

Based on comparisons of EP (method derived from price quotes) to CV, calculated in accordance with section 773(a) of the Act, the estimated dumping margins for LWR pipe and tube from Turkey range from 27.04 percent to 34.89 percent. We note that these margins are conservative since the petitioners did not include packing in the CV calculation.

Initiation of Cost Investigation

As noted above, pursuant to section 773(b) of the Act, the petitioners provided information demonstrating reasonable grounds to believe or suspect that sales in the home market of Turkey were made at prices below the fully absorbed COP and, accordingly, requested that the Department conduct a country-wide sales-below-COP investigation in connection with the requested antidumping investigation for this country. The Statement of Administrative Action (SAA), submitted to the U.S. Congress in connection with the interpretation and application of the URAA, states that an allegation of sales below COP need not be specific to individual exporters or producers. SAA, H.R. Doc. No. 103-316 at 833 (1994). The SAA states that "Commerce will consider allegations of below-cost sales in the aggregate for a foreign country, just as Commerce currently considers allegations of sales at less than fair value on a country-wide basis for purposes of initiating an antidumping investigation." *Id.*

Further, the SAA provides that "new section 773(b)(2)(A) retains the current requirement that Commerce have 'reasonable grounds to believe or suspect' that below cost sales have occurred before initiating such an investigation. 'Reasonable grounds' ... exist when an interested party provides specific factual information on costs and prices, observed or constructed, indicating that sales in the foreign market in question are at below-cost prices." *Id.* Based upon the comparison of the adjusted prices from the petition for the representative foreign like products to their COPs, we find the existence of "reasonable grounds to believe or suspect" that sales of these foreign like products in Turkey were made below their respective COPs within the meaning of section 773(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Act. Accordingly, the Department is initiating the requested country-wide cost investigation.

Fair Value Comparisons

Based on the data provided by the petitioners, the Department finds that there is reason to believe that imports of

LWR pipe and tube from Mexico and Turkey are being, or are likely to be, sold at LTFV.

Allegations and Evidence of Material Injury and Causation

With respect to Mexico and Turkey, the petitioners allege the U.S. industry producing the domestic like product is being materially injured, or is threatened with material injury, by reason of the individual and cumulated imports of the subject merchandise sold at less than NV.

The petitioners contend that the industry's injured condition is evident in examining market share, production, shipments, capacity utilization, lost sales, profit and employment. *See* Petition at 21-25 and Exhibits 14-29. The petitioners assert that their share of the market has declined from 2000 to 2002. *See* Petition at 21-22 and Exhibits 18-19. Finally, the petitioners note that one LWR pipe and tube manufacturer went out of business altogether in 2002, thereby taking significant domestic LWR pipe and tube production out of the market. *See* Petition at 23. For a full discussion of the allegations and evidence of material injury, *see* *Initiation Checklist* at Attachment II.

Initiation of Antidumping Investigations

Based on our examination of the Petition covering LWR pipe and tube from Mexico and Turkey, the Department finds it meets the requirements of section 732 of the Act. Therefore, we are initiating antidumping investigations to determine whether imports of LWR pipe and tube from Mexico and Turkey are being, or are likely to be, sold in the United States at LTFV. Unless this deadline is extended pursuant to section 733(b)(1)(A) of the Act, we will make our preliminary determinations no later than 140 days after the date of this initiation.

Distribution of Copies of the Petition

In accordance with section 732(b)(3)(A) of the Act, a copy of the public version of the Petition has been provided to representatives of the governments of Mexico and Turkey. We will attempt to provide a copy of the public version of the Petition to each exporter named in the Petition, as provided in section 19 CFR 351.203(c)(2).

ITC Notification

The ITC will preliminarily determine no later than October 24, 2003, whether there is reasonable indication that imports of LWR pipe and tube from

Mexico and Turkey are causing, or threatening, material injury to a U.S. industry. A negative ITC determination for any country will result in the investigation being terminated with respect to that country; otherwise, these investigations will proceed according to statutory and regulatory time limits.

This notice is issued and published pursuant to section 777(i) of the Act.

Dated: September 29, 2003.

James J. Jochum,

Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-351-806]

Silicon Metal From Brazil: Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review and Revocation of Order in Part

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

ACTION: Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review and Revocation of Order in Part.

SUMMARY: On July 28, 2003, the Department of Commerce (the Department) published the preliminary results of the administrative review of the antidumping duty order on silicon metal from Brazil. The period of review (POR) is July 1, 2001, through June 30, 2002. This review covers imports of silicon metal from one producer/exporter, Companhia Brasileira Carbureto de Calcio (CBCC). We provided interested parties an opportunity to comment on the preliminary results of this review, but received no comments.

The final results do not differ from the preliminary results of this review, where we found that sales of the subject merchandise have not been made below normal value (NV), and where we revoked the order, in part, with respect to CBCC, because we found that CBCC has met all of the requirements for revocation, as set forth in 19 C.F.R. 351.222(b). We will instruct the United States Bureau of Customs and Border Protection (BCBP) not to assess antidumping duties on the subject merchandise exported by CBCC.

