTS ADVICE CONCERNING  
THE POSSIBLE REMOVAL OF ISRAEL'S  
ELIGIBILITY FOR DUTY-FREE TREATMENT  
OF SODIUM BROMIDE UNDER  
THE GENERALIZED  
SYSTEM OF  
PREFERENCES**

**Report to the President on  
Investigation No. 332-225  
Under Section 332 of the  
Trade Act of 1930**



**USITC PUBLICATION 1854**

**MAY 1986**

# UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

## COMMISSIONERS

**Paula Stern, Chairwoman**  
**Susan W. Liebeler, Vice Chairman**  
**Alfred E. Eckes**  
**Seeley G. Lodwick**  
**David B. Rohr**  
**Anne E. Brunsdale**

This report was prepared principally by

James A. Emanuel, Project Leader, Office of Industries  
Jesse L. Johnson, Office of Industries  
Gerald Berg, Office of Economics  
William Gearhart, Office of the General Counsel

---

Office of Industries  
Erland H. Heginbotham, Director

---

**Address all communications to**  
**Kenneth R. Mason, Secretary to the Commission**  
**United States International Trade Commission**  
**Washington, DC 20436**

## C O N T E N T S

	<u>Page</u>
Introduction	1
Presentation of probable effects advice	2
Appendix A. U.S. Trade Representative request of February 11, 1986, for probable effect advice	15
Appendix B. U.S. International Trade Commission notice of investi- gation	17

### Tables

1. Sodium bromide: U.S. rates of duty, and U.S. imports and competi- tive status, 1985	3
2. Sodium bromide: U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, inventory change, and apparent consump- tion, 1981-85	12
3. Sodium bromide: U.S. imports for consumption, by sources, 1981-85	13
4. Sodium bromide: U.S. imports for consumption, by months, 1981-85	14

Note.—The whole of the Commission's report to the President in April 1986 may not be made public since it contains certain information that has been classified by the United States Trade Representative or would result in the disclosure of the operations of individual concerns. This published report is the same as the report to the President, except that the above-mentioned information has been omitted. Such omissions are indicated by asterisks.



## INTRODUCTION

On February 11, 1986, in accordance with section 332 of the Tariff Act of 1930, and pursuant to the authority of the President delegated to the U.S. Trade Representative (USTR) by Executive Order 11846, as amended by Executive Order 11947, the USTR requested advice as to the probable economic effect on (1) the U.S. industry producing a like or directly competitive article and (2) the consumers of the possible removal of Israel's eligibility for duty-free treatment of sodium bromide under the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP). 1/

In response to the USTR request, the Commission on March 7, 1986, instituted investigation No. 332-225 for the purpose of obtaining, to the extent practicable, information for use in connection with the preparation of the advice requested by the USTR. The Commission's notice of investigation, issued in the Federal Register on March 19, 1986 (51 F.R. 9539) is contained in appendix B.

---

1/ The USTR request is contained in appendix A.

## PRESENTATION OF PROBABLE EFFECT ADVICE

In response to the USTR request for probable effect advice, the Commission determined that an appropriate format for such an analysis would be the Commission's commodity digest.

The digest provides an analysis of the impact of the possible tariff modifications on U.S. import levels, industry, and the consumer. Within the digest the probable effect advice is provided in both a textual and code format. The probable effect code provides the reader with a quick summary of the probable effect on import levels, industry, and the consumer as follows:

## 1. Level of U.S. imports

- Code A: nil or negligible increase (0 to 5 percent)
- Code B: modest increase (6 to 15 percent)
- Code C: significant increase (16 to 25 percent)
- Code D: substantial increase (over 25 percent)

## 2. U.S. industry

- Code A: nil or negligible adverse impact
- Code B: significant adverse impact (significant proportion of workers unemployed; declines in output; firms depart, but adverse impact not industrywide)
- Code C: substantial adverse impact (substantial unemployment; widespread idling of productive facilities; adverse impact on the industry as a whole)

## 3. U.S. consumer

- Code A: The bulk of duty savings (greater than 75 percent) are expected to be absorbed by the foreign supplier.
- Code B: Duty savings are expected to benefit both the foreign supplier and the domestic consumer (neither receiving more than 75 percent of the savings).
- Code C: The bulk of duty savings (greater than 75 percent) are expected to benefit the U.S. consumer.

