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COMMITTEE ON FINANCE
UNITED STATES SENATE

RUSSELL B. LONG, *Chairman*

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Committee on Finance for the Use of the

SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE

ABRAHAM RIBICOFF, *Chairman*

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H.R. 422

To amend the Tariff Schedules of the United States to provide duty-free treatment of any aircraft engine used as a temporary replacement for an aircraft engine being overhauled within the United States if duty was paid on such replacement engine during a previous importation

Present law.—Imports of aircraft engines are dutiable at 4 percent ad valorem under column 1 (applicable to imports from countries accorded nondiscriminatory (MFN) tariff treatment) of Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS) item 660.44 (piston type engines) and at 5 percent ad valorem under column 1 of TSUS item 660.46 (nonpiston engines). Column 1 imports of aircraft engines produced in a beneficiary developing country are eligible for duty-free treatment under the Generalized System of Preferences. Aircraft engines imported from a non-MFN country (most Communist countries) are subject to a column 2 rate of duty of 35 percent ad valorem.

House bill.—Adds a new item 801.20 to the TSUS permitting duty-free entry of an aircraft engine if:

(1) The engine was previously imported and duty was paid on the importation;

(2) The engine was used abroad as a temporary replacement for an aircraft engine being repaired in the United States;

(3) The engine has not been advanced in value or improved in condition while abroad; and

(4) The engine is imported by the person who previously exported the engine.

Effective date.—Date of enactment.

Revenue effect.—An annual loss of approximately $2.5 million.

Previous bill.—H.R. 2181, 94th Congress, contained the same provisions as H.R. 422. It passed the Senate on October 1, 1976, with amendments and died in the House.

Senate bill.—S. 814, 95th Congress, is identical to H.R. 422.

H.R. 1550

To reduce temporarily the rate of duty on certain ceramic insulators used in spark plugs

Present law.—Ceramic insulators for spark plugs are subject to a column 1 rate of duty of 15 percent ad valorem under TSUS item 535.14, unless they are produced in a beneficiary developing country

eligible for duty-free treatment under the Generalized System of Preferences.

House bill.—Adds new item 909.10 to the Appendix to the TSUS, reducing the rate of duty applicable to column 1 imports of ceramic insulators with high alumina content to 4 percent ad valorem for imports entered before July 1, 1980.

Effective date.—Date of enactment.

Revenue effect.—Estimated to be a loss of a small portion of the annual customs revenue collected on imports of all types of ceramic insulators, which were approximately $420,000 in a recent year.

H.R. 1904

To suspend until July 1, 1980, the duty on intravenous fat emulsion

Present law.—Imports of intravenous fat emulsion, used in intravenous nutrient solutions, are classified under TSUS item 440.00 with a column 1 rate of duty of 5 percent ad valorem and a column 2 rate of duty of 25 percent ad valorem. If produced in a beneficiary developing country, column 1 imports of intravenous fat emulsion are eligible for duty-free treatment under the Generalized System of Preferences.

House bill.—Adds new item 907.75 to the Appendix of the TSUS, providing duty-free treatment for column 1 and column 2 imports of intravenous fat emulsion entered before July 1, 1980.

Effective date.—Date of enactment.

Revenue effect.—Annual loss of approximately $126,000.

H.R. 2692

To suspend until the close of June 30, 1980, the duty on wood excelsior

Present law.—Imports of wood excelsior, used as a packing material, are dutiable at 8 percent ad valorem under column 1 of TSUS item 200.25.

House bill.—Adds new item 904.00 to the Appendix of the TSUS, providing for duty-free treatment for column 1 imports of wood excelsior entered before July 1, 1980.

Effective date.—Date of enactment.

Revenue effect.—An annual loss of less than $1,000.

H.R. 2849

To suspend until July 1, 1978, the rate of duty on mattress blanks of rubber latex

Present law.—Mattress blanks of latex rubber are dutiable at 15 percent ad valorem under column 1 of TSUS item 727.86, unless they are produced in a beneficiary developing country eligible for duty-free treatment under the Generalized System of Preferences.

