

in this investigation, the hearing will tentatively be held two days after the deadline for submission of the rebuttal briefs, at the U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20230. Parties should confirm by telephone the time, date, and place of the hearing 48 hours before the scheduled time. Interested parties who wish to request a hearing, or to participate if one is requested, must submit a written request within 10 days of the publication of this notice. Requests should specify the number of participants and provide a list of the issues to be discussed. Oral presentations will be limited to issues raised in the briefs. See 19 CFR 351.310.

We will make our final determination no later than 135 days after the date of publication of this preliminary determination, pursuant to section 735(a)(1) of the Act.

This determination is published pursuant to sections 733(f) and 777(i) of the Act.

Dated: March 14, 2003.

Joseph A. Spetrini,

Acting Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

[FR Doc. 03-6736 Filed 3-19-03; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-201-822]

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

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 from Mexico.

EFFECTIVE DATE: March 20, 2003.

SUMMARY: On February 11, 2003, the Department of Commerce (the Department) published in the **Federal Register** its notice of final results of the antidumping duty administrative review of stainless steel sheet and strip in coils from Mexico for the period July 1, 2000 through June 30, 2001. See *Stainless Steel Sheet and Strip in Coils from Mexico; Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review*, 68 FR 6889 (February 11, 2003). We are amending our final determination to correct ministerial errors alleged by respondent and petitioners.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Deborah Scott or Robert James, AD/CVD Enforcement, Group III, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20230, telephone: (202) 482-2657 or (202) 482-0649, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

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 classified in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTS) at subheadings: 7219.13.00.31, 7219.13.00.51, 7219.13.00.71, 7219.13.00.81, 7219.14.00.30, 7219.14.00.65, 7219.14.00.90, 7219.32.00.05, 7219.32.00.20, 7219.32.00.25, 7219.32.00.35, 7219.32.00.36, 7219.32.00.38, 7219.32.00.42, 7219.32.00.44, 7219.33.00.05, 7219.33.00.20, 7219.33.00.25, 7219.33.00.35, 7219.33.00.36, 7219.33.00.38, 7219.33.00.42, 7219.33.00.44, 7219.34.00.05, 7219.34.00.20, 7219.34.00.25, 7219.34.00.30, 7219.34.00.35, 7219.35.00.05, 7219.35.00.15, 7219.35.00.30, 7219.35.00.35, 7219.90.00.10, 7219.90.00.20, 7219.90.00.25, 7219.90.00.60, 7219.90.00.80, 7220.12.10.00, 7220.12.50.00, 7220.20.10.10, 7220.20.10.15, 7220.20.10.60, 7220.20.10.80, 7220.20.60.05, 7220.20.60.10, 7220.20.60.15, 7220.20.60.60, 7220.20.60.80, 7220.20.70.05, 7220.20.70.10, 7220.20.70.15, 7220.20.70.60, 7220.20.70.80, 7220.20.80.00, 7220.20.90.30, 7220.20.90.60, 7220.90.00.10, 7220.90.00.15, 7220.90.00.60, and 7220.90.00.80. 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 scope of this order are the following: (1) Sheet and strip that is not annealed or otherwise heat treated and pickled or otherwise heat 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 HTSUS, "Additional U.S. Note" 1(d).

In response to comments by interested parties the Department has determined that certain specialty stainless steel products are also excluded from the scope of this order. These excluded products are described below.

Flapper valve steel 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 for 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 between 0.002 and 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 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."¹

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."²

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."³

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).⁴ This steel is similar to ASTM grade 440F, 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 square micron. An example of this product is "GIN5" steel. The third specialty steel has a chemical composition similar to AISI 420F, 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."⁵

Amendment to Final Results

Ministerial Error Allegation by Respondent

On February 10, 2003, respondent ThyssenKrupp Mexinox, S.A. de C.V. (Mexinox) timely filed, pursuant to 19 CFR 351.224(c)(2), an allegation that the Department made one ministerial error in its final results. Mexinox states the Department recalculated U.S. indirect selling expenses (INDIRSU) for the final results by multiplying the revised indirect selling expense ratio by the net price, which was calculated as gross unit price plus billing adjustments minus rebates. Mexinox alleges the Department erred in its recalculation of INDIRSU by failing to deduct early payment discounts from gross unit price. Therefore, Mexinox requests that the Department correct this error. Petitioners submitted no rebuttal comments to this clerical error allegation.

Department's Position

We agree with Mexinox. Mexinox calculated its indirect selling expense ratio using a sales denominator net of discounts and other adjustments. See, e.g., Mexinox's May 8, 2002 supplemental questionnaire response at Attachment C-36; see also the Mexinox USA sales reconciliation in Mexinox's July 17, 2002 supplemental questionnaire response at Attachment A-39-A. Although we revised the indirect selling denominator for the final results by deducting raw material sales, the denominator remains net of discounts and other adjustments. Since the sales denominator of the indirect selling expense ratio is net of discounts and other adjustments, it is proper to deduct early payment discounts from the gross unit price before applying the indirect selling expense ratio. Therefore, we have amended our final results by subtracting early payment discounts from the gross unit price in our recalculation of U.S. indirect selling expenses. See line 2338 of the margin calculation program.

Ministerial Error Allegation by Petitioners

On February 11, 2003, Allegheny Ludlum, AK Steel Corporation, J&L Specialty Steel, Inc., Butler-Armco Independent Union, Zanesville Armco Independent Union, and the United Steelworkers of America, AFL-CIO/CLC (collectively, petitioners) timely filed a

¹ "Arnokrome III" is a trademark of the Arnold Engineering Company.

