

Resource Advisory Committee for Madera County will meet on Monday, October 18, 2004. The Madera Resource Advisory Committee will meet at the Forest Service Office, North Fork, CA 93643. The purpose of the meeting is: new member orientation and review FY 2004 RAC proposals.

DATES: The Madera Resource Advisory Committee meeting will be held Monday, October 18, 2004. The meeting will be held from 7 p.m. to 9 p.m.

ADDRESSES: The Madera County RAC meeting will be held at the Forest Service Office, 57003 Road 225, North Fork, CA 93644.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dave Martin, U.S.D.A., Sierra National Forest, Bass Lake Ranger District, 57003 Road 225, North Fork, CA 93643 (559) 877-2218 ext. 3100; e-mail: dmartin05fs.fed.us.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Agenda items to be covered include: (1) New member orientation and (2) review of FY 2004 RAC proposals.

Dated: October 11, 2004.

David W. Martin,

District Ranger, Bass Lake Ranger District.

[FR Doc. 04-23363 Filed 10-18-04; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-570-846]

Brake Rotors From the People's Republic of China: Notice of Initiation of Changed Circumstances Review

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

ACTION: Notice of initiation of changed circumstances review.

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce has received information sufficient to warrant initiation of a changed circumstances review of the antidumping order on brake rotors from the People's Republic of China ("PRC"). The review will be conducted to determine whether Shanxi Fengkun Foundry Ltd., Co. ("Fengkun Foundry") is the successor-in-interest to Shanxi Fengkun Metallurgical Ltd., Co. ("Fengkun Metallurgical").

EFFECTIVE DATE: October 19, 2004.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Steve Winkates, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW.,

Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-1904.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On April 17, 1997, the Department published in the **Federal Register** the antidumping duty order on brake rotors from the PRC (62 FR 18740). On August 27, 2004, Fengkun Foundry submitted information and documentation in support of its claim that it is the successor-in-interest to Fengkun Metallurgical and requested that the Department conduct a changed-circumstances review to determine whether Fengkun Foundry is the successor-in-interest to Fengkun Metallurgical and whether it should receive the same antidumping duty treatment as is accorded to Fengkun Metallurgical with respect to the subject merchandise.

On September 7, 2004, we informed Fengkun Foundry that in order to further consider its August 27, 2004, request for a changed circumstances review, it was required to provide a response to the Department's separate rates questionnaire for purposes of determining whether it was entitled to a separate rate (see September 7, 2004, memorandum from the team leader to the file, entitled "Telephone Conversation with Counsel for Fengkun Foundry and Fengkun Metallurgical"). On September 14, 2004, Fengkun Foundry provided its response to the Department's separate rates questionnaire.

On September 14, 2004, the petitioner requested that the Department publish a separate notice of initiation and refrain from simultaneously issuing a preliminary finding because (1) it claimed that the data provided in the public version of Fengkun Foundry's August 27, 2004, request did not provide the Department with sufficient information to conduct an expedited review; and (2) the petitioner was denied the ability to comment fully on Fengkun Foundry's initiation request until it is granted access to the business proprietary data contained in Fengkun Foundry's initiation request pursuant to an administrative protective order ("APO").

Scope of Review

The products covered by this review are brake rotors made of gray cast iron, whether finished, semifinished, or unfinished, ranging in diameter from 8 to 16 inches (20.32 to 40.64 centimeters) and in weight from 8 to 45 pounds (3.63 to 20.41 kilograms). The size parameters (weight and dimension) of the brake rotors limit their use to the following

types of motor vehicles: automobiles, all-terrain vehicles, vans, recreational vehicles under "one ton and a half," and light trucks designated as "one ton and a half."

Finished brake rotors are those that are ready for sale and installation without any further operations. Semifinished rotors are those rotors which have undergone some drilling and on which the surface is not entirely smooth. Unfinished rotors are those which have undergone some grinding or turning.

