Collection: Deaver, Michael: Files
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Box: 21

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 11, 1984

Dear Stephenie:

Thanks for sending me the August 28, 1874 memo regarding the HHS Child Support Enforcement bill signing ceremony and the enclosed materials.

I appreciate your keeping me apprised of all you are doing on the subject of child support.

Your recommendation of emphasizing this theme seems worth consideration and I will pass it along.

Thanks again for writing.

Sincerely,

Mike

MICHAEL K. DEAVER
Assistant to the President
Deputy Chief of Staff

Ms. Stephanie Lee-Miller
Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs
Department of Health and Human Services
Washington, D.C. 20201

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

Office of the Secretary

Washington, D.C. 20201

August 28, 1984

MEMORANDUM

TO: Michael K. Deaver
Deputy Chief of Staff

FROM: Stephanie Lee-Miller SLM
Assistant Secretary
for Public Affairs

Thank you for arranging for the President's participation in the HHS Child Support Enforcement bill signing ceremony at the Washington Sheraton. My office at HHS served as the focal point for coordinating the Secretary's Symposium and pushing for the President's attendance and bill signing at that event.

Prior to the signing, Secretary Heckler directed me to develop a public information campaign about the new child support enforcement law and I have attached the basic materials for your review. Included in this package is: (1) the basic information kit with poster, (2) a video tape including three 30 sec. spots--one spot features Secretary Heckler, and a radio public service spot. These materials have been mailed throughout the country.

Over the past few months, I have given numerous speeches and interviews on the subject of child support. The response from all groups has been extremely positive. Black, white, professional and church groups understand the issue and are grateful to the Administration for promoting it.

RECOMMENDATION: I recommend that you consider emphasizing child support enforcement as a major theme for the President when he goes before women's groups.

Attachments

September 11, 1984

Dear Mr. Gasparrini:

Thank you for your letter of September 5 expressing your concern about the pending Section 201 import relief petition on carbon steel, especially in relation to its coverage of fabricated structural steel.

As you know, the U.S. International Trade Commission (USITC) has determined that imports of certain carbon and alloy steel products have seriously injured U.S. producers. The USITC has recommended a combination of tariffs and quotas to remedy this serious injury, including a recommended quota on imports of structural steel shapes and units (which includes fabricated structural steel).

The USITC's work has been limited to determining whether imports have injured the steel industry and to recommending a remedy. The President's mandate, however, is much broader. He must determine by September 24 what relief, if any, is in the national economic interest. In making this decision, the President will be examining the possible effect of import relief on all sectors of the steel industry and on the economy as a whole. In this context, it is very helpful to have received your views. They will be taken fully into account in the final determination of the President on whether import relief is in the national economic interest and, if so, how it should be implemented.

Again, thank you for bringing your concerns to our attention.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL K. DEAVER
Assistant to the President
Deputy Chief of Staff

Mr. William Gasparrini
President
Post Road Iron Works, Inc.
345 West Putnam Avenue
Greenwich, Connecticut 06830

MKD:GL:sew 9MKD

WILLIAM GASPARRINI
President

Post Road Iron Works, Inc.
Structural and Ornamental Metal Works

ESTABLISHED 1927
345 WEST PUTNAM AVENUE
GREENWICH, CONNECTICUT 06830

Business Phone
(203) 869-6322

September 5, 1984

Mr. Michael K. Deaver
Ass't. to the President
The White House Office
Washington, D.C. 20006

Dear Mr. Deaver:

As a fabricator of steel for building frames and bridges, I ask for favorable consideration of the U.S. fabricated structural steel industry as you assist the President in making the critical decision on import relief for the domestic steel industry. The fabricated structural steel industry is a separate industry from basic steel, but our interests are closely linked since we consume some 5,000,000 tons of basic steel per year and basic steel constitutes over half the cost of our products.

We support the need for relief for the basic steel industry but serious deficiencies exist in the relief recommendations by the U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC). The ITC remedy aggregated fabricated structural steel with basic steel structurals and proposed a minimum quantity of 2.1 million tons, a quota of 28.9% for 1-3 years and 31.8% for years 4-5. This relief would virtually destroy our industry. Import penetration of fabricated steel has averaged about 3% in recent years. Therefore, to guard against the almost certain destruction of our industry, we ask for a separate quota for fabricated structural steel of 3% of domestic consumption of fabricated structural steel. And, our fabricated structural steel industry must be included in its entirety. By oversight the petitioners and the ITC have left out a critical tariff item (Item No. 653.00). 653.00 must be included or any intended relief for us will be no relief at all.

Please do your best for us. An improperly formulated relief quota could well be a disaster for the fabricated structural steel industry.

Very truly yours,

William Gasparrini
President

WG:mjl

September 11, 1984

Dear Mr. Ross:

Thank you for your letter of September 5 expressing your concern about the pending Section 201 import relief petition on carbon steel, especially in relation to its coverage of fabricated structural steel.

As you know, the U.S. International Trade Commission (USITC) has determined that imports of certain carbon and alloy steel products have seriously injured U.S. producers. The USITC has recommended a combination of tariffs and quotas to remedy this serious injury, including a recommended quota on imports of structural steel shapes and units (which includes fabricated structural steel).

The USITC's work has been limited to determining whether imports have injured the steel industry and to recommending a remedy. The President's mandate, however, is much broader. He must determine by September 24 what relief, if any, is in the national economic interest. In making this decision, the President will be examining the possible effect of import relief on all sectors of the steel industry and on the economy as a whole. In this context, it is very helpful to have received your views. They will be taken fully into account in the final determination of the President on whether import relief is in the national economic interest and, if so, how it should be implemented.

Again, thank you for bringing your concerns to our attention.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL K. DEAVER
Assistant to the President
Deputy Chief of Staff

Mr. H. F. Ross
Chairman of the Board
Ross-Carter Corporation
7241 Ethel Avenue
North Hollywood, CA 91605

MKD:GL:sew 9MKD

ROSS-CARTER Corp.
7241 ETHEL AVENUE • NORTH HOLLYWOOD, CALIF. 91605
TELEPHONES
875-0780
983-1942
Calif. Lic. No. 101611

September 5, 1984

Mr. Michael K. Deaver
Assistant to the President
and Deputy Chief of Staff
The White House Office
Washington, D. C. 20006

Dear Mr. Deaver,

As a fabricator of steel for building frames and bridges, I ask for favorable consideration of the U. S. fabricated structural steel industry as you assist the President in making the critical decisions on import relief for the domestic steel industry. The fabricated structural steel industry is a separate industry from basic steel, but our interests are closely linked since we consume some 5,000,000 tons of basic steel per year and basic steel constitutes over half the cost of our products.