² "Gilphy 36" is a trademark of Imphy, S.A.

³ "Durphynox 17" is a trademark of Imphy, S.A.

⁴ This list of uses is illustrative and provided for descriptive purposes only.

⁵ "GIN4 Mo," "GIN5" and "GIN6" are the proprietary grades of Hitachi Metals America, Ltd.

ministerial error allegation. Petitioners allege that for sales made by Mexinox's U.S. affiliated reseller, Ken-Mac Metals, Inc. (Ken-Mac), the Department inadvertently set to zero further manufacturing expenses incurred by Mexinox USA. Thus, petitioners request that the Department correct this error by removing two lines of code from the final margin calculation program. Mexinox did not comment on this ministerial error allegation.

Department's Position

We agree with petitioners. In our margin calculation program, we calculated U.S. price based on sales made by Mexinox USA and Ken-Mac. Mexinox reported sales made by these entities in two separate databases. To append the two databases without error, if a particular variable appeared in one database but not the other, we assigned a value of zero to that variable in the latter database. In doing so, we erroneously set the variables FURMAN1U and FURMAN2U to zero when introducing the database containing Ken-Mac's sales. Because these two variables are not unique to the Mexinox USA sales listing but rather appear in the Ken-Mac sales listing as well, they should not have been set to zero. Thus, we have amended this error by removing the language found at lines 2372 and 2373 of the final margin calculation program.

Amended Final Results of Review

In accordance with 19 CFR 351.224(e), we have amended the final results of the 2000–2001 antidumping duty administrative review of stainless steel sheet and strip in coils from Mexico, as noted above. However, the weighted-average percentage margin for Mexinox remains unchanged at 6.15 percent.

This administrative review and notice is issued and published in accordance with sections 751(a)(1) and 777(i)(1) of the Tariff Act.

Dated: March 14, 2003.

Joseph A. Spetrini,

Acting Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

[FR Doc. 03–6734 Filed 3–19–03; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

[I.D. 031703C]

Notice of Availability of the National Coral Reef Action Strategy for Public Comment

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

ACTION: Notice; request for public comment.

SUMMARY: The Coral Reef Conservation Act of 2000 requires the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) to submit to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and to the Committee on Resources of the House of Representatives, and publish in the **Federal Register**, a national coral reef action strategy (Strategy), consistent with the purposes of the Act.

Pursuant to the Act, NOAA has prepared a National Coral Reef Action Strategy, in cooperation with the U.S. Coral Reef Task Force (Task Force), which provides a statement of Goals and Objectives, implementation plans, and a description of federal funding directly related to advancing coral reef conservation each fiscal year. The Strategy is intended to help guide and improve U.S. government and non-government efforts to conserve coral reefs. This notice announces the availability of the National Coral Reef Action Strategy for use in implementing the Coral Reef Conservation Grant Program and public review.

DATES: Comments on the National Coral Reef Action Strategy must be received no later than May 19, 2003.

ADDRESSES: Written comments and public inspection of these comments may be sent to NOAA Coral Reef Conservation Program, 1305 East West Highway, NOS/ORR 10201, Silver Spring, MD 20910; faxed to (301)-713–4389; or emailed to

roger.b.griffis@noaa.gov. Copies of the Strategy are available from this address.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Roger Griffis; (301)-713–2989 extension 115; roger.b.griffis@noaa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The National Coral Reef Action Strategy was produced through extensive consultation with the federal, state, territory and commonwealth members of the Task Force and its

Working Groups. The Coral Reef Conservation Act of 2000 states that in developing this Strategy, the Secretary may consult with the Task Force. The Strategy builds on the existing National Action Plan to Conserve Coral Reefs, which was adopted by the Task Force in 2000 as the national blueprint for U.S. action to address the coral reef crisis. The Coral Reef Conservation Act of 2000 also establishes a Coral Reef Conservation Program to provide grants of financial assistance for projects that are consistent with the Strategy.

The Strategy is designed to track accomplishments and identify priorities to implement the goals and objectives of the Coral Reef Conservation Act and the National Action Plan to Conserve Coral Reefs. The Strategy provides partial summaries of accomplishments and needs to address 13 major goals. The intent is to work closely with the Task Force, other partners, and the public to update the Strategy annually or as needed to help guide future actions.

The Task Force was established by Executive Order 13089 in 1998 to help lead and coordinate U.S. government efforts (both domestically and internationally) to conserve and sustain coral reef ecosystems. The Task Force is co-chaired by the Secretary of Commerce and the Secretary of the Interior, and includes the heads of 11 federal agencies and the Governors of 7 states, territories and commonwealths with coral reef management responsibilities.

After the close of the comment period, NOAA will consider the comments received during review and possible revision of the Strategy in the future. The Strategy is available from the web site www.coralreef.noaa.gov or from see **ADDRESSES**.

Authority: Pub. L 106–562.

Dated: February 26, 2003.

Jamison S. Hawkins,

Acting Assistant Administrator, Ocean Services and Coastal Zone Management.

[FR Doc. 03–6713 Filed 3–19–03; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–JE–S

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Department of the Army; Corps of Engineers

Coastal Engineering Research Board (CERB) Meeting

AGENCY: Department of the Army, DoD.

ACTION: Notice of meeting.

SUMMARY: In accordance with section 10(a)(2) of the Federal Advisory