

B. Single-Establishment Firms with Payroll

As an initial step in the selection process, we will conduct a study of the potential respondent universe for construction industries. The entire set of eligible single-establishment firms will be considered for inclusion in the mail canvass. Sampling strata and corresponding probabilities of selection will be determined by this study conducted shortly before mail selection operations begin.

One of the primary goals is to produce reliable State level estimates for each NAICS industry. We will use a stratified random sample strategy for selecting the sample of single-establishments firms. The population of eligible single-establishment firms will be partitioned into State by NAICS groupings. Within each group, we will further sub-divide the population into a minimum of two strata based on the annualized payroll of the firms within these groupings. Independent random samples will be selected for each stratum. The total sample size for each State by NAICS cell will be determined based on the reliability constraint for the cell and any additional U.S. level reliability constraints for the industry. The impact of the multi-establishment firms in producing the estimates will be factored into determining the sample sizes for the single-establishment firms. We estimate that the census mail canvass 2002 will include approximately 159,000 establishments.

There is some uncertainty associated with the new 2002 NAICS classification for the construction sector on the Census Bureau's Business Register. The number of single-establishment firms selected in the sample is dependent upon conducting the Census Bureau's classification refile operation in 2001 (see **Federal Register** Notice dated January 30, 2001, 2002 Economic Census Construction Refile Survey). The refile operation will significantly increase the accuracy of the 2002 NAICS classification of construction firms on the Business Register. When the refile operation is conducted, the number of single-establishment construction firms included in the mail canvass needed to produce reliable estimates for the 2002 Economic Census on a State by NAICS basis will be reduced from the estimated 159,000 to approximately 119,000.

III. Data

OMB Number: Not available.

Form Number: The 13 forms used to collect information from businesses in this sector of the economic census are tailored to specific business practices

and are too numerous to list separately in this notice. You can obtain information on the proposed content of the forms by calling Patricia L. Horning on (301) 457-4680 (or via the Internet at patricia.l.horning@census.gov).

Type of Review: Regular review.

Affected Public: Businesses or other for profit, non-profit institutions or organizations, and State or Local Governments.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 170,000.

Estimated Time Per Response: 2.4 hours.

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 408,000.

Estimated Total Annual Cost: \$6,250,560.

Respondent's Obligation: Mandatory.

Legal Authority: Title 13, United States Code, Sections 131 and 224.

IV. Request for Comments

Comments are invited on: (a) Whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information shall have practical utility; (b) the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden (including hours and cost) of the proposed collection of information; (c) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (d) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on respondents, including through the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

Comments submitted in response to this notice will be summarized and/or included in the request for OMB approval of this information collection; they also will become a matter of public record.

Dated: July 10, 2001.

Madeleine Clayton,

*Departmental Paperwork Clearance Officer,
Office of the Chief Information Officer.*

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[C-475-815] [A-475-814]

Revocation of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Orders: Certain Seamless Carbon and Alloy Steel Standard, Line and Pressure Pipe From Italy

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

ACTION: Notice of revocation of antidumping and countervailing duty orders: certain seamless carbon and alloy steel standard, line and pressure pipe from Italy.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to section 751(c) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended ("the Act"), the United States International Trade Commission ("the Commission") determined that revocation of the antidumping and countervailing duty orders on certain seamless carbon and alloy steel standard, line and pressure pipe ("seamless pipe") from Italy is not likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time (66 FR 34717 (June 29, 2001)). Therefore, pursuant to section 751(d)(2) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.222(i)(2)(i), the Department of Commerce ("the Department") is revoking the antidumping and countervailing duty orders on certain seamless carbon and alloy steel standard, line and pressure pipe from Italy. Pursuant to section 751(c)(6)(A)(iv) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.222(i)(2)(i) the effective date of revocation of the antidumping duty order is August 03, 2000, and the effective date of revocation of the countervailing duty order is August 8, 2000.

DATES: *Effective Date:* August 3, 2000 and August 8, 2000.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Martha V. Douthit or James P. Maeder, Office of Policy for Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-5050 or (202) 482-3330, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On July 3, 2000, the Department initiated (65 FR 41053), and the Commission instituted (65 FR 41090), sunset reviews of the antidumping and countervailing duty orders on seamless pipe from Argentina, Brazil, Germany, and Italy pursuant to section 751(c) of the Act. As a result of these reviews, the Department found that revocation of the antidumping and the countervailing duty orders on seamless pipe from Italy would likely lead to continuation or recurrent of dumping, and notified the Commission of the magnitude of the margin likely to prevail were the antidumping and countervailing duty orders revoked. See Final Results of Expedited Sunset Reviews: Seamless Pipe From Argentina, Brazil, Germany,

and Italy, 65 FR 66708 (November 7, 2000.)

