permits extensions of no more than twice the original contract length or 3 years.

Periodically, lumber markets may experience severe declines in prices. Based on Bureau of Labor Statistics producer price indices, the lumber market peaked in the fourth quarter of 1993. Since then, price indices have declined approximately 25 percent. The Douglas fir dressed lumber price index (commodity code 0801101) used to measure severe market declines in western Oregon and Washington has reflected the market decrease. Timber sale purchasers in this area have received 1 year of additional contract time, if requested. However, the other species dressed lumber price index (commodity code 081103) used to measure severe market declines in other parts of the West and the Northeast does not appear to be as predictable an indicator of market declines as the index used in the Pacific Northwest. As a result, timber sale purchasers in these areas have not received any additional time to complete their contracts. Some of these timber sale purchasers are facing contract default, mill closure, and bankruptcy. Additional contract time would assist these purchasers by giving time in which the market may improve or in which they could mix their high-priced sales with lower-priced sales.

The Government benefits if defaulted timber sale contracts, mill closures, and bankruptcies can be avoided by granting contract extensions, because having numerous, economically viable timber sale purchasers both maintains market opportunities and increases competition for National Forest System timber sales. These factors result in higher prices paid for such timber. In addition, the Government would avoid the difficult and expensive process of collective contract default damages.

The Department is in the process of evaluating alternatives to the existing market-related contract term addition rule. While these alternatives are being evaluated, it is desirable to prevent contract defaults by allowing additional contract time on certain contracts that will terminate before the policy review is complete.

Accordingly, the Under Secretary of Agriculture for Natural Resources and the Environment has made a finding that there is a substantial overriding public interest in extending sales for 120 days while the Department considers options for addressing declining market prices on timber under contract. The text of the finding, as signed by the Under Secretary, is set out at the end of this notice.

In addition, all contracts that use the Bureau of Labor Statistics ''other species dressed'' producer price index (commodity code 081103) to measure market declines may, if requested by the timber sale purchaser, obtain deferral for 120 days of periodic payments that are due prior to August 1, 1996.

Dated: March 28, 1996.

David G. Unger,

Associate Chief.

Determination of Substantial Overriding Public Interest for Extending Certain Timber Sale Contracts

Government indices indicate a major downturn in the lumber market has occurred from fourth quarter of 1993 to the present. While many Forest Service timber sale contracts contain provisions to extend termination dates during severely declining markets, the mechanisms used in some areas of the country to measure severely declining markets do not appear to be performing as intended.

The Douglas fir dressed lumber price index (commodity code 0801101) used to measure severe market declines in western Oregon and Washington has reflected the market decrease. Timber sale purchasers in this area have received 1 year of additional contract time, if requested. However, the other species dressed lumber price index (commodity code 081103) used to measure severe market declines in other parts of the West and the Northeast does not appear to be as predictable an indicator of market declines as the index used in the Pacific Northwest. As a result, timber sale purchasers in these areas have not received any additional time to complete their contracts. Some of these timber sale purchasers are facing contract default, mill closure, and bankruptcy. Additional contract time would assist these purchasers by giving time in which the market may improve or in which they could mix their high-priced sales with lower-priced sales.

The Government benefits if defaulted timber sale contracts, mill closures, and bankruptcies can be avoided by granting contract extensions, because having numerous, economically viable timber sale purchasers both maintains market opportunities and increases competition for National Forest System timber sales. These factors result in higher prices paid for such timber. In addition, the Government would avoid the difficult and expensive process of collecting contract default damages.

Therefore, pursuant to 16 U.S.C. 472a and to the authority delegated to me at 7 CFR 2.19, I have determined that it is in the substantial overriding public interest to extend certain National Forest System timber sale contracts that use the Bureau of Labor Statistics ''other species dressed'' producer price index (commodity code 081103) to measure market changes while the Department evaluates alternatives for changing the current market-related contract term addition rule. Such an extension may be granted, upon a timber sale purchaser's written request, only for 120 days and only on contracts that would otherwise terminate prior to August 1, 1996.

Dated: March 28, 1996.

J.R. Lyons,

Deputy Under Secretary for Agriculture.

[FR Doc. 96–8089 Filed 3–29–96; 10:35 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–11–M

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Submission For OMB Review; Comment Request

DOC has submitted to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for clearance the following proposal for collection of information under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. chapter 35).

Agency: Bureau of the Census.

Title: 1996 National Census Survey, aka. Administrative Records Notification Evaluation.

Form Number(s): DN–1A, DN–1B, DN–2A, DN–2B.

Agency Approval Number: None.

Type of Request: New collection.

Burden: 10,030 hours.

Number of Respondents: 27,200.

Avg Hours Per Response: 22 minutes.

Needs and Uses: The Census Bureau is testing the use of administrative records in the Census 2000 to estimate the characteristics of nonresponding households, supplement data for respondents that return incomplete forms, and estimate the number of persons missed within households. To enhance the usability of administrative record information, the Census Bureau is also considering asking respondents in the Census 2000 to provide their Social Security number (SSN). To further research in these areas the Census Bureau plans to conduct the Administrative Records Notification Evaluation (ARNE). Approximately 27,000 respondents nationwide will receive census forms to complete and mail back (both short– and long–form versions will be used). Accompanying the forms will be one of two different introductory letters containing varying statements addressing our use of administrative records. Additionally, some respondents will be asked to provide their SSN. Response rates to the different mail treatments will assist in the decision of how to inform respondents about our use of administrative records and will measure respondent sensitivity to asking for SSN.