House bill.—Adds new item 912.07 to the Appendix of the TSUS, providing for duty-free treatment of column 1 imports of mattress

blanks of rubber latex entered before July 1, 1978. The bill applies the duty-free treatment from the date of enactment, and upon request, applies retroactively to articles entered after May 9, 1977.

Effective date.—Date of enactment. Applies retroactively, upon request, to entries made after May 9, 1977, and before the date of enactment.

Revenue effect.—An annual loss of less than $7,500.

Prior bill.—H.R. 11605, 94th Congress, was favorably reported by the Committee on Finance with amendments, passed the Senate, and died in the House.

H.R. 2850

To suspend until the close of June 30, 1978, the duty on certain latex sheets

Present law.—Imports of sheets of molded pin core latex foam rubber, used in mattresses, over 0.90 inch but not over 1.50 inches in thickness are dutiable under column 1 of TSUS item 770.70 at 6 percent ad valorem, unless imported from a beneficiary developing country eligible for duty-free treatment under the Generalized System of Preferences.

House bill.—Adds items 912.12 to the Appendix of the TSUS, providing duty-free treatment for column 1 imports of sheets of molded pin core latex foam rubber over 0.90 inch but not over 1.50 inches in thickness entered before July 1, 1978. The duty-free treatment would apply to imports entered after the date of enactment, and, upon request, to imports entered after May 9, 1977, and before the date of enactment.

Effective date.—Date of enactment. Applies retroactively, upon request, to imports entered after May 9, 1977, and before the date of enactment.

Revenue effect.—An annual loss of less than $3,000.

H.R. 2982

To suspend until the close of June 30, 1980, the duty on synthetic tantalum/columbium concentrate

Present law.—Imports of synthetic tantalum/columbium concentrate, used in the manufacture of steel, are classified under TSUS item 603.70 (a basket provision for various metal-bearing materials) and are dutiable under column 1 at a rate of 7.5 percent ad valorem, unless imported from a beneficiary developing country eligible for duty-free treatment under the Generalized System of Preferences.

House bill.—Adds new item 911.27 to the Appendix of the TSUS, providing for duty-free treatment of column 1 imports of synthetic tantalum/columbium concentrate entered before July 1, 1980.

Effective date.—Date of enactment.

Revenue effect.—An annual loss of less than $238,000.

H.R. 3093

To provide duty-free treatment for certain copying lathes used for making rough or finished shoe lasts and for parts of such lathes

Present law.—Imports of copying lathes used for making rough or finished shoe lasts are dutiable under column 1 of TSUS item 674.42 at 5 percent ad valorem, unless imported from a beneficiary developing country eligible for duty-free treatment under the Generalized System of Preferences. Imports of copying lathes from non-MFN countries are dutiable under column 2 at a rate of 35 percent ad valorem. Imports of parts of the copying lathes and accessories to copying lathes are dutiable under TSUS items 674.50, 674.51, and 674.53 at column 1 rates ranging from zero to 7.5 percent ad valorem, and at column 2 rates ranging from 10 percent to 45 percent ad valorem.

House bill.—Adds new TSUS item 674.41, providing for duty-free treatment of column 1 and column 2 imports of copying lathes used for making rough or finished shoe lasts. Also adds new TSUS item 674.48, providing for duty-free treatment of column 1 and column 2 imports of parts and accessories to copying lathes provided for in TSUS item 674.41. Repeals TSUS item 911.70, which provided for temporary duty-free treatment, until June 30, 1976, of products which would be granted permanent duty-free treatment under new TSUS items 674.41 and 674.48. Entries of copying lathes and parts would be duty-free if entered after the date of enactment of H.R. 3093, and, upon request, if entered after June 30, 1976, but before the date of enactment of H.R. 3093.

Effective date.—Date of enactment. Applies retroactively, upon request, to entries made after June 30, 1976, but before the date of enactment.

Revenue effect.—Annual loss of no more than $3,300.

