

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."⁵

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."⁶

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 (*i.e.*, carpet knives).⁷ 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. 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 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."⁸

Analysis of Comments Received

All issues raised in this sunset review are addressed in the "Issues and Decision Memorandum ("Decision Memo") from Ronald K. Lorentzen, Acting Director, Office of Policy, Import Administration, to Jeffrey A. May, Acting Assistant Secretary for Import Administration, dated November 4, 2004, which is hereby adopted by this notice. The issues discussed in the Decision Memo include the likelihood of continuation or recurrence of dumping and the magnitude of the margin likely to prevail if the antidumping duty order were revoked. Parties can find a complete discussion of all issues raised in this sunset review and the corresponding recommendations in this public memo, which is on file in room B-099 of the main Commerce Building.

In addition, a complete version of the Decision Memo can be accessed directly on the Web at <http://ia.ita.doc.gov/frn>, under the heading "November 2004". The paper copy and electronic version of the Decision Memo are identical in content.

Preliminary Results of Review

The Department preliminarily determines that revocation of the antidumping duty order on certain stainless steel sheet and strip in coils from Mexico is likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping at the following weighted-average margins:

Manufacturers/producers/exporters	Weighted-average margin (percent)
Mexinox	30.85
All Others	30.85

Any interested party may request a hearing within 30 days of publication of this notice in accordance with 19 CFR 351.310(c). Any hearing, if requested,

will be held on January 10, 2005, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.310(d). Interested parties may submit case briefs no later than January 3, 2005, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.309(c)(1)(i). Rebuttal briefs, which must be limited to issues raised in the case briefs, may be filed not later than January 7, 2005. The Department will issue a notice of final results of this sunset review, which will include the results of its analysis of issues raised in any such briefs, no later than January 27, 2005.

This five-year ("sunset") review and notice are in accordance with sections 751(c), 752, and 777(i)(1) of the Act.

Dated: November 4, 2004.

Jeffrey A. May,

Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-583-831]

Notice of Amended Final Determination in Accordance With Court Decision of the Antidumping Duty Investigation of Stainless Steel Sheet and Strip in Coils From Taiwan

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

EFFECTIVE DATE: November 17, 2004.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Robert Bolling, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20230; telephone: 482-3434.

SUMMARY: On January 15, 2004, the United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit ("CAFC") sustained the final remand determination of the Department of Commerce ("the Department"). *See Tung Mung Development Co., Ltd. v. U.S.*, 354 F.3d 1371, C.A.Fed (Jan. 15, 2004) ("*Tung Mung III*"). and the Department's *Final Results of Redetermination Pursuant to Court Remand in Tung Mung Development Co., Ltd. v. United States*, Consol. Court No. 99-06-00457 (CIT July 3, 2001). As there is now a final and conclusive court decision in this case, we are amending our final determination of sales at less than fair value.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

⁵ "Gilphy 36" is a trademark of Imphy, S.A.

⁶ "Durphynox 17" is a trademark of Imphy, S.A.

⁷ This list of uses is illustrative and provided for descriptive purposes only.

⁸ "GIN4 Mo", "GIN5" and "GIN6" are the proprietary grades of Hitachi Metals America, Ltd.

Background

On June 8, 1999, the Department published the *Final Determination of Sales at Less than Fair Value: Stainless Steel Sheet and Strip in Coils From Taiwan*, 64 FR 30592 (June 8, 1999) ("Final Determination"), covering the period of investigation ("POI") of April 1, 1997 through March 31, 1998. This investigation involved three Taiwanese producers/exporters, Tung Mung, Yieh United Steel Corporation ("YUSCO"), Chang Mien Industries Co., Ltd. ("Chang Mien"), and a Taiwanese middleman, Ta Chen Stainless Pipe Company Ltd. ("Ta Chen"). Tung Mung and YUSCO contested various aspects of the *Final Determination*. On July 3, 2001, the Court of International Trade ("CIT") issued slip opinion 01-83 in *Tung Mung Development Co., Ltd. v. United States*, Consol. Court No. 99-06-00457 (CIT July 3, 2001) ("*Tung Mung I*"). The Court ordered the Department to reconsider its determination to apply single weighted-average cash-deposit rates for U.S. sales of subject merchandise made by Tung Mung and YUSCO and ordered the Department to "provide a reasonable explanation and substantial evidence for its change in practice" or "apply a combination rate, consistent with its prior practice." See *Tung Mung I* at 33.

