



GENERAL INFORMATION, INSTRUCTIONS, AND DEFINITIONS FOR COMMISSION QUESTIONNAIRES

STEEL

Investigation No. TA-204-12

***Further information.**—If you have any questions concerning the enclosed questionnaire or other matters related to this investigation, you may contact the following members of the Commission’s staff (Fax 202-205-3205):*

Assigned Staff	Carbon and Alloy Steel Flat Products	Carbon and Alloy Steel Long Products	Carbon and Alloy Steel Tubular Products	Stainless Steel Products
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GENERAL INFORMATION, INSTRUCTIONS, AND DEFINITIONS

GENERAL INFORMATION

Background.—In 2001, the U.S. International Trade Commission (Commission) conducted an investigation on steel (Investigation No. TA-201-73) under section 202 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. § 2252) (the Act). Following receipt of a report from the Commission in December 2001 containing determinations and remedy recommendations by the Commission, the President, pursuant to section 203 of the Act (19 U.S.C. § 2253), imposed import relief in the form of a tariff-rate quota and increased import duties on imports of certain steel products for a period of 3 years and 1 day effective March 20, 2002, and instructed the Secretaries of Commerce and Treasury to establish an import licensing system. On December 4, 2003, the President issued a proclamation that terminated the tariff-rate quota and increased import duties, but also directed the Secretary of Commerce to continue the licensing and monitoring system until the earlier of March 21, 2005, or such time as the Secretary of Commerce established a replacement program. On March 11, 2005, Commerce published interim final rules for a replacement system, the Steel Import Monitoring and Analysis System.

Section 204(d) of the Act requires the Commission, following termination of a relief action, to evaluate the effectiveness of the action in facilitating positive adjustment by the domestic industry to import competition, consistent with the reasons set out by the President in the report submitted to the Congress under section 203(b) of the Act. The Commission is required to submit a report on the evaluation made to the President and the Congress no later than 180 days after the day on which the relief action was terminated. The purpose of this questionnaire is to provide the Commission with first-hand industry data for use in the evaluation report to be submitted to the President and the Congress.

To view the Trade Act of 1974, see, <http://www.access.gpo.gov/uscode/uscmain.html>. For additional information on the Commission's section 201 investigation, report, and remedy recommendations, see <http://hotdocs.usitc.gov/docs/pubs/201/PUB3479.pdf>.

Due date of questionnaire.—Return the completed questionnaire to the United States International Trade Commission by no later than **May 18, 2005**. Use of an overnight mail service may be necessary to ensure that your response actually reaches the Commission by **May 18, 2005**. Please make sure the completed questionnaire is sent to the attention of either **Dana Lofgren or Russell Duncan** at the Office of Investigations, Room 615, United States International Trade Commission, Washington, DC 20436.

Firms not represented by counsel should submit one copy of the completed questionnaire, keeping a copy for your records so that you can refer to it if the Commission staff contacts you with any questions during the course of the investigation.

GENERAL INFORMATION, INSTRUCTIONS, AND DEFINITIONS--Continued

GENERAL INFORMATION--Continued

Additional questionnaires will be supplied promptly upon request, or photocopies of the enclosed questionnaire may be used. Address all correspondence to the United States International Trade Commission, Washington, DC 20436. Hearing-impaired individuals can obtain information regarding this investigation via the Commission's TDD terminal (202-205-1810).

Confidentiality.--The commercial and financial data furnished in response to the enclosed questionnaire that reveal the individual operations of your firm will be treated as confidential by the Commission to the extent that such data are not otherwise available to the public and will not be disclosed except as may be required by law. Such confidential information will not be published in a manner that will reveal the individual operations of your firm; however, nonnumerical characterizations of numerical business proprietary information (such as discussion of trends) will be treated as confidential business information only at the request of the submitter for good cause shown. In addition, confidential business information that you submit may be included in a confidential version of the report that the Commission transmits to the President, should the Commission transmit a confidential version. Any such confidential business information will be deleted from the version of the report that the Commission releases to the public.

In addition, by signing the certification on the cover page of the questionnaire, the signing official authorizes the Commission to use in this investigation information submitted to the Commission in response to Commission questionnaires in investigations Nos. TA-201-73 and TA-204-9 in this investigation and acknowledges that such information may be used by the Commission in this investigation in the same manner as information received in response to this questionnaire.