These brake rotors are for motor vehicles and do not contain in the casting a logo of an original equipment manufacturer ("OEM") which produces vehicles sold in the United States (e.g., General Motors, Ford, Chrysler, Honda, Toyota, and Volvo). Brake rotors covered in this review are not certified by OEM producers of vehicles sold in the United States. The scope also includes composite brake rotors that are made of gray cast iron which contain a steel plate but otherwise meet the above criteria. Excluded from the scope of the review are brake rotors made of gray cast iron, whether finished, semifinished, or unfinished, with a diameter less than 8 inches or greater than 16 inches (less than 20.32 centimeters or greater than 40.64 centimeters) and a weight less than 8 pounds or greater than 45 pounds (less than 3.63 kilograms or greater than 20.41 kilograms).

Brake rotors are currently classifiable under subheading 8708.39.5010 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States ("HTSUS"). Although the HTSUS subheading is provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the scope of this review is dispositive.

Separate Rates

In proceedings involving non-market economy ("NME") countries, the Department begins with a rebuttable presumption that all companies within the country are subject to government control and thus should be assessed a single antidumping duty deposit rate. Based on information contained in its September 14, 2004, submission, Fengkun Foundry is registered in the PRC as a limited liability company owned by private individuals. Thus, a separate rates analysis is necessary to determine whether Fengkun Foundry is independent from government control (see *Notice of Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value: Bicycles From the People's Republic of China*, 61 FR 19026 (April 30, 1996)).

To establish whether a firm is sufficiently independent from

government control, and therefore entitled to a separate rate, the Department analyzes each exporting entity under a test arising out of the *Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value: Sparklers from the People's Republic of China*, 56 FR 20588 (May 6, 1991) ("*Sparklers*") and amplified in the *Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value: Silicon Carbide from the People's Republic of China*, 59 FR 22585 (May 2, 1994) ("*Silicon Carbide*"). Under the separate rates criteria, the Department assigns separate rates in NME cases only if the respondent can demonstrate the absence of both *de jure* and *de facto* governmental control over export activities.

1. *De Jure Control*

Fengkun Foundry has placed on the administrative record documentation to demonstrate absence of *de jure* governmental control, including the 1994 "Foreign Trade Law of the People's Republic of China," and the "Administrative Regulations of the People's Republic of China Governing the Registration of Legal Corporations," promulgated on June 3, 1988.

As in prior cases, we have analyzed these laws and have found them to establish sufficiently an absence of *de jure* control of stock companies including limited liability companies. See, e.g., *Final Determination of Sales at Less than Fair Value: Furfuryl Alcohol from the People's Republic of China*, 60 FR 22544 (May 8, 1995) ("*Furfuryl Alcohol*"), and *Preliminary Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value: Certain Partial-Extension Steel Drawer Slides with Rollers from the People's Republic of China*, 60 FR 29571 (June 5, 1995). We have no new information in this proceeding which would cause us to reconsider this determination with regard to Fengkun Foundry.

2. *De Facto Control*

As stated in previous cases, there is some evidence that certain enactments of the PRC central government have not been implemented uniformly among different sectors and/or jurisdictions in the PRC. See *Silicon Carbide* and *Furfuryl Alcohol*. Therefore, the Department has determined that an analysis of *de facto* control is critical in determining whether the respondents are, in fact, subject to a degree of governmental control which would preclude the Department from assigning separate rates.

The Department typically considers four factors in evaluating whether a respondent is subject to *de facto*

governmental control of its export functions: (1) Whether the export prices are set by, or subject to the approval of, a governmental authority; (2) whether the respondent has authority to negotiate and sign contracts and other agreements; (3) whether the respondent has autonomy from the government in making decisions regarding the selection of management; and (4) whether the respondent retains the proceeds of its export sales and makes independent decisions regarding the disposition of profits or financing of losses. See *Silicon Carbide* and *Furfuryl Alcohol*.