## I. Introductory Table

Table 1.—Sodium bromide: U.S. rates of duty, and U.S. imports and competitive status, 1985

TSUS item No. <u>1/</u>	Description	Pre-MTN col. 1 rate of duty <u>2/</u>	Staged col. 1 rates of duty effective with respect to articles on or after Jan. 1—				Col. 2: U.S. rate of imports duty <u>3/</u> in 1985	Product produced in U.S. on Jan. 1, 1985
			1980	1981	1982	1983		
420.82A	Sodium bromide—	8¢ per lb.	7.4¢ per lb.	6.7¢ per lb.	6.1¢ per lb.		5.5¢ per lb.	
		Staged col. 1 rates of duty effective with respect to articles on or after Jan. 1— continued—						
		1984	1985	1986	1987			
						<u>1,000</u> dollars		
420.82A	Sodium bromide—	4.9¢ per lb.	4.2¢ per lb.	3.6¢ per lb.	3¢ per lb.	10¢ per lb.	1,108 Yes.	

1/ The designation "A" indicates that the item is currently designated as an eligible article for duty-free treatment under the U.S. Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) and that all beneficiary developing countries are eligible for the GSP.

2/ Rate effective prior to Jan. 1, 1980.

3/ The column 2 rate of duty applies to imported products from those Communist countries and areas enumerated in general headnote 3(f) of the Tariff Schedules of the United States.

## II. Comment

Description and uses

The sodium bromide (NaBr) covered in this digest is (in its dry form) a white crystalline powder with a salty and somewhat bitter taste. It is soluble in water and alcohol and absorbs moisture from the air, which can cause caking, lumping, and other handling problems. NaBr occurs naturally in some salt deposits and can be manufactured synthetically. NaBr solution is commonly produced industrially by reacting hydrobromic acid (HBr) and caustic soda (NaOH), which yields NaBr in water. Dry powder NaBr is produced by removing the water through evaporation. NaBr is sold commercially in both the powder and solution forms. Domestic producers and importers of powder NaBr refer to a "photographic" grade dry powder material in information submitted to the Commission. [\*\*\*] discussion in this digest [\*\*\*] to only two forms: (1) "powder" or "dry" and (2) "in solution." NaBr is used in making certain photographic chemicals, some medicines, in oil- and gas-well drilling compounds, and in the production of other bromine compounds.

About [\*\*\*] percent of all NaBr is sold in water solution form. NaBr powder is the next most important form. About [\*\*\*] percent of all NaBr is used in well-drilling fluids. When sold as the dry form, it is dissolved in water or completion fluids at the well site, or it can be dissolved by the distributors which deliver the solution to the well. Each well may consume 200,000 to 500,000 pounds of NaBr.

U.S. customs treatment

The column 1 rate of duty for all forms of NaBr is 3.6 cents per pound. This rate is scheduled to be reduced to 3 cents per pound effective January 1,

1987. The column 2 rate of duty is 10 cents per pound. The Special rate column of the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA) provides for duty-free treatment for imports of NaBr from Least Developed Developing Countries enumerated in general headnote 3(e)(vi) of the TSUSA and from countries designated as beneficiary countries for purposes of the Caribbean Basin Recovery Act in general headnote (3)(e)(vii) of the TSUSA. The Special rate column also provides for duty-free treatment of imports of NaBr under the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP).

Imports of all forms of NaBr have been eligible for duty-free treatment under the GSP from all eligible countries since January 1976. Although these imports from Israel exceeded the 50-percent competitive-need limit during 1980, and 1982-84, in each case GSP eligibility for these imports from Israel was continued under the de minimis rule. Imports of NaBr from Israel will also be eligible for duty-free treatment under the U.S.-Israel Free Trade Area Implementation Act of 1985 beginning in 1991.

#### U.S. producers and employment

NaBr is produced in the United States by Dow Chemical, U.S.A., Ethyl Corp., and Great Lakes Chemical Corp. These producers are located near bromine brine wells or bromine brine deposits located in Arkansas and Michigan. During 1983-85, these firms together employed an average of [\*\*\*] persons in the production of NaBr powder and about [\*\*\*] persons in the production of NaBr in solution.

The producers of NaBr constitute essentially all of the U.S. bromine industry. They also produce a significant portion of the approximately 60 bromine compounds made domestically. Their total revenues for 1985 were about

\$13 billion, however, except for Great Lakes Chemical Corp., which had 1985 sales of \$282 million, their principal operations are in other than bromine products.

