

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**International Trade Administration****Application for Duty-Free Entry of Scientific Instrument**

Pursuant to Section 6(c) of the Educational, Scientific and Cultural Materials Importation Act of 1966 (Pub. L. 89-651; 80 Stat. 897; 15 CFR part 301), we invite comments on the question of whether an instrument of equivalent scientific value, for the purposes for which the instrument shown below is intended to be used, is being manufactured in the United States.

Comments must comply with 15 CFR 301.5(a) (3) and (4) of the regulations and be filed within 20 days with the Statutory Import Programs Staff, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, DC 20230. Application may be examined between 8:30 A.M. and 5:00 P.M. in Room 4211, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC.

Docket Number: 98-035. *Applicant:* Cornell University, 359 Bard Hall, Ithaca, NY 14853. *Instrument:* Scanning Tunneling Microscope, Model JAFM-4500XT. *Manufacturer:* JEOL Ltd., Japan. *Intended Use:* The instrument will be used for studies of crystalline and amorphous surfaces of insulating and semiconducting materials in an ultrahigh vacuum environment at room and elevated temperatures. Silicate glasses and their related crystalline forms are of particular interest. Investigations will be conducted to determine (a) the microscopic surface structure, (b) the surface chemical variations, (c) how the interactions between surface constituents influence changes in the structure and chemistry when the surface is processed and (d) how the tunneling electron current is influenced by subjecting the surface to electron and photon beams.

Application accepted by Commissioner of Customs: July 15, 1998.

Frank W. Creel,

Director, Statutory Import Programs Staff.

[FR Doc. 98-20266 Filed 7-28-98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DS-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**International Trade Administration****Membership Opportunity—U.S.-Turkey Business Development Council**

AGENCY: International Trade Administration, Commerce.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: As part of its Big Emerging Market Strategy for Turkey, the Department of Commerce has established a Business Development Council (BDC) in cooperation with the Turkish Government. The BDC has established eleven working groups: energy/environment, telecommunications, textiles, health, education, defense, finance, agriculture, tourism, transportation, and media. The Department of Commerce is currently seeking nominations of outstanding individuals to fill existing vacancies on the U.S. section of the BDC in the tourism and textiles sectors. The Department of Commerce is also accepting applications for review for additional U.S. members on the other BDC working groups. The purpose of the BDC is to provide a forum through which U.S. and Turkish private sector representatives can engage in constructive exchanges of information on commercial matters, and in which governments can exchange information, solve problems, and work more effectively on issues of mutual concern relating to the following:

- Identifying commercial opportunities, and impediments and issues of concern to the U.S. and Turkish business communities;
- Addressing obstacles to trade and investment;
- Improving the dissemination of information on U.S.-Turkey market opportunities;
- Implementing trade/business development and promotion programs, including trade missions, exhibits, seminars, and other events; and
- Identifying further steps to facilitate and encourage the development of commercial expansion and cooperation between the two countries.

The inaugural meeting of the BDC was held in Ankara, Turkey in January 1998 with government and private sector members from both countries in attendance. A follow-up session was held in May 1998 in Istanbul, Turkey with an upcoming meeting expected to take place in Washington, DC in the fall of 1998.

Obligations: Private sector members are appointed for a two year term and serve at the discretion of the Secretary of Commerce and as representatives of the U.S. business community. They are expected to participate fully in defining the agenda for the BDC and in implementing its work program. They are fully responsible for travel, living and personal expenses associated with their participation, and may be

responsible for a pro rata share of administrative and communications costs of the Council.

Criteria: The Council is composed of two sections, the U.S. section and the Turkish section. The U.S. section is chaired by the Under Secretary for International Trade of the Department of Commerce and includes 23 members from the U.S. private sector.

In order to be eligible for membership in the U.S. section, potential candidates must be:

- U.S. citizens or permanent U.S. residents;
- CEOs or other senior management level employees of a U.S. company or organization involved in trade with and/or investment in Turkey; and
- Not a registered foreign agent under the Foreign Agent Registration Act of 1938, as amended (FARA).

In reviewing eligible candidates, the Department of Commerce will consider such selection factors as:

- Depth of experience in the Turkish market;
- Export/investment experience;
- Industry or service sector represented;
- Company size or, if an organization, size and number of member companies;
- Contribution to diversity based on company size, location, demographics, and traditional under representation in business; and
- Stated commitment to actively participate in BDC activities and meetings.

To be considered for membership, please provide the following: name and title of individual proposed for consideration; name and address of organization or company sponsoring each individual; company or organization's product or service line; size of the company or, if an organization, the size and number of member companies; export/foreign investment experience; a brief statement (not more than 2 pages) of why each candidate should be considered for membership on the Council; the particular segment of business community each candidate would represent; and a personal resume.

DATES: In order to receive full consideration, requests must be received no later than Monday, August 31, 1998.

ADDRESSES: Please send your requests for consideration to Mr. David De Falco, International Trade Specialist, Office of European Union and Regional Affairs, by fax on 202/482-2897 or by mail at Room 3036, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, DC 20230.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. David De Falco of the Office of

European Union and Regional Affairs, Room 3036, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: 202/482-2178.