Fengkun Foundry asserted the following: (1) It establishes its own export prices; (2) it negotiates contracts without guidance from any governmental entities or organizations; (3) it makes its own personnel decisions; and (4) it retains the proceeds of its export sales, uses profits according to its business needs, and has the authority to sell its assets and to obtain loans. Additionally, statements contained in Fengkun Foundry's September 14, 2004, submission indicate that the company does not coordinate its prices with other exporters. This information supports a initial finding that there is *de facto* absence of governmental control of the export functions of Fengkun Foundry. See *Pure Magnesium from the People's Republic of China: Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty New Shipper Administrative Review*, 62 FR 55215 (October 23, 1997). Consequently, for purposes of initiating its request for a changed circumstances review, we find that there is a sufficient basis to determine that Fengkun Foundry has met the criteria for the application of a separate rate.

Initiation of Antidumping Duty Changed Circumstances Review

Pursuant to section 751(b)(1) of the Act, the Department will conduct a changed circumstances review upon receipt of information concerning, or a request from an interested party for a review of, an antidumping duty order which shows changed circumstances sufficient to warrant a review of the order. In its August 27, 2004, submission, Fengkun Foundry notified the Department that it had changed its name on November 28, 2003, in order to reflect better the company's operations. In its submission, Fengkun Foundry also stated that neither its corporate structure nor its owners and shareholders has changed. The information submitted by Fengkun Foundry regarding its claim that it is the successor-in-interest to Fengkun

Metallurgical shows changed circumstances sufficient to warrant a review. See 19 CFR 351.216(c).

In antidumping duty changed circumstances reviews involving a successor-in-interest determination, the Department typically examines several factors including, but not limited to, changes in: (1) Management; (2) production facilities; (3) supplier relationships; and (4) customer base. See *Brass Sheet and Strip from Canada: Notice of Final Results of Antidumping Administrative Review*, 57 FR 20460, 20462 (May 13, 1992) ("*Brass Sheet*"). While no single factor or combination of factors will necessarily be dispositive, the Department generally will consider the new company to be the successor to the predecessor company if the resulting operations are essentially the same as those of the predecessor company. See e.g., *Industrial Phosphorus Acid from Israel: Final Results of Changed Circumstances Review*, 59 FR 6944, 6945 (February 14, 1994), and *Brass Sheet*, 57 FR at 20460. Thus, if the record evidence demonstrates that, with respect to the production and sale of the subject merchandise, the new company operates as the same business entity as the predecessor company, the Department may assign the new company the cash deposit rate of its predecessor. See e.g., *Fresh and Chilled Atlantic Salmon from Norway: Final Results of Changed Circumstances Antidumping Duty Administrative Review*, 64 FR 9979, 9980 (March 1, 1999).

Based on data contained in its August 27, 2004, submission and September 14, 2004, supplemental submission, Fengkun Foundry has provided sufficient evidence to warrant a review to determine if it is the successor-in-interest to Fengkun Metallurgical based on the successor-in-interest criteria enunciated in *Brass Sheet* and the Department's separate rates criteria articulated in *Sparklers* and amplified in *Silicon Carbide*. However, we consider it inappropriate to expedite this review by combining the preliminary results of review with this notice of initiation, as permitted under 19 CFR 351.221(c)(3)(ii), because Fengkun Foundry's request for this changed circumstances review was based on business proprietary information. The petitioner has, therefore, been unable to review or comment on the review request to date. Therefore, the Department is not issuing the preliminary results of its antidumping duty changed circumstances review at this time.

The Department will publish in the **Federal Register** a notice of preliminary

results of antidumping duty changed circumstances review, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.221(b)(4) and 19 CFR 351.221(c)(3)(I). This notice will set forth the factual and legal conclusions upon which our preliminary results are based and a description of any action proposed based on those results. Pursuant to 19 CFR 351.221(b)(4)(ii), interested parties will have an opportunity to comment on the preliminary results of review. In accordance with 19 CFR 351.216(e), the Department will issue the final results of its antidumping duty changed circumstances review not later than 270 days after the date on which the review is initiated.

