

International Trade Commission Notification

We have notified the ITC of our initiations, as required by section 732(d) of the Act.

Preliminary Determinations by the ITC

The ITC will preliminarily determine, no later than August 31, 2000, whether there is a reasonable indication that imports of counters and scanners from the PRC, Korea, and the U.K. are causing material injury, or threatening to cause material injury, to a U.S. industry. A negative ITC determination for any country will result in the investigation being terminated with respect to that country; otherwise, these investigations will proceed according to statutory and regulatory time limits.

This notice is published pursuant to section 777(i) of the Act.

Dated: August 7, 2000.

Troy H. Cribb,

*Acting Assistant Secretary for Import
Administration.*

[FR Doc. 00-20445 Filed 8-10-00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DS-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-484-801]

Electrolytic Manganese Dioxide From Greece: Notice of Extension of Time Limit for Final Results of Antidumping Administrative Review

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

ACTION: Notice of extension of time limit
for the final results of antidumping duty
administrative review.

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce
is extending the time limit for the final
results of the antidumping duty
administrative review of the
antidumping duty order on electrolytic
manganese dioxide from Greece. The
period of review is April 1, 1998,
through March 31, 1999.

EFFECTIVE DATE: August 11, 2000.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:
Hermes Pinilla or Richard Rimlinger,
Office of AD/CVD Enforcement 3,
Import Administration, International
Trade Administration, U.S. Department
of Commerce, 14th Street and
Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington,
DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-3477 or
(202) 482-4477, respectively.

The Applicable Statute

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 (the Act)
by the Uruguay Round Agreements Act.
In addition, all citations to the
Department's regulations are to 19 CFR
part 351 (1998).

Background

The Department of Commerce (the
Department) has received a request to
conduct an administrative review of the
antidumping duty order on electrolytic
manganese dioxide from Greece. On
May 20, 1999, the Department initiated
this administrative review covering the
period April 1, 1998, through March 31,
1999. On May 8, 2000, the Department
published the preliminary results of
review in the **Federal Register** (65 FR
26567).

Extension of Time Limit for Final Results

During this review complex issues
have been raised regarding the viability
of the foreign market and the
comparability of the product sold in the
exporting country. Due to the
constraints on the resources available to
analyze such issues appropriately, we
require an extension. Therefore, because
it is not practicable to complete this
review within the time limits mandated
by section 751(a)(3)(A) of the Act the
Department is extending the time limit
for the final results to be 180 days from
the date of publication of the
preliminary results. Therefore, our final
results are due no later than November
6, 2000. This extension of the time limit
is in accordance with section
751(a)(3)(A) of the Act and 19 CFR
351.213(h)(2).

Dated: August 4, 2000.

Richard W. Moreland,

*Deputy Assistant Secretary for Import
Administration.*

[FR Doc. 00-20440 Filed 8-10-00; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-201-827]

Notice of Amended Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Antidumping Duty Order: Certain Large Diameter Carbon and Alloy Seamless Standard, Line and Pressure Pipe From Mexico

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

EFFECTIVE DATE: August 11, 2000.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: John
Brinkmann or Russell Morris, Group II,
Office 6, Import Administration,
International Trade Administration,
U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th
Street and Constitution Avenue, NW,
Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202)
482-2786.

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 ("the
Act") by the Uruguay Round
Agreements Act ("URAA"). In addition,
unless otherwise indicated, all citations
to the Department of Commerce ("the
Department") regulations refer to the
regulations codified at 19 CFR part 351
(April 1999).