H.R. 3259

To continue to suspend for a temporary period the import duty on certain horses

Present law.—Imports of horses valued at not over $150 per head are dutiable under TSUS item 100.73 at a column 1 rate of duty of $2.75 per head. Imports of horses valued at over $150 per head are dutiable under TSUS item 100.75 at a column 1 rate of duty of 3 percent ad valorem. Column 1 imports under TSUS item 100.73 are eligible for duty-free treatment under the Generalized System of Preferences when they originate from designated beneficiary developing countries.

House bill.—Amends TSUS items 903.50 and 903.51, providing duty-free treatment of column 1 imports covered by TSUS items 100.73 and 100.75 entered before July 1, 1978. Items 903.50 and 903.51 now provide for such duty-free treatment for imports before July 1, 1976. Duty-free treatment would apply to horses entered after the

date of enactment, and upon request, to those entered after June 30, 1976, but before the date of enactment.

Effective date.—Date of enactment. Applies retroactively, upon request, to entries made after June 30, 1976, but before the date of enactment.

Revenue effect.—Annual loss of approximately $1.3 million.

Prior legislation.—H.R. 9401, 94th Congress was identical to H.R. 3259. It passed the Senate on October 1, 1976, with amendment but died in the House of Representatives.

H.R. 3373

To extend for an additional temporary period the existing suspension of duties on certain classifications of yarns of silk

Present law.—Silk yarn singles (not bleached and not colored) are currently dutiable under TSUS item 308.40 at a column 1 rate of duty of 8.5 percent ad valorem and a column 2 rate of duty of 40 percent ad valorem. Plied silk yarns (not bleached and not colored) are currently dutiable under TSUS item 308.50 at a column 1 rate of duty of 12.5 percent ad valorem and a column 2 rate of duty of 50 percent ad valorem. Column 1 imports under both TSUS items from designated beneficiary developing countries are eligible for duty-free treatment under the Generalized System of Preferences.

House bill.—Amends TSUS items 905.30 and 905.31 to provide for duty-free treatment for imports of single and plied silk yarns (not bleached and not colored) entered under either column 1 or column 2 before July 1, 1980. TSUS items 905.30 and 905.31 provided for duty-free treatment for entries of silk yarns before November 8, 1975. Under the House bill, imports of silk yarns entered after November 7, 1975, but before enactment of the bill would be eligible, upon request, for duty-free treatment.

Effective date.—Date of enactment. Applies retroactively, upon request, to silk yarns entered after November 7, 1975, but before the date of enactment.

Revenue effect.—Annual loss of approximately $17,000.

Prior bill.—H.R. 7727, 94th Congress, was favorably reported by the Finance Committee with amendments on November 5, 1975. This bill did not pass the Senate.

H.R. 3387

To continue until the close of June 30, 1979, the existing suspension of duty on synthetic rutile

Present law.—Imports of synthetic rutile, used in titanium dioxide pigments, are dutiable under TSUS item 603.70 at a column 1 rate of duty of 7.5 percent ad valorem. Column 1 imports of synthetic rutile from designated beneficiary developing countries are eligible for duty-free treatment under the Generalized System of Preferences.

House bill.—Amends TSUS item 911.25, which provided for duty-free treatment for column 1 imports of synthetic rutile entered before

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July 1, 1977, to extend such duty-free treatment for entries after June 30, 1977, but before July 1, 1980.

Effective date.—July 1, 1977.

Revenue effect.—Annual loss of $926,000, based on 1976 import levels.

H.R. 3790

To suspend until the close of June 30, 1980, the duty on concentrate of poppy straw used in producing codeine or morphine

Present law.—Imports of concentrate of poppy straw used for producing codeine or morphine are dutiable under TSUS item 439.30 at a column 1 rate of duty of 1.5 percent ad valorem and at a column 2 rate of duty of 10 percent ad valorem. Column 1 imports from designated beneficiary developing countries are eligible for duty-free treatment under the Generalized System of Preferences.

House bill.—Adds new item 907.70 to the Appendix of the TSUS, providing for duty-free treatment under columns 1 and 2 for imports of concentrate of poppy straw when imported before July 1, 1980, for use in producing codeine or morphine.