Verification.--**The information submitted in the enclosed questionnaire is subject to audit and verification by the Commission. To facilitate possible verification of data, please keep all your workpapers and supporting documents used in the preparation of the questionnaire response(s).**

INSTRUCTIONS

Answer all questions.--Do not leave any question or section blank unless a questionnaire expressly directs you to skip over certain questions or sections. If the answer to any question is "none," write "none." **If information is not readily available from your records in exactly the form requested, furnish carefully prepared estimates--designated as such by the letter "E"--and explain the basis of your estimates.** Answers to questions and any necessary comments or explanations should be supplied in the space provided or on separate sheets attached to the appropriate page of the questionnaire.

Consolidate all U.S. establishments.--Report the requested data for your establishment(s) located in the United States. **Firms operating more than one establishment should combine the data for all establishments into a single report.**

DEFINITIONS

Subject steel.--Steel products subject to the President's section 203 remedy action.

Carbon and alloy steel.--Steel, including "other alloy steel" but excluding "stainless steel" and "tool steel" as defined below.

GENERAL INFORMATION, INSTRUCTIONS, AND DEFINITIONS—Continued

DEFINITIONS—Continued

Other alloy steel.—Steels not complying with the definition of stainless steel and containing by weight one or more of the following elements in the proportion shown:

- 0.3 percent or more of aluminum,
- 0.0008 percent or more of boron,
- 0.3 percent or more of chromium,
- 0.3 percent or more of cobalt,
- 0.4 percent or more of copper,
- 0.4 percent or more of lead,
- 1.65 percent or more of manganese,
- 0.08 percent or more of molybdenum,
- 0.3 percent or more of nickel,
- 0.06 percent or more of niobium,
- 0.6 percent or more of silicon,
- 0.05 percent or more of titanium,
- 0.3 percent or more of tungsten (wolfram),
- 0.1 percent or more of vanadium,
- 0.05 percent or more of zirconium, or
- 0.1 percent or more of other elements (except sulfur, phosphorus, carbon, and nitrogen), taken separately.

Stainless steel.—Alloy steels containing, by weight, 1.2 percent or less of carbon and 10.5 percent or more of chromium, with or without other elements.

Tool steel.—Alloy steels which contain the following combinations of elements in the quantity by weight respectively indicated:

- (i) more than 1.2 percent carbon and more than 10.5 percent chromium; or
- (ii) not less than 0.3 percent carbon and 1.25 percent or more but less than 10.5 percent chromium; or
- (iii) not less than 0.85 percent carbon and 1 percent to 1.8 percent, inclusive, manganese; or
- (iv) 0.9 percent to 1.2 percent, inclusive, chromium and 0.9 percent to 1.4 percent, inclusive, molybdenum; or
- (v) not less than 0.5 percent carbon and not less than 3.5 percent molybdenum; or
- (vi) not less than 0.5 percent carbon and not less than 5.5 percent tungsten.

GENERAL INFORMATION, INSTRUCTIONS, AND DEFINITIONS—Continued

DEFINITIONS—Continued

Flat-rolled products.—Rolled products of solid rectangular (other than square) cross-section, which do not conform to the definition of semifinished products, in the form of:

- (i) coils of successively superimposed layers, or
- (ii) straight lengths, which if of a thickness less than 4.75 mm are of a width measuring at least 10 times the thickness or if of a thickness of 4.75 mm or more are of a width which exceeds 150 mm and measures at least twice the thickness.

Flat-rolled products include those with patterns in relief derived directly from rolling (for example, grooves, ribs, checkers, tears, buttons, or lozenges) and those which have been perforated, corrugated, or polished.

Flat-rolled products may be of a shape other than rectangular or square, such as circles or sketches.

Tubular products.—Tubular products include pipes and tubes and hollow profiles. Pipes and tubes are concentric hollow products, of uniform cross-section having the same form on both the inner and outer surfaces. Steel tubes may have circular, oval, rectangular, or other convex polygonal cross-sections. Tubes may have been subject to certain finishing operations, including upsetting, polishing, coating, bending, threading (with or without couplings attached), drilled, waisted, expanded, cone shaped, or fitted with flanges, collars, or ring. Hollow profiles are hollow products which may have different forms on the inner and outer surfaces.