Scope of Order

The products covered by this order
are large diameter seamless carbon and
alloy (other than stainless) steel
standard, line, and pressure pipes
produced, or equivalent, to the
American Society for Testing and
Materials ("ASTM") A-53, ASTM A-
106, ASTM A-333, ASTM A-334,
ASTM A-589, ASTM A-795, and the
American Petroleum Institute ("API")
5L specifications and meeting the
physical parameters described below,
regardless of application, with the
exception of the exclusions discussed
below. The scope of this order also
includes all other products used in
standard, line, or pressure pipe
applications and meeting the physical
parameters described below, regardless
of specification, with the exception of
the exclusions discussed below.
Specifically included within the scope
of this order are seamless pipes greater
than 4.5 inches (114.3 mm) up to and
including 16 inches (406.4 mm) in
outside diameter, regardless of wall-
thickness, manufacturing process (hot
finished or cold-drawn), end finish
(plain end, beveled end, upset end,

threaded, or threaded and coupled), or surface finish.

The seamless pipes subject to this order are currently classifiable under the subheadings 7304.10.10.30, 7304.10.10.45, 7304.10.10.60, 7304.10.50.50, 7304.31.60.50, 7304.39.00.36, 7304.39.00.40, 7304.39.00.44, 7304.39.00.48, 7304.39.00.52, 7304.39.00.56, 7304.39.00.62, 7304.39.00.68, 7304.39.00.72, 7304.51.50.60, 7304.59.60.00, 7304.59.80.30, 7304.59.80.35, 7304.59.80.40, 7304.59.80.45, 7304.59.80.50, 7304.59.80.55, 7304.59.80.60, 7304.59.80.65, and 7304.59.80.70 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States ("HTSUS").

Specifications, Characteristics, and Uses: Large diameter seamless pipe is used primarily for line applications such as oil, gas, or water pipeline, or utility distribution systems. Seamless pressure pipes are intended for the conveyance of water, steam, petrochemicals, chemicals, oil products, natural gas and other liquids and gasses in industrial piping systems. They may carry these substances at elevated pressures and temperatures and may be subject to the application of external heat. Seamless carbon steel pressure pipe meeting the ASTM A-106 standard may be used in temperatures of up to 1000 degrees Fahrenheit, at various American Society of Mechanical Engineers ("ASME") code stress levels. Alloy pipes made to ASTM A-335 standard must be used if temperatures and stress levels exceed those allowed for ASTM A-106. Seamless pressure pipes sold in the United States are commonly produced to the ASTM A-106 standard.

Seamless standard pipes are most commonly produced to the ASTM A-53 specification and generally are not intended for high temperature service. They are intended for the low temperature and pressure conveyance of water, steam, natural gas, air and other liquids and gasses in plumbing and heating systems, air conditioning units, automatic sprinkler systems, and other related uses. Standard pipes (depending on type and code) may carry liquids at elevated temperatures but must not exceed relevant ASME code requirements. If exceptionally low temperature uses or conditions are anticipated, standard pipe may be manufactured to ASTM A-333 or ASTM A-334 specifications.

Seamless line pipes are intended for the conveyance of oil and natural gas or other fluids in pipe lines. Seamless line pipes are produced to the API 5L specification.

Seamless water well pipe (ASTM A-589) and seamless galvanized pipe for fire protection uses (ASTM A-795) are used for the conveyance of water.

Seamless pipes are commonly produced and certified to meet ASTM A-106, ASTM A-53, API 5L-B, and API 5L-X42 specifications. To avoid maintaining separate production runs and separate inventories, manufacturers typically triple or quadruple certify the pipes by meeting the metallurgical requirements and performing the required tests pursuant to the respective specifications. Since distributors sell the vast majority of this product, they can thereby maintain a single inventory to service all customers.

The primary application of ASTM A-106 pressure pipes and triple or quadruple certified pipes in large diameters is for use as oil and gas distribution lines for commercial applications. A more minor application for large diameter seamless pipes is for use in pressure piping systems by refineries, petrochemical plants, and chemical plants, as well as in power generation plants and in some oil field uses (on shore and off shore) such as for separator lines, gathering lines and metering runs. These applications constitute the majority of the market for the subject seamless pipes. However, ASTM A-106 pipes may be used in some boiler applications.

