Critical Circumstances

No comments were received regarding the Department's preliminary critical circumstances determination. For the reasons given in the preliminary determination of critical circumstances, the Department continues to find that critical circumstances exist with respect to small diameter seamless pipe imported from Nova Hut, in accordance with section 733(e)(1) of the Act.

As set forth in the preliminary determination of critical circumstances, because the massive imports criterion necessary to find critical circumstances has not been met with respect to firms other than Nova Hut, the Department continues to find, for the purposes of this final determination, that critical circumstances do not exist for imports of small diameter seamless pipe for the ''all others'' category.

Continuation of Suspension of Liquidation

In accordance with section 735(c)(1)(B) of the Act, we are directing the Customs Service to continue to suspend the liquidation of all entries of small diameter seamless pipe from the Czech Republic produced by Nova Hut that are entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after November 6, 1999, which is 90 days prior to the date of publication of the *Preliminary Determination* in the **Federal Register**. The Customs Service will also be directed to continue to suspend liquidation of all entries of small diameter seamless pipe from the Czech Republic produced by all companies not named above, that are entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after February 4, 2000, the date of publication of our Preliminary Determination in the **Federal Register**. The Customs Service shall continue to require a cash deposit or the posting of a bond equal to the weighted-average dumping margin, as indicated in the chart below. These suspension of liquidation instructions will remain in effect until further notice.

Section 735(c)(5)(B) of the Act provides that, where the estimated weighted-averaged dumping margins established for all exporters and producers individually investigated are zero or *de minimis* or are determined entirely under section 776 of the Act, the Department may use any reasonable method to establish the estimated all-others rate for exporters and producers not individually investigated. Our recent practice under these circumstances has been to assign, as the ''all others'' rate, the simple average of the margins in the petition. *See Notice of Final Determinations of Sales at Less Than Fair Value: Certain Cold-Rolled Flat-Rolled Carbon-Quality Steel Products From Argentina, Japan and Thailand,* 65 FR 5520 (February 4, 2000); *see also Notice of Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value: Stainless Steel Plate in Coil from Canada,* 64 FR 15457 (March 31, 1999); and *Notice of Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value: Stainless Steel Plate in Coil from Italy,* 64 FR 15458, 15459 (March 21, 1999).

In this case, we have calculated the dumping margin for the sole Czech respondent based entirely on adverse facts available. Given the circumstances of this case, and the discretion provided by section 735(c)(5)(B) of the Act, we have selected a somewhat different methodology to establish the ''all others'' rate. Instead of relying on the simple average of the petition margins, we have relied on the weighted-average of the margins obtained for each product sold during the POI, by using the respondent's data. This is consistent with our methodology in a recent determination. *See Notice of Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value: Certain Cold-Rolled Flat-Rolled Carbon-Quality Steel Products From Slovakia,* 65 FR 34657, 34658 (May 31, 2000). The resulting margin, applicable to all other manufacturers/exporters, is 32.26 percent.

We determine that the following weighted-average dumping margins exist for April 1, 1998, through March 31, 1999:

Manufacturer/exporter	Margin (percent)
Nova Hut, a.s	39.93
All Others	32.26

ITC Notification

In accordance with section 735(d) of the Act, we have notified the International Trade Commission (''ITC'') of our determination. As our final determination is affirmative, the ITC will, within 45 days, determine whether these imports are materially injuring, or threaten material injury to, the U.S. industry. If the ITC determines that material injury or threat of material injury does not exist, the proceeding will be terminated and all securities posted will be refunded or canceled. If the ITC determines that such injury does exist, the Department will issue an antidumping duty order directing the Customs Service to assess antidumping duties on all imports of the subject merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the effective date of the suspension of liquidation.

This determination is issued and published pursuant to sections 735(d) and 777(i)(1) of the Act.

Dated: June 19, 2000.