Affected Public: Individuals.

Frequency: One–time.

Respondent's Obligation: Mandatory.

OMB Desk Officer: Jerry Coffey, (202) 395–7314.

Copies of the above information collection proposal can be obtained by calling or writing Linda Engelmeier, Acting DOC Forms Clearance Officer, (202) 482–3272, Department of Commerce, room 5312, 14th and Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20230.

Written comments and recommendations for the proposed information collection should be sent within 30 days of publication of this notice to Jerry Coffey, OMB Desk Officer, room 10201, New Executive Office Building, Washington, DC 20503.

Dated: March 27, 1996.

Linda Engelmeier,

Acting Departmental Forms Clearance Officer, Office of Management and Organization.

[FR Doc. 96– 7948 Filed 4–1–96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–07–F

Bureau of the Census

Census Advisory Committee of Professional Associations; Notice of Public Meeting

Pursuant to the Federal Advisory Committee Act (P.L. 92–463 as amended by P.L. 94–409), we are giving notice of an Ad Hoc meeting of the Census Advisory Committee (CAC) of Professional Associations. It will include members of the CAC's of the American Statistical Association subcommittee, and the Population of America Association subcommittee. The meeting will convene on April 25–26, 1996 at the Ramada Seminary Plaza, 4641 Kenmore Avenue, Alexandria, VA 22304.

The subcommittees are composed of nine members each appointed by the Presidents of the American Statistical Association and the Population Association of America. The committee advises the Director, Bureau of the Census, on the full range of Census Bureau programs and activities in relation to the areas of expertise.

The agenda for the meeting on April 25 that will begin at 9 a.m. and end at 5 p.m. is:

- Introductory Remarks.
- Discussion on the 1995 Census Test Design and Results.

The agenda for the meeting on April 26 that will begin at 9 a.m. and end at 12 noon is:

- Continued discussion on the 1995 Census Test Design and Results.
- Closing Session.

The meeting is open to the public, and a brief period is set aside on April 26, during the closing session, for public comment and questions. Those persons with extensive questions or statements must submit them in writing to the Census Bureau Committee Liaison Officer, Ms. Maxine Anderson-Brown, Room 3039, Federal Building 3, Washington, DC 20233, at least three days before the meeting.

This meeting is physically accessible to people with disabilities. Requests for sign language interpretation, or other auxiliary aids should also be directed to the Census Bureau Committee Liaison Officer.

Persons wishing additional information or minutes for this meeting, or who wish to submit written statements, may contact the Committee Liaison Officer on 301–457–2308, TDD 301–457–2540.

Dated: March 26, 1996.

Martha Farnsworth Riche,

Director, Bureau of the Census.

[FR Doc. 96–7962 Filed 4–1–96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–07–P

International Trade Administration

[C–357–803, C–357–403, C–357–002, C–357–005]

Initiation of Changed Circumstances Countervailing Duty Administrative Reviews: Leather From Argentina, Wool From Argentina, Oil Country Tubular Goods From Argentina, and Cold-Rolled Carbon Steel Flat-Rolled Products From Argentina

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

ACTION: Initiation of changed circumstances countervailing duty administrative reviews: Leather from Argentina, wool from Argentina, oil country tubular goods from Argentina, and cold-rolled carbon steel flat-rolled products from Argentina.

SUMMARY: On September 6, 1995, the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit, in a case involving imports of Mexican ceramic tile, ruled that, absent an injury determination by the International Trade Commission (ITC), the Department of Commerce (the Department) may not assess countervailing duties under 19 U.S.C. 1303(a)(1) (1988; repealed 1994) on entries of dutiable merchandise which occurred after April 23, 1985, the date Mexico became "a country under the Agreement." *Ceramica Regiomontana* v. *U.S.*, Court No. 95–1026 (Fed. Cir., Sept. 6, 1995) (*Ceramica*).

Argentina attained the status of "a country under the Agreement" on September 20, 1991. Therefore, in consideration of the *Ceramica* decision, we are initiating changed circumstances administrative reviews of the countervailing duty orders on leather, wool, oil country tubular goods (OCTG), and cold-rolled carbon steel flat-rolled products from Argentina, which were in effect when Argentina became a country under the Agreement. These orders, which were issued under 19 U.S.C. 1303, have entries that have not yet been liquidated. Other Argentine orders that were in effect at the time Argentina became a country under the Agreement have since been revoked and all entries liquidated.

EFFECTIVE DATE: April 2, 1996.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Brian Albright or Cameron Cardozo, Office of Countervailing Compliance, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–2786.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On September 6, 1995, the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit ruled that the Department may not assess countervailing duties under section 19 U.S.C. 1303(a)(1) on entries from Mexico of dutiable merchandise which occurred after April 23, 1985, the effective date of Mexico's Bilateral Agreement with the U.S. through which Mexico became a "country under the Agreement." (*Ceramica* at 8). After Mexico became a "country under the Agreement," the only provision under which the Department could continue to impose countervailing duties was 19 U.S.C. 1671(a)(1988), as amended by Uruguay Round Agreements Act (1994), which requires the ITC to conduct an injury determination. 19 U.S.C. 1671(a)(2). The ITC never conducted an injury investigation regarding imports to the United States of Mexican ceramic tile. As a result, the Department amended the previous revocation of the order on *Ceramic Tile from Mexico* to make the revocation effective April 23, 1985, rather than January 1, 1995, in