received lump-sum payments but no salary increase in base salary. The Retirement System Board has responded favorably to requests from its members and from TVA in finding a way that credit for TVA Retirement System purposes can be given for these specific lump-sum payments of up to 3 percent of regular salary or wages made in fiscal year 1998.

4. Approval of an agreement between TVA and Entergy Mississippi, Inc., for TVA's Freeport-Miller 161-kV Transmission Line Project which includes shared use by each party of land and easements and rights-of-way held by the other and delegation of authority to the Executive Vice President, Transmission/Power Supply Group, or a designated representative, to conclude final contract negotiations with Entergy and to enter into, execute, deliver, and accept on TVA's behalf the agreement and the documents providing for the shared use of land and easements and rights-of-way.

5. Approval for the sale of Tennessee Valley Authority Power Bonds.

6. Abandonment of easement rights over portions of the Bull Run-Solway and the Bull Run-Solway No. 2 transmission lines in Know County, Tennessee (Tract Nos. BRSW–36, –37, –38, and –39 and BAST–27, –28, –29, and –30.

For more information: Please call TVA Public Relations at (423) 632–6000, Knoxville, Tennessee. Information is also available at TVA's Washington Office (202) 898–2999.

Dated: March 17, 1998.

William L. Osteen,

Associate General Counsel and Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 98–7412 Filed 3–18–98; 11:52 am]

BILLING CODE 8120–08–M

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE

Allocation of the 200,000 Metric Ton Increase in the Amount Available Under the Raw Cane Sugar Tariff-Rate Quota

AGENCY: Office of the United States Trade Representative.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Office of the United States Trade Representative (USTR) is providing notice of the allocation among supplying countries and customs areas for the 200,000 metric ton increase in the amount available under the current raw cane sugar tariff-rate quota triggered by the fact that the stocks-to-use ratio for sugar reported in the U.S. Department of Agriculture's World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates on March 12, 1998, was 14.5 percent.

EFFECTIVE DATE: March 20, 1998.

ADDRESSES: Inquiries may be mailed or delivered to Audrae Erickson, Senior Economist, Office of Agricultural Affairs (Room 421), Office of the United States Trade Representative, 600 17th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20508.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Audrae Erickson, Office of Agricultural Affairs, 202–395–6127.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Pursuant to Additional U.S. Note 5 to chapter 17 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTS), the United States maintains a tariff-rate quota for imports of raw cane sugar. On September 17, 1997, the Secretary of Agriculture announced the in-quota quantity for the tariff-rate quota for raw cane sugar for the period October 1, 1997—September 30, 1998, and announced an administrative plan under which the quantity available would be increased by 200,000 metric tons, raw value, if the stocks-to-use ratio reported in the March 1998 U.S. Department of Agriculture's World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates (WASDE) is less than or equal to 15.5 percent. On March 12, 1998, the WASDE reported a stocks-to-use ratio of 14.5 percent, thereby triggering a 200,000 metric ton increase in the quantity available under the tariff-rate quota.

Section 404(d)(3) of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act (19 U.S.C. 3601(d)(3)) authorizes the President to allocate the in-quota quantity of a tariff-rate quota for any agricultural product among supplying countries or customs areas. The President delegated this authority to the United States Trade Representative under paragraph (3) of Presidential Proclamation No. 6763 (60 FR 1007). Additional U.S. Note 5(b)(i) to chapter 17 of the HTS also provides that the quota amounts established under that note may be allocated among supplying countries and areas by the United States Trade Representative.

Raw Cane Sugar Allocation

Accordingly, USTR is allocating the 200,000 metric ton increase in the amount available under the raw cane sugar tariff-rate quota to the following countries or areas in metric tons, raw value. This allocation is based on the countries' historical trade to the United States:

Country	Current FY 1998 allocation	Additional allocation	New FY 1998 allocation
Agentina	48,101	8,731	56,832
Australia	92,846	16,853	109,699
Barbados	7,830	0	7,830
Belize	12,305	2,234	14,538
Bolivia	8,949	1,624	10,573
Brazil	162,201	29,442	191,642
Colombia	26,847	4,873	31,720
Congo	7,258	0	7,258
Cote d'Ivoire	7,258	0	7,258
Costa Rica	16,779	3,046	19,825
Dominican Republic	196,878	35,736	232,614
Ecuador	12,305	2,234	14,538
El Salvador	29,084	5,279	34,363
Fiji	10,068	1,827	11,895
Gabon	7,258	0	7,258
Guatemala	53,694	9,746	63,440
Guyana	13,424	2,437	15,860
Haiti	7,258	0	7,258
Honduras	11,186	2,030	13,217
India	8,949	1,624	10,573