Richard W. Moreland,

Acting Assistant Secretary for Import Administration

Appendix

List of Comments and Issues in the Decision Memorandum

1. Request for Rescission of Initiation
2. Facts Available

[FR Doc. 00–16101 Filed 6–23–00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–588–854]

Notice of Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value: Certain Tin Mill Products From Japan

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

EFFECTIVE DATE: June 26, 2000.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Samantha Denenberg or Linda Ludwig, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street & Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington DC 20230; telephone 202–482–1386 and 202–482–3833, respectively.

The Applicable Statute and Regulations

Unless otherwise indicated, all citations to the statute are references to the provisions effective January 1, 1995, the effective date of the amendments made to the Tariff Act of 1930 (''Act'') by the Uruguay Round Agreements Act (''URAA''). In addition, unless otherwise indicated, all citations to the Department regulations are to the regulations at 19 CFR Part 351 (April 1999).

Final Determination

We determine that Certain Tin Mill Products (''TMP'') from Japan are being, or are likely to be, sold in the United States at less than fair value (''LTFV''), as provided in Section 735 of the Act. The estimated margins are shown in the ''Continuation of Suspension of Liquidation'' section of this notice.

Case History

On April 12, 2000, we published in the **Federal Register** the preliminary determination in this investigation. See

Notice of Preliminary Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value: Certain Tin Mill Products from Japan, 65 FR 19737 (April 12, 2000) (''Preliminary Determination''). No interested parties have filed case briefs or rebuttal briefs on the Preliminary Determination and no request for a hearing has been received by the Department. On May 16, 2000, and June 7, 2000, petitioners submitted an additional scope exclusion request. On June 12, 2000, and June 14, 2000, petitioners submitted further modification of the June 7, 2000 scope exclusion request See Scope Amendment Memorandum from Richard Weible to Joseph A. Spetrini, June 19, 2000.

Scope of Investigation

The scope of this investigation includes tin mill flat-rolled products that are coated or plated with tin, chromium or chromium oxides. Flat-rolled steel products coated with tin are known as tin plate. Flat-rolled steel products coated with chromium or chromium oxides are known as tin-free steel or electrolytic chromium-coated steel. The scope includes all the noted tin mill products regardless of thickness, width, form (in coils or cut sheets), coating type (electrolytic or otherwise), edge (trimmed, untrimmed or further processed, such and scroll cut), coating thickness, surface finish, temper, coating metal (tin, chromium, chromium oxide), reduction (single- or double-reduced), and whether or not coated with a plastic material.

All products that meet the written physical description are within the scope of this investigation unless specifically excluded. The following products, by way of example, are outside and/or specifically excluded from the scope of this investigation:

• Single reduced electrolytically chromium coated steel with a thickness 0.238 mm (85 pound base box) (+/−10%) or 0.251 mm (90 pound base box) (+/−10%) or 0.255 mm (+/−10%) with 770 mm (minimum width) (−0/+1.588 mm) by 900 mm (maximum length if sheared) sheet size or 30.6875 inches (minimum width) (−0/+1/16 inch) and 35.4 inches (maximum length if sheared) sheet size; with type MR or higher (per ASTM) A623 steel chemistry; batch annealed at T2½ anneal temper, with a yield strength of 31 to 42 kpsi (214 to 290 Mpa); with a tensile strength of 43 to 58 kpsi (296 to 400 Mpa); with a chrome coating restricted to 32 to 150 mg/m² with a chrome oxide coating restricted to 6 to 25 mg/m² with a modified 7B ground roll finish or blasted roll finish; with roughness average (Ra) 0.10 to 0.35 micrometers, measured with a stylus instrument with a stylus radius of 2 to 5 microns, a trace length of 5.6 mm, and a cut-off of 0.8 mm, and the measurement traces shall be made perpendicular to the rolling direction; with an oil level of 0.17 to 0.37 grams/base box as type BSO, or 2.5 to 5.5 mg/m² as type DOS, or 3.5 to 6.5 mg/m² as type ATBC; with electrical conductivity of static probe voltage drop of 0.46 volts drop maximum, and with electrical conductivity degradation to 0.70 volts drop maximum after stoving (heating to 400 degrees F for 100 minutes followed by a cool to room temperature).