We support the need for relief for the basic steel industry but serious deficiencies exist in the relief recommendations by the U. S. International Trade Commission (ITC). The ITC remedy aggregated fabricated structural steel with basic steel structurals and proposed a minimum quantity of 2.1 million tons, a quota of 28.9% for 1-3 years and 31.8% for years 4-5. This relief would virtually destroy our industry. Import penetration of fabricated steel has averaged about 3% in recent years. Therefore, to guard against the almost certain destruction of our industry we ask for a separate quota for fabricated structural steel of 3% of domestic consumption of fabricated structural steel. And, our fabricated structural steel industry must be included in its entirety. By oversight the petitioners and the ITC have left out a critical tariff item (Item number 653.00). 653.00 must be included or any intended relief for us will be no relief at all.

Please do your best for us. An improperly formulated relief quota could well be a disaster for the fabricated structural steel industry.

Sincerely,
ROSS-CARTER CORPORATION

H. F. Ross,
Chairman of the Board

HFR/jw

September 11, 1984

Dear Mr. Geiger:

Thank you for your letter of September 6 expressing your concern about the pending Section 201 import relief petition on carbon steel, especially in relation to its coverage of fabricated structural steel.

As you know, the U.S. International Trade Commission (USITC) has determined that imports of certain carbon and alloy steel products have seriously injured U.S. producers. The USITC has recommended a combination of tariffs and quotas to remedy this serious injury, including a recommended quota on imports of structural steel shapes and units (which includes fabricated structural steel).

The USITC's work has been limited to determining whether imports have injured the steel industry and to recommending a remedy. The President's mandate, however, is much broader. He must determine by September 24 what relief, if any, is in the national economic interest. In making this decision, the President will be examining the possible effect of import relief on all sectors of the steel industry and on the economy as a whole. In this context, it is very helpful to have received your views. They will be taken fully into account in the final determination of the President on whether import relief is in the national economic interest and, if so, how it should be implemented.

Again, thank you for bringing your concerns to our attention.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL K. DEAVER
Assistant to the President
Deputy Chief of Staff

Mr. Sydney Geiger
President
Delta Steel Company, Inc.
Post Office Box 9266
Jackson, MS 39206-0266

MKD:GL:sew 9MKD

DELTA STEEL COMPANY, INC.
Fabricators of Quality Structural Steel Since 1955.
Steel

September 6, 1984

Mr. Michael K. Deaver
Assistant to the President
and Deputy Chief of Staff
The White House
Washington, D. C. 20006

Dear Mr. Deaver:

As a fabricator of structural steel for buildings, shopping centers and industrial complexes, I ask for your help in getting favorable consideration of the U. S. fabricated structural steel industry as the President makes his critical decision on import relief for the domestic steel industry. The fabricated structural steel industry is a separate industry from basic steel, but our interests are closely linked since we consume some 5,000,000 tons of basic steel per year and basic steel constitutes over half the cost of our product.

We support the need for relief for the basic steel industry but serious deficiencies exist in the relief recommended by the U. S. International Trade Commission. As it stands, the ITC proposal would have tragic consequences for our industry.

Import penetration of fabricated structural steel is destroying this segment of the steel industry. Many fabricators have elected to close their plants. Others have been forced to shut down. It is imperative for the welfare of our country that one of our basic industries survives. Therefore, to prevent a catastrophe, we ask for a separate quota for fabricated structural steel of no more than 3% of domestic consumption of fabricated structural steel.

Please, we need your help to relieve the problems existing in the fabricated structural steel industry.

Sincerely,

DELTA STEEL COMPANY, INC.

Sydney Geiger

Sydney Geiger
President

SG:rbg

AGC of Mississippi Associate Member
111 West Beasley Road • P.O. Box 9266 • Jackson, Mississippi 39206 - 0266
Telephone (601) 956-4141
AISC American Institute of Steel Construction Inc. Founded 1921

September 11, 1984

Dear Mr. Wilson:

Thank you for your letter of September 5 expressing your concern about the pending Section 201 import relief petition on carbon steel, especially in relation to its coverage of fabricated structural steel.

As you know, the U.S. International Trade Commission (USITC) has determined that imports of certain carbon and alloy steel products have seriously injured U.S. producers. The USITC has recommended a combination of tariffs and quotas to remedy this serious injury, including a recommended quota on imports of structural steel shapes and units (which includes fabricated structural steel).

The USITC's work has been limited to determining whether imports have injured the steel industry and to recommending a remedy. The President's mandate, however, is much broader. He must determine by September 24 what relief, if any, is in the national economic interest. In making this decision, the President will be examining the possible effect of import relief on all sectors of the steel industry and on the economy as a whole. In this context, it is very helpful to have received your views. They will be taken fully into account in the final determination of the President on whether import relief is in the national economic interest and, if so, how it should be implemented.

Again, thank you for bringing your concerns to our attention.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL K. DEAVER
Assistant to the President
Deputy Chief of Staff

Mr. Donald B. Wilson
President
A. O. Wilson Structural Company
40 Smith Place
Cambridge, MA 02138

MKD:GL:sew 9MKD

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TO: Pat Thomas

FROM: MICHAEL K. DEAVER
Assistant to the President
Deputy Chief of Staff

☐ Information

☒ Action

Same letter as
I sent for 4
others MKD sig.

Gail

A.O. WILSON STRUCTURAL CO.

INCORPORATED 1923

September 5, 1984

Mr. Michael K. Deaver
Assistant to the President
and Deputy Chief of Staff
The White House Office
Washington, D.C. 20006

Dear Mr. Deaver:

As a fabricator of steel for building frames and bridges, I ask for favorable consideration of the U. S. fabricated structural steel industry as you assist the President in making the critical decisions on import relief for the domestic steel industry. The fabricated structural steel industry is a separate industry from basic steel, but our interests are closely linked since we consume some 5,000,000 tons of basic steel per year and basic steel constitutes over half the cost of our products.