Country	Current FY 1998 allocation	Additional allocation	New FY 1998 allocation
Jamaica	12,305	2,234	14,538
Madagascar	7,258	0	7,258
Malawi	11,186	2,030	13,217
Mauritius	13,424	2,437	15,860
Mexico	25,000	0	25,000
Mozambique	14,542	2,640	17,182
Nicaragua	23,491	4,264	27,755
Panama	32,440	5,888	38,328
Papua New Guinea	7,258	0	7,258
Paraguay	7,258	0	7,258
Peru	45,864	8,325	54,189
Philippines	151,015	27,411	178,426
South Africa	25,728	4,670	30,398
St. Kitts & Nevis	7,258	0	7,258
Swaziland	17,898	3,249	21,147
Taiwan	13,424	2,437	15,860
Thailand	15,661	2,843	18,503
Trinidad-Tobago	7,830	1,421	9,252
Uruguay	7,258	0	7,258
Zimbabwe	13,424	2,437	15,860
Total	1,200,000	200,000	1,400,000

Each allocation to a country that is a net importer of sugar is conditioned on compliance with the requirements of section 902(c)(1) of the Food Security Act of 1985 (7 U.S.C. 1446g note).

Charlene Barshefsky,

United States Trade Representative.

[FR Doc. 98–7266 Filed 3–19–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3190–01–M

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE

[Docket No. 301–110]

Termination of Section 302 Investigation: Practices of the Government of Brazil Regarding Trade and Investment in the Auto Sector

AGENCY: Office of the United States Trade Representative.

ACTION: Notice of termination and monitoring.

SUMMARY: On October 11, 1996, the Acting United States Trade Representative (USTR) initiated an investigation under section 302(b)(1) of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended (the Trade Act), with respect to certain acts, policies and practices of the Government of Brazil concerning the grant of tariff-reduction benefits contingent on satisfying certain export performance and domestic content requirements. Following consultations with the United States under the auspices of the World Trade Organization (WTO), Brazil has agreed that it will not extend its automotive trade-related investment measures beyond December 31, 1999. Having reached a satisfactory resolution of the issues under investigation, the USTR has determined to terminate this section 302 investigation and monitor implementation of the agreement under section 306 of the Trade Act.

DATES: This investigation was terminated on March 16, 1998.

ADDRESSES: Office of the United States Trade Representative, 600 17th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20508.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Bennett Harman, Deputy Assistant U.S. Trade Representative for the Western Hemisphere, (202) 395–5190, or Amelia Porges, Senior Counsel for Dispute Settlement, (202) 395–7305.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On October 11, 1996, the USTR initiated an investigation under Section 302(b)(1) of the Trade Act (19 U.S.C. 2412(b)(1)) with respect to whether certain acts, policies or practices of Brazil concerning trade and investment in the auto sector are inconsistent with certain provisions of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade 1994 (GATT 1994), the Agreement on Trade-Related Investment Measures (TRIMS Agreement), and the Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM Agreement), each administered by the World Trade Organization (WTO) (61 FR 54485 of October 11, 1996). In particular, Brazil has adopted since December 1995 a series of decrees, including Law 9449, that provide that manufacturers of automobiles may get reductions in duties on imports of inputs and assembled vehicles if they maintain a specified level of local content, export an offsetting amount of finished vehicles and parts, and maintain specified ratios of imported to domestic capital goods and imported to domestic inputs. As Brazil agreed to enter into intensive talks with the United States, the USTR pursuant to section 303(b)(1)(A) of the Trade Act decided, pending the outcome of these talks, to delay for up to 90 days requesting the consultations required under section 303(a) of the Trade Act for the purpose of ensuring an adequate basis for such consultations. Pursuant to section 303(b)(1)(B) of the Trade Act the time limitations for making the determinations required by section 304 of the Trade Act were extended for the period of the delay. When the talks were not successful, pursuant to section 303(a) of the Trade Act, the USTR requested on January 10, 1997 consultations with the Government of Brazil under the procedures of the WTO Understanding on Rules and Procedures Governing the Settlement of Disputes (DSU).

Resolution of Dispute

Following extensive consultations, the Government of Brazil and the Government of the United States reached an agreement on March 16, 1998, concerning trade measures in the automotive sector. In that agreement the Government of Brazil committed not to extend its automotive trade-related investment measures beyond December 31, 1999—the date by which all notified performance requirements were to be eliminated under the WTO Agreement on Trade Related Investment Measures. In addition, in order to further limit the impact of the measures, the Government