

- Marketing the American Community Survey.
- Status of Standard Statistical Establishment List versus Business Establishment List (Comparison).
- Census 2000 Advertising Developments and Evaluation Plans.
- E-Business: Definitions, Concepts, Measurement Issues, and Collection Plans.
- Census 2000 Master Address File Development and Evaluation Plans.
- Racial Data in the Public Law 94-171 Program Files.

The agenda for the meeting on October 22, which will begin at 9 a.m. and adjourn at 12:30 p.m., is the following:

- Chief Economist Update.
- How Can We Best Get Across Our Recruiting Message?
- Expansion of Administrative Records Uses at the Census Bureau: A Long Range Research Plan.
- Develop Recommendations and Special Interest Activities.
- Closing Session.

The meeting is open to the public, and a brief period is set aside, during the closing session, for public comment and questions. Those persons with extensive questions or statements must submit them in writing to the Census Bureau Committee Liaison Officer. Individuals wishing additional information or minutes regarding this meeting may contact the Liaison Officer as well. Her address and phone number are identified above.

This meeting is physically accessible to people with disabilities. Requests for sign language interpretation or other auxiliary aids should also be directed to the Census Bureau Committee Liaison Officer.

Dated: September 9, 1999.

Kenneth Prewitt,

Director, Bureau of the Census.

[FR Doc. 99-24101 Filed 9-15-99; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-570-506]

Final Results of Expedited Sunset Review: Porcelain-on-Steel Cooking Ware From the People's Republic of China

AGENCY: Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce.

ACTION: Notice of final results of expedited sunset review: porcelain-on-steel cooking ware from the People's Republic of China.

SUMMARY: On February 1, 1999, the Department of Commerce ("the Department") initiated a sunset review of the antidumping order on porcelain-on-steel ("POS") cooking ware from the People's Republic of China ("China") pursuant to section 751(c) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended ("the Act"). On the basis of a notice of intent to participate and adequate substantive response filed on behalf of a domestic interested party, and inadequate response (in this case, no response) from respondent interested parties, the Department is conducting an expedited review. As a result of this review, the Department finds that revocation of the antidumping order would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping at the level indicated in the Final Results of Review section of this notice.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Martha V. Douthit or Melissa G. Skinner, Office of Policy for Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th St. and Constitution Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone (202) 482-5050 or (202) 482-1560, respectively.

EFFECTIVE DATE: September 16, 1999.

Statute and Regulations

This review is conducted pursuant to sections 751(c) and 752 of the Act. The Department's procedures for the conduct of sunset reviews are set forth in *Procedures for Conducting Five-year ("Sunset") Reviews of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Orders*, 63 FR 13516 (March 20, 1998) ("*Sunset Regulations*"). Guidance on methodological or analytical issues relevant to the Department's conduct of sunset reviews is set forth in the Department's Policy Bulletin 98:3—*Policies Regarding the Conduct of Five-year ("Sunset") Reviews of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Orders; Policy Bulletin*, 63 FR 18871 (April 16, 1998) ("*Sunset Policy Bulletin*").

Scope

Imports covered by this order are shipments of POS cooking ware from China, including tea kettles, which do not have self-contained electric heating elements. All of the foregoing are constructed of steel and are enameled or glazed with vitreous glasses. The merchandise is currently classifiable under the Harmonized Tariff Schedule (HTS) item 7323.94.00. The HTS subheading is provided for convenience and U.S. Customs purposes. The written description remains dispositive.

In response to a request from CGS International, on January 30, 1991, the Department, clarified that high quality, hand finished cookware, including the small basin, medium basin, large basin, small colander, large colander, 8" bowl, 6" bowl, mugs, ash tray, napkin rings, utensil holder and utensils, ladle, cream & sugar, and mixing bowls are properly considered kitchen ware and are therefore, outside the scope of the order. Further, the Department clarified that CGS International's casserole, 12-cup coffee pot, 6-cup coffee pot, roasting pan, oval roaster, and butter warmer are within the scope of the order (see *Notice of Scope Rulings*, 56 FR 19833 (April 30, 1991)).

In response to a request from Texsport, on August 8, 1990, the Department determined that camping sets, with the exception of the cups and plates included in those sets, are within the scope of the order (see *Notice of Scope Rulings*, 55 FR 43020 (October 25, 1990)).

