unified database so that the interaction between tax, transfer, and other government and private policies can be examined. Government domestic-policy formulators depend heavily upon the SIPP information concerning the distribution of income received directly as money or indirectly as in-kind benefits and the effect of tax and transfer programs on this distribution. They also need improved and expanded data on the income and general economic and financial situation of the U.S. population. The SIPP has provided these kinds of data on a continuing basis since 1983 permitting levels of economic well-being and changes in these levels to be measured over time.

The 2001 Panel is currently scheduled for three years and will include nine waves of interviewing beginning February 2001. Approximately 50,000 households will be selected for the 2001 Panel, of which 37,500 are expected to be interviewed. We estimate that each household will contain 2.1 people, yielding 78,750 interviews in Wave 1 and subsequent waves. Interviews take 30 minutes on average. Three waves of interviewing will occur in the 2001 SIPP Panel during FY 2002. The total annual burden for the 2001 Panel SIPP interviews would be 118,125 hours in FY 2002.

The topical modules for the 2001 Panel Wave 5 collect information about:

- School Enrollment and Financing.
- Child Support Agreements.
- Support for Non-Household Members.
- Adult Disability.
- Child Disability.
- Employer—Provided Health Benefits.

Wave 5 interviews will be conducted from June 2002 through September 2002.

A 10-minute reinterview of 2,500 people is conducted at each wave to ensure accuracy of responses. Reinterviews would require an additional 1,253 burden hours in FY 2002.

An additional 2,100 burden hours is requested in order to continue the SIPP Methods Panel testing. The test targets SIPP items and sections that require thorough and rigorous testing in order to improve the quality of core data.

II. Method of Collection

The SIPP is designed as a continuing series of national panels of interviewed households that are introduced every few years with each panel having durations of one to four years. All household members 15 years old or over are interviewed using regular proxy-respondent rules. During the 2001 Panel, respondents are interviewed a total of nine times (nine waves) at 4-month intervals making the SIPP a longitudinal survey. Sample people (all household members present at the time of the first interview) who move within the country and reasonably close to a SIPP primary sampling unit will be followed and interviewed at their new address. Individuals 15 years old or over who enter the household after Wave 1 will be interviewed; however, if these individuals move, they are not followed unless they happen to move along with a Wave 1 sample individual.

III. Data

OMB Number: 0607–0875.

Form Number: SIPP/CAPI Automated Instrument.

Type of Review: Regular.

Affected Public: Individuals or Households.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 78,750 people per wave.

Estimated Time Per Response: 30 minutes per person, on average.

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 121,478.

Estimated Total Annual Cost: The only cost to respondents is their time.

Respondent's Obligation: Voluntary.

Legal Authority: Title 13, United States Code, Section 182.

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 or included in the request for the Office of Management and Budget approval of this information collection. They also will become a matter of public record.

Dated: October 18, 2001.

Madeleine Clayton,

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

[FR Doc. 01–26736 Filed 10–23–01; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–07–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–337–806]

Notice of Postponement of Preliminary Antidumping Duty Determination: IQF Red Raspberries From Chile

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

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce is extending the time limit for the preliminary determination in the antidumping duty investigation on individually quick frozen red raspberries from Chile.

EFFECTIVE DATE: October 24, 2001.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Cole Kyle (202) 482–1503 or Annika O'Hara (202) 482–3798; Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20230.

Applicable Statute and Regulations

Unless otherwise indicated, all citations to the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the 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. In addition, unless otherwise indicated, all citations to the Department of Commerce's (the Department's) regulations are to 19 CFR part 351 (April 2001).

Postponement of Preliminary Determinations

On June 6, 2001, the Department published the initiation of the antidumping duty investigation of imports of individually quick frozen (IQF) red raspberries from Chile. The notice of initiation stated that we would make our preliminary determination for these antidumping duty investigation no later than 140 days after the date of issuance of the initiation (*i.e.,* November 7, 2001). *See Notice of Initiation of Antidumping Duty Investigations: IQF Red Raspberries from Chile,* 66 FR 34407 (June 28, 2001).

On October 12, 2001, the petitioners[1] made a timely request pursuant to 19 CFR 351.205(e) for a 35-day postponement of the preliminary determination until December 12, 2001. The petitioners requested a postponement of the preliminary determination because of the need for additional time to submit comments regarding the respondents'

[1] The petitioners are the IQF Red Raspberries Fair Trade Committee and its members.

supplemental questionnaire responses and for the Department to analyze the respondents' data and seek additional data, if necessary, prior to the issuance of the preliminary determination.