Effective date.—Date of enactment.

Revenue effect.—An annual loss of approximately $450,000.

H.R. 3946

To suspend for a temporary period the rate of duty on wool not finer than 46s

Present law.—Coarse improved and unimproved wool, used primarily in carpets, is currently dutiable under TSUS items 306.00 through 306.24 and 306.30 through 306.34 at column 1 rates of duty ranging from zero to 33¢ per pound and column 2 rates of duty ranging from zero to 44¢ per pound.

House bill.—Adds new items 905.10 and 905.11 to the Appendix to the TSUS, providing duty-free treatment for imports of coarse improved and unimproved wool entered under either column 1 or column 2 before July 1, 1980. A new provision is also added to the Appendix to the TSUS to avoid any indirect effect upon the applicable rate of duty for imports of packages containing wool subject to different rates of duty.

Effective date.—Date of enactment.

Revenue effect.—Annual loss of approximately $390,000.

H.R. 4018

To suspend until the close of June 30, 1980, the duty on certain doxorubicin hydrochloride antibiotics

Present law.—Imports of doxorubicin hydrochloride, used to treat cancer, are dutiable under either TSUS item 437.32 or 438.02 at a column 1 rate of duty of 5 percent ad valorem.

House bill.—Adds new item 907.20 to the Appendix of the TSUS, providing duty-free treatment for imports of doxorubicin hydrochloride entered under column 1 before July 1, 1980.

Effective date.—Date of enactment.
Revenue effect.—Annual loss of approximately $500,000.

H.R. 4654

To reduce until the close of June 30, 1980, the duty on unmounted underwater lenses

Present law.—Imports of unmounted underwater lenses, used in underwater cameras, are dutiable under TSUS item 708.03 at a column 1 rate of duty of 14 percent ad valorem, unless imported from beneficiary developing countries eligible for duty-free treatment under the Generalized System of Preferences.

House bill.—Adds new item 912.06 to the Appendix to the TSUS providing for a duty of 7 percent ad valorem on imports of unmounted underwater lenses entered under column 1 before July 1, 1980.

Effective date.—Date of enactment.

Revenue effect.—Annual loss of approximately $7,000.

H.R. 5037

For the relief of Jack R. Misner

Present law.—Under TSUS item 864.05, foreign articles may be entered duty free for repairs upon the posting of a bond guaranteeing the articles will be exported within 1 year. The bond may be extended for not more than 2 additional years. Yachts are dutiable at the column 1 rate of 2 percent ad valorem under item 696.05 of the TSUS if their value is not over $15,000 or, if their value exceeds $15,000, at the column 1 rate of 5 percent ad valorem under item 696.10 of the TSUS.

House bill.—Directs the Secretary of the Treasury to extend the expiration date of the temporary import bond posted by Jack R. Misner on the schooner *Panda* until September 18, 1977.

Effective date.—Date of enactment.

Revenue effect.—No loss.

Previous bill.—An identical bill, H.R. 4047, 94th Congress, which was reported favorably on September 22, 1976, by the Committee on Finance, received no floor action in the Senate.

H.R. 5052

Providing for the temporary suspension of duty on photographic color couplers and coupler intermediates

Present law.—Color intermediates, used in making dyes for color photographs, are classified under item 403.60 of the TSUS at a column 1 duty rate of 1.7 cents per pound plus 12.5 percent ad valorem.

Color couplers, used for the same purpose, are classified under item 405.20 of the TSUS at a column 1 duty rate of 3 cents per pound plus 19 percent ad valorem. Column 1 imports of color couplers from designated beneficiary developing countries are eligible for duty-free treatment under the Generalized System of Preferences. The ad valorem duty rate for imports of color intermediates and couplers

must be assessed on the American Selling Price of a similar competitive article if such an article is produced in the United States.

House bill.—Adds new items 907.10 and 907.12 to the Appendix to the TSUS, providing duty-free treatment for imports of color couplers and coupler intermediates entered under column 1 before July 1, 1980.

