

Dated: March 13, 2002.

Richard W. Moreland,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

[FR Doc. 02-6602 Filed 3-18-02; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-427-814]

Notice of Amended Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review: Stainless Steel Sheet and Strip in Coils from France

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

ACTION: Notice of amended final results of antidumping duty administrative review of stainless steel sheet and strip in coils from France.

EFFECTIVE DATE: March 19, 2002.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Robert Bolling, AD/CVD Enforcement Group III, Office 9, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-3434.

The Applicable Statute and Regulations

Unless otherwise indicated, all citations to the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended ("the Act"), are references to the provisions effective January 1, 1995, the effective date of the amendments made to the Act by the Uruguay Round Agreements Act ("URAA"). In addition, unless otherwise indicated, all citations to the Department's regulations are to the regulations codified at 19 CFR part 351 (2001).

Scope of the Review

For purposes of this administrative review, the products covered are certain stainless steel sheet and strip in coils. Stainless steel is an alloy steel containing, by weight, 1.2 percent or less of carbon and 10.5 percent or more of chromium, with or without other elements. The subject sheet and strip is a flat-rolled product in coils that is greater than 9.5 mm in width and less than 4.75 mm in thickness, and that is annealed or otherwise heat treated and pickled or otherwise descaled. The subject sheet and strip may also be further processed (e.g., cold-rolled, polished, aluminized, coated, etc.) provided that it maintains the specific dimensions of sheet and strip following such processing.

The merchandise subject to this order is currently classifiable in the *Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States* ("HTS") at subheadings:

7219.13.0031, 7219.13.0051, 7219.13.0071, 7219.13.0081¹, 7219.14.0030, 7219.14.0065, 7219.14.0090, 7219.32.0005, 7219.32.0020, 7219.32.0025, 7219.32.0035, 7219.32.0036, 7219.32.0038, 7219.32.0042, 7219.32.0044, 7219.33.0005, 7219.33.0020, 7219.33.0025, 7219.33.0035, 7219.33.0036, 7219.33.0038, 7219.33.0042, 7219.33.0044, 7219.34.0005, 7219.34.0020, 7219.34.0025, 7219.34.0030, 7219.34.0035, 7219.35.0005, 7219.35.0015, 7219.35.0030, 7219.35.0035, 7219.90.0010, 7219.90.0020, 7219.90.0025, 7219.90.0060, 7219.90.0080, 7220.12.1000, 7220.12.5000, 7220.20.1010, 7220.20.1015, 7220.20.1060, 7220.20.1080, 7220.20.6005, 7220.20.6010, 7220.20.6015, 7220.20.6060, 7220.20.6080, 7220.20.7005, 7220.20.7010, 7220.20.7015, 7220.20.7060, 7220.20.7080, 7220.20.8000, 7220.20.9030, 7220.20.9060, 7220.90.0010, 7220.90.0015, 7220.90.0060, and 7220.90.0080.

Although the HTS subheadings are provided for convenience and Customs purposes, the Department's written description of the merchandise under review is dispositive.

Excluded from the review of this order are the following: (1) Sheet and strip that is not annealed or otherwise heat treated and pickled or otherwise descaled, (2) sheet and strip that is cut to length, (3) plate (i.e., flat-rolled stainless steel products of a thickness of 4.75 mm or more), (4) flat wire (i.e., cold-rolled sections, with a prepared edge, rectangular in shape, of a width of not more than 9.5 mm), and (5) razor blade steel. Razor blade steel is a flat-rolled product of stainless steel, not further worked than cold-rolled (cold-reduced), in coils, of a width of not more than 23 mm and a thickness of 0.266 mm or less, containing, by weight, 12.5 to 14.5 percent chromium, and certified at the time of entry to be used in the manufacture of razor blades. See Chapter 72 of the HTS, "Additional U.S. Note" 1(d).

Flapper valve steel is also excluded from the scope of the order. This product is defined as stainless steel strip

in coils containing, by weight, between 0.37 and 0.43 percent carbon, between 1.15 and 1.35 percent molybdenum, and between 0.20 and 0.80 percent manganese. This steel also contains, by weight, phosphorus of 0.025 percent or less, silicon of between 0.20 and 0.50 percent, and sulfur of 0.020 percent or less. The product is manufactured by means of vacuum arc remelting, with inclusion controls for sulphide of no more than 0.04 percent and for oxide of no more than 0.05 percent. Flapper valve steel has a tensile strength of between 210 and 300 ksi, yield strength of between 170 and 270 ksi, plus or minus 8 ksi, and a hardness (Hv) of between 460 and 590. Flapper valve steel is most commonly used to produce specialty flapper valves in compressors.