#### U.S. consumption and production

The first use of NaBr in well drilling is believed to have been in December 1981. Apparent U.S. consumption of all forms of NaBr [\*\*\*] from [\*\*\*] pounds, valued at [\*\*\*], in 1981 to [\*\*\*] pounds, valued at [\*\*\*], in 1982 and to [\*\*\*] pounds, valued at [\*\*\*], in 1985 (table 2). The ratio of imports to consumption in terms of quantity [\*\*\*] from [\*\*\*] percent in 1981 to [\*\*\*] percent in 1982. The ratio was [\*\*\*] percent in 1983, then [\*\*\*] to [\*\*\*] percent in 1984 before [\*\*\*] to [\*\*\*] percent in 1985.

The [\*\*\*] in [\*\*\*] between 1982 and 1983 was caused by a [\*\*\*] to satisfy demand. Between 1982 and 1983, apparent consumption essentially [\*\*\*] because of increased use of drilling fluids and expanded drilling because of high crude petroleum prices. Since U.S. production [\*\*\*] this [\*\*\*] in apparent consumption was satisfied by [\*\*\*] and imports. As U.S. production [\*\*\*] in 1984 and 1985 and the rate of growth of apparent consumption [\*\*\*], the ratio of imports to consumption [\*\*\*].

Apparent U.S. consumption of NaBr powder [\*\*\*] from [\*\*\*] pounds in 1981 to [\*\*\*] pounds in 1985. Apparent U.S. consumption of NaBr in solution [\*\*\*] from [\*\*\*] pounds in 1981 to [\*\*\*] pounds in 1985.

[\*\*\*] in 1981. U.S. production of NaBr [\*\*\*] from [\*\*\*] pounds in 1982 to [\*\*\*] pounds in 1985. U.S. production of NaBr powder [\*\*\*] from [\*\*\*] pounds in 1981 to [\*\*\*] pounds in 1982, and then [\*\*\*] to [\*\*\*] pounds in

1985. Production of NaBr in solution [\*\*\*] from [\*\*\*] pounds in 1981 to [\*\*\*] pounds in 1985.

Future [\*\*\*] domestic production and consumption of NaBr may be less, as a result of anticipated reductions in oil and gas exploration and production caused by the recent decline in crude petroleum prices to about one-third the price level of 6 months ago. This low price level and uncertainty about [\*\*\*] in demand for completion fluids for oil and gas wells. [\*\*\*.]

[\*\*\*] an oil import fee or other mechanism which would raise crude petroleum prices could cause an immediate demand increase. Declines in foreign petroleum production to reduce the present overproduction could also result in increased domestic demand for completion fluids, including those using NaBr.

Domestic capacity to produce NaBr in solution [\*\*\*] percent, from [\*\*\*] pounds in 1981 to [\*\*\*] pounds in 1985, [\*\*\*.] Production capacity for NaBr powder (made from the solution) [\*\*\*] from [\*\*\*] pounds to [\*\*\*] pounds during the same period. [\*\*\*.]

Data supplied by U.S. NaBr producers indicate the cost of production of NaBr powder in 1985 was [\*\*\*] cents per pound. The cost of domestic production of NaBr in solution was stated in the questionnaire response to have been [\*\*\*] cents per pound.

Arkansas is the principal location for U.S. production. U.S. producers state that shipping costs for NaBr powder and photographic-grade material to principal market areas range from [\*\*\*] cents per pound to [\*\*\*] to [\*\*\*] cents per pound to [\*\*\*] and to [\*\*\*] cents per pound to [\*\*\*.] The shipping

costs of NaBr in solution were stated to be [\*\*\*] cents per pound to [\*\*\*] [\*\*\*] cents per pound to [\*\*\*] and [\*\*\*] cents per pound to [\*\*\*].

#### U.S. exports

The U.S. producers of NaBr indicate that there were [\*\*\*] during 1981-85, [\*\*\*]. [\*\*\*.]

#### U.S. imports

U.S. imports of all forms of NaBr increased erratically from 20,000 pounds, valued at \$12,000, in 1981 to 2.9 million pounds, valued at \$1.1 million, in 1985 (table 3). The estimated cost of shipping increases the value of the imports to [\*\*\*] and [\*\*\*], respectively. Imports of NaBr from Israel during 1982-85 were duty free under the GSP and have accounted for more than 90 percent of all NaBr imports since 1983. Ameribrom, Inc., has stated that it is the sole importer of NaBr from Israel. Imports are principally the dry powder form, since shipping the lower unit value, more bulky solution form increases transportation costs for the contained NaBr. The imported powder can be sold as powder or dissolved in water to make the solution for customers that require it. The domestic and imported products, although occasionally differing in contaminant composition, appear to be interchangeable in commerce.