Effective date.—Date of enactment.

Revenue effect.—Annual loss of approximately $550,000.

H.R. 5146

To provide for the duty-free entry of competition bobsleds and luges

Present law.—Imports of bobsleds and luges are dutiable under TSUS item 734.97 at a column 1 duty rate of 9 percent ad valorem and a column 2 duty rate of 45 percent ad valorem. Column 1 imports from designated beneficiary countries are eligible for duty-free treatment under the Generalized System of Preferences.

House bill.—Repeals TSUS item 734.97 and adds new TSUS items 734.98 and 734.99. Item 734.98 would provide for duty-free treatment for imports of competition bobsleds and luges entered under either column 1 or column 2. Item 734.99 would continue the present duty treatment on the remaining articles which are now classified under item 734.97.

Effective date.—Date of enactment.

Revenue effect.—Negligible revenue loss.

Senate bill.—S. 438 is identical to H.R. 5146, as it was introduced in the House.

H.R. 5176

To lower the duty on levulose until the close of June 30, 1980

Present law.—Imports of levulose, a synthetic sweetener, are dutiable under TSUS item 493.66 at a column 1 rate of duty of 20 percent ad valorem and a column 2 rate of 50 percent ad valorem.

House bill.—Adds a new item 907.90 to the Appendix to the TSUS providing a column 1 and column 2 rate of duty of 1.9875 cents per pound on imports entered before July 1, 1980.

Effective date.—Date of enactment.

Revenue effect.—An annual loss of less than $100,000.

H.R. 5263

To suspend until the close of June 30, 1980, the duty on certain bicycle parts

Present law.—Generator lighting sets for bicycles and parts of generator lighting sets are dutiable under TSUS item 653.39 at a column 1 rate of duty of 19 percent ad valorem, unless they are produced in beneficiary developing countries which are eligible for duty-free treatment under GSP.

Derailleurs, caliper brakes, drum brakes, three-speed hubs not incorporating coaster brakes, three-speed hubs incorporating coaster brakes,

click twist grips, click stick levers, multiple freewheel sprockets, coaster brakes, alloy butted frame tubing, frame lugs, alloy cotterless crank sets, alloy rims, and parts thereof are dutiable at a column 1 rate of 15 percent ad valorem under TSUS item 732.36.

House bill.—Adds parts of generator lighting sets to TSUS item 912.05, and coaster brakes, alloy butted frame tubing, frame lugs, alloy cotterless crank sets, alloy rims, and parts thereof to item 912.10 of the TSUS. Makes all those goods and generator light sets, derailleurs, caliper brakes, drum brakes, three-speed hubs incorporating coaster brakes, three speed hubs not incorporating coaster brakes, click twist grips, click stick levers, and multiple freewheel sprockets, and parts thereof which had been duty-free (except parts) through December 31, 1976, duty-free when entered under column 1 before July 1, 1980. In addition, the articles (except derailleurs) concerned are eligible for duty-free treatment, upon request, if entered after December 31, 1976 and before the date of enactment of H.R. 5263.

Effective date.—Date of enactment. Applies retroactively, upon request, to entries made after December 31, 1976, and before the date of enactment.

Revenue effect.—An annual loss of approximately $3.6 million.

Previous bill.—H.R. 12254, 94th Congress, was similar to H.R. 5263. The bill passed the Senate on August 26, 1976, with amendments not changing the scope of the tariff provisions; after passing the Senate, the bill was not acted upon in the House of Representatives.