On June 29, 2001, the Commission determined, pursuant to section 751(c) of the Act, that revocation of the antidumping and countervailing duty order on seamless pipe from Italy would not likely lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time. See Certain Seamless Carbon and Alloy Steel Standard, Line, and Pressure Pipe From Argentina, Brazil, Germany, and Italy, 66 FR 34717 (June 29, 2001), and USITC Pub. 3429 (June 2001), Investigation Nos. 701-TA-362 and 731-TA-707-710 (Reviews).

Scope of the Orders

The merchandise subject to these orders include seamless pipes produced to the American Society for Testing and Materials ("ASTM") standards A-335, A-106, A-53, and American Petroleum Institute ("API") standard API 5L specifications and meeting the physical parameters described below, regardless of application. The scope of these orders also includes all products used in standard, line, or pressure pipe applications and meeting the physical parameters below, regardless of specification. For purposes of these orders, seamless pipes are seamless carbon and alloy (other than stainless) steel pipes, of circular cross-section, not more than 114.3 mm (4.5 inches) 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. These pipes are commonly known as standard pipe, line pipe, or pressure pipe, depending upon the application. They may also be used in structural applications. Pipes produced in non-standard wall thicknesses are commonly referred to as tubes. The seamless pipes subject to these orders are currently classifiable under subheadings 7304.10.10.20, 7304.10.50.20, 7304.31.60.50, 7304.39.00.16, 7304.39.00.20, 7304.39.00.24, 7304.39.00.28, 7304.39.00.32, 7304.51.50.05, 7304.51.50.60, 7304.59.60.00, 7304.59.80.10, 7304.59.80.15, 7304.59.80.20, and 7304.59.80.25 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States ("HTSUS"). The following information further defines the scope of these orders, which covers pipes meeting the physical parameters described above: Specifications, Characteristics and Uses: Seamless pressure pipes are intended for the conveyance of water, steam,

petrochemicals, chemicals, oil products, natural gas, and other liquids and gases 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 standard A-106 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 standard A-335 must be used if temperatures and stress levels exceed those allowed for A-106 and the ASME codes. 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 gases 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. 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 pipes are commonly produced and certified to meet ASTM A-106, ASTM A-53 and API 5L specifications. Such triple certification of pipes is common because all pipes meeting the stringent ASTM A-106 specification necessarily meet the API 5L and ASTM A-53 specifications. Pipes meeting the API 5L specification necessarily meet the ASTM A-53 specification. However, pipes meeting the A-53 or API 5L specifications do not necessarily meet the A-106 specification. To avoid maintaining separate production runs and separate inventories, manufacturers triple-certify the pipes. 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-certified pipes is in pressure piping systems by refineries, petrochemical plants and chemical plants. Other applications are in power generation plants (electrical-fossil fuel or nuclear), and in some oil field uses (on shore and off shore) such as for separator lines, gathering lines and metering runs. A minor application of this product is for

use as oil and gas distribution lines for commercial applications. These applications constitute the majority of the market for the subject seamless pipes. However, A-106 pipes may be used in some boiler applications.

The scope of these orders include all seamless pipe meeting the physical parameters described above and produced to one of the specifications listed above, regardless of application, and 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 these orders. Therefore, seamless pipes meeting the physical description above, but not produced to the ASTM A-335, ASTM A-106, ASTM A-53, or API 5L standards shall be covered if used in a standard, line or pressure application. For example, there are certain other ASTM specifications of pipe which, because of overlapping characteristics, could potentially be used in A-106 applications. These specifications generally include A-162, A-192, A-210, A-333, and A-524. When such pipes are used in a standard, line or pressure pipe application, such products are covered by the scope of these orders.

Specifically excluded from these orders are boiler tubing and mechanical tubing, if such products are not produced to ASTM A-335, ASTM A-106, ASTM A-53 or API 5L specifications and are not used in standard, line or pressure applications. In addition, finished and unfinished oil country tubular goods ("OCTG") are excluded from the scope of these orders, 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. Finally, also excluded from these orders are redraw hollows for cold-drawing when used in the production of cold-drawn pipe or tube. Although the HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, our written description of the scope of this order is dispositive.

Determination

As a result of the determination by the Commission that revocation of the antidumping and the countervailing duty orders is not likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States, the Department, pursuant to section 751(d)(2) of the Act is revoking the antidumping and countervailing duty orders on seamless pipe from Italy.

Pursuant to section 751(c)(6)(A)(iv) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.222(i)(2)(i), revocation is effective August 3, 2000, with respect to the antidumping duty order, and August 8, 2000, with respect to the countervailing duty order. The Department will instruct the Customs Service to discontinue the suspension of liquidation and collection of cash deposit rates on entries of the subject merchandise entered or withdrawn from warehouse on or after August 3, 2001, and August 8, 2000 (the effective dates). The Department will complete any pending administrative reviews of these orders and will conduct administrative reviews of subject merchandise entered prior to the effective date of revocation in response to appropriately filed requests for review.