The scope of this order includes all seamless pipe meeting the physical parameters described above and produced to one of the specifications listed above, regardless of application, with the exception of the exclusions discussed below, whether or not also certified to a non-covered specification. Standard, line, and pressure applications and the above-listed specifications are defining characteristics of the scope of this investigation. Therefore, seamless pipes meeting the physical description above, but not produced to the ASTM A-53, ASTM A-106, ASTM A-333, ASTM A-334, ASTM A-589, ASTM A-795, and API 5L specifications shall be covered if used in a standard, line, or pressure application, with the exception of the specific exclusions discussed below.

For example, there are certain other ASTM specifications of pipe which, because of overlapping characteristics, could potentially be used in ASTM A-106 applications. These specifications generally include ASTM A-161, ASTM A-192, ASTM A-210, ASTM A-252, ASTM A-501, ASTM A-523, ASTM A-524, and ASTM A-618. When such pipes are used in a standard, line, or pressure pipe application, such

products are covered by the scope of this order.

Specifically excluded from the scope of this order are:

A. Boiler tubing and mechanical tubing, if such products are not produced to ASTM A-53, ASTM A-106, ASTM A-333, ASTM A-334, ASTM A-589, ASTM A-795, and API 5L specifications and are not used in standard, line, or pressure pipe applications.

B. Finished and unfinished oil country tubular goods ("OCTG"), if covered by the scope of another antidumping duty order from the same country. If not covered by such an OCTG order, finished and unfinished OCTG are included in this scope when used in standard, line or pressure applications.

C. Products produced to the A-335 specification unless they are used in an application that would normally utilize ASTM A-53, ASTM A-106, ASTM A-333, ASTM A-334, ASTM A-589, ASTM A-795, and API 5L specifications.

D. Line and riser pipe for deepwater application, *i.e.*, line and riser pipe that is (1) used in a deepwater application, which means for use in water depths of 1,500 feet or more; (2) intended for use in and is actually used for a specific deepwater project; (3) rated for a specified minimum yield strength of not less than 60,000 psi; and (4) not identified or certified through the use of a monogram, stencil, or otherwise marked with an API specification (*e.g.*, "API 5L").

With regard to the excluded products listed above, the Department will not instruct the U.S. Customs Service ("U.S. Customs") to require end-use certification until such time as petitioner or other interested parties provide to the Department a reasonable basis to believe or suspect that the products are being utilized in a covered application. If such information is provided, the Department will require end-use certification only for the product(s) (or specification(s)) for which evidence is provided that such products are being used in a covered application as described above. For example, if, based on evidence provided by petitioner, the Department finds a reasonable basis to believe or suspect that seamless pipe produced to the A-335 specification is being used in an A-106 application, it will require end-use certifications for imports of that specification. Normally the Department will require only the importer of record to certify to the end-use of the imported merchandise. If it later proves necessary for adequate implementation, the

Department may also require producers who export such products to the United States to provide such certification on invoices accompanying shipments to the United States.

Although the HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and U.S. Customs purposes, our written description of the merchandise subject to this scope is dispositive.

Amended Final Determination

In accordance with section 735(a) of the Act, on June 26, 2000, the Department published its affirmative final determination of the antidumping duty investigation of certain large diameter carbon and alloy seamless standard, line and pressure pipe from Mexico (*Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value: Certain Large Diameter Carbon and Alloy Seamless Standard, Line and Pressure Pipe from Mexico*, 65 FR 39358). On June 26, 2000, we received ministerial error allegations, timely filed pursuant to section 351.224(c)(2) of the Department's regulations, from the respondent¹ regarding the Department's final margin calculations. On June 30, 2000, we received rebuttal comments from the petitioners.² TAMSA alleged that the Department incorrectly calculated the variable cost of manufacturing and normal value ("NV"). The petitioner noted in its rebuttal comments that the Department properly calculated the NV.