H.R. 5285

To amend the Tariff Schedules of the United States with respect to the tariff treatment accorded to film, strips, sheets, and plates of certain plastic or rubber

Present law.—Imports of flexible sheets of acrylic resin, used for magnetic tape, in photographic film, and in clothing, are dutiable under TSUS item 771.42 at a column 1 rate of duty of 6 percent ad valorem and a column 2 duty rate of 25 percent ad valorem. Imports of nonflexible sheets of acrylic resin, used as a substitute for wood, metal, and glass, are dutiable under TSUS item 771.45 at a column 1 rate of duty of 8.5 cents per pound (approximately equivalent to an ad valorem rate of 6.9 percent) and a column 2 rate of duty of 50 cents per pound. Sheets of acrylic resin which have been "processed" are dutiable under TSUS item 774.60 at a column 1 rate of duty of 8.5 percent ad valorem and a column 2 rate of 80 percent ad valorem. Column 1 imports of acrylic resin from designated beneficiary developing countries are eligible for duty-free treatment under the Generalized System of Preferences.

House bill.—Amends an interpretive headnote applicable to TSUS items 771.42 and 771.45 to require that sheets of acrylic resin be classified under those items, rather than item 774.60, unless they have been "usefully" processed.

Effective date.—Date of enactment.

Revenue effect.—An increase or decrease in revenue depending upon fluctuating product prices and foreign currency values.

H.R. 5289

For the relief of Joe Cortina of Tampa, Fla.

Present law.—Joe Cortina, a customs broker, is the importer of record of musical instruments entered between October 1971, and October 1973. The instruments were imported from a West German firm for a Tampa company which is now defunct. The individual who owned both firms is now dead. After entry, the dutiable value and the duty payable on the instruments was increased when the Customs Service discovered that, without Mr. Cortina's knowledge, commissions were paid on the shipments which should have been included in the value of the imports for duty purposes. Further, the Customs Service discovered that, although the goods were recorded as being exported from West Germany, the country of origin was in some cases East Germany. Because imports of musical instruments from East Germany are subject to a higher rate of duty (40 percent ad valorem) than imports of musical instruments from West Germany (5 to 17 percent ad valorem) the duty payable by Mr. Cortina was again increased. Mr. Cortina became subject to an additional $46,000 in duties as a result of circumstances unknown to him at the time of entry, and it is alleged that this would financially ruin him, because he apparently has no insurance and no recourse against either the domestic firm he represented, now dissolved, or against the owner of the firm, now deceased.

House bill.—Provides for the liquidation or reliquidation of 29 entries of musical instruments made in the name of Joe Cortina. The entries are to be appraised at invoice unit prices, net, packed, and are to be subject to the rates of duty applicable to imports from West Germany.

Effective date.—Date of enactment.

Revenue effect.—One-time loss of approximately $46,000.

H.R. 5322

To provide duty-free treatment for istle

Present law.—Imports of crude istle fiber, a plant fiber used in cordage and as upholstery padding, receive duty-free treatment under column 1 and column 2 of TSUS item 192.65. Imports of processed istle fiber, used as bristles in a variety of brushes and brooms, are dutiable at 20 percent ad valorem under column 1 and column 2 of TSUS item 192.70, unless the istle is imported from a beneficiary developing country eligible for duty-free treatment under the Generalized System of Preferences. Most imports come from Mexico, which is eligible under GSP for duty-free treatment. Under TSUS 903.90, the column 1 and column 2 rates of duty on istle are suspended until July 1, 1978. The suspension of duty has been in effect for nearly 20 years as a result of repeated short suspensions provided for in a series of tariff bills.

House bill.—Repeals TSUS items 192.65, 192.70, and 903.90. Adds a new TSUS item 192.66 which provides for duty-free treatment under column 1 and column 2 of istle fibers whether crude or processed.

Effective date.—Date of enactment.
Revenue effect.—No loss of revenue.

S. 594

To authorize the President to designate any of certain countries as eligible for the tariff preferences extended to developing countries under title V of the Trade Act of 1974 if the President determines that such designation is in the national economic interest

Present law.—Section 502(b) of the Trade Act of 1974 prohibits the designation as a beneficiary developing country, for the purpose of receiving duty-free treatment under the Generalized System of Preferences, of any country that is a member of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), or other cartel arrangement, if such country participates in any action pursuant to such arrangement the effect of which is—

(1) to withhold supplies of vital commodity resources from international trade, or

(2) to raise the price of such commodities to an unreasonable level which causes serious disruption of the world economy.