We support the need for relief for the basic steel industry but serious deficiencies exist in the relief recommendations by the U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC). The ITC remedy aggregated fabricated structural steel with basic steel structurals and proposed a minimum quantity of 2.1 million tons, a quota of 28.9% for 1-3 years and 31.8% for years 4-5. This relief would virtually destroy our industry. Import penetration of fabricated steel has averaged about 3% in recent years. Therefore, to guard against the almost certain destruction of our industry we ask for a separate quota for fabricated structural steel of 3% of domestic consumption of fabricated structural steel. And, our fabricated structural steel industry must be included in its entirety. By oversight the petitioners and the ITC have left out a critical tariff item (Item number 653.00). 653.00 must be included or any intended relief for us will be no relief at all.

Please do your best for us. An improperly formulated relief quota could well be a disaster for the fabricated structural steel industry.

Sincerely,

A. O. WILSON STRUCTURAL CO.

Donald B. Wilson

Donald B. Wilson
President

DBW/jb

40 SMITH PLACE • CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS 02138 • TELEPHONE 617 547-2450

September 11, 1984

Dear Mr. Gamble:

Thank you for your letter of September 6 expressing your concern about the pending Section 201 import relief petition on carbon steel, especially in relation to its coverage of fabricated structural steel.

As you know, the U.S. International Trade Commission (USITC) has determined that imports of certain carbon and alloy steel products have seriously injured U.S. producers. The USITC has recommended a combination of tariffs and quotas to remedy this serious injury, including a recommended quota on imports of structural steel shapes and units (which includes fabricated structural steel).

The USITC's work has been limited to determining whether imports have injured the steel industry and to recommending a remedy. The President's mandate, however, is much broader. He must determine by September 24 what relief, if any, is in the national economic interest. In making this decision, the President will be examining the possible effect of import relief on all sectors of the steel industry and on the economy as a whole. In this context, it is very helpful to have received your views. They will be taken fully into account in the final determination of the President on whether import relief is in the national economic interest and, if so, how it should be implemented.

Again, thank you for bringing your concerns to our attention.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL K. DEAVER
Assistant to the President
Deputy Chief of Staff

Mr. Alf Gamble
President
Gamble's, Inc.
Post Office Box 310
Montgomery, AL 36195-2201

MKD:GL:sew 9MKD

GAMBLE'S INC.

1401 N. DECATUR ST. • P. O. BOX 310 • MONTGOMERY, ALA. 36195-2201 • 205 / 834-1133

September 6, 1984

Mr. Michael K. Deaver
Assistant to the President
and Deputy Chief of Staff
The White House Office
Washington, D.C. 20006

Dear Mr. Deaver:

As a fabricator of steel for building frames and bridges, I ask for favorable consideration of the U. S. fabricated structural steel industry as you assist the President in making the critical decisions on import relief for the domestic steel industry. The fabricated structural steel industry is a separate industry from basic steel, but our interests are closely linked since we consume some 5,000,000 tons of basic steel per year and basic steel constitutes over half the cost of our products.

We support the need for relief for the basic steel industry but serious deficiencies exist in the relief recommendations by the U. S. International Trade Commission (ITC). The ITC remedy aggregated fabricated structural steel with basic steel structurals and proposed a minimum quantity of 2.1 million tons, a quota of 28.9% for 1-3 years and 31.8% for years 4-5. This relief would virtually destroy our industry. Import penetration of fabricated steel has averaged about 3% in recent years. Therefore, to guard against the almost certain destruction of our industry we ask for a separate quota for fabricated structural steel of 3% of domestic consumption of fabricated structural steel. And, our fabricated structural steel industry must be included in its entirety. By oversight the petitioners and the ITC have left out a critical tariff item (Item number 653.00). 653.00 must be included or any intended relief for us will be no relief at all.

Please do your best for us. An improperly formulated relief quota could well be a disaster for the fabricated structural steel industry.

Sincerely yours,

GAMBLE'S, INC.

Alf Gamble
Alf Gamble
President

AG/ps

September 11, 1984

Dear Mr. Golding:

Thank you for your letter of September 5 expressing your concern about the pending Section 201 import relief petition on carbon steel, especially in relation to its coverage of fabricated structural steel.

As you know, the U.S. International Trade Commission (USITC) has determined that imports of certain carbon and alloy steel products have seriously injured U.S. producers. The USITC has recommended a combination of tariffs and quotas to remedy this serious injury, including a recommended quota on imports of structural steel shapes and units (which includes fabricated structural steel).

The USITC's work has been limited to determining whether imports have injured the steel industry and to recommending a remedy. The President's mandate, however, is much broader. He must determine by September 24 what relief, if any, is in the national economic interest. In making this decision, the President will be examining the possible effect of import relief on all sectors of the steel industry and on the economy as a whole. In this context, it is very helpful to have received your views. They will be taken fully into account in the final determination of the President on whether import relief is in the national economic interest and, if so, how it should be implemented.

Again, thank you for bringing your concerns to our attention.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL K. DEAVER
Assistant to the President
Deputy Chief of Staff

Mr. Samuel Y. Golding
President
The Standard Structural Steel Company
Post Office Box 11187
Newington, CT 06111

MKD:GL:sew 9MKD

THE STANDARD STRUCTURAL STEEL CO.

EIGHTY-SIX DAY STREET P.O. BOX 11187 NEWINGTON, CONNECTICUT 06111 (203) 249-7661

September 5, 1984

Mr. Michael K. Deaver
Assistant to the President and Deputy Chief of Staff
The White House
Washington, D. C. 20006

Dear Mr. Deaver:

I am writing to ask your support in securing prompt and effective Presidential action in respect to the steel import relief recommended by the U. S. International Trade Commission on July 24,1984.

My Company fabricates structural steel for buildings and bridges and is located at Newington, Connecticut. Our annual business is quite large and we employ many people including a sizeable amount of minorities.

Our industry is separate from but closely linked to the basic steel industry. Thus, we are a major consumer of basic steel and basic steel constitutes fully half the cost of our products. We recognize the need for import relief for the basic steel industry, however, it is vital that the U. S. fabricated structural steel industry not be devastated as a direct consequence of carelessly designed relief measures implemented to protect basic steel. Without concurrent and effective protection, our domestic 5,000,000 ton-per-year industry would almost certainly be destroyed by the predictable surge in fabricated structural steel imports seeking to avoid the recommended restraints on basic steel imports.