Products excluded from the scope of the section 201 investigation.—Certain products listed in U.S. note 11(a) and (b)(i)-(ix) in chapter 99 subchapter III of the HTS,¹ were excluded from investigation No. TA-201-73 and from the section 203 remedy resulting from it and therefore are excluded from this section 204 investigation with respect to producer questionnaires. The products that were excluded from the original section 201 investigation are as follows:

- Products covered by the separate section 203 remedy actions on wire rod and line pipe, as announced on February 16 and February 18, 2000, respectively, which terminated effective March 1, 2003 (U.S. note 11(a)(i)). Also not included are those wire rod and line pipe products which were specifically excluded in the remedies on these products (U.S. note 11(b)(i) and 11(b)(ii), respectively).
- Products of ball bearing steel provided for in HTS heading 7225, 7226, 7227, or 7228 (U.S. note 11(a)(ii)).
- Steel tubing, of a diameter not exceeding 114.3 mm, galvanized, internally coated or lined with a non-electrically insulating coating material, suitable for use as electrical conduit (see U.S. note 11(a)(iii)).

In addition, USTR excluded many specific products generally not produced or produced in limited quantities by the U.S. industry. These products are listed in chapter 99 subchapter III of the HTS.

¹ See, <http://hotdocs.usitc.gov/docs/tata/hts/archive/2003/0310C99.pdf>, pp. 99-45-99-51 of the HTS.

GENERAL INFORMATION, INSTRUCTIONS, AND DEFINITIONS—Continued

DEFINITIONS—Continued

Exempt countries.—Countries exempt from the President’s section 203 remedy include Canada, Israel, Jordan, Mexico, and the following developing countries (with certain exceptions noted below):

Albania, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Kinshasa), Costa Rica, Cote d’Ivoire, Croatia, Czech Republic, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Fiji, Gabon, the Gambia, Georgia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lesotho, Lithuania, Macedonia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Moldova, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

The following are developing countries with products that are **NOT** exempt from the remedy:

Brazil:	slabs and flat products (except for tin mill products)
India:	carbon flanges
Moldova:	rebar
Romania:	carbon flanges
Thailand:	carbon flanges, welded pipe
Turkey:	rebar
Venezuela:	rebar

Subject countries.—Includes all other countries not identified as exempt countries (see definition above).

The following are developing countries considered subject countries with respect to the products identified below:

Brazil:	slabs and flat products (except for tin mill products)
India:	carbon flanges
Moldova:	rebar
Romania:	carbon flanges
Thailand:	carbon flanges, welded pipe
Turkey:	rebar
Venezuela:	rebar

GENERAL INFORMATION, INSTRUCTIONS, AND DEFINITIONS—Continued

DEFINITIONS—Continued

The following are the subject steel products examined in this investigation.

A. CARBON AND ALLOY FLAT PRODUCTS

1. Certain carbon and alloy flat products.—Includes the products listed below:

a. Slabs.—Semifinished steel produced by continuous casting or by hot rolling or forging. Slabs of carbon steel have a rectangular cross-section with a width at least two times the thickness. Slabs of other alloy steel have a width at least four times the thickness.

b. Plate (including cut-to-length plate and clad plate).—Cut-to-length plate is a flat-rolled product of rectangular cross-section, having a thickness of 4.75 mm or more and a width which exceeds 150 mm and measures at least twice the thickness. It is flat (i.e., not in coils), and may be of any shape (rectangular, circular, or other). It may have been produced by rolling on a sheared-plate mill or by flattening and cutting-to-length a coiled plate. It may have patterns-in-relief derived directly from rolling (e.g., floor plate). It may be perforated, corrugated, or polished. Plate may also have been subject to heat-treatment and have been descaled or pickled. Clad plate is a flat-rolled product of more than one metal layer, of which the predominating metal is non-alloy steel, and the layers are joined by molecular interpenetration of the surfaces in contact. The metal other than non-alloy steel may be stainless steel, titanium, or any other metal. Clad plate may be in the form of a flat plate or a coiled plate, may be of any thickness, and may be either hot- or cold-rolled.

c. Hot-rolled sheet and strip (including plate in coils).—Includes carbon and alloy steel flat-rolled products of rectangular cross-section, produced by hot-rolling. If in coils, it may be of any thickness. If in straight lengths, it is of a thickness of less than 4.75 mm and a width measuring at least 10 times the thickness. It may have patterns-in-relief derived directly from rolling (e.g., floor plate). It may be perforated, corrugated, or polished; may be either unpickled or pickled; may have been subject to various processing after hot reduction, including pickling or descaling, rewinding, flattening, temper rolling, heat treatment; and may have been cut into shapes other than rectangular.