During the course of this antidumping duty changed circumstances review, we will not change the cash deposit requirements for the merchandise subject to review. The cash deposit will only be altered, if warranted, pursuant to the final results of this review.

This notice of initiation is in accordance with section 751(b)(1) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.216 and 351.222.

Dated: October 12, 2004.

James J. Jochum,

Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

[FR Doc. 04-23379 Filed 10-18-04; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[C-427-819, C-428-829, C-421-809, C-412-821]

Low Enriched Uranium From France, Germany, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom: Extension of Time Limit for Preliminary Results of Countervailing Duty Administrative Reviews

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

ACTION: Notice of Extension of Time Limit for Preliminary Results of Countervailing Duty Administrative Reviews.

DATES: Effective October 19, 2004.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kristen Johnson, AD/CVD Operations, Office III, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-4793.

Statutory Time Limits

Section 751(a)(3)(A) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), requires the Department of Commerce (Department) to make a preliminary determination within 245 days after the last day of the anniversary month of an order/finding for which a review is requested and a final determination within 120 days after the date on which the preliminary determination is published. However, if it is not practicable to complete the review within the time period, section 751(a)(3)(A) of the Act allows the Department to extend these deadlines to a maximum of 365 days and 180 days, respectively.

Background

On March 26, 2004, the Department initiated administrative reviews of the countervailing duty orders on low enriched uranium from France, Germany, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom, covering the period of review January 1, 2003 through December 31, 2003. *See* 69 FR 15788. The preliminary results are currently due no later than October 31, 2004.

Extension of Time Limit for Preliminary Results of Reviews

We determine that these reviews are extraordinarily complicated because there are a large number of complex issues to be considered and analyzed by the Department, along with numerous programs and changes to certain programs previously found countervailable. In order to complete our analysis, we require additional and/or clarifying information. As a result, it is not practicable to complete the preliminary results of these reviews within the original time limits. Therefore, the Department is extending the time limits for completion of the preliminary results until no later than February 28, 2005. This date constitutes a 120-day extension for the administrative reviews of low enriched uranium from France, Germany, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom.

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

Dated: October 14, 2004.

Jeffrey A. May,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

[FR Doc. 04-23376 Filed 10-18-04; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Technology Administration

National Medal of Technology Nomination Evaluation Committee; Notice of Determination for Closure of Meeting

The National Medal of Technology Nomination Evaluation Committee has scheduled a meeting for November 30, 2004.

The Committee was established to assist the Department in executing its responsibilities under 15 U.S.C. 3711. Under this provision, the Secretary of Commerce is responsible for recommending to the President prospective recipients of the National Medal of Technology. The committee's recommendations are made after reviewing all nominations received in response to a public solicitation. The Committee is chartered to have twelve members.

TIME AND PLACE: The meeting will begin at 10 a.m. and end at 4 p.m. on November 30, 2004. The meeting will be held in Room 4813 at the U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20230. For further information contact: Mildred S. Porter, Director National Medal of Technology, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue, NW., Herbert C. Hoover Building, Room 4843, Washington, DC 20230, Phone: 202/482-5572.

If a member of the public would like to submit written comments concerning the committee's affairs at any time before and after the meeting, written comments should be addressed to the Director of the National Medal of Technology as indicated above.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The meeting will be closed to discuss the relative merits of persons and companies nominated for the Medal. Public disclosure of this information would be likely to significantly frustrate implementation of the National Medal of Technology program because premature publicity about candidates under consideration for the Medal, who may or may not ultimately receive the award, would be likely to discourage nominations for the Medal.

Accordingly, I find and determine, pursuant to section 10(d) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, 5 U.S.C. app. 2, as amended, that the November 30, 2004, meeting may be closed to the public in accordance with section 552b(c) (9) (B) of title 5, United States Code because revealing information about Medal candidates would be likely to