Also excluded is a product referred to as suspension foil, a specialty steel product used in the manufacture of suspension assemblies for computer disk drives. Suspension foil is described as 302/304 grade or 202 grade stainless steel of a thickness between 14 and 127 microns, with a thickness tolerance of plus-or-minus 2.01 microns, and surface glossiness of 200 to 700 percent Gs. Suspension foil must be supplied in coil widths of not more than 407 mm, and with a mass of 225 kg or less. Roll marks may only be visible on one side, with no scratches of measurable depth. The material must exhibit residual stresses of 2 mm maximum deflection, and flatness of 1.6 mm over 685 mm length.

Certain stainless steel foil for automotive catalytic converters is also excluded from the scope of this order. This stainless steel strip in coils is a specialty foil with a thickness of between 20 and 110 microns used to produce a metallic substrate with a honeycomb structure for use in automotive catalytic converters. The steel contains, by weight, carbon of no more than 0.030 percent, silicon of no more than 1.0 percent, manganese of no more than 1.0 percent, chromium of between 19 and 22 percent, aluminum of no less than 5.0 percent, phosphorus of no more than 0.045 percent, sulfur of no more than 0.03 percent, lanthanum of less than 0.002 or greater than 0.05 percent, and total rare earth elements of more than 0.06 percent, with the balance iron.

Permanent magnet iron-chromium-cobalt alloy stainless strip is also excluded from the scope of this order. This ductile stainless steel strip contains, by weight, 26 to 30 percent chromium, and 7 to 10 percent cobalt, with the remainder of iron, in widths 228.6 mm or less, and a thickness between 0.127 and 1.270 mm. It exhibits magnetic remanence between 9,000 and

¹ Due to changes to the HTS numbers in 2001, 7219.13.0030, 7219.13.0050, 7219.13.0070, and 7219.13.0080 are now 7219.13.0031, 7219.13.0051, 7219.13.0071, and 7219.13.0081, respectively.

12,000 gauss, and a coercivity of between 50 and 300 oersteds. This product is most commonly used in electronic sensors and is currently available under proprietary trade names such as "Arnokrome III."²

Certain electrical resistance alloy steel is also excluded from the scope of this order. This product is defined as a non-magnetic stainless steel manufactured to American Society of Testing and Materials (ASTM) specification B344 and containing, by weight, 36 percent nickel, 18 percent chromium, and 46 percent iron, and is most notable for its resistance to high temperature corrosion. It has a melting point of 1390 degrees Celsius and displays a creep rupture limit of 4 kilograms per square millimeter at 1000 degrees Celsius. This steel is most commonly used in the production of heating ribbons for circuit breakers and industrial furnaces, and in rheostats for railway locomotives. The product is currently available under proprietary trade names such as "Gilphy 36."³

Certain martensitic precipitation-hardenable stainless steel is also excluded from the scope of this order. This high-strength, ductile stainless steel product is designated under the Unified Numbering System (UNS) as S45500-grade steel, and contains, by weight, 11 to 13 percent chromium, and 7 to 10 percent nickel. Carbon, manganese, silicon and molybdenum each comprise, by weight, 0.05 percent or less, with phosphorus and sulfur each comprising, by weight, 0.03 percent or less. This steel has copper, niobium, and titanium added to achieve aging, and will exhibit yield strengths as high as 1700 Mpa and ultimate tensile strengths as high as 1750 Mpa after aging, with elongation percentages of 3 percent or less in 50 mm. It is generally provided in thicknesses between 0.635 and 0.787 mm, and in widths of 25.4 mm. This product is most commonly used in the manufacture of television tubes and is currently available under proprietary trade names such as "Durphynox 17."⁴

Finally, three specialty stainless steels typically used in certain industrial blades and surgical and medical instruments are also excluded from the scope of this order. These include stainless steel strip in coils used in the production of textile cutting tools (e.g., carpet knives).⁵ This steel is similar to

AISI grade 420 but containing, by weight, 0.5 to 0.7 percent of molybdenum. The steel also contains, by weight, carbon of between 1.0 and 1.1 percent, sulfur of 0.020 percent or less, and includes between 0.20 and 0.30 percent copper and between 0.20 and 0.50 percent cobalt. This steel is sold under proprietary names such as "GIN4 Mo." The second excluded stainless steel strip in coils is similar to AISI 420-J2 and contains, by weight, carbon of between 0.62 and 0.70 percent, silicon of between 0.20 and 0.50 percent, manganese of between 0.45 and 0.80 percent, phosphorus of no more than 0.025 percent and sulfur of no more than 0.020 percent. This steel has a carbide density on average of 100 carbide particles per 100 square microns. An example of this product is "GIN5" steel. The third specialty steel has a chemical composition similar to AISI 420 F, with carbon of between 0.37 and 0.43 percent, molybdenum of between 1.15 and 1.35 percent, but lower manganese of between 0.20 and 0.80 percent, phosphorus of no more than 0.025 percent, silicon of between 0.20 and 0.50 percent, and sulfur of no more than 0.020 percent. This product is supplied with a hardness of more than Hv 500 guaranteed after customer processing, and is supplied as, for example, "GIN6".⁶

Amendment of Final Results

On February 12, 2002, the Department of Commerce ("the Department") issued its final results for stainless steel sheet and strip in coils from France for the January 4, 1999 through June 30, 2000 period of review. See *Stainless Steel Sheet and Strip From France; Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review* ("Final Results"), 67 FR 6493 (February 12, 2002).