• Single reduced electrolytically chromium-or tin-coated steel in the gauges of 0.0040 inch nominal, 0.0045 inch nominal, 0.0050 inch nominal, 0.0061 inch nominal (55 pound base box weight), 0.0066 inch nominal (60 pound base box weight), and 0.0072 inch nominal (65 pound base box weight), regardless of width, temper, finish, coating or other properties.

• Single reduced electrolytically chromium coated steel in the gauge of 0.024 inch, with widths of 27.0 inches or 31.5 inches, and with T–1 temper properties.

• Single reduced electrolytically chromium coated steel, with a chemical composition of 0.005% max carbon, 0.030% max silicon, 0.25% max manganese, 0.025% max phosphorous, 0.025% max sulfur, 0.070% max aluminum, and the balance iron, with a metallic chromium layer of 70–130 mg/m², with a chromium oxide layer of 5–30 mg/m², with a tensile strength of 260–440 N/mm ²; with an elongation of 28–48%, with a hardness (HR–30T) of 40–58, with a surface roughness of 0.5–1.5 microns Ra, with magnetic properties of Bm (KG) 10.0 minimum, Br (KG) 8.0 minimum, Hc (Oe) 2.5–3.8, and μ1400 minimum, as measured with a Riken Denshi DC magnetic characteristic measuring machine, Model BHU–60.

• Bright finish tin-coated sheet with a thickness equal to or exceeding 0.0299 inch, coated to thickness of ¾ pound (0.000045 inch) and 1 pound (0.00006 inch).

• Electrolytically chromium coated steel having ultra flat shape defined as oil can maximum depth of 5/64 inch (2.0 mm) and edge wave maximum of 5/64 inch (2.0 mm) and no wave to penetrate more than 2.0 inches (51.0 mm) from the strip edge and coilset or curling requirements of average maximum of 5/64 inch (2.0 mm) (based on six readings, three across each cut edge of a 24 inches (61 cm) long sample with no single reading exceeding 4/32 inch (3.2 mm) and no more than two readings at 4/32 inch (3.2 mm)) and (for 85 pound base box item only: crossbuckle maximums of 0.001 inch (0.0025 mm) average having no reading above 0.005 inch (0.127 mm)), with a camber maximum of ¼ inch (6.3 mm) per 20 feet (6.1 meters), capable of being bent 120 degrees on a 0.002 inch radius without cracking, with a chromium coating weight of metallic chromium at 100 mg/square meter and chromium oxide of 10 mg/square meter, with a chemistry of 0.13% maximum carbon, 0.60% maximum manganese, 0.15% maximum silicon, 0.20% maximum copper, 0.04% maximum phosphorous, 0.05% maximum sulfur, and 0.20% maximum aluminum, with a surface finish of Stone Finish 7C, with a DOS–A oil at an aim level of 2 mg/square meter, with not more than 15 inclusions/foreign matter in 15 feet (4.6 meters) (with inclusions not to exceed 1/32 inch (0.8 mm) in width and 3/64 inch (1.2 mm) in length), with thickness/temper combinations of either 60 pound base box (0.0066 inch) double reduced CADR8 temper in widths of 25.00 inches, 27.00 inches, 27.50 inches, 28.00 inches, 28.25 inches, 28.50 inches, 29.50 inches, 29.75 inches, 30.25 inches, 31.00 inches, 32.75 inches, 33.75 inches, 35.75 inches, 36.25 inches, 39.00 inches, or 43.00 inches, or 85 pound base box (0.0094 inch) single reduced CAT4 temper in widths of 25.00 inches, 27.00 inches, 28.00 inches, 30.00 inches, 33.00 inches, 33.75 inches, 35.75 inches, 36.25 inches, or 43.00 inches, with width tolerance of −0/+⅛ inch, with a thickness tolerance of −/+ 0.0005 inch, with a maximum coil weight of 20,000 pounds (9071.0 kg), with a minimum coil weight of 18,000 pounds (8164.8 kg) with a coil inside diameter of 16 inches (40.64 cm) with a steel core, with a coil maximum outside diameter of 59.5 inches (151.13 cm), with a maximum of one weld (identified with a paper flag) per coil, with a surface free of scratches, holes, and rust.