EFFECTIVE DATE: October 6, 2003./P≤

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Maisha Cryor at (202) 482-5831 or Ronald Trentham at (202) 482-6320,

AD/CVD Enforcement, Office IV, Group II, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20230.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

After the publication of the preliminary results of this administrative review,¹ the Department invited interested parties to comment on its preliminary findings. No comments were received.

Scope of the Order

The merchandise covered by this administrative review is silicon metal from Brazil containing at least 96.00 percent but less than 99.99 percent silicon by weight. Also covered by this administrative review is silicon metal from Brazil containing between 89.00 and 96.00 percent silicon by weight but which contains more aluminum than the silicon metal containing at least 96.00 percent but less than 99.99 percent silicon by weight. Silicon metal is currently provided for under subheadings 2804.69.10 and 2804.69.50 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) as a chemical product, but is commonly referred to as a metal. Semiconductor grade silicon (silicon metal containing by weight not less than 99.99 percent silicon and provided for in subheading 2804.61.00 of the HTSUS) is not subject to the order. Although the HTSUS item numbers are provided for convenience and for customs purposes, the written description remains dispositive.

Period of Review

The POR is July 1, 2001, through June 30, 2002.

Fair Value Comparisons

To determine whether sales of silicon metal from Brazil to the United States

were made at less than NV, we compared the constructed export price to NV. Our calculations followed the methodologies described in the *Preliminary Results*.

Revocation

The Department "may revoke, in whole or in part" an antidumping duty order upon completion of a review under section 751 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act). While Congress has not specified the procedures that the Department must follow in revoking an order, the Department has developed a procedure for revocation as described in 19 C.F.R. 351.222. This regulation requires, *inter alia*, that a company requesting revocation must submit the following: (1) a certification that the company has sold the subject merchandise at not less than NV in the current review period and that the company will not sell at less than NV in the future; (2) a certification that the company sold the subject merchandise in commercial quantities in each of the three years forming the basis of the revocation request; and (3) an agreement to reinstatement in the order or suspended investigation, as long as any exporter or producer is subject to the order (or suspended investigation), if the Secretary concludes that the exporter or producer, subsequent to the revocation, sold the subject merchandise at less than NV. See 19 C.F.R. 351.222(e)(1). Upon receipt of such a request, the Department will consider the following in determining whether to revoke the order in part: (1) whether the producer or exporter requesting revocation has sold subject merchandise at not less than NV for a period of at least three consecutive years; (2) whether the continued application of the antidumping duty order is otherwise necessary to offset dumping; and (3) whether the producer or exporter

requesting revocation in part has agreed in writing to the immediate reinstatement of the order, as long as any exporter or producer is subject to the order, if the Department concludes that the exporter or producer, subsequent to revocation, sold the subject merchandise at less than NV. See 19 C.F.R. 351.222(b)(2); see also *Silicon Metal from Brazil; Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review and Revocation of Order in Part*, 67 FR 77225, 77226 (December 17, 2002).

I. CBCC: Determination to Revoke Order in Part

In the preliminary results, we determined that CBCC has met the requirements for revocation. See *Preliminary Results*, 68 FR at 44286–87 (July 28, 2003). We received no comments from either the petitioners or CBCC on this revocation determination. Therefore, we continue to find that CBCC has met the requirements for revocation. Specifically, we find that (1) CBCC has demonstrated three consecutive years of sales at not less than NV; (2) CBCC's aggregate sales to the United States were made in commercial quantities during each of those three years (see *Preliminary Results*, 68 FR at 44287 (July 28, 2003)), and (3) the continued application of the antidumping order is not necessary to offset dumping. Therefore, for the final results, we find that CBCC qualifies for revocation of the order on silicon metal from Brazil, under 19 C.F.R. 351.222(b)(2).

Final Results of Review

As a result of this review, we determine that the following percentage weighted-average margin exists for the period July 1, 2001, through June 30, 2002:

Manufacturer/exporter	Weighted-average Margin Percentage
CBCC	0.00

Effective Date of Revocation

This revocation applies to all entries of subject merchandise that are produced and exported by CBCC, entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after July 1, 2002. The Department will order the suspension of liquidation ended for all

such entries and will instruct the BCBP to release any cash deposits or bonds. The Department will further instruct the BCBP to refund with interest any cash deposits on entries made on or after July 1, 2002.

Assessment Rates

The Department will determine, and the BCBP shall assess, antidumping duties on all appropriate entries. In accordance with 19 C.F.R. 351.212(b)(1), we have calculated an importer-specific assessment rate for merchandise subject to this review. The Department will

¹ See *Silicon Metal From Brazil: Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative*

Review, Partial Rescission of Review and Notice of

Intent To Revoke Order in Part, 68 FR 44285 (July 28, 2003) (*Preliminary Results*).

issue appropriate assessment instructions directly to the BCBP within 15 days of publication of these final results of review. We will direct the BCBP to assess the resulting assessment rates against the entered customs values for the subject merchandise on each of the importer's entries during the review period.

