

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation No. 701-TA-380 (Review)]

Stainless Steel Sheet and Strip From France

AGENCY: United States International Trade Commission.

ACTION: Rescission of five-year review concerning the countervailing duty order on stainless steel sheet and strip from France.

EFFECTIVE DATE: June 25, 2004.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Mary Messer (202-205-3193), Office of Investigations, U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street SW., Washington, DC 20436. Hearing-impaired persons can obtain information on this matter by contacting the Commission's TDD terminal on 202-205-1810. Persons with mobility impairments who will need special assistance in gaining access to the Commission should contact the Office of the Secretary at 202-205-2000. General information concerning the Commission may also be obtained by accessing its Internet server (<http://www.usitc.gov>). The public record may be viewed on the Commission's electronic docket (EDIS) at <http://edis.usitc.gov>.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On June 1, 2004, the Commission published notice that it had instituted reviews pursuant to section 751(c) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1675(c)) (the Act) to determine whether revocation of the countervailing duty and antidumping duty orders on stainless steel sheet and strip from France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Korea, Mexico, Taiwan, and the United Kingdom would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury.¹ The countervailing duty order on stainless steel sheet and strip from France, however, was revoked by the Department of Commerce, effective November 7, 2003, in its notice of implementation under Section 129 of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act.² Although the Department of Commerce had also initiated a five-year review of this order on June 1, 2004, we have been notified that the Department of Commerce is publishing concurrently with this notice the rescission of its five-year review on the countervailing duty order on stainless steel sheet and strip in coils from France. Therefore, we are rescinding the five-year review of the countervailing duty order on stainless

steel sheet and strip from France. The five-year review of the antidumping duty order on stainless steel sheet and strip from France will continue.

Authority: This notice is published pursuant to section 207.61 of the Commission's rules.

By order of the Commission.

Issued: June 21, 2004.

Marilyn R. Abbott,

Secretary to the Commission.

[FR Doc. 04-14491 Filed 6-24-04; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020-02-P

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Antitrust Division

Notice Pursuant to the National Cooperative Research and Production Act of 1993—Gaming Standards Association

Notice is hereby given that, on May 7, 2004, pursuant to Section 6(a) of the National Cooperative Research and Production Act of 1993, 15 U.S.C. 4301 *et seq.* ("the Act"), the Gaming Standards Association ("GSA") has filed written notifications simultaneously with the Attorney General and the Federal Trade Commission disclosing changes in its membership status. The notifications were filed for the purpose of extending the Act's provisions limiting the recovery of antitrust plaintiffs to actual damages under specified circumstances. Specifically, Intralot S.A., Athens, GREECE; Kare Technology, Moscow, RUSSIA; Nick Farley & Associates, Solon, OH; NRT Technology Corporation, Toronto, Ontario, CANADA; Revive Partners, LLC, Las Vegas, NV; and SGC-Link Corporation, Edmonton, Alberta, CANADA have been added as parties to this venture. Boyd Gaming Corporation, Las Vegas, NV; Cirsa Interactive Terrassa, SPAIN; Ensico d.o.o. Ljubljana, SLOVENIA; Octavian International LTD, Guildford, Surrey, UNITED KINGDOM; Sigma Game, Inc. Las Vegas, NV; and Soanar Croydon, Victoria, AUSTRALIA have been dropped as parties to this venture. Also, MIS-Group is now doing business as Atronic Systems, Park Place Entertainment is now doing business as Caesars Entertainment, and Unidesa is now doing business as Unidesa Gaming & Systems.

No other changes have been made in either the membership or planned activity of the group research project. Membership in this group research remains open, and GSA intends to file additional written notification disclosing all changes in membership.

On March 6, 2003, GSA filed its original notification pursuant to section 6(a) of the Act. The Department of Justice published a notice in the **Federal Register** pursuant to section 6(b) of the Act on April 1, 2003 (68 FR 15743).

The last notification was filed with the Department on January 27, 2004. A notice was published in the **Federal Register** pursuant to section 6(b) of the Act on March 4, 2004 (69 FR 10262).

Dorothy B. Fountain,

Deputy Director of Operations, Antitrust Division.

[FR Doc. 04-14543 Filed 6-24-04; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Antitrust Division

Notice Pursuant to the National Cooperative Research and Production Act of 1993—Collaboration Agreement for High Performance Buildings

Notice is hereby given that, on May 25, 2004, pursuant to section 6(a) of the National Cooperative Research and Production Act of 1993, 15 U.S.C. 4301 *et seq.* ("the Act"), United Technologies Corporation, on behalf of the Collaboration Agreement for High Performance Buildings, has filed written notifications simultaneously with the Attorney General and the Federal Trade Commission disclosing (1) the identities of the parties and (2) the nature and objectives of the venture. The notifications were filed for the purpose of invoking the Act's provisions limiting the recovery of antitrust plaintiffs to actual damages under specified circumstances. Pursuant to section 6(b) of the Act, the identities of the parties are United Technologies Corporation, acting through United Technologies Research Center, East Hartford, CT; and Oculus Technologies Corporation, Boston, MA. The nature and objectives of the venture are to engage in cooperative research and development in the area of integrated design methods and tools for high performance, safe buildings. The aforementioned parties will not individually engage in production of the resulting product under this joint research and development venture.

Membership in the program remains open, and the Collaboration Agreement for High Performance Buildings intends to file additional notifications disclosing

¹ 69 FR 30958 (June 1, 2004).

² 68 FR 64858 (November 17, 2003).

all changes in membership or planned activities.

Dorothy B. Fountain;

Deputy Director of Operations, Antitrust Division.