History of the Order

On October 10, 1986, the Department issued a final determination of sales at less-than-fair value on imports of POS cooking ware from China.¹ The antidumping duty order on POS cooking ware from China was issued by the Department on December 2, 1986.² In the Department's investigation of the subject merchandise a dumping margin of 66.65 percent was assigned to China National Light Industrial Products Imports and Export Corporation. In addition an "all others" rate of 66.65 percent was assigned. The Department has conducted several administrative reviews since the issuance of this order.³

¹ See *Porcelain-on-Steel Cooking Ware from the People's Republic of China; Final Determination of Sales at Less-Than-Fair Value*, 51 FR 36419 (October 10, 1986).

² See *Porcelain-on-Steel Cooking Ware from the People's Republic of China; Antidumping Duty Order*, 51 FR 43414 (December 2, 1986).

³ See *Porcelain-on-Steel Cooking Ware from the People's Republic of China; Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review*, 55 FR 46850 (November 7, 1990); *Porcelain-on-Steel Cooking Ware from the People's Republic of China; Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review*, 55 FR 11632 (March 29, 1990); *Porcelain-on-Steel Cooking Ware from the People's Republic of China; Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review*, 56 FR 55891 (October 30, 1991); *Porcelain-on-Steel Cooking Ware from the People's Republic of China; Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review*, 57 FR 30717 (July 10, 1992); *Porcelain-on-Steel Cooking Ware from the People's Republic of China; Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review*, 62 FR 32757 (June 17, 1997); *Porcelain-on-Steel Cooking Ware from the People's Republic of China; Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review*, 62 FR 54825 (October 22,

Continued

The antidumping duty order remains in effect for all producers and exporters of the subject merchandise.

Background

On February 1, 1999, the Department initiated a sunset review of the antidumping duty order on POS cooking ware from China pursuant to section 751(c) of the Act. On February 16, 1999 we received a Notice of Intent to Participate on behalf of a domestic interested party, Columbian Home Products, LLC ("CHP"), within the deadline specified in section 351.218(d)(1)(i) of the *Sunset Regulations*. On March 3, 1999, the Department received a complete substantive response from CHP within the deadline specified in section 351.218(d)(3)(i) of the *Sunset Regulations*. CHP claimed interested party status under section 771(9)(C) of the Act, as a U.S. producer of POS cooking ware. CHP asserts that it is the sole domestic producer of POS cooking ware.

We did not receive any response from respondent interested parties to this proceeding. As a result, and in accordance with our regulations (19 CFR 351.218(e)(1)(ii)(C)(2)) we are conducting an expedited review.

On June 7, 1999, the Department determined that the sunset review of the antidumping duty order on POS cooking ware from China is extraordinarily complicated. In accordance with section 751(c)(5)(C)(v) of the Act, the Department may treat a review as extraordinarily complicated if it is a review of a transition order (*i.e.* an order in effect on January 1, 1995). (*See* section 751(c)(6)(C) of the Act). In accordance with section 751(c)(5)(B) of the Act, the Department extended the time limit for completion of final results of this review until no later than August 30, 1999.⁴

Determination

In accordance with section 751(c)(1) of the Act, the Department conducted this review to determine whether revocation of the antidumping order would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping. Section 752(c)(1) of the Act provides that, in making this determination, the Department shall consider the weighted-average dumping margins determined in the investigation and subsequent

reviews and the volume of imports of the subject merchandise for the period before and the period after the issuance of the antidumping order. Pursuant to section 752(c)(3) of the Act, the Department shall provide to the International Trade Commission ("the Commission") the magnitude of the margin of dumping likely to prevail if the order is revoked.

The Department's determinations concerning continuation or recurrence of dumping and magnitude of the margin are discussed below. In addition, CHP's comments with respect to the continuation or recurrence of dumping and the magnitude of the margin are addressed within the respective sections below.