• Electrolytically tin coated steel having differential coating with 1.00 pound/base box equivalent on the heavy side, with varied coating equivalents in the lighter side (detailed below), with a continuous cast steel chemistry of type MR, with a surface finish of type 7B or 7C, with a surface passivation of 0.7 mg/square foot of chromium applied as a cathodic dichromate treatment, with coil form having restricted oil film weights of 0.3–0.4 grams/base box of type DOS–A oil, coil inside diameter ranging from 15.5 to 17 inches, coil outside diameter of a maximum 64 inches, with a maximum coil weight of

25,000 pounds, and with temper/coating/dimension combinations of: (1) CAT 4 temper, 1.00/.050 pound/base box coating, 70 pound/base box (0.0077 inch) thickness, and 33.1875 inch ordered width; or (2) CAT5 temper, 1.00/0.50 pound/base box coating, 75 pound/base box (0.0082 inch) thickness, and 34.9375 inch or 34.1875 inch ordered width; or (3) CAT5 temper, 1.00/0.50 pound/base box coating, 107 pound/base box (0.0118 inch) thickness, and 30.5625 inch or 35.5625 inch ordered width; or (4) CADR8 temper, 1.00/0.50 pound/base box coating, 85 pound/base box (0.0093 inch) thickness, and 35.5625 inch ordered width; or (5) CADR8 temper, 1.00/0.25 pound/base box coating, 60 pound/base box (0.0066 inch) thickness, and 35.9375 inch ordered width; or (6) CADR8 temper, 1.00/0.25 pound/base box coating, 70 pound/base box (0.0077 inch) thickness, and 32.9375 inch, 33.125 inch, or 35.1875 inch ordered width.

• Electrolytically tin coated steel having differential coating with 1.00 pound/base box equivalent on the heavy side, with varied coating equivalents on the lighter side (detailed below), with a continuous cast steel chemistry of type MR, with a surface finish of type 7B or 7C, with a surface passivation of 0.5 mg/square foot of chromium applied as a cathodic dichromate treatment, with ultra flat scroll cut sheet form, with CAT 5 temper with 1.00/0.10 pound/base box coating, with a lithograph logo printed in a uniform pattern on the 0.10 pound coating side with a clear protective coat, with both sides waxed to a level of 15–20 mg/216 sq. in., with ordered dimension combinations of (1) 75 pound/base box (0.0082 inch) thickness and 34.9375 inch × 31.748 inch scroll cut dimensions; or (2) 75 pound/base box (0.0082 inch) thickness and 34.1875 inch × 29.076 inch scroll cut dimensions; or (3) 107 pound/base box (0.0118 inch) thickness and 30.5625 inch × 34.125 inch scroll cut dimension.

The merchandise subject to this investigation is classified in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (''HTSUS''), under HTSUS subheadings 7210.11.0000, 7210.12.0000, 7210.50.0000, 7212.10.0000, and 7212.50.0000 if of non-alloy steel and under HTSUS subheadings 7225.99.0090, and 7226.99.0000 if of alloy steel. Although the subheadings are provided for convenience and Customs purposes, our written description of the scope of this investigation is dispositive.

Period of Investigation

The period of investigation (''POI'') is October 1, 1998 through September 30, 1999.

Facts Available

In the Preliminary Determination, the Department based the dumping margins for respondents Nippon Steel Corporation (''NSC''), Kawasaki Steel Corporation (''Kawasaki''), NKK Corporation (''NKK''), and Toyo Kohan (''Toyo'') on facts otherwise available under Section 776(a)(2)(A) of the Act because these respondents failed to participate in the investigation and failed to provide information requested by the Department needed to calculate a dumping margin as detailed in the Preliminary Determination. The Department based the dumping margins for respondents NSC and Toyo on facts otherwise available under Section 776(a)(2)(B) of the Act because the respondents failed to provide the information requested by the Department in the form or manner requested as detailed in the Preliminary Determination. The Department based the dumping margins for respondents NKK and Kawasaki on facts otherwise available under Section 776(a)(2)(A) of the Act because these respondents only provided information responding to Section A of the Department's antidumping questionnaire and failed to provide any other information requested by the Department needed to calculate a dumping margin as detailed in the Preliminary Determination.