d. Cold-rolled sheet and strip other than GOES (grain-oriented electrical steel).—Includes carbon and alloy steel flat-rolled product of rectangular cross-section, produced by cold rolling. If in coils, may be of any thickness. If in straight lengths, is of a thickness of less than 4.75 mm and a width measuring at least 10 times the thickness. It may have patterns-in-relief derived directly from rolling. It may be perforated, corrugated, or polished. May have been subject to various processing after cold reduction, including flattening, temper rolling, heat treatment, and may have been cut into shapes other than rectangular.

e. Corrosion-resistant and other coated sheet and strip.—Flat-rolled products of carbon or alloy steel with a metallic or nonmetallic coating, other than tin or tin-free steel, and other than clad. Includes, galvanized, aluminized, zinc-aluminum alloy coated, galvanized (heat-treated after coating), terns plate and terns coated sheets, painted, and coated with plastic.

2. Tin mill products.—Flat-rolled products of carbon or alloy steel, plated or coated with tin or with chromium oxides or with chromium and chromium oxides. May be either in coils or in straight lengths.

DEFINITIONS—Continued

B. CARBON AND ALLOY LONG PRODUCTS

- 3. Hot-rolled bar and light shapes.**—Bars are products which have a solid cross-section in the shape of circles, segments of circles, ovals, rectangles (including squares), triangles, or other convex polygons (including “flattened circles” and “modified rectangles,” of which two opposite sides are convex arcs, the other two sides being straight, of equal length, and parallel). Includes bars of a diameter of 19 mm or more in irregularly wound coils. Excludes carbon and alloy steel (including free-machining alloy steel) wire rod having a diameter of 5 mm or more but less than 19 mm. (These products are covered by section 203 relief on wire rod.) Includes free-machining carbon steel and high-nickel alloy steel bars and rods of any diameter. Includes angles, shapes, and sections (such as U, I, or H sections) not further worked than hot-rolled, hot-drawn, or extruded, with no linear dimension of 80 mm or greater when measured through a solid portion of the cross section. Includes hollow drill bars and rods of which the greatest external dimension of the cross-section exceeds 15 mm but does not exceed 52 mm, and of which the greatest internal dimension does not exceed one half of the greatest external dimension. Hollow bars and rods of iron or steel not conforming to this definition are not included.

Please note that hot-rolled bars of ball-bearing steel are NOT included in the hot-rolled bar and light shapes category for purposes of this investigation.

- 4. Cold-finished bar.**—Bars, as defined by shape above, not in coils, which have been subjected to a cold-finishing operation such as cold rolling, cold drawing, grinding, or polishing.

Please note that cold-finished bars of ball-bearing steel are NOT included in the cold-finished bar category for purposes of this investigation.

- 5. Rebar.**—Hot-rolled products which have a solid cross-section as described for bars above, and which contains indentations, ribs, grooves, or other deformations produced during the rolling process or twisted after rolling, for the purpose of improving the bond with concrete.

DEFINITIONS—Continued

C. CARBON AND ALLOY TUBULAR PRODUCTS AND FITTINGS

- 6. Welded tubular products other than OCTG (oil country tubular goods).**—Tubular products that are produced by bending flat-rolled steel products to form the hollow product with overlapping or abutting seams. Most such products are fastened along the seam by welding, although clipping, riveting, and forging are also used to fasten a seam. The seam produced by the fastening method may run either longitudinally or spirally along the length of the product. Excludes OCTG and carbon quality steel welded line pipe of an outside diameter that does not exceed 406.7 mm (the latter product is covered by section 203 relief on line pipe).
- 7. Flanges and fittings.**—Includes fittings of carbon or alloy steel, mainly used for connecting the bores of two pipes or tubes together, or for connecting a pipe or tube to some other apparatus, or for closing the tube aperture. Does not include valves, or articles used for installing pipes and tubes but which do not form an integral part of the bore (e.g., hangers, stays, and similar supports, clamping or tightening bands, or collars (hose clips) used for clamping flexible tubing or hose to rigid piping, taps, connecting pieces, etc.).