Continuation or Recurrence of Dumping

Drawing on the guidance provided in the legislative history accompanying the Uruguay Round Agreements Act ("URAA"), specifically the Statement of Administrative Action ("the SAA"), H.R. Doc. No. 103-316, vol. 1 (1994), the House Report, H.R. Rep. No. 103-826, pt.1 (1994), and the Senate Report, S. Rep. No. 103-412 (1994), the Department issued its *Sunset Policy Bulletin* providing guidance on methodological and analytical issues, including the basis for likelihood determinations. The Department clarified that determinations of likelihood will be made on an order-wide basis (*see* section II.A.2 of the *Sunset Policy Bulletin*). Additionally, the Department normally will determine that revocation of an antidumping order is likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping where (a) dumping continued at any level above *de minimis* after the issuance of the order, (b) imports of the subject merchandise ceased after the issuance of the order, or (c) dumping was eliminated after the issuance of the order and import volumes for the subject merchandise declined significantly (*see* section II.A.3 of the *Sunset Policy Bulletin*).

In addition to considering the guidance on likelihood cited above, section 751(c)(4)(B) of the Act provides that the Department shall determine that revocation of an order is likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping where a respondent interested party waives its participation in the sunset review. In the instant review, the Department did not receive a response from any respondent interested party. Pursuant to section 351.218(d)(2)(iii) of the *Sunset Regulations*, this constitutes a waiver of participation.

In its substantive response, CHP argues that dumping would be likely to continue or recur if the antidumping duty order on POS cooking ware from China were revoked. CHP argues that the relationship between dumping margins and import volumes strongly suggests that dumping will continue at significant margins if the order were revoked.

CHP asserts that in the seven administrative reviews completed by the Department, dumping margins have consistently been above *de minimis*. Further, CHP argues that with few exceptions, the margins determined for Chinese exporters in the administrative reviews have remained at 66.65 percent—the rate determined in the original investigation.

With respect to imports of the subject merchandise from China, CHP asserts that imports decreased immediately after the issuance of the order, from 1.8 million units in 1985 to 0.4 million units in 1987. CHP states that imports have been increasing in recent years but argues that only in 1993 and 1996 did imports exceed the 1985 pre-order level of imports. Finally, CHP argues that imports decreased significantly in 1997 and 1998.

In conclusion, CHP argues that a decrease in import volume after the issuance of the order, coupled with the continuation of dumping margins above *de minimis* levels, is probative that producers and exporters of POS cooking ware from China will continue to dump if the order were revoked. Therefore, CHP argues that the Department should determine that there is a likelihood of the continuation of dumping of POS cooking ware from China if the order were to be revoked.

As discussed in section II.A.3 of the *Sunset Policy Bulletin*, the SAA at 890, and the House Report at 63-64, existence of dumping margins after the order is highly probative of the likelihood of continuation or recurrence of dumping. If companies continue to dump with the discipline of an order in place, the Department may reasonably infer that dumping would continue if the discipline of the order were revoked. A dumping margin above *de minimis* continues to exist for shipments of the subject merchandise from China National Light Industrial Products Imports and Export Corporation. Therefore, given that dumping above *de minimis* has continued over the life of the order, that respondent interested parties waived their right to participate in the instant review, and absent argument and evidence to the contrary, the Department determines that dumping would likely continue if the

1997); and *Porcelain-on-Steel Cooking Ware from the People's Republic of China: Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review*, 63 FR 27262 (May 18, 1998).

⁴ *See Notice of Extension of Time Limit for Final Results of Five-Year ("Sunset") Reviews*, 64 FR 30305 (June 7, 1999).

order were revoked for POS cooking ware from China.

Magnitude of the Margin

In the *Sunset Policy Bulletin*, the Department stated that, consistent with the SAA and House Report, the Department will provide to the Commission the company-specific margin from the investigation because that is the only calculated rate that reflects the behavior of exporters without the discipline of an order. Further, for companies not specifically investigated, or for companies that did not begin shipping until after the order was issued, the Department normally will provide a margin based on the all others rate from the investigation. (See section II.B.1 of the *Sunset Policy Bulletin*.) Exceptions to this policy include the use of a more recently calculated margin, where appropriate, and consideration of duty absorption determinations. (See sections II.B.2 and 3 of the *Sunset Policy Bulletin*.) We note that, to date, we have not issued any duty absorption finding in this case.

In its substantive response, CHP urges the Department to follow the guidance of the SAA and its stated policy and provide the Commission margins from the original investigation of 66.65 percent for China National Light Industrial Products Import and Export Corporation and the PRC-wide rate of 66.65 percent.