The petitioner has claimed NaBr imports surged in 1985. Imports of NaBr enter on an aperiodic basis; during 1981, 1982, and 1984, there are several months for which Bureau of Census data show no imports (table 4). Quantities imported also vary considerably from month-to-month; thus, it is somewhat difficult to compare imports on a calendar-year basis.

Production of NaBr in Israel is from Dead Sea brine, which contains a higher concentration of bromine than do U.S. brine deposits. The producer in

Israel, Bromine Compounds, Ltd., is believed to be basically export oriented and, together with U.S. producers, probably supplies over 90 percent of world demand for NaBr. The cost of production of NaBr powder in Israel was reported to be [\*\*\*] cents per pound in 1985.

The landed unit price of NaBr powder imported from Israel averaged [\*\*\*] cents, including shipping costs to the U.S. port of entry, and was [\*\*\*], or [\*\*\*] percent [\*\*\*] than the average f.o.b. price of all forms of the domestically produced good in 1985. [\*\*\*], the landed price of the imported powder was [\*\*\*], or [\*\*\*] percent [\*\*\*] than the average f.o.b. price of the domestically produced powder. Inland transportation costs in the United States for NaBr powder imported from Israel ([\*\*\*]) are generally [\*\*\*].

The unit value (including importer's markup) of U.S. sales of NaBr powder imported from Israel, as reported to the Commission, [\*\*\*] from [\*\*\*] cents per pound in 1983 [\*\*\*] cents per pound in 1984, and [\*\*\*] cents per pound in 1985.

The following tabulation summarizes for 1985 the estimated import cost/price data presented in this section as well as the previously presented data for the domestic product (in cents per pound):

	<u>Domestic</u>	<u>Imported</u>
Cost of production:		
Powder_____	[***]	[***]
Solution_____	[***]	[***]
Price:		
F.o.b. plant:		
Powder_____	[***]	-
Solution_____	[***]	-
Average (weighted)_____	[***]	-
C.i.f., U.S. port of entry (powder)_____	-	[***]

	<u>Domestic</u>	<u>Imported</u>
Importer's unit sales value in U.S. (powder)-----	-	[***]
Inland transportation costs (powder)-----	[***]	[***]

Position of interested parties

The three U.S. producers of NaBr are Ethyl Corp., Dow Chemical, U.S.A., and Great Lakes Chemical Corp. Through an ad hoc organization called the U.S. Bromine Alliance, these companies petitioned the USTR for removal of GSP benefits from imports of NaBr from Israel. These domestic producers oppose the continuation of such GSP treatment, claiming they are adversely affected by such imports. They feel that the de minimis provision overrides the intent of the 50-percent GSP rule, which would otherwise result in GSP treatment removal. They further state that the increase in NaBr imports from Israel has resulted in a reduction in domestic prices, sales, and profitability for U.S. NaBr producers.

The importer of NaBr from Israel, Ameribrom, Inc., opposes the removal of GSP treatment for imports of NaBr from Israel. Ameribrom claims that such imports have not surged, but are instead the result of a statistical quirk in which imports shipped in late December 1984 entered the United States in 1985, thus making 1985 imports appear much larger. Ameribrom further claims the domestic industry is not being injured, that domestic consumption and sales have increased, and that the domestic market is expected to expand.

III. Probable Economic Effects of Continued GSP Eligibility for Sodium Bromide from Israel

\* \* \* \* \*

Table 2.—Sodium bromide: U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, inventory change, and apparent consumption, 1981-85

(Quantity in thousands of pounds; value in thousands of dollars; unit value in cents per pound)

Year	U.S. production	Exports	Imports <sup>1/</sup>	Inventory change	Apparent consumption	Ratio (percent) of imports to consumption
Quantity						
1981—	***	***	20	***	***	***
1982—	***	***	645	***	***	***
1983—	***	***	2,534	***	***	***
1984—	***	***	1,916	***	***	***
1985—	***	***	2,901	***	***	***
Value						
1981—	***	***	***	***	***	***
1982—	***	***	***	***	***	***
1983—	***	***	***	***	***	***
1984—	***	***	***	***	***	***
1985—	***	***	***	***	***	***
Unit value						
1981—	***	***	***	***	—	—
1982—	***	***	***	***	—	—
1983—	***	***	***	***	—	—
1984—	***	***	***	***	—	—
1985—	***	***	***	***	—	—

<sup>1/</sup> Value of imports includes the estimated value of shipping costs to U.S. ports of entry.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce and data supplied in answer to Commission questionnaires.