Authority: Act of February 14, 1903, c. 552, as amended, 15 U.S.C. 1501 et seq, 32 Stat. 825; Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1979, 19 U.S.C. 2171 Note, 93 Stat. 1381.

Dated: July 23, 1998.

Patrick A. Mulloy,

Assistant Secretary, Market Access and Compliance, International Trade Administration.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[C-475-821]

Final Affirmative Countervailing Duty Determination: Certain Stainless Steel Wire Rod From Italy

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

EFFECTIVE DATE: July 29, 1998.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Kathleen Lockard or Eric B. Greynolds, Office of CVD/AD Enforcement VI, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20230; telephone: (202) 482-2786.

Final Determination

The Department of Commerce (the Department) determines that countervailable subsidies are being provided to producers and exporters of certain stainless steel wire rod from Italy: Cogne Acciai Speciali S.r.l., Acciaierie Valbruna S.r.l., and Acciaierie di Bolzano S.p.A. For information on the estimated countervailing duty rates, please see the "Suspension of Liquidation" section of this notice.

Case History

Since the publication of our preliminary determination in this investigation on January 7, 1998 (63 FR 809), the following events have occurred:

On January 21, 1998, and March 4, 1998, we issued supplemental questionnaires to the Commission of the European Union (EU), Government of Italy (GOI), Cogne Acciai Speciali S.r.l. (CAS), and Acciaierie Valbruna S.r.l. (Valbruna) and Acciaierie di Bolzano S.p.A. (Bolzano), (collectively referred to as Valbruna/Bolzano). We received

responses to these supplemental questionnaires between February 9, 1998, and March 27, 1998. Respondents submitted additional information on April 9, 1998.

On March 5, 1998, the final determinations in the antidumping and countervailing duty investigations were postponed until July 20, 1998 (63 FR 10831). We conducted verification of the countervailing duty questionnaire responses from April 15 through May 13, 1998. On May 7, 1998, we terminated the suspension of liquidation of all entries of the subject merchandise entered or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption on or after that date. Petitioners and Respondents filed case briefs on June 11, 1998, and rebuttal briefs on June 16, 1998.

The Applicable Statute and Regulations

Unless otherwise indicated, all citations to the statute are references to the provisions of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended by the Uruguay Round Agreements Act effective January 1, 1995 (the Act). In addition, unless otherwise indicated, all citations to the Department's regulations are to the current regulations codified at 19 CFR 351 and published in the **Federal Register** on May 19, 1997 (62 FR 27295).

Petitioners

The petition in this investigation was filed by AL Tech Specialty Steel Corp.; Carpenter Technology Corp.; Republic Engineered Steels; Talley Metals Technology, Inc.; and, United Steelworkers of America, AFL-CIO/CLC (the Petitioners).

Scope of Investigation

For purposes of this investigation, certain stainless steel wire rod (SSWR or subject merchandise) comprises products that are hot-rolled or hot-rolled annealed and/or pickled and/or descaled rounds, squares, octagons, hexagons or other shapes, in coils, that may also be coated with a lubricant containing copper, lime or oxalate. SSWR is made of alloy steels containing, by weight, 1.2 percent or less of carbon and 10.5 percent or more of chromium, with or without other elements. These products are manufactured only by hot-rolling or hot-rolling, annealing, and/or pickling and/or descaling, and are normally sold in coiled form, and are of solid cross-section. The majority of SSWR sold in the United States is round in cross-sectional shape, annealed and pickled, and later cold-finished into stainless steel wire or small-diameter bar.

The most common size for such products is 5.5 millimeters or 0.217

inches in diameter, which represents the smallest size that normally is produced on a rolling mill and is the size that most wire drawing machines are set up to draw. The range of SSWR sizes normally sold in the United States is between 0.20 inches and 1.312 inches in diameter. Two stainless steel grades SF20T and K-M35FL are excluded from the scope of the investigation. The percentages of chemical makeup for the excluded grades are as follows:

SF20T

Carbon	0.05 max
Manganese	2.00 max
Phosphorous	0.05 max
Sulfur	0.15 max
Silicon	1.00 max
Chromium	19.00/21.00
Molybdenum	1.50/2.50
Lead	added (0.10/0.30)
Tellurium	added (0.03 min)

K-M35FL

Carbon	0.015 max
Silicon	0.70/1.00
Manganese	0.40 max
Phosphorous	0.04 max
Sulfur	0.03 max
Nickel	0.30 max
Chromium	12.50/14.00
Lead	0.10/0.30
Aluminum	0.20/0.35

The products under investigation are currently classifiable under subheadings 7221.00.0005, 7221.00.0015, 7221.00.0030, 7221.00.0045, and 7221.00.0075 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS). Although the HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the scope of this investigation is dispositive.

Injury Test

Because Italy is a "Subsidies Agreement Country" within the meaning of section 701(b) of the Act, the International Trade Commission (ITC) is required to determine whether imports of the subject merchandise from Italy materially injure, or threaten material injury to, a U.S. industry. On September 24, 1997, the ITC published its preliminary determination finding that there is a reasonable indication that an industry in the United States is being materially injured, or threatened with material injury, by reason of imports from Italy of the subject merchandise (62 FR 49994).

Period of Investigation

The period for which we are measuring subsidies (the "POI") is calendar year 1996.