D. STAINLESS STEEL PRODUCTS

- 8. Bar and light shapes.**—Includes bars and rods not in irregularly wound coils; also includes hot-rolled bars and rods in irregularly wound coils of circular cross section with a diameter of 19 mm or more. (Bars are products which have a solid cross-section in the shape of circles, segments of circles, ovals, rectangles (including squares), triangles or other convex polygons (including “flattened circles” and “modified rectangles,” of which two opposite sides are convex arcs, the other two sides being straight, of equal length, and parallel)). Also includes angles, shapes, and sections (such as U, I, or H sections) with no linear dimension of 80 mm or greater when measured through a solid portion of the cross section, not further worked than hot-rolled, hot-drawn, or extruded.
- 9. Rod.**—Stainless steel of solid cross-section in irregularly wound coils. If of circular cross-section, having a diameter of less than 19 mm. If of alloy containing 24 percent or more of nickel, by weight, or of a shape other than circular, may be of any size.
- 10. Wire.**—Cold-formed products in coils, of any uniform solid cross-section along their whole length, which do not conform to the definition of flat-rolled products.

GENERAL INFORMATION, INSTRUCTIONS, AND DEFINITIONS—Continued

DEFINITIONS—Continued

Firm.—An individual proprietorship, partnership, joint venture, association, corporation (including any subsidiary corporation), business trust, cooperative, trustee in bankruptcy, or receiver under decree of any court.

Related firm.—A firm that your firm solely or jointly owned, managed, or otherwise controlled; a firm that solely or jointly owned, managed, or otherwise controlled your firm; and/or a firm that was solely or jointly owned, managed, or otherwise controlled by a firm that also solely or jointly owned, managed, or otherwise controlled your firm.

Establishment.—Each facility of a firm in the United States involved in the production, importation, and/or purchase of steel products (as listed and defined above), including auxiliary facilities operated in conjunction with (whether or not physically separate from) such facilities.

United States.—For purposes of this evaluation, the 50 States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the District of Columbia.

Shipments.—Shipments of products produced in or imported by your U.S. establishment(s). Include shipments to the contracting firm of product produced by your firm under a toll agreement.

Shipment quantities.—Quantities reported should be net of returns.

Shipment values.—Values reported should be net values (i.e., gross sales values less all discounts, allowances, rebates, prepaid freight, and the value of returned goods), f.o.b. your U.S. producing establishment(s). The value of domestic shipments to the contracting firm under a toll agreement is the conversion fee (including profit).

Types of shipments:

U.S. shipments.—Commercial shipments and company transfers within the United States.

Commercial shipments.—Shipments, other than company transfers, within the United States.

Company transfers.—Shipments made to related domestic firms, including product consumed internally by your firm.

Export shipments.—Shipments to destinations outside the United States, including shipments to related firms.

Inventories.—Finished goods inventory, not raw materials or work-in-progress.

Average production capability.—The level of production that your establishment(s) could reasonably have expected to attain during the specified periods. Assume normal operating conditions (i.e., using equipment and machinery in place and ready to operate; normal operating levels (hours per week/weeks per year) and time for downtime, maintenance, repair, and cleanup; and a typical or representative product mix).

GENERAL INFORMATION, INSTRUCTIONS, AND DEFINITIONS—Continued

DEFINITIONS—Continued

Toll agreement.—Agreement between two firms whereby the first firm furnishes the raw materials and the second firm uses the raw materials to produce a product that it then returns to the first firm with a charge for processing costs, overhead, etc.

Production.—All production in your U.S. establishment(s), including production consumed internally within your firm and production for another firm under a toll agreement.

Processing.—For purposes of this questionnaire, the term “processing” is used interchangeably with the word “production.”

PRWs.—Production and related workers, including working supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers (including group leaders and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspecting, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, trucking, hauling, maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant’s own use (e.g., power plant), recordkeeping, and other services closely associated with the above production operations.

Average number employed.—Add the number of employees, both full-time and part-time, for the 12 pay periods ending closest to the 15th of the month and divide that total by 12. For the January-March periods, calculated similarly and divide by 3.

Hours worked.—Include time paid for sick leave, holidays, and vacation time. Include overtime hours actually worked; do not convert overtime pay to its equivalent in straight-time hours.

Wages paid.—Total wages paid before deductions of any kind (e.g., withholding taxes, old-age and unemployment insurance, group insurance, union dues, bonds, etc.). Include wages paid directly by your firm for overtime, holidays, vacations, and sick leave.

Fiscal year.—The 12-month period between settlement of your firm’s financial accounts.