In selecting from among the facts otherwise available, section 776(b) of the Act provides that adverse inferences may be used when a party fails to cooperate by not acting to the best of its ability to comply with the Department's requests for information. As detailed in the Preliminary Determination, the Department has determined that the use of adverse inferences is warranted for all respondents because all respondents have failed to cooperate to the best of their abilities in this investigation.

Further, section 776(b) of the Act states that an adverse inference may include reliance on information derived from the petition or any other information placed on the record. See also ''Statement of Administrative Action'' (''SAA'') accompanying the URAA, H.R. Rep. No. 103–316, 829–831 (1994). Pursuant to Section 776(b) of the Act, the Department applied the highest margin calculated from the information placed on the record by petitioners on October 28, 1999 and November 8, 1999. We continue to find this margin corroborated, pursuant to section 776(c) of the Act, for the reasons discussed in the Preliminary Determination. No interested parties have objected to the use of adverse facts available for the mandatory respondents in this investigation, nor to the Department's choice of facts available. Furthermore, the Department has received no request for a hearing in this investigation. Accordingly, for its final determination, the Department is continuing the use of the highest margin alleged by petitioners for all non-responding mandatory respondents in this investigation.

The All-Others Rate

No interested parties have filed case briefs or rebuttal briefs on this issue. Accordingly, the Department is continuing to base the ''all-others'' rate on the simple average of margins submitted to the record by petitioners on October 28, 1999 and November 8, 1999, which is 32.52 percent, as discussed in the Preliminary Determination.

Continuation of Suspension of Liquidation

In accordance with section 735(c)(1)(B) of the Act, we are directing the U.S. Customs Service (''Customs'') to continue to suspend liquidation of all entries of subject merchandise from Japan that are entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after April 12, 2000, the date of publication of the Preliminary Determination in the **Federal Register**.

We will instruct Customs to require a cash deposit or posting of a bond for each entry equal to the margins shown below. These suspension of liquidation instructions will remain in effect until further notice. The weighted-average dumping margins are as follows:

Exporter/Manufacturer	Weighted-average margin (percentage)
Kawasaki Steel Corporation	95.29
Nippon Steel Corporation	95.29
NKK Corporation	95.29
Toyo Kohan	95.29
All Others	32.52

ITC Notification

In accordance with section 735(d) of the Act, we have notified the International Trade Commission (''ITC'') of our determination. As our final determination is affirmative, the ITC will, within 45 days, determine whether these imports are materially injuring, or threaten material injury to, the U.S. industry. If the ITC determines that

material injury, or threat of material injury does not exist, the proceeding will be terminated and all securities posted will be refunded or canceled. If the ITC determines that such injury does exist, the Department will issue an antidumping duty order directing Customs officials to assess antidumping duties on all imports of the subject merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the effective date of the suspension of liquidation.

This determination is issued and published in accordance with sections 735(d) and 777(i)(1) of the Act.

Dated: June 19, 2000.

Richard W. Moreland,

Acting Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

[FR Doc. 00–16108 Filed 6–23–00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–583–815]

Certain Welded Stainless Steel Pipe From Taiwan: Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review and Determination To Revoke Order In Part

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

ACTION: Notice of final results in the antidumping duty administrative review of certain welded stainless steel pipe from Taiwan and determination to revoke order in part.

SUMMARY: On December 22, 1999, the Department of Commerce (''Department'') published the preliminary results of the administrative review of the antidumping duty order on certain welded stainless steel pipe from Taiwan. This review covers one manufacturer/exporter of the subject merchandise. The period of review (''POR'') is December 1, 1997 through November 30, 1998.

We gave interested parties an opportunity to comment on the preliminary results. Based upon our verification of the data and analysis of the comments received, we have made changes in the margin calculation. Therefore, the final results differ from the preliminary results of this review. The final weighted-average dumping margin is listed below in the section titled ''Final Results of the Review.''

