

religious areas of significance, tribal service centers, or tribally owned commercial areas. The SDAISA is not intended to identify all lands once claimed by a particular tribe. A SDAISA may not be located in more than one state, and it may not include area within a reservation, off-reservation trust land, ANVSA, TDSA, or OTSA. A state liaison identified by the Governor will delineate SDAISAs.

**c. Tribal Designated Statistical Areas (TDSAs)**

The purpose of TDSAs is to provide data for tribes recognized by the federal government outside the State of Oklahoma that do not have a land base. To be considered for a TDSA, a tribe must be recognized by the federal government. There are no minimum population size requirements, but a TDSA should encompass compact and contiguous areas in which a concentration of persons who identify with the tribe reside and in which there is identifiable tribal activity. Examples of the latter include: tribal headquarters buildings or meeting areas, cultural or religious areas of significance, tribal service centers, or tribally owned commercial areas. The TDSA is not intended to identify all lands once claimed by a particular tribe. A TDSA may be located in more than one state, but it may not cross the boundaries of any reservation, off-reservation trust land, ANVSA, SDAISA, or OTSA.

**d. Oklahoma Tribal Statistical Areas (OTSAs), Formerly Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Areas (TJSAs)**

The purpose of OTSAs is to provide data for tribes recognized by the federal government in the State of Oklahoma that do not currently have an existing reservation. The OTSA program was designed to give the tribal governments in the State of Oklahoma an opportunity to delineate an identifiable land area as tribal lands. There are no minimum population size requirements, but an OTSA should encompass a compact and contiguous area in which a concentration of persons who identify with the tribe reside and in which there is identifiable tribal activity. This area will be recognized as an OTSA. Because most tribes in Oklahoma had or resided upon former reservations, and continue to do so to this day, the boundaries of the OTSAs generally reflect the boundaries of those former reservations.

In addition to changing the name because of confusion created by use of the word "jurisdiction," the Census Bureau has made one other change to this program for Census 2000: an OTSA must contain territory within Oklahoma,

but it may extend into a state bordering Oklahoma. An OTSA may not cross: the boundaries of any reservation; off-reservation trust land belonging to the Osage Tribe, which is based in Oklahoma, or any tribe not based in Oklahoma; or any SDAISA or TDSA. The boundaries of an OTSA, since many reflect former legal reservation boundaries, are not required to conform to a visible feature or other acceptable feature required of other statistical tribal entities.

In determining its definition for Census 2000, the Census Bureau is clarifying that an OTSA can include trust lands; however, a tribe must choose to identify only one type of geographic area for use in the reporting of census data. Therefore, a tribe that resides upon a land area in Oklahoma (or in the immediately surrounding states) can identify that area as an OTSA or can submit to the Census Bureau the boundaries for their tribal and individual trust lands; a tribe cannot identify both an OTSA and trust lands. Specified trust lands will not be shown as included within an OTSA but will be separately identified the same as for tribes in other states that do not have a reservation but only trust lands.

Most of the 1990 TJSAs (now designated OTSAs) share a common boundary to the north, south, east, and west with neighboring TJSAs. For Census 2000, if a tribal government wishes to adjust a boundary that is shared by more than one OTSA there must be agreement for the adjustment from all tribal governments affected by the change. This is also true for those OTSAs occupied by more than one tribe. All boundary/occupancy adjustments must be acceptable to all the tribal governments involved before the Census Bureau will make revisions. If for any reason an acceptable resolution cannot be reached by the tribes, the Census Bureau will designate the area under dispute as an Oklahoma tribal statistical "joint use area," implying an area of shared occupation and/or tribal activity, and will hold to the boundaries submitted during the 1990 census.

**3. Designation of Names for American Indian and Alaska Native area (AIANA) Statistical Entities for Census 2000**

The Census Bureau will identify the American Indian and Alaska Native statistical areas with a name generally following the suggestion of the tribe(s) proposing the statistical area. Where a tribe(s) cannot agree on a name for the statistical entity, the Census Bureau will designate a name that has been historically used, or commonly known

for the area encompassed by the AIANA statistical area; or if such cannot be determined, the Census Bureau will establish a name comprised of the name(s) of the tribe(s) with a substantial number of individuals who identify with the tribe(s) in the area, in the order of population size from the preceding census for the area.

**4. Changes in the Statistical Entity Criteria for Census 2000**

Most provisions of the AIANA criteria for statistical entities remain unchanged from those used in conjunction with the 1990 census, with the few exceptions summarized below.

- The TDSAs for Census 2000 will apply only to federally recognized tribes. State-recognized tribes without a land base, including those that were TDSAs in 1990, will be identified as SDAISAs, a new geographic entity.
- Alaska Native tribes and/or villages not established as Alaska Native villages under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972 may be delineated as TDSAs provided that they are recognized by the federal government and do not have a land base.
- For Census 2000, a TDSA may cross a state boundary. In 1990, TDSAs had to respect state boundaries.
- The OTSAs, formerly TJSAs, for Census 2000 may cross the boundaries of Oklahoma and include territory in a neighboring state. In 1990, they had not been allowed to extend beyond Oklahoma. In addition, boundaries for OTSAs do not have to meet the visible feature requirements for census block boundaries.
- The Census Bureau has clarified how AIANA statistical entities will be named.