On remand, the Department determined that it was appropriate to apply the middleman-dumping computation using the combination rates for producers and middlemen, and the domestic producers appealed. On August 22, 2002, the CIT found that the Department's remand determination was in accordance with the law when it applied a combination rate consistent with its prior practice. See *Tung Mung Development Co., Ltd. v. U.S.*, 219 F.Supp.2d 1333 (CIT Aug. 22, 2002) ("*Tung Mung II*").

The domestic industry appealed this decision. In a separate proceeding, the domestic industry's representatives sought review of the antidumping determination involving stainless steel plate in coils ("SSPC") from Taiwan. See *Allegheny Ludlum Corp. v. U.S.*, 215 F.Supp.2d 1322 (CIT Dec. 28, 2000). On remand in SSPC, the Department determined that it was appropriate to apply the middleman-dumping computation using combination rates for producers and middlemen, and domestic producers appealed. The appeal for stainless steel sheet and strip in coils was consolidated before the CAFC with the appeal in the SSPC case.

On January 15, 2004, the CAFC ruled that the Department's decision to calculate middleman antidumping rates using combination rates was not

arbitrary and capricious and affirmed the CIT's affirmation of the Department's redetermination.

As the litigation in this case is final and conclusive, we are amending our final determination of sales at less than fair value. As a result of the remand redetermination, we have recalculated the dumping margins for stainless steel sheet and strip in coils from Taiwan for YUSCO and Tung Mung based upon whether the merchandise is exported through Ta Chen or through other commercial transactions to the United States. The recalculated margins are as follows:

YUSCO	21.10 percent
YUSCO/Ta Chen	36.44 percent
Tung Mung	00.00 percent
Tung Mung/Ta Chen	15.40 percent

The Department will issue appraisal instructions for Tung Mung directly to U.S. Customs and Border Protection ("CBP"). The Department will instruct CBP to liquidate entries from Tung Mung without regard to antidumping duties because Tung Mung is excluded from the antidumping duty order, effective October 16, 2002, the date on which the Department published a notice of the Court decision (see *Stainless Steel Sheet and Strip in Coils from Taiwan: Notice of Court Decision*, 67 FR 63887 (October 16, 2002)).

This notice is issued and published in accordance with section 751(a)(1) of Act.

Dated: November 8, 2004.

James J. Jochum,

Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-583-831]

Stainless Steel Sheet and Strip in Coils From Taiwan: Extension of Time Limit for Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review

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

EFFECTIVE DATE: November 17, 2004.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Karine Gziryan or Melissa Blackledge, AD/CVD Operations, Office IV, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20230;

telephone (202) 482-4081 or (202) 482-3518, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On August 19, 2004, the Department of Commerce (the Department) initiated an administrative review of the antidumping duty order on stainless steel sheet and strip in coils from Taiwan, covering the period July 1, 2002, through June 30, 2003. See *Initiation of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Administrative Reviews and Request for Revocation in Part*, 68 FR 50750 (August 22, 2003); see also *Initiation of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Administrative Reviews, Request for Revocation in Part and Deferral of Administrative Review*, 68 FR 56262 (September 30, 2003) (which was issued to initiate a review of the instant antidumping duty order with respect to one manufacturer/exporter that was inadvertently omitted from the earlier notice of initiation).

On August 9, 2004, the Department published in the **Federal Register** the preliminary results of review. See *Stainless Steel Sheet and Strip in Coils From Taiwan: Preliminary Results and Partial Rescission of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review*, 69 FR 48212. The final results of review are currently due no later than December 7, 2004.

Statutory Time Limits

Section 751(a)(3)(A) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), requires the Department to make a preliminary determination in an administrative review within 245 days after the last day of the anniversary month of an order 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 these time periods, section 751(a)(3)(A) of the Act allows the Department to extend these deadlines to a maximum of 365 days and 180 days (or 300 days if the Department does not extend the time limit for the preliminary determination), respectively.

Extension of Time Limit for Final Results of Review

We have determined that it is not practicable to complete the final results of this review within the original time limit. See the memorandum from Holly A. Kuga, Senior Director, Office IV, AD/CVD Operations to Jeffrey A. May, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Import Administration, which is dated concurrently with this notice, and is on