The ITC remedy combined fabricated structural steel with basic steel and proposed a minimum quantity of 2.1 million tons or quota of 28.9% for years 1-3 and 31.8% for years 4-5. This relief would virtually destroy our industry. Import penetration of fabricated structural steel has averaged about 3% in recent years. Therefore, to guard against the almost certain destruction of our industry we ask for a separate quota for fabricated structural steel of 3% of domestic consumption of fabricated structural steel.

I respectfully request your help in connection with these vital matters.

Sincerely,

Sam Golding

Samuel Y. Golding, President
SYG:jcg

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 14, 1984

Dear Mr. Forde:

Thank you for your letter of September 10th to Mr. Deaver.

He appreciates your bringing your thoughts and observations to his attention. He will pass your views along to the appropriate members of the White House staff.

Thank you again for your interest.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Gail W Ledwig

Gail W. Ledwig
Staff Assistant to
Michael K. Deaver

Mr. Wayne A. Forde
702 E. Solana Drive
Tempe, Arizona 85281

September 10, 1984

Mr. Michael Deaver
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Deaver:

Since you are close to the president, I am addressing this to you rather than to him for the reason that he would never set eyes on this letter were I to send it to President Reagan.

I am a retired high school teacher of history and government. I always have been a stickler for correctness when it concerns place geography and applying proper designations of nomenclature.

Please advise President Reagan, and his speech writers, that he/they should discontinue, at least during the campaign, the continual usage of referring to the United States electorate as the "American People."

Sir, we are the people of these United States. The American people include those of all North, Central, and South America. Canada and the latter two countries don't give a tinker's dam about our national politics or elections.

Please urge the president to be more specific and in his speeches refer to the electorate as citizens of these United States which we are.

Respectfully,

Wayne A. Forde

Wayne A. Forde
702 E. Solana Drive
Tempe, Arizona 85281

Oh yes, I am a registered Republican.

September 12, 1984

Dear Mr. Miller:

Thank you for your letter of September 7 expressing your concern about the pending Section 201 import relief petition on carbon steel, especially in relation to its coverage of fabricated structural steel.

As you know, the U.S. International Trade Commission (USITC) has determined that imports of certain carbon and alloy steel products have seriously injured U.S. producers. The USITC has recommended a combination of tariffs and quotas to remedy this serious injury, including a recommended quota on imports of structural steel shapes and units (which includes fabricated structural steel).

The USITC's work has been limited to determining whether imports have injured the steel industry and to recommending a remedy. The President's mandate, however, is much broader. He must determine by September 24 what relief, if any, is in the national economic interest. In making this decision, the President will be examining the possible effect of import relief on all sectors of the steel industry and on the economy as a whole. In this context, it is very helpful to have received your views. They will be taken fully into account in the final determination of the President on whether import relief is in the national economic interest and, if so, how it should be implemented.

Again, thank you for bringing your concerns to our attention.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL K. DEAVER
Assistant to the President
Deputy Chief of Staff

Mr. Robert B. Miller III
President
Savannah Iron & Fence Corporation
Post Office Box 8003
Savannah, GA 31412

MKD:GL:sew 9MKD

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TO: Pete Thomas

FROM: MICHAEL K. DEAVER
Assistant to the President
Deputy Chief of Staff

- [ ] Information
- [x] Action

another note for the steel letter.

on MKD's

Savannah Iron

& Fence Corp.

MISCELLANEOUS IRON & ALUMINUM

1200 E. PRESIDENT ST. — PHONE 912 234-5188

STRUCTURAL & STAINLESS STEEL

P.O. BOX 8003 — SAVANNAH, GEORGIA 31412

September 7, 1984

Mr. Michael K. Deaver
Assistant to the President
and Deputy Chief of Staff
The White House Office
Washington, D.C. 20006

Dear Mr. Deaver

As a fabricator of steel for building frames, I ask for favorable consideration of the U. S. fabricated structural steel industry as you assist the President in making the critical decisions on import relief for the domestic steel industry. The fabricated structural steel industry is a separate industry from basic steel, but our interest are closely linked since we consume some 5,000,000 tons of basic steel per year and basic steel constitutes over half the cost of our products.

We support the need for relief for the basic steel industry but serious deficiencies exist in the relief recommendations by the U. S. International Trade Commission (ITC). The ITC remedy aggregated fabricated structural steel with basic steel structurals and proposed a minimum quantity of 2.1 million tons, a quota of 28.9% for 1-3 years and 31.8% for years 4-5. This relief would virtually destroy our industry. Import penetration of fabricated steel has averaged about 3% in recent years. Therefore, to guard against the almost certain destruction of our industry we ask for a separate quota for fabricated structural steel of 3% of domestic consumption of fabricated structural steel. And, our fabricated structural steel industry must be included in its entirety. By oversight the petitioners and the ITC have left our a critical tariff item (Item number 653.00). 653.00 must be included or any intended relief for us will be no relief at all.

Please do your best for us. An improperly formulated relief quota could well be a disaster for the fabricated structural steel industry.

Sincerely,

SAVANNAH IRON & FENCE CORPORATION

Robert B. Miller III

Robert B. Miller, III
President

ESTABLISHED 1906

ALL AGREEMENTS ARE CONTINGENT UPON STRIKES, ACCIDENTS OR OTHER CAUSES BEYOND OUR CONTROL

AISC AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF STEEL CONSTRUCTION INC. FOUNDED 1921

September 14, 1984

Dear Mr. Tilley:

Thank you for your letter of September 10 expressing your concern about the pending Section 201 import relief petition on carbon steel, especially in relation to its coverage of fabricated structural steel.

As you know, the U.S. International Trade Commission (USITC) has determined that imports of certain carbon and alloy steel products have seriously injured U.S. producers. The USITC has recommended a combination of tariffs and quotas to remedy this serious injury, including a recommended quota on imports of structural steel shapes and units (which includes fabricated structural steel).

The USITC's work has been limited to determining whether imports have injured the steel industry and to recommending a remedy. The President's mandate, however, is much broader. He must determine by September 24 what relief, if any, is in the national economic interest. In making this decision, the President will be examining the possible effect of import relief on all sectors of the steel industry and on the economy as a whole. In this context, it is very helpful to have received your views. They will be taken fully into account in the final determination of the President on whether import relief is in the national economic interest and, if so, how it should be implemented.

