

request a hearing within 10 days of publication. Any hearing, if requested, will be held at the earliest convenience of the parties. Case briefs from interested parties may be submitted not later than 63 days after the date of publication. Rebuttal briefs, limited to issues raised in the case briefs, may be filed not later than 70 days after the date of publication. The Department will issue the final results of this new shipper administrative review, including the results of its analysis of issues raised in any such written comments or at a hearing, within 90 days of issuance of these preliminary results. Upon completion of this new shipper review, the Department will issue appraisal instructions directly to the Customs Service. The results of this review shall be the basis for the assessment of antidumping duties on entries of merchandise covered by this review and for future deposits of estimated duties.

Furthermore, upon completion of this review, the posting of a bond or security in lieu of a cash deposit, pursuant to section 751(a)(2)(B)(iii) of the Act and § 351.214(e) of the Department's regulations, will no longer be permitted and, should the final results yield a margin of dumping, a cash deposit will be required for each entry of the merchandise.

If the final results should yield no margin of dumping for the six respondents noted above, then the Department will instruct the Customs Service to liquidate all entries of the subject merchandise during the POR both produced and exported by GREN, Haimeng, LABEF, Winhere and ZLAP, and subject merchandise exported by CNIM but manufactured by Haning Casting Factory without regard to antidumping duties.

The following deposit requirements will be effective upon publication of the final results of this new shipper antidumping duty administrative review for all shipments of brake rotors from the PRC entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the publication date, as provided by section 751(a)(1) of the Act: (1) The cash deposit rate for each reviewed company will be that established in the final results of this new shipper administrative review; (2) the cash deposit rate for PRC exporters who received a separate rate in the LTFV investigation will continue to be the rate assigned in that investigation; and (3) the cash deposit rate for all other PRC exporters will continue to be 43.32 percent, the PRC-wide rate established in the LTFV investigation.

These requirements, when imposed, shall remain in effect until publication of the final results of the next administrative review.

This notice serves as a preliminary reminder to importers of their responsibility under 19 CFR 351.402(f)(2) to file a certificate regarding the reimbursement of antidumping duties prior to liquidation of the relevant entries during this review period. Failure to comply with this requirement could result in the Secretary's presumption that reimbursement of antidumping duties occurred and the subsequent assessment of double antidumping duties.

This new shipper administrative review and notice are in accordance with section 751(a)(2)(B) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1675(a)(2)(B)) and 19 CFR 351.214(d).

Dated: September 23, 1998.

**Robert S. LaRussa,**

*Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.*

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## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### International Trade Administration

#### Reestablishment of the U.S. Automotive Parts Advisory Committee

**AGENCY:** International Trade Administration, Commerce.

**ACTION:** Reestablishment of the U.S. Automotive Parts Advisory Committee.

**SUMMARY:** Having determined that the Committee's work continues to be in the public interest in connection with the performance of duties imposed on the Department by law, the U.S. Automotive Parts Advisory Committee (APAC) was reestablished. The reestablishment of the APAC is in accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act, 5 U.S.C. App. 2, and 41 CFR subpart 101-6.10 (1990), Federal Advisory Committee Management Rule.

The APAC was established by the Secretary of Commerce on June 6, 1989, to advise Department of Commerce officials on issues related to sales of U.S.-made auto parts to Japanese markets. It functions as an advisory body in accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act. Authority for the APAC is contained in 15 U.S.C. 4704, as amended by section 510 of Pub. L. 103-236 (April 30, 1994).

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Robert Reck, U.S. Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration, Trade Development,

Office of Automotive Affairs, (202) 482-1418.

Dated: September 21, 1998.

**Henry P. Misisco,**

*Director, Office of Automotive Affairs.*

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## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### National Institute of Standards and Technology

[Docket Number 980722187-8187-01]

RIN 0693-ZA21

#### Upgrading of the American Society of Crime Laboratory Directors/Laboratory Accreditation Board (ASCLD/LAB) Accreditation Manual

**AGENCY:** National Institute of Standards and Technology, Commerce.

**ACTION:** Notice of availability of funds.

**SUMMARY:** ASCLD/LAB has requested that the Office of Law Enforcement Standards (OLES) at NIST assist in upgrading its laboratory accreditation program to meet applicable international standards. ASCLD/LAB operates an accreditation program for crime laboratories, with members consisting of 139 domestic and 14 foreign laboratories. The work of performing laboratory audits and reviewing audit reports for accreditation is performed on a voluntary basis. The program includes criteria to judge the quality and performance of a crime laboratory and the operation of an evaluation program to identify those laboratories meeting ASCLD/LAB criteria. Accreditation is a tool to ensure that the laboratories' contributions to the criminal justice system are consistent, repeatable, and scientifically based. The current criteria and accreditation program consists of procedures prepared by members of the ASCLD/LAB based on their professional knowledge and experience in crime laboratory operations prior to the establishment of international standards. They must now be modified to conform to established world-wide accepted standards.

As part of the phenomena of globalization of markets, several international organizations have prepared generic criteria for competence of laboratory operations and for operating accreditation programs to measure laboratory competence. The International Organization for Standards (ISO) has prepared ISO Guide 25 General Requirements for the Competence of Calibration and Testing