Table 3.--Sodium bromide: U.S. imports for consumption, by sources, 1981-85

Source	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Quantity (1,000 pounds)					
Israel-----	0	516	2,481	1,749	2,842
France-----	20	128	54	163	40
Japan-----	0	0	0	0	11
Norway-----	0	0	0	0	6
Canada-----	0	0	0	4	2
Hg Kong-----	0	1	0	0	0
Fr Germ-----	0	1/	0	0	0
U King-----	0	1/	0	0	0
Total----	20	645	2,534	1,916	2,901
Value (1,000 dollars)					
Israel-----	-	345	938	748	1,068
France-----	12	77	33	100	25
Japan-----	-	-	-	-	10
Norway-----	-	-	-	-	4
Canada-----	-	-	-	3	1
Hg Kong-----	-	1/	-	-	-
Fr Germ-----	-	1/	-	-	-
U King-----	-	1/	-	-	-
Total----	12	423	971	851	1,108
Unit value (per pound)					
Israel-----	-	\$0.67	\$0.38	\$0.43	\$0.38
France-----	\$0.60	0.60	0.61	0.62	0.62
Japan-----	-	-	-	-	0.93
Norway-----	-	-	-	-	0.69
Canada-----	-	-	-	0.71	0.76
Hg Kong-----	-	0.50	-	-	-
Fr Germ-----	-	108.67	-	-	-
U King-----	-	302.00	-	-	-
Average--	0.60	0.66	0.38	0.44	0.38

1/ Less than 500.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Value data are Customs value and do not include freight or duty.

Table 4.—Sodium bromide: U.S. imports for consumption, by months, 1981-85

(In thousands of pounds)

Month	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
January	0	41	152	118	576
February	0	73	204	675	304
March	0	0	76	68	379
April	0	0	37	0	340
May	0	75	546	422	311
June	0	126	152	20	38
July	0	0	302	570	187
August	0	157	74	0	254
September	0	1/	192	0	114
October	20	43	510	0	268
November	0	41	38	0	20
December	0	89	251	43	110
Total	20	645	2,534	1,916	2,901

1/ Less than 500 pounds.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

APPENDIX A

U.S. Trade Representative Request of February 11, 1986,  
for Probable Effect Advice

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRWOMAN  
 THE UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE  
 WASHINGTON  
 20506

1305  
 86 FEB 21 P12:33

February 11, 1986

The Honorable Paula Stern  
 Chairwoman  
 United States International  
 Trade Commission  
 701 E Street, NW  
 Washinton, D.C. 20436

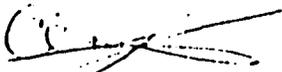
Dear Madame Chairwoman:

Pursuant to a petition filed by the U.S. Bromide Alliance, the Trade Policy Staff Committee has initiated a review concerning the possible removal of Israel's eligibility for duty-free treatment of sodium bromide under the Generalized System of Preferences.

At the direction of the President, pursuant to section 332(g) of the Tariff Act of 1930, I request that the Commission provide its advice as to the probable economic effect on the United States industry producing a like or directly competitive article and on consumers of the removal of GSP duty-free status from sodium bromide, provided for in item 420.82 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States, which is imported from Israel.

It would be greatly appreciated if the Commission's advice could be provided within sixty (60) days after receipt of this request.

Very truly yours,

  
 Clayton Yeutter

CY:dfd

APPENDIX B

U.S. International Trade Commission Notice of Investigation

1986, in Hearing Room 6311 at the Interstate Commerce Commission Building at 12th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, D.C., and the hearing will commence immediately thereafter.

The Secretary shall publish this notice in the Federal Register.

Issued: March 11, 1986.

Janet D. Saxon,

*Administrative Law Judge.*

[FR Doc. 86-6010 Filed 3-18-86; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020-02-M

[332-225]

**Import Investigation; Probable Effects Advice Concerning the Possible Removal of Israel's Eligibility for Duty-Free Treatment of Sodium Bromide Under the Generalized System of Preferences**

**AGENCY:** United States International Trade Commission (ITC).

**ACTION:** Institution of investigation.

**SUMMARY:** In accordance with the provisions of section 332(g) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1332(g)), the Commission has instituted investigation No. 332-225 for the purpose of obtaining information for use in connection with the preparation of advice requested by the U.S. Trade Representative (USTR), at the direction of the President, as to the probable economic effect on the U.S. industry producing a like or directly competitive article and on consumers of the removal of Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) duty-free status from sodium bromide, provided for in item 420.82 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States, which is imported from Israel.