Dated: October 8, 1999.

**Kenneth Prewitt,**

*Director, Bureau of the Census.*

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**DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**

**International Trade Administration**

**[A-427-098]**

**Continuation of Antidumping Duty Order: Anhydrous Sodium Metasilicate from France**

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

**ACTION:** Notice of continuation of antidumping duty order: Anhydrous Sodium Metasilicate from France.

**SUMMARY:** On February 4, 1999, the Department of Commerce ("the Department"), pursuant to sections 751(c) and 752 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended ("the Act"), determined that revocation of the antidumping duty order on anhydrous sodium metasilicate from France would likely lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping. *See Final Results of Expedited Sunset Review: Anhydrous Sodium Metasilicate From France* ("Final ITA Results"), 64 FR 56310 (February 4, 1999). On September 27, 1999, the International Trade Commission ("the Commission"), pursuant to section 751(c) of the Act, determined that revocation of the antidumping duty order on anhydrous sodium metasilicate from France would likely lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time. *See Final Results of Expedited Sunset Review: Anhydrous Sodium Metasilicate From France* ("Final ITC Results"), 64 FR 52104 (September 27, 1999). Therefore, pursuant to 19 CFR 351.218(f)(4), the Department is publishing notice of the continuation of the antidumping duty order on anhydrous sodium metasilicate from France.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Scott E. Smith or Melissa G. Skinner, Office of Policy for Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Ave., NW, Washington, D.C. 20230; telephone: (202) 482-6397 or (202) 482-1560, respectively.

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** October 21, 1999.

### Background

On October 1, 1998, the Department initiated, and the Commission instituted, a sunset review (63 FR 52683 and 63 FR 52748, respectively) of the antidumping duty order on anhydrous sodium metasilicate from France pursuant to section 751(c) of the Act. As a result of its review, the Department found that revocation of the antidumping duty order would likely lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping and notified the Commission of the magnitude of the margin likely to prevail were the order to be revoked. *See Final ITA Results.*

On September 27, 1999, the Commission determined, pursuant to section 751(c) of the Act, that revocation of the antidumping duty order on anhydrous sodium metasilicate from France would likely lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable

time. *See Final ITC Results* and USITC Pub. 3235, Inv. No. 731-TA-25 (Review) (September 1999).

### Scope

Imports covered by the order are shipments of anhydrous sodium metasilicate ("ASM"), a crystallized silicate (Na<sub>2</sub> SiO<sub>3</sub>) which is alkaline and readily soluble in water. Applications include waste paper de-inking, ore-flotation, bleach stabilization, clay processing, medium or heavy duty cleaning, and compounding into other detergent formulations. This merchandise is classified under Harmonized Tariff Schedules of the United States (HTSUS) item numbers 2839.11.00 and 2839.19.00. The HTSUS item numbers are provided for convenience and customs purposes only. The written description remains dispositive.

### Determination

As a result of the determinations by the Department and the Commission that revocation of this antidumping duty order would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping and material injury to an industry in the United States, pursuant to section 751(d)(2) of the Act, the Department hereby orders the continuation of the antidumping duty order on anhydrous sodium metasilicate from France. The Department will instruct the U.S. Customs Service to continue to collect antidumping duty deposits at the rate in effect at the time of entry for all imports of subject merchandise.

The effective date of continuation of this order or suspension agreement will be the date of publication in the **Federal Register** of this Notice of Continuation. Pursuant to sections 751(c)(2) and 751(c)(6)(A) of the Act, the Department intends to initiate the next five-year review of this order not later than September 2004.

Dated: October 18, 1999.

**Robert S. LaRussa,**

*Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.*

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## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### International Trade Administration

[A-570-853]

### Notice of Postponement of Preliminary Antidumping Duty Determination: Bulk Aspirin From the People's Republic of China

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

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** October 21, 1999.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Marian Wells or Rosa Jeong, AD/CVD Enforcement, Group I, Office 1, Import Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, Room 1870, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20230; telephone (202) 482-6309 or 482-3853, respectively.

### Postponement of Preliminary Determination

On June 23, 1999, the Department of Commerce (the Department) published its notice of initiation of antidumping investigation of bulk aspirin from the People's Republic of China (PRC). *See Initiation of Antidumping Duty Investigation: Bulk Aspirin From the People's Republic of China*, 64 FR 33463. The initiation notice stated that we would issue our preliminary determination by November 4, 1999. On October 8, 1999, pursuant to section 733(c)(1)(A) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), Rhodia, Inc., the petitioner, requested that the Department postpone the issuance of the preliminary determination in this investigation. The petitioner's request for postponement was timely, and the Department finds no compelling reason to deny the request. Therefore, we are postponing the deadline for issuing the preliminary determination until no later than December 21, 1999.

This extension and notice are in accordance with section 733(c) of the Act.

Dated: October 15, 1999.

**Robert S. LaRussa,**

*Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.*

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