neither party was deemed an exporter. See Respondent Interested Parties, July 5, 2000, Substantive Response at 1. In the first administrative review, both Chusovskoy and Tulachermet provided information to the Department. However, in their substantive response they assert that, due to a tragic event at Chusovskoy, they were unable to complete their participation in this review. Id.

With respect to adequacy of response from respondent interested parties, the Department normally will conclude that respondent interested parties have provided adequate response to conduct a full sunset review where respondent interested parties account for more than 50 percent, by volume, of the total exports of subject merchandise to the United States. Where respondent interested parties provide inadequate responses, the Department will conduct an expedited sunset review and issue final results of review based on the facts available.

After examining respondent interested parties' import statistics, on June 26, 2000, the Department notified the U.S. International Trade Commission that respondent interested parties did not provide an adequate response in this sunset review, pursuant to section 751(c)(3)(B) of the Act, and 19 CFR 351.218(e)(1)(ii)(C)(2). Therefore, because we did not receive adequate response from respondent interested parties, we determined to conduct an expedited sunset review and to issue the final results not later than October 3, 2000.

Scope of Review

The products covered by this sunset review are ferrovanadium and nitrided vanadium, regardless of grade, chemistry, form or size, unless expressly excluded from the scope of this order. Ferrovanadium includes alloys containing ferrovanadium as the predominant element by weight (*i.e.,* more weight than any other element, except iron in some instances) and at least 4 percent by weight of iron. Nitrided vanadium includes compounds containing vanadium as the predominant element, by weight, and at least 5 percent, by weight, of nitrogen.

Excluded from the scope of this review are vanadium additives other than ferrovanadium and nitrided vanadium, such as vanadium-aluminum master alloys, vanadium chemicals, vanadium waste and scrap, vanadium-bearing raw materials, such as slag, boiler residues, fly ash, and vanadium oxides.

The products subject to this review are currently classifiable under subheadings 2850.00.20, 7202.92.00, 7202.99.5040, 8112.40.3000, and 8112.40.6000 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (''HTSUS''). Although the HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, our written description of the scope is dispositive.

Analysis of Comments Received

All issues raised in these cases and rebuttal briefs by parties to this sunset review are addressed in the ''Issues and Decision Memorandum'' (''Decision Memo'') from Jeffrey A. May, Director, Office of Policy, Import Administration, to Troy H. Cribb, Acting Assistant Secretary for Import Administration, dated October 3, 2000, which is hereby adopted by this notice. The issues discussed in the Decision Memo include the likelihood of continuation or recurrence of dumping and the magnitude of the margin likely to prevail were the order revoked.

Parties can find a complete discussion of all issues raised in this review and the corresponding recommendations in this public memorandum, which is on file in room B–099 of the main Commerce Building. In addition, a complete version of the Decision Memo can be accessed directly on the Web at *http://ia.ita.doc.gov.* The paper copy and electronic version of the Decision Memo are identical in content.

Final Results of Review

As a result of this review, the Department finds that revocation of the antidumping duty order would likely lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping at the percentage weighted-average margins listed below:

Manufacturer/exporter	Margin (percent)
Galt Alloys, Inc	3.75
Gesellschaft fur Elektrometallurgie m.b.H. (and its related companies Shieldalloy Metallurgical Corporation and Metallurg, Inc.)	11.72
Odermet	10.10
Russia-wide Rate	108.00

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: October 3, 2000.

Richard W. Moreland,

Acting Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

[FR Doc. 00–25970 Filed 10–6–00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–489–807]

Steel Concrete Reinforcing Bars From Turkey; Notice of Extension of Time Limits for Antidumping Duty Administrative Review

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

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce is extending the time limits of the preliminary results of the antidumping duty administrative review on steel concrete reinforcing bars from Turkey. The review covers four producers/exporters of the subject merchandise to the United States. The period of review is April 1, 1999, through March 31, 2000.

EFFECTIVE DATE: October 10, 2000.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Irina Itkin at (202) 482–0656, Office of AD/CVD Enforcement, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20230.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Because it is not practicable to complete this administrative review within the time limits mandated by section 751(a)(3)(A) of Tariff Act of 1930, as amended by the Uruguay Round Agreements Act, the Department is extending the time limit for completion of the preliminary results. This review involves a number of complicated issues including high inflation in Turkey during the period of review. Moreover, the petitioners requested that the Department conduct verification, pursuant to section 782(i)(3)(A) of the Act. Therefore, we intend to verify the sales and cost information submitted by the four respondents. Because the Department will not be able to conduct verification before the scheduled preliminary results, we have extended the deadline until April 30, 2001.

This extension is in accordance with section 751(a)(3)(A) of the Act (19

U.S.C. 1675(a)(3)(A)) and 19 CFR 351.213(h)(2).

Dated: October 3, 2000.

Richard W. Moreland

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

[FR Doc. 00–25971 Filed 10–6–00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

[I.D. 081400A]

Taking and Importing of Marine Mammals

AGENCY: National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.

ACTION: Notice of harvesting nation embargoes.