Cash Deposit Requirements

The following deposit requirements will be effective upon publication of this notice of final results of administrative review for all shipments of silicon metal from Brazil entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the date of publication, as provided by section 751(a)(1) of the Act: (1) cash deposits for CBCCC will no longer be required; (2) for previously reviewed or investigated companies not listed above, the cash deposit rate will continue to be the company-specific rate published for the most recent period; (3) if the exporter is not a firm covered in this review, a prior review, or the original less-than-fair-value (LTFV) investigation, but the manufacturer is, the cash deposit rate will be the rate established for the most recent period for the manufacturer of the merchandise; and (4) the cash deposit rate for all other manufacturers or exporters will continue to be 91.06 percent, the "all others" rate made effective by the LTFV investigation. The required cash deposits shall remain in effect until publication of the final results of the next administrative review.

Notification to Importers

This notice also serves as a final reminder to importers of their responsibility under 19 C.F.R. 351.402(f)(2) to file a certificate regarding the reimbursement of antidumping duties prior to liquidation of the relevant entries during this review period. Failure to comply with this requirement could result in the Secretary's presumption that reimbursement of antidumping duties occurred and the subsequent assessment of double antidumping duties.

Administrative Protective Orders

This notice also serves as the only reminder to parties subject to administrative protective orders (APOs) of their responsibility concerning the return or destruction of proprietary information disclosed under an APO in accordance with 19 C.F.R. 351.305. Timely written notification of the return/destruction of APO materials or conversion to judicial protective order is hereby requested. Failure to comply

with the regulations and terms of an APO is a violation which is subject to sanction.

We are issuing and publishing this determination and notice in accordance with sections 751(a)(1) and 777(i) of the Act.

Dated: September 26, 2003.

James J. Jochum,

Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

Notice of Indirect Cost Rates for the Damage Assessment and Restoration Program for Fiscal Year 2002

AGENCY: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The National Oceanic Administration's (NOAA) Damage Assessment and Restoration Program (DARP) is announcing new indirect cost rates on the recovery of indirect costs for its component organizations involved in natural resource damage assessment and restoration activities for fiscal year (FY) 2002. The indirect cost rates for this fiscal year and dates of implementation are provided in this notice. More information on these rates and the DARP policy can be found at the DARP Web site at: www.darp.noaa.gov.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION: For further information, contact Brian Julius at 301-713-3038, ext. 199, by fax at 301-713-4387, or e-mail at Brian.Julius@noaa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The mission of the DARP is to restore natural resource injuries caused by releases of hazardous substances or oil under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) (42 U.S.C. 9601 *et seq.*), the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA) (33 U.S.C. 2701 *et seq.*), and support restoration of physical injuries to National Marine Sanctuary resources under the National Marine Sanctuaries Act (NMSA) (16 U.S.C. 1431 *et seq.*). The DARP consists of three component organizations: the Damage Assessment Center (DAC) within the National Ocean Service; the Restoration Center within the National Marine Fisheries Service;

and the Office of the General Counsel for Natural Resources (GCNR). The DARP conducts Natural Resource Damage Assessments (NRDAs) as a basis for recovering damages from responsible parties, and uses the funds recovered to restore injured natural resources.

Consistent with Federal accounting requirements, the DARP is required to account for and report the full costs of its programs and activities. Further, the DARP is authorized by law to recover reasonable costs of damage assessment and restoration activities under CERCLA, OPA, and the NMSA. Within the constraints of these legal provisions and their regulatory applications, the DARP has the discretion to develop indirect cost rates for its component organizations and formulate policies on the recovery of indirect cost rates subject to its requirements.

The DARP's Indirect Cost Effort

In December 1998, the DARP hired the public accounting firm Rubino & McGeehin, Chartered (R&M), to: Evaluate the cost accounting system and allocation practices; recommend the appropriate indirect cost allocation methodology; and determine the indirect cost rates for the three organizations that comprise the DARP. A **Federal Register** notice on R&M's effort, their assessment of the DARP's cost accounting system and practice, and their determination regarding the most appropriate indirect cost methodology and rates for FYs 1993 through 1999 was published on December 7, 2000 (65 FR 76611). The notice and report by R&M can also be found on the DARP Web site at: www.darp.noaa.gov.

R&M continued its assessment of DARP's indirect cost rate system and structure for FYs 2000 and 2001. A second federal notice specifying the DARP indirect rates for FYs 2000 and 2001 was published on December 2, 2002 (67 FR 71537).

In October 2002, DARP hired the accounting firm of Cotton and Company LLP (Cotton) to review and certify DARP costs incurred on cases for purposes of cost recovery and to develop indirect rates for FY 2002 and subsequent years. As in the prior years, Cotton concluded that the cost accounting system and allocation practices of the DARP component organizations are consistent with Federal accounting requirements. Consistent with R&M's previous analyses, Cotton also determined that the most appropriate indirect allocation method continues to be the Direct Labor Cost Base for all three DARP component organizations. The Direct Labor Cost Base is computed by allocating total