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** March 7, 1986.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Mr. James A. Emanuel (202-523-0334) in the Commission's Office of Industries. For information on legal aspects of the investigation, contact Mr. William Gearhart of the Commission's Office of the General Counsel at 202-523-0487.

**Background and Scope of Investigation:** USTR requested the investigation following initiation of a review by the Trade Policy Staff Committee (TPSC). The review was initiated following receipt of a petition filed by the U.S. Bromine Alliance and concerns the possible removal of Israel's eligibility for duty-free treatment of sodium bromide under the GSP. Notice of the TPSC investigation was published in the Federal Register of February 18, 1986 (51 FR 5817). The USTR requested that the Commission complete its

investigation within 60 days of receipt of the request.

**Written Submissions:** Interested persons are invited to submit written statements concerning the investigation. Written statements should be received by the close of business on March 28, 1986. Commercial or financial information which a submitter desires the Commission to treat as confidential must be submitted on separate sheets of paper, each clearly marked "Confidential Business Information" at the top. All submissions requesting confidential treatment must conform with the requirements of § 201.6 of the Commission's *Rules of Practice and Procedure* (19 CFR 201.6). All written submissions, except for confidential business information, will be made available for inspection by interested persons. All submissions should be addressed to the Secretary, United States International Trade Commission, 701 E Street NW., Washington, DC 20436.

Hearing impaired individuals are advised that information on this matter can be obtained by contacting our TDD terminal on 202-724-0002.

By order of the Commission.

Issued: March 12, 1986.

Kenneth R. Mason,  
*Secretary.*

[FR Doc. 86-6004 Filed 3-18-86; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020-02-M

[Investigation No. 337-TA-237]

**Certain Miniature Hacksaws; Commission Decision Not To Review Initial Determination Terminating Respondent on the Basis of a Consent Order**

**AGENCY:** United States International Trade Commission.

**ACTION:** Termination of respondent Scotty's, Inc., on the basis of a consent order.

**SUMMARY:** The Commission has determined not to review an initial determination (ID) (Order No. 2) terminating Scotty's, Inc. (Scotty's), as a respondent in the above-captioned investigation on the basis of a consent order.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** E. Clark Lutz, Esq., Office of the General Counsel, U.S. International Trade Commission, telephone 202-523-1641.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** On February 7, 1986, complainant The Stanley Works, respondent Scotty's, Inc., and the Commission investigative attorney jointly moved (Motion No. 237-3) to terminate this investigation as to

respondent Scotty's on the basis of a consent order agreement and a proposed consent order. On February 10, 1986, the presiding administrative law judge issued an ID terminating the investigation with respect to respondent Scotty's on the basis of the proposed consent order. The Commission has received no petitions for review of the ID or comments from Government agencies or the public.

Termination of the investigation as to respondent Scotty's on the basis of the consent order furthers the public interest by conserving Commission resources and those of the parties involved.

This action is taken under the authority of section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1337) and 19 CFR 210.53(h).

Copies of the ID and all other nonconfidential documents filed in connection with this investigation are available for inspection during official business hours (8:45 a.m. to 5:15 p.m.) in the Office of the Secretary, U.S. International Trade Commission, 701 E Street NW., Washington, DC 20436, telephone 202-523-0161. Hearing-impaired persons are advised that information on this matter can be obtained by contacting the Commission's TDD terminal on 202-724-0002.

By order of the Commission.

Issued: March 7, 1986.

Kenneth R. Mason,  
*Secretary.*

[FR Doc. 86-6011 Filed 3-18-86; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020-02-M

[Investigation No. 337-TA-237]

**Certain Miniature Hacksaws; Commission Decision Not To Review Initial Determination Terminating Respondent on the Basis of a Consent Order**

**AGENCY:** United States International Trade Commission.

**ACTION:** Termination of respondent U.S. General Supply Corp. on the basis of a consent order.

**SUMMARY:** The Commission has determined not to review an initial determination (ID) (Order No. 1) terminating U.S. General Supply Corp. (U.S. General) as a respondent in the above-captioned investigation on the basis of a consent order.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** E. Clark Lutz, Esq., Office of the General Counsel, U.S. International Trade Commission, telephone 202-523-1641.



UNITED STATES  
INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20436

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED

Postage And Fees Paid  
U.S. International Trade Commission



ITC-653

**ADDRESS CHANGE**

- Remove from List
  - Change as Shown
- Please detach address