Again, thank you for bringing your concerns to our attention.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL K. DEAVER
Assistant to the President
Deputy Chief of Staff

Mr. W. J. Tilley
Chairman of the Board
Bristol Steel and
Iron Works, Inc.
Post Office Box 471
Bristol, VA 24203-0471

MKD:GL:sew 9MKD

CORPORATE HEADQUARTERS
300 Piedmont Avenue
P.O. Box 471
Bristol, Virginia 24203-0471
(703) 466-2241 Telex 829443

Bristol Steel
AND IRON WORKS, INC.

September 10, 1984

W. J. TILLEY
CHAIRMAN OF BOARD

Mr. Michael K. Deaver
Assistant to the President
and Deputy Chief of Staff
The White House Office
Washington, DC 20006

Dear Mr. Deaver:

Bristol Steel & Iron Works, Inc. is one of the largest fabricators of heavy structural steel for buildings and bridges and we are asking for favorable consideration of the U.S. fabricated structural steel industry as you assist the President in making the critical decisions on import relief for the domestic steel industry.

Although the fabricated structural steel industry is a separate industry from basic steel, our interests are closely related since we consume 5,000,000 or more tons of basic steel per year and basic steel constitutes over half the cost of our products.

We support the need for relief for the basic steel industry but serious deficiencies exist in the relief recommended by the U. S. International Trade Commission (ITC). The ITC remedy aggregated fabricated structural steel with basic steel structurals and proposed a minimum quantity of 2.1 million tons, a quota of 28.9% for one - three years and 31.8% for years four - five. This relief would virtually destroy our industry. The import penetration of fabricated structural steel has averaged about 3% during recent years. The enclosed American Institute of Steel Construction presentation puts forth the problems our industry faces. Our fabricated structural steel industry must be included in its entirety. By oversight the petitioners and the ITC have left out a critical tariff item (Item No. 653.00). It must be included or any intended relief for us will be no relief at all.

Please do your best for us. An improperly formulated relief quota could be disaster for the fabricated structural steel industry.

Very truly yours,

W. J. Tilley

W. J. Tilley
Chairman of the Board

WJT/cl

Enclosure

BEFORE THE

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE

CARBON AND CERTAIN ALLOY STEEL PRODUCTS

BRIEF OF

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF STEEL CONSTRUCTION, INC.

Communications with respect to
this document should be sent to:

Mr. William Y. Epling
Director of Government Affairs
American Institute of Steel
Construction, Inc.
1629 K Street, N.W.
Suite 400
Washington, D.C. 20006

August 10, 1984

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BEFORE THE
OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE

CARBON AND CERTAIN ALLOY STEEL PRODUCTS	))))

BRIEF OF
THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF STEEL CONSTRUCTION, INC.

The American Institute of Steel Construction (AISC) is pleased to submit this brief addressing the International Trade Commission's Report to the President in the Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Products Investigation.[1] AISC supports the prompt implementation of import relief sought by the basic steel industry, but, at the same time, urges that import relief be carefully designed so as not to precipitate disastrous consequences for the U.S. fabricated structural steel industry.

The relief recommended in the ITC Report for fabricated structural steel contains several important flaws, which could well be the seeds of our destruction. These flaws can be corrected fully without prejudice to protecting the basic steel industry and consistent with the public policy objectives embodied in the Trade Act. Therefore, AISC

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1 USITC Pub. No. 1553 (Jul. 1984) (hereinafter cited as the "ITC Report"). This brief is submitted pursuant to the Office of the United States Trade Representative's July 25, 1984 Federal Register notice (49 Fed. Reg. 30039) and the regulations of the Trade Policy Staff Committee (15 C.F.R. Part 2003).

requests that the relief recommended by the ITC be modified as described herein and the resulting program promptly implemented.

I. The U.S. Fabricated Structural Steel Industry Requires Protection From Imports

AISC is a voluntary trade association consisting of 424 companies located throughout the United States. The institute, founded in 1921, promotes the use of fabricated structural steel through the setting of industry-wide standards, research and development, education, technical assistance and quality control. It represents the fabricated structural steel industry in the United States.[2] The principal products of this industry are bridges, buildings and related structures.

Structural steel fabricators are an industry separate and distinct from the basic steel industry. The total number of domestic fabricators, including non-members of AISC, is approximately 1,100 firms. These firms together constitute an important class of customers of the basic steel producers. For example, during 1983 they used some 4.2 million tons of basic steel.

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2 "Fabricated structural steel" is encompassed by American Iron & Steel Institute (AISI) product code number 38. It includes the products covered by Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA) Item numbers 609.8400, 609.8600, 652.9400, 652.9500, 652.9600, 652.9700 and 653.0000. "Basic steel" includes the products covered by AISI product code numbers 1-37.

The economics of the fabricated structural steel industry are somewhat unique compared to other industries that use basic steel in that basic steel constitutes a much higher fraction of our total product cost, typically over 50 percent. Thus, the economics of the fabricated structural steel industry are vitally linked to the price of basic steel.

The fabricated structural steel industry employs some 35,000 persons, consisting primarily of iron workers who fabricate (cut, bend, drill or punch, weld, bolt, etc.) structural steel in U.S. plants. These workers are supported by estimators, draftsmen and management personnel. This industry presently is not profitable, reflecting several factors, including serious injury from imports, which have had dramatic impacts in certain regions (particularly the Northeast and West Coast).[3] AISC estimates that total employment has fallen by 10,000 during the last three years and that there have been approximately 150 plant closings.

These factors indicate that the fabricated structural steel industry has a serious need for import relief. Perhaps even more threatening, however, is the prospect of devastating import damage precipitated by effective restrictions on basic steel imports. Therefore, although AISC members support much needed relief for the basic steel industry, they

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3 The import injury consists not only of the sales actually lost to foreign fabricators but also of the price suppression that results from U.S. fabricators' attempts to maintain business in the face of foreign fabricators bidding for jobs in competition with them.

must also emphasize the need for effective import relief to protect the fabricated structural steel industry.

II. <u>The International Trade Commission's Recommended Quota for "Structural Shapes and Units," which Includes Fabricated Structural Steel, Requires Modification Prior to Presidential Implmentation.</u>

The International Trade Commission investigation divided steel products into several groups. The group including fabricated structural steel was identified as "structural shapes and units," with "units" being fabricated structural steel. The ITC correctly determined that "structural shapes and units are being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to be a substantial cause of serious injury to the domestic industries producing articles like or directly competitive with the imported articles."[4]

The ITC's recommended relief program concerning "structural shapes and units" is as follows:[5]

> <u>Structural Shapes and units, excluding light structural shapes</u>: A quantitative restriction with imports limited to the larger of 2.1 million tons per year or the following shares of apparent U.S. consumption -- 28.9 percent in years 1, 2, and 3, of the relief period and 31.8 percent in years 4 and 5.