In accordance with section 735(e) of the Act, we have determined that a ministerial error was made in our final margin calculations. For a more detailed discussion of the ministerial error allegations, see the memorandum, *Amended Final Determination in the Antidumping Duty Investigation of Certain Large Diameter Carbon and Alloy Seamless Standard, Line and Pressure Pipe from Mexico: Clerical Error Allegations*, dated August 3, 2000, which is on file in the Central Records Unit, of the main Department building ("Room B-099"). We are amending the final determination of the antidumping duty investigation of certain large diameter carbon and alloy seamless standard, line and pressure pipe from Mexico to correct the ministerial error. The revised final weighted-average dumping margins are as follows:

Exporter/Manufacturer	Weighted-average margin percentage
Tubos de Acero de Mexico.	15.05
All Others	15.05

Antidumping Duty Order

On August 3, 2000, in accordance with section 735(d) of the Act, the International Trade Commission ("ITC") notified the Department that a U.S. industry is materially injured within the meaning of section 735(b)(1)(A) of the Act by reason of imports of certain large diameter carbon and alloy seamless standard, line and pressure pipe from Mexico.

Therefore, in accordance with section 736(a)(1) of the Act, the Department will direct U.S. Customs to assess, upon further advice by the Department, antidumping duties equal to the amount by which the normal value of the merchandise exceeds the export price or constructed export price of the merchandise for all relevant entries of large diameter carbon and alloy seamless standard, line and pressure pipe from Mexico. This antidumping duty will be assessed on all unliquidated entries of imports of the subject merchandise that are entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after February 4, 2000, the date of publication of the Department's preliminary determination in the **Federal Register** (65 FR 5587). On or after the date of publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**, U.S. Customs officers must require, at the same time as importers would normally deposit estimated duties, cash deposits based on the rates listed below:

Exporter/Manufacturer	Weighted-average margin percentage
Tubos de Acero de Mexico.	15.05
All Others	15.05

This notice constitutes the antidumping duty order with respect to certain large diameter carbon and alloy seamless standard, line and pressure pipe from Mexico, pursuant to section 736(a) of the Act. Interested parties may contact the Central Records Unit, Room B-099 of the main Commerce building, for copies of an updated list of antidumping duty orders currently in effect.

This order is issued and published in accordance with section 736(a) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.211.

Dated: August 4, 2000.

Troy H. Cribb,

Acting Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-549-502]

Notice of Extension of Time Limit for Final Results of the Antidumping Duty Administrative Review of Certain Welded Carbon Steel Pipes and Tubes from Thailand

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

EFFECTIVE DATE: August 11, 2000.

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce (the Department) is extending the time limit for the final results of the 1998-1999 antidumping duty administrative review for the antidumping order on certain welded carbon steel pipes and tubes from Thailand. This review covers the period March 1, 1998, through February 28, 1999. The extension is made pursuant to section 751(a)(3)(A) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended by the Uruguay Round Agreements Act (hereinafter, "the Act").

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Javier Barrientos, AD/CVD Enforcement Office 7, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20230, telephone (202) 482-2243.

Postponement of Final Results

Under section 751(a)(3)(A) of the Act, the Department may extend the deadline for completion of an administrative review if it determines that it is not practicable to complete the review within the statutory time limit of 365 days. In the instant case, the Department has determined that it is not practicable to complete the review within the statutory time limit. See Memorandum from Richard O. Weible to Joseph A. Spetrini (August 2, 2000).

Because it is not practicable to complete this review within the time limits mandated by the Act (245 days from the last day of the anniversary month for preliminary results, 120 additional days for final results), in accordance with Section 751(a)(3)(A) of the Act, the Department is extending the time limit for the final results no later than October 4, 2000.

¹ The respondent in this investigation is Tubos de Acero de Mexico ("TAMSA").

² The petitioners in this investigation are: U.S. Steel Group, Lorain Tubular Co. LLC (both units of USX Corp.), and the United Steel Workers of America.