EFFECTIVE DATE: June 26, 2000.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Juanita H. Chen or Robert A. Bolling, Enforcement Group III, Office 9, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20230, telephone 202–482–0409 (Chen) or 202–482–3434 (Bolling), fax 202–482–1388.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Applicable Statute

Unless otherwise indicated, all citations to the Tariff Act of 1930 (''Act'') are references to the provisions effective January 1, 1995, the effective date of the amendments made to the Act by the Uruguay Round Agreements Act (''URAA''). In addition, unless otherwise indicated, all citations to the Department's regulations are to the regulations at 19 CFR part 351 (1999).

Background

On December 30, 1992, the Department published the antidumping duty order on certain welded stainless steel pipe from Taiwan. See Certain Welded Stainless Steel Pipe From Taiwan: Amended Final Determination and Antidumping Order, 57 FR 62300 (December 30, 1992). On December 8, 1998, the Department published a notice of opportunity to request administrative review of this order for the period December 1, 1997 through November 30, 1998. See Antidumping or Countervailing Duty Order, Finding, or Suspended Investigation; Opportunity to Request Administrative Review, 63 FR 67646 (December 8, 1998). Both Ta Chen Stainless Pipe Co., Ltd. (''Ta Chen''), a Taiwan producer and exporter of subject merchandise, and Petitioners, Avesta Sheffield Pipe Co., Damascus Tube Division, Damascus-Bishop Tube Co., and the United Steelworkers of America, AFL–CIO/CLC (collectively ''Petitioners''), timely requested that the Department conduct an administrative review of Ta Chen's sales. Ta Chen also requested revocation of the Department's antidumping duty order on welded stainless steel pipe from Taiwan. On January 25, 1999, in accordance with section 751(a) of the Act, the Department published in the **Federal Register** a notice of initiation of this antidumping duty administrative review for the period December 1, 1997 through November 30, 1998 (64 FR 3682).

On December 22, 1999, the Department published the preliminary results of the administrative review in the **Federal Register**. See Certain Welded Stainless Steel Pipe from Taiwan: Preliminary Results of Antidumping Administrative Review and Intent to Revoke in Part, 64 FR 71728 (December 22, 1999) (''Preliminary Results''). On January 17, 2000 through January 25, 2000, the Department conducted verification of Ta Chen's home market data at Ta Chen's headquarters in Tainan, Taiwan. On April 4, 2000 through April 7, 2000, the Department conducted verification of Ta Chen's U.S. sales data at the Long Beach, California office of Ta Chen's U.S. affiliate, Ta Chen International Corp. (''TCI''). We gave interested parties an opportunity to comment on our Preliminary Results. Ta Chen filed a case brief on May 23, 2000; Petitioners did not file a case brief or a rebuttal brief. No hearing was requested or held. The Department has conducted and completed the administrative review in accordance with section 751 of the Act.

Scope of the Review

The merchandise subject to this administrative review is certain welded austenitic stainless steel pipe (''WSSP'') that meets the standards and specifications set forth by the American Society for Testing and Materials (''ASTM'') for the welded form of chromium-nickel pipe designated ASTM A–312. The merchandise covered by the scope of the order also includes austenitic welded stainless steel pipes made according to the standards of other nations which are comparable to ASTM A–312.

WSSP is produced by forming stainless steel flat-rolled products into a tubular configuration and welding along the seam. WSSP is a commodity product generally used as a conduit to transmit liquids or gases. Major applications for WSSP include, but are not limited to, digester lines, blow lines, pharmaceutical lines, petrochemical stock lines, brewery process and transport lines, general food processing lines, automotive paint lines, and paper process machines.

Imports of WSSP are currently classifiable under the following Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (''HTSUS'') subheadings: 7306.40.5005, 7306.40.5015, 7306.40.5040, 7306.40.5062, 7306.40.5064, 7306.40.5085. Although these subheadings include both pipes and tubes, the scope of this review is limited to welded austenitic stainless steel pipes. Although the HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and Customs purposes, our written description of the scope of this order is dispositive.

Analysis of Comments Received

All issues raised in the case brief to this administrative review are addressed