Thus, the ITC recommended imposition of a quota on structural shapes and units during each of the first five years follow-

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4 ITC Report, at 1.

5 ITC Report, at 3 (Footnote and reference omitted).

ing program implementation. The quota would be 28.9 percent of current domestic consumption during each of the first three years and 31.8 percent of domestic consumption during years 4 and 5.[6] AISC supports the recommendation that quotas be implemented, but for the reasons set forth below, respectfully submits that the quotas must be redefined in order to prevent unintended and extremely adverse effects on the fabricated structural steel industry.

A. A Separate Quota Must be Prescribed for Structural Units.

The Commission's recommended remedy envisions a single quota covering three substantially distinct classes of products. As shown in the Report, the ITC defined the "structural shapes and units" category to include: (1) "carbon and alloy steel sheet piling", (2) "light structural shapes", (3) "heavy structural shapes", and (4) "carbon and alloy steel angles, shapes, and sections and columns, pillars, posts, beams, girders, and similar structural units."[7] The ITC found that no protection was justified in the case of light structural shapes and proposed the above described

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6 The 28.9 percent and 31.8 percent figures, as well as the 2.1 million ton quantitative minimum, reflect the ITC's figures on import penetration of the "heavy structural shapes" market. The current import penetration of the fabricated structural steel market is much lower in both percentage and absolute terms.

7 ITC Report, at 7.

quota to cover products falling within the other three categories.

Sheet piling and heavy structural shapes are categories of basic steel products, whereas category (4) (structural units) consists solely of fabricated structural steel products. It is critical that the quota design not create incentives for foreign producers to switch import patterns from basic steel products to the higher-valued fabricated structural steel category. Including both basic steel and fabricated structural steel products in the same quota will create such an undersirable incentive.[8] Consequently, it is essential that a separate and distinct quota be defined for structural units, i.e., fabricated structural steel.

B. The Separate Quota Must Include TSUSA Item 653.0000.

It is critical that the "structural units" quota be accurately defined in terms of TSUSA categories. By changing the mode of shipment most fabricated structural steel products may be switched from one tariff category to another. Thus, failure of the quota description to cover all of the relevant TSUSA items will permit ready evasion of the quota.

The ITC's recommendation appears to include structural units TSUSA Items 609.8400, 609.8600, 652.9400, and 652.9600.

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8 If 28.9% of the combined category U.S. consumption tonnage were shifted to fabricated structural steel, that would permit virtually all U.S. consumption of fabricated structural steel to be taken by imports.

Critically it omits Item 653.0000.[9] The need to include TSUSA Item 653.0000 in the quota definition is clearly revealed by inspection of the TSUSA categorization scheme. In relevant part this is shown in Table 1. The displayed group of tariff items covers buildings, bridges, and other structures and parts of structures, which, as previously noted, are the primary products of the fabricated structural steel industry.

Shapes which are "advanced" (i.e. drilled or punched) without other fabrication or partial erection may be imported under TSUSA Items 609.8400 (carbon steel) and 609.8600 (alloy steel). Columns, pillars, posts, beams, girders and similar structural units, other than those which are made with cast iron, are imported as separate pieces under TSUSA Items 652.9400 (carbon steel) and 652.9600 (alloy steel). These columns, pillars, etc. differ from advanced shapes in that they are further fabricated (e.g. parts are welded to advanced shapes or advanced shapes are combined as a sub-assembly). However, when the same components are aggregated as kits for specific buildings, bridges, or other structures, they must be imported under Item 653.0000. Traditionally there has been little incentive for most foreign producers to

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9 The other two TSUSA Items included in fabricated structural steel, Items 652.9500 and 652.9700, may be omitted without harm. Item 652.9500 covers stainless steel fabricated structural products, which are much different in type and small in volume. Item 652.9700 covers a special type of structure, oil rigs, and is not anticipated to be a substantial import factor during the relevant time period.

import their structural units under Item 653.0000, because the most favored nation tariff rates for Items 609.8400, 609.8600, 652.9400 and 652.9400 are lower than the rate for Item 653.0000.

Not surprisingly most such fabricated structural steel imports in fact do enter the United States under items other than 653.0000. However, recent history does reveal the ability of foreign fabricators readily to take advantage of Item 653.0000 when that is perceived as being in their economic self interest. This is illustrated by the behavior of certain foreign producers that qualify for the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP). Since the GSP is available for Item 653.0000, countries such as the Republic of Korea may import items covered by Item 653.0000 duty free. Since the GSP is not available for Items 609.8400, 609.8600, 652.9400 and 652.9600, such countries have an incentive to use Item 653.0000. Publicly available data confirm Korea's effectiveness in moving an increasing amount and proportion of its fabricated structural steel shipments into this tariff category.[10]

The ability and willingness of foreign producers to switch their product lines to Item 653.0000 in response to small percentage differences in the ad valorem tariff rate clearly demonstrates that if a quota were imposed on Items

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10 AISC has challenged Korea's importing fabricated steel under GSP as inconsistent with the intent of the GSP program, which matter now is being examined in USTR Docket 84-23.

609.8400, 609.8600, 652.9400 and 652.9600, but not 653.0000, foreign manufacturers would find 653.0000 to be a readily available escape route. Thus, effective quota protection for structural units (fabricated structural steel) requires that the quota definition encompass TSUSA Item 653.0000.

Since there can be no policy basis for favoring quota protection for structural units but not favoring an appropriately comprehensive definition of the quota, AISC speculates that this omission in the ITC recommendation simply reflects that the petitioners before the ITC did not note expressly in their written filings that Item 653.0000 should be included. AISC understands that the basic steel industry supports the AISC position and will address this issue in its filing responding to the USTR notice.