[FR Doc. 04-14542 Filed 6-24-04; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410-11-M

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Employment and Training Administration

Workforce Investment Act; Lower Living Standard Income Level

AGENCY: Employment and Training Administration, Labor.

ACTION: Notice of determination of lower living standard income level.

SUMMARY: Under Title I of the Workforce Investment Act (WIA) of 1998 (Pub. L. 105-220), the Secretary of Labor annually determines the Lower Living Standard Income Level (LLSIL) for uses described in the Law. WIA defines the term "Low Income Individual" as one who qualifies under various criteria, including an individual who received income for a six-month period that does not exceed the higher of the poverty line or 70 percent of the lower living standard income level. This issuance provides the Secretary's annual LLSIL for 2004 and references the current 2004 Health and Human Services (HHS) "Poverty Guidelines."

EFFECTIVE DATE: This notice is effective on June 25, 2004.

ADDRESSES: Send written comments to: Mr. Haskell Lowery, Employment and Training Administration, Department of Labor, Room N-4464, 200 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20210.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Haskell Lowery, Telephone (202) 693-3608; Fax (202) 693-3532 (these are not toll free numbers).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: It is the purpose of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 "to provide workforce investment activities, through statewide and local workforce investment systems, that increase the employment, retention, and earnings of participants, and increase occupational skill attainment by participants, and, as a result, improve the quality of the workforce, reduce welfare dependency, and enhance the productivity and competitiveness of the Nation."

The LLSIL is used for several purposes under WIA: specifically, WIA Section 101(25) defines the term "low income individual" for eligibility purposes, Sections 101(24) defines the

term LLSIL, 127(b)(2)(C) and 132(b)(1)(IV) define the terms "disadvantaged adult," and "disadvantaged youth" " " terms of the poverty line or LLSIL for purpose of State formula allotments. The Governor and State/Local Workforce Investment Boards use the LLSIL for determining eligibility for youth, eligibility for employed adult workers for certain services, and for the Work Opportunity Tax Credit (WOTC). We encourage the Governors and State/local Workforce Investment Boards to consult WIA and its regulations and preamble at 29 CFR part 652, 660-671 (published at 65 FR 49294 (Aug. 11, 2000)) *et al.*, for more specific guidance in applying the LLSIL to program requirements. The Department of Health and Human Services published the annual 2004 update of the poverty-level guidelines in the **Federal Register** at 69 FR 7335, (Feb. 13, 2004). The HHS 2004 Poverty guidelines may also be found on the Internet at: [<http://www.aspe.hhs.gov/poverty/04fedreg.html>].

The Employment and Training Administration (ETA) plans to have the 2004 LLSIL available on its Web site at: [<http://www.doleta.gov/llsil/>].

WIA Section 101(24) defines the LLSIL as "that income level (adjusted for regional, metropolitan, urban, and rural differences and family size) determined annually by the Secretary [of Labor] based on the most recent lower living family budget issued by the Secretary." The most recent lower living family budget was issued by the Secretary of Labor in the fall of 1981. The four-person urban family budget estimates, previously published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) provided the basis for the Secretary to determine the LLSIL. BLS terminated the four-person family budget series in 1982, after publication of the fall 1981 estimates. Currently BLS provides the data from which ETA develops the LLSIL tables.

ETA published the 2003 updates to the LLSIL in the **Federal Register** of May 30, 2003, at 68 FR 32549. This notice again updates the LLSIL to reflect cost of living increases for 2003, by applying the percentage change in the December 2003 Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U), compared with the December 2002, CPI-U to each of the May 30, 2003 LLSIL figures. Those updated figures for a family-of-four are listed in Table 1 below by region for both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas. Figures in all of the accompanying tables are rounded up to the nearest ten. Since "low income individual," "disadvantaged adult," and

"disadvantaged youth" may be determined by family income at 70 percent of the LLSIL, pursuant to WIA Sections, 101(25), 127(b)(2)(C) and 132(b)(1)(B)(v)(IV), respectively, those figures are listed below as well.

Jurisdictions included in the various regions, based generally on Census Divisions of the U.S. Department of Commerce, are as follows:

Northeast: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virgin Islands.

Midwest: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin.

South: Alabama, American Samoa, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Northern Marianas, Oklahoma, Palau, Puerto Rico, South Carolina, Kentucky, Louisiana, Marshall Islands, Maryland, Micronesia, Mississippi, North Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia.

West: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

Additionally, separate figures have been provided for Alaska, Hawaii, and Guam as indicated in Table 2 below.

For Alaska, Hawaii, and Guam, the year 2004 figures were updated from the May 30, 2003, "State Index" based on the ratio of the urban change in the State (using Anchorage for Alaska and Honolulu for Hawaii and Guam) compared to the West regional metropolitan change, and then applying that index to the West regional metropolitan change.

Data on 23 selected Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) are also available. These are based on semiannual CPI-U changes for a 12-month period ending in December 2003. The updated LLSIL figures for these MSAs and 70 percent of the LLSIL are reported in Table 3 below.

Table 4 below lists each of the various figures at 70 percent of the updated 2004 LLSIL for family sizes of one to six persons. For families larger than six persons, an amount equal to the difference between the six-person and the five-person family income levels should be added to the six-person family income level for each additional person in the family. Where the poverty level for a particular family size is greater than the corresponding LLSIL figure, the figure is indicated in parentheses. Table 5, 100 percent of LLSIL, is used to determine self-sufficiency as noted at 20 CFR 663.230 of WIA Regulations and WIA section 134(d)(3)(A)(ii).