On February 12, 2002, respondent UGINE, S.A. ("UGINE") timely filed an allegation that the Department made ministerial errors in the final results, pursuant to 19 CFR 351.224(c). Petitioners did not submit any comments in reply to this ministerial error allegation.

UGINE's Allegation of Ministerial Errors by the Department

UGINE contends that the Department, in its *Final Results*, inadvertently used the wrong indirect expenses to calculate the commission offset. Specifically, the offset was calculated using the amount of indirect selling expenses in the United States incurred in connection

with the matched U.S. sales. According to UGINE, this results in double-counting of those selling expenses, since they had already been deducted in calculating the constructed export price.

UGINE also argues that the Department understated the total amount of the entered value of the reported U.S. sales by a factor of 2.2046 when it multiplied the per-unit U.S. entered value amount by U.S. sales quantity to obtain the denominators in its assessments rate calculation of each importer. Specifically, the Department failed to convert the entered value of the subject merchandise to dollars per kilogram. Petitioners did not comment on either of these issues.

Department's Position

We agree with UGINE on both points. Our *Final Results* determined that, for those home market sales matched to U.S. sales where no commission was paid, home market commissions should be offset by indirect selling expenses. We agree with the respondent that our *Final Results* erroneously applied the incorrect indirect expenses to calculate the commission offset. Our *Final Results* erroneously applied the indirect selling expenses incurred in the United States to calculate the commission offset. We have changed our margin program calculation and corrected this error by applying the indirect selling expenses incurred in the country of manufacture.

In our *Final Results* we calculated assessment rates for each importer. However, our *Final Results* erroneously underestimated the total amount of the entered value by not converting the entered value of the subject merchandise to dollars per kilogram. We agree with UGINE that in the assessment rate portion of calculation, we should have converted the entered value amount by U.S. sales quantity to obtain a denominator in dollars per kilogram. Accordingly, we have applied the correct exchange rate and have calculated the entered value in dollars per kilogram.

Therefore, we are amending the final results of the antidumping duty administrative review of stainless steel sheet and strip in coils from France to reflect the correction of the above-cited ministerial error. The weighted-average dumping margin is as follows:

Producer/manufacturer exporter	Final weighted-average margin (percent)	Amended final weighted average margin (percent)
UGINE, S.A.	3.11	3.00

² "Arnokrome III" is a trademark of the Arnold Engineering Company.

³ "Gilphy 36" is a trademark of Imphy, S.A.

⁴ "Durphynox 17" is a trademark of Imphy, S.A.

⁵ This list of uses is illustrative and provided for descriptive purposes only.

⁶ "GIN4 Mo," "GIN5" and "GIN6" are the proprietary grades of Hitachi Metals America, Ltd.

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

Dated: March 11, 2002.

Faryar Shirzad,

Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

[FR Doc. 02-6601 Filed 3-18-02; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[C-351-833, C-122-841, C-428-833, C-274-805, C-489-809]

Countervailing Duty Investigations of Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod from Brazil, Canada, Germany, Trinidad and Tobago, and Turkey: Notice of Alignment With Final Antidumping Duty Determinations

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

ACTION: Notice of alignment with antidumping duty Determinations.

EFFECTIVE DATE: March 19, 2002.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Melani Miller (Brazil and Trinidad and Tobago) at (202)482-0116; Sally Hastings (Canada) at (202)482-3464; Melanie Brown (Germany) at (202)482-4987; and Jennifer Jones (Turkey) at (202)482-4194. Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington DC 20230.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On February 11, 2002, the petitioners¹ in the above-referenced proceedings submitted a letter requesting that the Department of Commerce align the final determinations in these investigations with the earliest final determination in the concurrent antidumping duty investigations of carbon and certain alloy steel wire rod.