C. The Fabricated Structural Steel Quota Should be Based on Data for Those Products.

The quota for fabricated structural steel (structural units) should be based on historical data reflecting shipments and apparent consumption of those products, rather than surrogate data. Appendix Table G-29 to the ITC Report erroneously declares that domestic "shipments data are not available" and apparent consumption data are "not available." Neither of these representations is correct, and, in fact, AISC presented accurate and reliable figures on both categories during the course of the ITC investigation.[11]

Table 2 shows such data for the years 1973-1983. The ITC has recommended a 1979-1981 reference period, whereas the basic steel industry generally advocates a 1973-1976 interval. Thus, no matter which years are selected as the basis for establishing quotas, the President can base the structural units quota on actual historical data.

Finally, to the extent that the quota for fabricated structural steel is defined as a percentage of apparent domestic consumption, quota estimates should be based on competent projections of domestic consumption for this product category. AISC, for reasons unrelated to proceedings under the Trade Act, systematically develops estimates of future domestic consumption. These estimates cover the five appropriate tariff items and are developed using sophisticated, consistent and reliable methodology.[12] Current estimates for the 1984-1988 period are shown in Table 2. These figures are updated and published semi-annually, and, therefore, will be available on a timely basis throughout the remedy period.

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11 See AISC's Posthearing Brief filed in Docket TA-201-51, June 29, 1984.

12 AISC projections are based on an analysis of F.W. Dodge forecasts of building and bridge construction, fabricated structural steel market share, and standard steel content per square foot values.

Applying these AISC figures and the ITC's recommended 1979-1981 quota base period would indicate that a quota should be established for imports during 1985 totalling 3% of estimated apparent domestic consumption, which would be 142,000 tons.[13] Imposition of such a quota will protect the fabricated structural steel industry from the potentially devastating consequences of import increases stimulated by the basic steel protection program.

III. Implementation of an Import Relief Program Will Serve the Public Interest.

USTR's July 25 Federal Register notice highlighted the President's obligation under Section 202 of the Trade Act to consider enumerated public interest factors in determining whether import relief is appropriate and invited interested parties to comment on these factors. The record developed in this proceeding will confirm that providing import relief is in the public interest.

The paramount consideration influencing the President will be the public interest in maintaining the health and vitality of the nation's basic steel industry. AISC is confident that the demonstration presented by the basic steel

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13 Since total consumption figures have declined during recent years and the estimated consumption figures for 1984-1988 show no increase in U.S. fabricated structural consumption, there is no justification for a quantitative import floor such as recommended by the ITC. As the basic steel industry cogently argues, there is no reason why foreign manufacturers should be protected against the possibility of a shrinking market.

industry will establish clearly that the national interest will be served by protecting the basic steel industry. It is equally clear that the import relief implemented to protect the basic steel industry must not itself be allowed to harm the fabricated structural steel industry.

A. Quota Relief for Basic Steel Itself Renders Quota Relief for Fabricated Structural Steel Essential.

Throughout this investigation the basic steel industry has argued that increasing tariffs on imported basic steel would not be a sufficient remedy and, consequently, it has sought a quota restricting basic steel imports to a specified percentage of domestic consumption. In light of this approach, AISC requested that quotas also be imposed on fabricated structural steel imports, limiting imports to appropriate levels.[14] Such action is necessary to protect the fabricated structural steel industry from existing import harm and, perhaps even more important, from the adverse competitive impacts that could directly result from a quota on basic steel alone.[15]

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14 However, if the President were to reject the quota approach in favor of a tariff, it would be equally important to impose a comparably high tariff on imported fabricated structural steel.

15 In the event the President opts for "orderly marketing agreements" or other intergovernmental agreements restricting basic steel imports, it is critical for U.S. government negotiators to recognize that any such agreements must cover fabricated structural steel as well as basic steel. As in the case of quotas, such agreements must set separate limits (footnote continued)

An effective quota on basic steel imports will directly harm U.S. fabricators in the absence of a quota on imported fabricated structural steel products.[16] First, a quota on imported basic steel will relieve somewhat the downward price pressure on domestic steel and will induce owners of the remaining imports to increase their price to approach that of domestic production. Consequently, the U.S. fabricated structural steel industry will incur cost increases, which will adversely affect the competitiveness of their fabricated structural steel products.[17] On the other hand, currently

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(footnote continued from previous page)
on fabricated structural steel, to prevent imports from being shifted from basic steel to the higher-valued fabricated structural steel.

16 The public interest justification for a quota on imported fabricated structural steel also reflects the fact that basic steel may be readily converted to fabricated structural steel for import categorization purposes. For example, it is easy to roll a piece of basic steel to a length slightly longer than standard and punch a hole in the end of it. This will be sufficient to cause the product to be deemed "advanced" and, therefore, categorized as fabricated structural steel for customs purposes. After clearing U.S. customs, the extra length could be removed as part of the normal utilization process and the product effectively used as a basic steel shape. Thus, it is readily foreseeable that foreign producers might seek to evade the basic steel quota and would be able to do so by making simple product conversions unless an appropriate quota is also placed on imported fabricated structural steel.

17 Notwithstanding testimony before the ITC, it is now virtually impossible for U.S. fabricators to compete in many export markets. The Canadian Steel Industries Committee argued that no remedy should be imposed because Canada is a "fair trader" and "the Canadian producers and the domestic producers are all part of the integrated North American construction industry." (Prehearing brief, at 1, 56). In fact Canada's 13-14% "most favored nation" tariff on fabricated structural steel products and, far more

(footnote continued)

imported basic steel, foreclosed from entry by a restrictive quota, will tend further to depress the price of basic steel in the rest of the world. This would reduce the costs of foreign fabricators and, therefore, increase their ability successfully to compete for fabricated structural steel product sales in the United States.

In other words, an effective quota on imported basic steel will produce a two-tier price in basic steel. Since basic steel constitutes over 50% of the cost of fabricated structural steel products, the effect of this two-tier market in basic steel will be to harm dramatically the competitive position of the U.S. fabricated structural steel industry, unless a strict quota is also imposed on imported fabricated structural steel products.

Not only will a quota on imported basic steel increase the cost advantages enjoyed by existing foreign fabricators, it will also create an incentive to expand foreign fabricator capacity. In many nations, particularly developing nations, steel is not "just another business." The ability to produce steel is often equated with having become a member of the

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critically, non-tariff trade barriers combine effectively to exclude U.S. fabricated structural steel (see e.g. Tariff Item 38010-1, McGoldrick's Canadian Customs and Excise Tariffs, 91 st. edition, 1983-84, Schedule A, at 29). Canadian fabricated steel can effectively compete in U.S. markets, but even without the effects of the proposed basic steel quotas, today it is a one-way street.

industrialized world,[18] and, therefore, decisions to enter steel production often reflect important political or social priorities of sovereign governments.