We agree with CHP's assertion that we should report to the Commission the rate from the original investigation. As noted in the Department's *Sunset Policy Bulletin*, margins from the original investigation are the only calculated rates that reflect the behavior of exporters without the discipline of the order in place. The Department, in this case, finds this rate is the most probative of the behavior of this company if the finding were revoked absent information and argument to the contrary. Therefore, we will report to the Commission the margins contained in the *Final Results of Review* of this notice.

Final Results of Review

As a result of this review, the Department finds that revocation of the antidumping order would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping at the levels indicated below.

Manufacturer/exporter	Margin (percent)
China National Light Industrial Products/Import and Export Corporation	66.65
Country-wide rate	66.65

This notice serves as the only reminder to parties subject to administrative protective order (APO) of their responsibility concerning the disposition of proprietary information disclosed under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305 of the Department's regulations. Timely notification of return/destruction of APO materials or conversion to judicial protective order is hereby requested. Failure to comply with the regulations and the terms of an APO is a sanctionable violation.

This five-year ("sunset") review and notice are in accordance with sections 751(c), 752, and 777(i)(1) of the Act.

Dated: August 27, 1999.

Bernard T. Carreau,

Acting Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

[FR Doc. 99-24195 Filed 9-15-99; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-588-833]

Stainless Steel Bar From Japan: Final Results of Changed-Circumstances Review, and Revocation of Order In Part

AGENCY: Import Administration, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.

ACTION: Notice of final results of changed-circumstances review and revocation of order in part.

SUMMARY: On August 6, 1999, the Department of Commerce published a notice of initiation and preliminary results of a changed-circumstances review and intent to revoke order in part of the antidumping duty order on stainless steel bar from Japan.

We gave interested parties an opportunity to comment on the preliminary results. We received no comments. We are now revoking this order in part based on the fact that domestic parties support the request of Tohoku Steel Co., Ltd. for a changed-circumstances review and revocation in part of the order with regard to K-M35FL steel bar.

EFFECTIVE DATE: September 16, 1999.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Minoo Hatten or Robin Gray, Office of AD/CVD Enforcement, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20230;

telephone (202) 482-1690 or (202) 482-4023, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On June 17, 1999, Tohoku Steel Co., Ltd. (Tohoku) requested that the Department of Commerce (the Department) conduct a changed-circumstances review to determine whether to revoke the antidumping duty order in part with regard to K-M35FL steel bar, which is currently covered by the scope of the order. Tohoku stated that the leaded steel product in question is not produced in commercial quantities in the United States. With its June 17, 1999, submission, Tohoku included a letter from the petitioners (Al Tech Specialty Steel Corp., Dunkirk, NY, Carpenter Technology Corp., Reading, PA, Republic Engineered Steels, Inc., Massillon, OH, Slater Steels Corp., Fort Wayne, IN, Talley Metals Technology, Inc., Hartsville, SC, and the United Steel Workers of America, AFL-CIO/CLC) agreeing to Tohoku's request to have K-M35FL steel bar excluded from the scope of the antidumping duty order on stainless steel bar from Japan.

We preliminarily determined that the statement of support from the domestic interested party constituted changed circumstances sufficient to warrant revocation in part of this order. Consequently, on August 6, 1999, we published a notice of initiation and preliminary results of a changed-circumstances review and intent to revoke order in part (64 FR 42920).

The Applicable Statute

Unless otherwise indicated, all citations to the statute are references to the provisions effective January 1, 1995, the effective date of the amendments made to the Tariff Act of 1930 (the Act) by the Uruguay Round Agreements Act (URAA). In addition, unless otherwise indicated, all citations to the Department's regulations are to 19 CFR part 351 (1998).

Scope of Review

The products covered by this changed-circumstances review are imports of K-M35FL steel bar manufactured by Tohoku and exported from Japan.

The scope of the order covers stainless steel bar (SSB). For purposes of this order, the term SSB means articles of stainless steel in straight lengths that have been either hot-rolled, forged, turned, cold-drawn, cold-rolled or otherwise cold-finished, or ground, having a uniform solid cross section along their whole length in the shape of circles, segments of circles, ovals,