Senate bill.—Would amend section 502(b) to authorize the President to designate as a beneficiary developing country any country which is a member of OPEC or other cartel arrangement if that country has not and does not participate in an action the effect of which is to withhold supplies of a vital commodity from international trade, such as an embargo. The President must determine that such designation will be in the national economic interest of the United States. The effect of S. 594 would be to permit the President to designate nonembargoing OPEC countries as beneficiary developing countries eligible for GSP. Those countries are Ecuador, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Nigeria, and Venezuela.

Effective date.—Date of enactment.

Revenue effect.—Annual loss of approximately $3,000,000, based on 1976 import levels.

S. 843

To permit the free entry of Canadian petroleum (including reconstituted crude petroleum) and crude shale oil, provided that an equivalent amount of the same kind and quality of domestic crude petroleum and crude shale oil has been exported to Canada

Present law.—Imports of crude petroleum and crude shale oil are dutiable under column 1 of TSUS item 475.05 and 475.10 at 0.125 cents or 0.25 cents per gallon, depending on viscosity. In addition to these duties, about half of the crude petroleum imports are subject to a license fee of 21¢ per barrel which is administered by the Federal Energy Administration. For such imports, the TSUS duty is, in effect, deducted from the license fee. License fees have not been applicable to imports from Canada since May 1, 1976.

Senate bill.—Amends the TSUS by adding new item 475.12 providing for duty-free treatment for Canadian crude petroleum (in-

cluding reconstituted crude petroleum) and Canadian crude shale oil if an equivalent amount of the same kind and quality of domestic or duty paid foreign crude oil or crude shale oil has been exported to Canada from the United States during the 30-day period preceding the date of entry. The purpose of S. 843 is to assure a continued Canadian crude petroleum supply at the lowest cost to those U.S. refiners located near the Canadian border.

Effective date.—Date of enactment.

Revenue effect.—Certain Canadian crude petroleum imports which are now dutiable would be duty-free under S. 843, resulting in a loss of revenue. However, for each barrel imported duty-free from Canada, the bill would require a barrel of similar crude petroleum, some of which could be foreign duty paid petroleum, to be exported from the United States to Canada. Sufficient data to estimate revenue effect are not available.

S. 1302

To provide a temporary suspension of the duty on chlorendic acid

Present law.—Imports of chlorendic acid made from benzene, used as a flame retardant in certain polyester resin products, e.g., aircraft and electrical components are dutiable under TSUS item 403.80 at a column 1 rate of duty of 1.7 cents per pound plus 12.5 percent ad valorem and a column 2 rate of duty of 7 cents per pound plus 40 percent ad valorem. Articles classifiable under TSUS item 403.80 are subject to valuation on the basis of American Selling Price (ASP). Imports of chlorendic acid made from butane are dutiable under TSUS item 425.99 at a column 1 rate of duty of 6 percent ad valorem and a column 2 rate of duty of 25 percent ad valorem.

Senate bill.—Adds new item 906.00 to the Appendix to the TSUS, providing duty-free treatment for imports of chlorendic acid entered under column 1 or column 2 on or before December 31, 1978.

Effective date.—Day after the date of enactment.

Revenue effect.—Annual loss of approximately $400,000.

S. 1519

To suspend until the close of December 31, 1978, the duty on certain field glasses, opera glasses, binoculars and other telescopes

Present law.—Field glasses, opera glasses, binoculars and telescopes are dutiable under TSUS items 708.51, 708.52, and 708.53 at column 1 rates ranging from 8.5 percent to 20 percent ad valorem. Column 1 imports under all three items are eligible for duty-free treatment if imported from a designated beneficiary developing country under the Generalized System of Preferences.

Senate bill.—Adds new item 912.06 to the Appendix to the TSUS providing for duty-free treatment for imports of field glasses, opera glasses, prism binoculars, and other telescopes not designed for use with infrared light, entered under column 1 before January 1, 1979.

Effective date.—Date of enactment.

Revenue effect.—Annual loss of approximately $3 million.

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