In light of such socio-political factors, it is predictable that foreign steel producers will feel considerable pressure to maintain current sales levels. If they are restricted from exporting basic steel to the United States but are not restricted from exporting fabricated structural steel to the United States, they may enter the fabricating business for the sole purpose of marketing their basic steel. Thus, even nations which previously have not chosen to enter the fabricated structural steel business may see a basic steel quota as creating a compelling incentive to do so.[19]

B. Import Relief Will Help the Fabricated Structural Steel Industry Adjust to Foreign Competition.

USTR's July 25 Federal Register notice requested that briefs place particular emphasis on the probable effective-

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18 Indeed, many U.S. government supported development programs have tended to induce developing nations to become steel producers.

19 Foreign interests may contend that historical import data show there is no justification for any quota or tariff or fabricated structural steel. However, all such arguments are misplaced, because historical data do not reflect the market distortions or incentives arising from quotas (or other remedies) implemented to protect domestic basic steel. Furthermore, 1984 import data and recent construction contract awards reflect a significant surge in fabricated structural steel imports, particularly on the West Coast.

ness of import relief as a means of promoting the protected industries' own efforts to adjust to import competition.

As previously noted, the fabricated structural steel industry includes approximately 1,100 firms widely scattered throughout the United States. Typically they are owned and managed independent both of the basic steel industry and of each other. They are diverse not only as to geographical location but also in age, size, labor structure, and product emphasis. Thus, the particular approaches being taken to adjust to present and future import threats vary widely. Nonetheless there are two common factors that are being addressed on an industry-wide basis.

First, the fabricated structural steel industry, like many others, was severely harmed by the recent severe recession. Although many sectors of the economy are now benefiting fully from the current recovery, fabricated structural steel producers, like firms in most heavy construction sectors, are not yet experiencing the full effects of recovery. Thus, increasing demand for the industry's products requires that the recovery continue. Accordingly, AISC members will use their best efforts to foster government policies appropriately tailored to insuring continuation of a strong recovery for as long as possible.

Second, irrespective of their own management or labor policies, all U.S. structural steel fabricators must live with the reality that fully half of their product cost consists of the price paid for basic steel. Therefore, in a very real sense, U.S. structural steel fabricators can become fully competitive with foreign steel fabricators only when the U.S. basic steel industry is price competitive with foreign basic steel producers. Consequently, AISC members are supporting all reasonable programs designed to foster the enhanced competitiveness of the U.S. basic steel industry. Our support for the basic steel industry's current request for import relief reflects this policy.

AISC's own request for quota relief seeks both to limit current import damage suffered by the fabricated structural steel industry and to protect the fabricated structural steel industry from the immediate and dramatic damage that could result from escalating imports seeking to evade restrictions on importation of basic steel. AISC's proposed quota for fabricated structural steel is both necessary and adequate to provide this type of protection.

Conclusion

The American Institute of Steel Construction respectfully submits that an appropriate program of import relief should be implemented. This program must include an adequate quota system protecting the U.S. fabricated structural steel industry. The quota recommended by the ITC for fabricated structural steel, if modified as described above, will both provide this critically needed protection for the fabricated structural steel industry and serve the broader public interest.

Respectfully submitted,

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American Institute of Steel
Construction, Inc.

August 10, 1984

TABLE 1

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED

G S F	Item	Stat. Suf-fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty 1
			Angles, shapes, and sections, all the foregoing, of iron or steel, hot rolled, forged extruded, or drawn, or cold formed or cold finished, whether or not drilled, punched, or otherwise advanced; sheet piling of iron or steel (con.):		
			Hot rolled; or, cold formed and weighing over 0.29 pound per linear foot (con.):		
			Drilled, punched, or otherwise advanced:		
	609.84	00	Other than alloy iron or steel..................	Lb......	5.5% ad val.
	609.86	00	Alloy iron or steel.....	Lb......	6.9% ad val.
			* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *		
			Hangars and other bulidngs, bridges, bridge sections, lock-gates, towers, lattice masts, roofs, roofing frameworks, door and window frames, shutters, balustrades, columns, pillars, and posts, and other structures and parts of structures, all the foregoing of base metal:		
			Of iron or steel:		
			Door and window frames:		
A	652.90	00	Of stainless steel.......	Lb.......	5.3% ad val.
A	652.92	00	Other....................	Lb.......	3.8% ad val.
			Columns, pillars, posts, beams, girders, and similar structural units:		
			Not in part of alloy iron or steel:		
A	652.93	00	Cast-iron (except malleable cast-iron) articles, rough or advanced.............	Lb......	1.4% ad val.
	652.94	00	Other................	Lb......	3.1% ad val.
			In part of alloy iron or steel:		
	652.95	00	In part of stainless steel................	Lb......	4.9% ad val.
	652.96	00	Other................	Lb......	4.5% ad val.
	652.97	00	Offshore oil and natural gas drilling and production platforms and parts thereof................	Lb......	7.1% ad val.
A	653.00	00	Other..................	Lb......	7.1% ad val.

TABLE 2

FABRICATED STRUCTURAL STEEL
IMPORTS & U.S. CONSUMPITON

	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977	1976	1975	1974	1973
U.S. onsumption (Tons)	4,409,000	4,289,000	5,193,000	5,240,000	5,798,000	5,529,000	4,890,000	4,431,000	4,311,000	6,345,000	6,504,000
Imports[1/] (Tons)	197,583	143,158	155,083	173,942	172,604	125,807	128,995	87,701	90,784	78,892	118,392
nports as % of U.S. onsumption	4.5	3.3	3.0	3.3	3.0	2.3	2.6	2.0	2.1	1.2	1.8

AISC PROJECTIONS[2/]
FABRICATED STRUCTURAL STEEL - U.S. CONSUMPTION
(TONS)

1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
4,759,000	4,720,000	4,509,000	4,585,000	4,963,000

1/ Based on TSUS Item Nos. 609.8400, 609.8600, 652.9400, 652.9600, and 653.0000. Official U.S. Customs Data.

2/ AISC projections are based on an analysis of F. W. Dodge forecasts of building and bridge construction, fabricated structural steel market share, and standard steel content per square foot values.