The carbon and certain alloy steel wire rod antidumping investigations and countervailing duty investigations were initiated on the same date and have the same scope. *See Notice of Initiation of Countervailing Duty Investigations: Carbon and Alloy Steel Wire Rod from Brazil, Canada, Germany, Trinidad and Tobago, and Turkey*, 66 FR 49931 (October 1, 2001) and *Notice of Initiation of Antidumping*

Duty Investigations: Carbon and Certain Alloy Steel Wire Rod from Brazil, Canada, Germany, Indonesia, Mexico, Moldova, Trinidad and Tobago, and Ukraine, 66 FR 50164 (October 2, 2001). Therefore, in accordance with section 705(a)(1) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended by the Uruguay Round Agreements Act ("the Act"), we are aligning the final determinations in these investigations with the earliest final determination in the concurrent antidumping duty investigations of carbon and certain alloy steel wire rod.

The U.S. International Trade Commission is being advised of this alignment, in accordance with section 705(d) of the Act. This notice is published in accordance with section 705(a)(1) of the Act and 19 CFR section 351.210(b)(4) of the Department's regulations.

Dated: March 12, 2002.

Faryar Shirzad,

Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

[FR Doc. 02-6603 Filed 3-18-02; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

Export Trade Certificate of Review

ACTION: Notice of Issuance of an Amended Export Trade Certificate of Review, Application No. 87-16A04.

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce has issued an amendment to the Export Trade Certificate of Review granted originally to The Association for Manufacturing Technology ("AMT") on May 19, 1987. Notice of issuance of the Certificate was published in the **Federal Register** on May 22, 1987 (52 FR 19371).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Vanessa M. Bachman, Acting Director, Office of Export Trading Company Affairs, International Trade Administration, at telephone (202) 482-5131 (this is not a toll-free number) or by e-mail at oetca@ita.doc.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Title III of the Export Trading Company Act of 1982 (15 U.S.C. 4001 *et seq.*) authorizes the Secretary of Commerce to issue Export Trade Certificates of Review. The regulations implementing Title III are found at 15 CFR part 325 (2001).

The Office of Export Trading Company Affairs ("OETCA") is issuing this notice pursuant to 15 CFR 325.6(b), which requires the Department of Commerce to publish a summary of the certification in the **Federal Register**. Under Section 305(a) of the Act and 15

CFR 325.11(a), any person aggrieved by the Secretary's determination may, within 30 days of the date of this notice, bring an action in any appropriate district court of the United States to set aside the determination on the ground that the determination is erroneous.

Description of Amended Certificate

Export Trade Certificate of Review No. 87-00004, was issued to The Association for Manufacturing Technology on May 19, 1987 (52 FR 19371, May 22, 1987) and last amended on March 6, 2001 (66 FR 15841, March 21, 2001).

AMT's Export Trade Certificate of Review has been amended to:

1. Add each of the following companies as a new "Member" of the Certificate within the meaning of section 325.2(1) of the Regulations (15 CFR 325.2(1)): The Beckwood Press Company, Fenton, Missouri; Ultra Tech Machinery, Inc., Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio; ATS Michigan, Brighton, Michigan; ATS Southwest, Tucson, Arizona; ATS Carolina, Rock Hill, South Carolina; Advanced Machine & Engineering Co., Rockford, Illinois; The Gem City Engineering Company, Dayton, Ohio; ATS Systems Oregon Inc., Corvallis, Oregon; and DeVlieg Bullard II, Inc., Machesney Park, Illinois.

2. Delete the following companies as "Members" of the Certificate: American Pfauter Limited Partnership; Anorad Corporation; Automatic Design Concepts; Belden Inc.; Benchmark Products, Inc.; Boston Digital Corporation; Buffalo Machine Tools of Niagara, Inc.; Clearing Niagara; Columbus McKinnon for the activities of its CM Positech Division; D&H Machinery, Inc.; Davenport Machine—A Dover Industries Company; Elox Corporation; Esterline Technologies; GEC Alsthom Cyril Bath Company; Harper Surface Finishing System, Inc.; Hayes-Lemmerz Process Control Automation, Inc.; Jesse Engineering Co.; Jewett Automation; Lumonics Corporation; MG Industries; Machine Tool Research, Inc.; MHI Machine Tool USA, Inc.; New Monarch Machine Tool Company; Olofsson Corporation; O.S. Walker Company, Inc.; PMC Industries; P.R. Hoffman Machine Products; Pacific Roller Die Co., Inc.; Parker-Majestic Inc.; The Producto Machine Company; RD & D Corporation; Rendas Tool & Die, Inc.; R. Howard Strasbaugh, Inc.; Teledyne; Themac, Inc.; Tree Machine Tool Co., Inc.; Tyler Machinery Co.; U.S. Amada, Ltd.; Unison Corporation; Utilase Systems, Inc.; Vermont—USA Machine Tool Group; Versa-Mil Inc./Phillips Corporation; Weldun Flexible Assembly Company; W.J. Savage Company, Inc.;

¹ Co-Steel Raritan, Inc., GS Industries, Keystone Consolidated Industries, Inc., and North Star Steel Texas, Inc. Nucor Corporation is a supporter of the petitions.