SUMMARY: The Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, NMFS, (Assistant Administrator) imposed embargoes on yellowfin tuna and yellowfin tuna products from Belize, Bolivia, Colombia, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Vanuatu, and Venezuela under the Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA), 16 U.S.C. 1361 *et seq.*, on October 3, 2000. This action prohibits the importation into the United States from these nations of yellowfin tuna and yellowfin tuna products harvested by purse seine in the eastern tropical Pacific Ocean (ETP). NMFS is imposing the embargoes because these nations harvest tuna in the ETP with purse seine vessels with greater than 400 short tons (362.8 mt) of carrying capacity and have not received ''affirmative findings'' as required by 50 CFR 216.24(f)(9). This determination remains in effect for each nation until an affirmative finding has been granted to a nation by the Assistant Administrator.

DATES: Effective October 3, 2000.

ADDRESSES: Copies of this notice may be obtained by writing to Nicole R. Le Boeuf, Office of Protected Resources, NMFS, 1315 East-West Highway, Silver Spring, Maryland 90210.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Nicole R. Le Boeuf; phone 301–713–2322; fax 301–713–4060.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Prior to March 3, 1999, section 101(a)(2)(B) of the MMPA required nations wishing to import into the United States yellowfin tuna or yellowfin tuna products harvested by purse seine in the ETP to submit documentation indicating that they were enforcing dolphin protection measures comparable to those of the United States. Under section 101(a)(2)(B) of the MMPA effective prior to March 3, 1999, Belize, Colombia, Panama, Vanuatu, and Venezuela were embargoed. The existing embargoes against yellowfin tuna harvested by purse seine in the ETP and exported from those five nations remain in effect.

Since March 3, 1999, the standards of the MMPA, as amended by the International Dolphin Conservation Program Act (IDCPA) (Pub. L. 105–42), changed for the entry into the United States of yellowfin tuna and yellowfin tuna products harvested by purse seine vessels in the ETP, as set forth by the interim final rule implementing the IDCPA (65 FR 30, January 3, 2000).

In order to export to the United States yellowfin tuna harvested by purse seine in the ETP, nations that have, operating under their jurisdiction, purse seine vessels with over 400 short tons of carrying capacity that fish for tuna in the ETP (i.e., a harvesting nation) are now obligated to submit documentary evidence directly to Assistant Administrator, and to request an affirmative finding as required by 50 CFR 216.24(f)(9). Based upon documentary evidence submitted by a harvesting nation and obtained from the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC) and/or from the Department of State, the Assistant Administrator will determine whether the nation qualifies for an affirmative finding under section 101(a)(2)(B) of the MMPA. An affirmative finding allows for the importation into the United States of yellowfin tuna and yellowfin tuna products harvested by purse seine in the ETP after March 3, 1999. If a harvesting nation does not provide documentary evidence that shows that the nation meets the standards under section 101(a)(2)(B) of the MMPA, the Assistant Administrator must embargo yellowfin tuna harvested by purse seine in the ETP. Bolivia, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua are not currently embargoed, however, those nations have failed to submit documentation to NMFS, as required by 50 CFR 216.24(f)(9).

The application procedures to request an affirmative finding are described in the interim final regulations implementing the IDCPA (65 FR 30, January 3, 2000). Harvesting nations must submit documentary evidence directly to the Assistant Administrator demonstrating that they meet several conditions related to compliance with the International Dolphin Conservation Program (IDCP), and request an affirmative finding. To issue an affirmative finding, NMFS must receive the following information:

1. A statement requesting an affirmative finding;
2. Evidence of membership in the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC);
3. Evidence that a nation is meeting its obligations to the IATTC, including financial obligations;
4. Evidence that a nation is complying with the IDCP. For example, national laws and regulations implementing the Agreement on the IDCP and information that the nation is enforcing those laws and regulations;
5. Evidence of a tuna tracking and verification program comparable to the U.S. tracking and verification regulations at 50 CFR 216.94;
6. Evidence that the national fleet dolphin mortality limits (DMLs) were not exceeded in the previous calendar year;
7. Evidence that the national fleet per-stock per-year mortality limits, if they are allocated to countries, were not exceeded in the previous calendar year;
8. Authorization for the IATTC to release to the Assistant Administrator complete, accurate, and timely information necessary to verify and inspect Tuna Tracking Forms; and
9. Authorization for the IATTC to release to the Assistant Administrator information whether a nation is meeting its obligations of membership to the IATTC and whether a nation is meeting its obligations under the IDCP, including managing (not exceeding) its national fleet DMLs or its national fleet per-stock per-year mortality limits. A nation may opt to provide this information directly to NMFS on an annual basis or to authorize the IATTC to release the information to NMFS in years when NMFS will review and consider whether to issue an affirmative finding determination without an application from the harvesting nation.

An affirmative finding will be terminated, in consultation with the Secretary of State, if the Assistant Administrator determines that the requirements of 50 CFR 216.24(f)(9) are no longer being met or that a nation is consistently failing to take enforcement actions on violations which diminish the effectiveness of the IDCP. Every 5 years, the government of a harvesting nation, must request an affirmative finding and submit the required documentary evidence directly to the Assistant Administrator.

Until such time as the Assistant Administrator receives documentary evidence from the Governments of Belize, Bolivia, Colombia, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua,