

B-099. In addition, a complete version of the *Decision Memorandum* can be accessed directly on the World Wide Web at www.ita.doc.gov/import_admin/records/frn/. The paper copy and electronic version of the *Decision Memorandum* are identical in content.

Changes Since the Preliminary Determination

Based on our findings at verification, and analysis of comments received, we have made adjustments to the calculation methodology in calculating the final dumping margin in this proceeding. See *Analysis Memorandum for CITIC Trading Company, Shanxi Dajin International (Group) Company, Minmetals Townlord Technology Co., Ltd., and Sinochem International Company, Ltd.* (collectively, "Respondent Analysis Memo").

Verification

As provided in section 782(i) of the Act, we verified the information submitted by each respondent for use in our final determination. We used standard verification procedures including examination of relevant accounting and production records, and original source documents provided by the respondents. For changes from the *Preliminary Determination* as a result of verification, see *Respondent Analysis Memo*.

Scope of Investigation

For purposes of this investigation, the product covered is coke larger than 100 mm (4 inches) in maximum diameter and at least 50 percent of which is retained on a 100-mm (4 inch) sieve, of a kind used in foundries.

The foundry coke products subject to this investigation were classifiable under subheading 2704.00.00.10 (as of Jan 1, 2000) and are currently classifiable under subheading 2704.00.00.11 (as of July 1, 2000) of the *Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States* (HTSUS). Although the HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and Customs purposes, our written description of the scope of this investigation is dispositive.

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Service to continue to suspend liquidation of all entries of subject merchandise from the PRC, that are entered, or withdrawn from warehouses, for consumption on or after the date of publication of the *Preliminary Determination* in the

Federal Register. The Customs Service shall continue to require a cash deposit or posting of a bond equal to the estimated amount by which the normal value exceeds the U.S. price as shown below. This suspension of liquidation instructions will remain in effect until further notice.

The weighted-average dumping margin is as follows:

Manufacturer/exporter	Weighted-average margin (percent)
Shanxi Dajin International (Group) Co. Ltd	109.85
Sinochem International Co., Ltd Minmetals Townlord	163.73
Tehonology Co. Ltd	76.19
CITIC Trading Company, Ltd ...	78.03
PRC-Wide Rate	214.89

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 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: July 23, 2001.

Faryar Shirzad,

Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

Appendix Changes From the Preliminary Determination

I. General Issues

- Comment 1: Valuation and Surrogate Country Selection
 Comment 2: Washed Versus Unwashed Coal
 Comment 3: Related Coal Mines
 Comment 4: Costs Subsequent to Shipment
 Comment 5: Surrogate for Rail Transportation Costs
 Comment 6: Surrogate for Grass Paper
 Comment 7: Use of Adverse Facts Available to Calculate a PRC-Wide Dumping Margin
 Comment 8: Use of Adverse Facts Available—Taiyuan

Comment 9: Use of Adverse Facts Available for Exporters and Suppliers for Failing to Cooperate to the Best of Their Ability

Comment 10: Use of Adverse Facts Available to Calculate Normal Value for Suppliers that Failed to Respond in this Investigation or That Failed Verification.

Comment 11: Department's Alleged Failure to Calculate a Fair Market Value for Foundry Coke

II. Company Specific Issues

Comment 12: Adverse Facts Application to Sinochem Sale (Scope coverage)

Comment 13: Ministerial Error from the Preliminary Determination—CITIC

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

Rutgers University; Notice of Decision on Application for Duty-Free Entry of Scientific Instrument

This decision is made pursuant to Section 6(c) of the Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Materials Importation Act of 1966 (Pub. L. 89-651, 80 Stat. 897; 15 CFR part 301). Related records can be viewed between 8:30 a.m. and 5 p.m. in Room 4211, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th and Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, DC.

Docket Number: 01-012. *Applicant:* Rutgers University, Piscataway, NJ 08854-8019. *Instrument:* Floating-Zone Optical Furnace, Model FZ-T-10000-H-VI-VP. *Manufacturer:* Crystal Systems, Inc., Japan. *Intended Use:* See notice at 66 FR 32601, June 15, 2001.

Comments: None received. *Decision:* Approved. No instrument of equivalent scientific value to the foreign instrument, for such purposes as it is intended to be used, is being manufactured in the United States. *Reasons:* The foreign instrument provides a four-mirror image furnace with a homogeneous temperature gradient around the horizontal plane with a simultaneous steeper temperature gradient along the vertical portion for growth of various oxide single crystals. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration advised July 23, 2001 that (1) this capability is pertinent to the applicant's intended purpose and (2) it knows of no domestic instrument or apparatus of equivalent scientific value to the foreign instrument for the applicant's intended use.

We know of no other instrument or apparatus of equivalent scientific value

to the foreign instrument which is being manufactured in the United States.

Gerald A. Zerdy,

Program Manager, Statutory Import Programs Staff.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

Applications for Duty-Free Entry of Scientific Instruments

Pursuant to Section 6(c) of the Educational, Scientific and Cultural Materials Importation Act of 1966 (Pub. L. 89-651; 80 Stat. 897; 15 CFR part 301), we invite comments on the question of whether instruments of equivalent scientific value, for the purposes for which the instruments shown below are intended to be used, are being manufactured in the United States.

Comments must comply with 15 CFR 301.5(a)(3) and (4) of the regulations and be filed within 20 days with the Statutory Import Programs Staff, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C. 20230. Applications may be examined between 8:30 A.M. and 5 P.M. in Room 4211, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, DC.

Docket Number: 01-015. Applicant: The Research Foundation of State University of New York, P. O. Box 9, Albany, NY 12201-0009. *Instrument:* XY Shifting Table and Accessories. *Manufacturer:* Luigs & Neumann, Germany. *Intended Use:* The instrument is intended to be used for the study of the electrical activity of single nerve cells in a brain circuit in physiological conditions and in experimental conditions that mimic brain diseases like epilepsy. *Application accepted by Commissioner of Customs:* July 14, 2001.

Docket Number: 01-016. Applicant: Yale University, Traffic Department, 155 Whitney Avenue, P.O. Box 208202, New Haven, CT 06520-8202. *Instrument:* (2) High Pressure Presses, Models TRY10ES and Drickamer Cell. *Manufacturer:* Okaya & Co., Ltd., Japan. *Intended Use:*

The instrument is intended to be used for studies of minerals and rocks (dense silicate minerals such as olivine, wadsleyite, ringwoodite and akimotoite) in the Earth's interior. Application accepted by Commissioner of Customs: July 19, 2001.

Gerald A. Zerdy,

Program Manager, Statutory Import Programs Staff.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

Notice of Allocation of Tariff Rate Quotas on the Import of Certain Worsted Wool Fabrics for Calendar Year 2001

July 10, 2001.

AGENCY: Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration.

ACTION: Notice of Allocation of Worsted Wool Fabric Tariff Rate Quota

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Sergio Botero, Office of Textiles and Apparel, U.S. Department of Commerce, (202) 482-4058.

The Department of Commerce (Department) has determined the allocation for calendar year 2001 of imports of certain worsted wool fabrics under tariff rate quotas established by Title V of the Trade and Development Act of 2000. The companies that are being provided an allocation are listed below.

Background

Title V of the Trade and Development Act of 2000 (the Act) creates two tariff rate quotas, providing for temporary reductions in the import duties on two categories of worsted wool fabrics suitable for use in making suits, suit-type jackets, or trousers. For worsted wool fabric with average fiber diameters greater than 18.5 microns (new Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTS) heading 9902.51.11), the reduction in duty is limited to 2,500,000 square meter equivalents per year. For worsted wool fabric with average fiber diameters of

18.5 microns or less (new HTS heading 9902.51.12), the reduction is limited to 1,500,000 square meter equivalents per year. Both these limitations may be modified by the President, not to exceed 1,000,000 square meter equivalents per year for each tariff rate quota. The Act requires the President to take action to ensure that such fabrics are fairly allocated to persons (including firms, corporations, or other legal entities) who cut and sew men's and boys' worsted wool suits and suit-like jackets and trousers in the United States and who apply for an allocation based on the amount of such suits cut and sewn during the prior calendar year. Presidential Proclamation 7383 of December 1, 2000, authorized the Secretary of Commerce to allocate the quantity of worsted wool fabric imports under the tariff rate quotas. On January 22, 2001, the Department published regulations establishing procedures for applying for, and determining, such allocations. 66 FR 6459, 15 C.F.R. 335.

On March 14, 2001, the Department published a notice soliciting applications for an allocation of the 2001 tariff rate quotas with a closing date of April 13, 2001. The Department received timely applications for the HTS 9902.51.11 tariff rate quota from 12 firms. The Department received timely applications for the HTS 9902.51.12 tariff rate quota from 15 firms. All applicants were determined to be eligible for an allocation. The Department determined the appropriate allocations in accordance with 15 C.F.R. 335.

Most applicants submitted data on a business confidential basis. As allocations to firms were determined on the basis of this data, the Department considers individual firm allocations to be business confidential.

Firms That Received Allocations

1. HTS 9902.51.11, fabrics, of worsted wool, with average fiber diameter greater than 18.5 micron, certified by the importer as suitable for use in making suits, suit-type jackets, or trousers (provided for in subheading 5112.11.20 and 5112.19.90)

Amount Allocated: 2,500,000 square meter equivalents