Dated: July 6, 2001.

Faryar Shirzad,

Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-357-814]

Notice of Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value: Certain Hot-Rolled Carbon Steel Flat Products From Argentina

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

EFFECTIVE DATE: July 16, 2001.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Constance Handley at (202) 482-0631 or David Bede at (202) 482-3693, respectively, Import Administration, Room 1870, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20230.

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 Department of Commerce (the Department) regulations refer to the regulations codified at 19 CFR part 351 (April 2000).

Final Determination

We determine that certain hot-rolled carbon steel flat products (HRS) from Argentina 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 of sales at LTFV are shown in the *Suspension of Liquidation* section of this notice.

Case History

The preliminary determination in this investigation was issued on April 23, 2001. See *Notice of Preliminary Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value: Certain Hot-Rolled Carbon Steel Flat Products from Argentina*, 66 FR 22180 (May 3, 2001) ("Preliminary Determination"). No case briefs were filed.¹ On May 16, 2001, Siderar Saic (Siderar) requested that the final determination be postponed. This request was denied. See *Memorandum from Gary Taverman to Faryar Shirzad: Request for Postponement of Final Determination* (June 19, 2001).

Scope of Investigation

For purposes of this investigation, the products covered are certain HRS of a rectangular shape, of a width of 0.5 inch or greater, neither clad, plated, nor coated with metal and whether or not painted, varnished, or coated with plastics or other non-metallic substances, in coils (whether or not in successively superimposed layers), regardless of thickness, and in straight length, of a thickness of less than 4.75 mm and of a width measuring at least 10 times the thickness. Universal mill plate (*i.e.*, flat-rolled products rolled on four faces or in a closed box pass, of a width exceeding 150 mm, but not exceeding 1250 mm, and of a thickness of not less than 4.0 mm, not in coils and without patterns in relief) of a thickness not less than 4.0 mm is not included within the scope of this investigation.

Specifically included within the scope are vacuum degassed, fully stabilized (commonly referred to as interstitial-free (IF)) steels, high strength low alloy (HSLA) steels, and the substrate for motor lamination steels. IF steels are recognized as low carbon steels with micro-alloying levels of elements such as titanium or niobium (also commonly referred to as columbium), or both, added to stabilize carbon and nitrogen elements. HSLA steels are recognized as steels with micro-alloying levels of elements such as chromium, copper, niobium, vanadium, and molybdenum. The substrate for motor lamination steels

contains micro-alloying levels of elements such as silicon and aluminum.

Steel products to be included in the scope of this investigation, regardless of definitions in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS), are products in which: (i) Iron predominates, by weight, over each of the other contained elements; (ii) the carbon content is 2 percent or less, by weight; and (iii) none of the elements listed below exceeds the quantity, by weight, respectively indicated:

- 1.80 percent of manganese, or
- 2.25 percent of silicon, or
- 1.00 percent of copper, or
- 0.50 percent of aluminum, or
- 1.25 percent of chromium, or
- 0.30 percent of cobalt, or
- 0.40 percent of lead, or
- 1.25 percent of nickel, or
- 0.30 percent of tungsten, or
- 0.10 percent of molybdenum, or
- 0.10 percent of niobium, or
- 0.15 percent of vanadium, or
- 0.15 percent of zirconium.

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

- Alloy hot-rolled steel products in which at least one of the chemical elements exceeds those listed above (including, *e.g.*, American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) specifications A543, A387, A514, A517, A506).
 - Society of Automotive Engineers (SAE)/American Iron & Steel Institute (AISI) grades of series 2300 and higher.
 - Ball bearing steels, as defined in the HTSUS.
 - Tool steels, as defined in the HTSUS.
 - Silico-manganese (as defined in the HTSUS) or silicon electrical steel with a silicon level exceeding 2.25 percent.
 - ASTM specifications A710 and A736.
 - USS abrasion-resistant steels (USS AR 400, USS AR 500).
 - All products (proprietary or otherwise) based on an alloy ASTM specification (sample specifications: ASTM A506, A507).
 - Non-rectangular shapes, not in coils, which are the result of having been processed by cutting or stamping and which have assumed the character of articles or products classified outside chapter 72 of the HTSUS.

The merchandise subject to this investigation is classified in the HTSUS at subheadings: 7208.10.15.00, 7208.10.30.00, 7208.10.60.00, 7208.25.30.00, 7208.25.60.00,

¹ Normally, when the Department issues a final determination, the **Federal Register** notice is accompanied by a separate Issues and Decision Memorandum. Since no briefs were filed in this case, a separate memorandum is not required.