For the reasons identified by the petitioners, and because there are no compelling reasons to deny the request, we are postponing the preliminary determination under section 733(c)(1) of the Act. We will make our preliminary determination no later than December 12, 2001.

This notice is published pursuant to sections 733(f) and 777(i) of the Act.

Dated: October 18, 2001.

Faryar Shirzad,

Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

[FR Doc. 01–26788 Filed 10–23–01; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–570–867]

Notice of Amended Preliminary Antidumping Duty Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value: Automotive Replacement Glass Windshields From the People's Republic of China

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

ACTION: Amended preliminary antidumping duty determination of sales at less than fair value.

EFFECTIVE DATE: October 24, 2001.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Stephen Bailey, AD/CVD Enforcement Group III, Office 9, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–1102.

The Applicable Statute and Regulations

Unless otherwise indicated, all citations for the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (''the 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 codified at 19 CFR part 351 (2000).

Scope of the Investigation

The products covered by this investigation are automotive replacement glass (''ARG'') windshields, and parts thereof, whether clear or tinted, whether coated or not, and whether or not they include antennas, ceramics, mirror buttons or VIN notches, and whether or not they are encapsulated. ARG windshields are laminated safety glass (*i.e.,* two layers of (typically float) glass with a sheet of clear or tinted plastic in between (usually polyvinyl butyral)), which are produced and sold for use by automotive glass installation shops to replace windshields in automotive vehicles (*i.e.,* passengers cars, light trucks, vans, sport utility vehicles, etc.) that are cracked, broken or otherwise damaged.

ARG windshields subject to this investigation are currently classifiable under subheading 7007.21.10.10 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedules of the United States (HTSUS). Specifically excluded from the scope of this investigation are laminated automotive windshields sold for use in original assembly of vehicles. While HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and Customs purposes, our written description of the scope of this investigation is dispositive.

As discussed in our notice of initiation, the scope of this investigation poses unique problems of administration. For the final determination, we continue to invite parties to provide information on physical characteristics which would allow U.S. Customs officials to distinguish between ARG windshields, and windshields for new automobiles. We also invite comments on procedures for administering any order which may result from this investigation on the basis of end use. Finally, information on the record shows that all windshields imported from the PRC during the POI were ARG windshields; consequently, we note that even if the scope of this order were to cover all windshields, the Department would have all the information necessary to make a final determination.

Amendment of Preliminary Determination

On September 10, 2001, the Department of Commerce (''the Department'') preliminary determined that ARG windshields from the People's Republic of China (''PRC'') is being, or is likely to be, sold in the United States at less than fair value (''LTFV''), as provided in section 735(a) of the Tariff Act. *See Notice of Preliminary Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value: Certain Automotive Replacement Glass Windshields from the People's Republic of China,* 66 FR 48233 (September 19, 2001).

On September 21, 2001, respondent, Fuyao Glass Industry Group Company, Ltd. (''FYG'') and petitioners timely filed allegations that the Department made ministerial errors in the final determination.

The Department is amending the preliminary determination in the antidumping investigation of ARG windshields from the PRC only for FYG.

Significant Ministerial Error

A significant ministerial error is defined as an error, the correction of which, singly or in combination with other errors, would result in (1) a change of at least five absolute percentage points in, but not less than 25 percent of, the weighted-average dumping margin calculated in the original (erroneous) preliminary determination; or (2) a difference between a weighted-average dumping margin of zero or de minimis and a weighted-average dumping margin of greater than de minimis or vice versa. *See* 19 CFR 351.224(g).

FYG's Allegations of Ministerial Errors by the Department

Comment 1: FYG argues that the Department incorrectly calculated constructed export price (''CEP'') profit. FYG argues that the CEP profit ratio, calculated by the Department, should be multiplied by U.S. selling expenses to derive CEP profit. FYG points out that the Department incorrectly multiplied the CEP profit ratio by gross unit price. FYG cites section 772(d)(3) of the Act and *DOC Policy Memo 97/1* in arguing that the CEP profit ratio must be multiplied by U.S. Selling expenses, not gross unit price.

Department's Position: We are with FYG. The Department's practice is to multiply the CEP profit ratio by U.S. selling expenses. The Department will change the calculation for the final determination by multiplying the CEP profit rate by U.S. selling expenses. The correction of this error in combination with the correction of the other errors would result in a margin of 3.04 percent. This is more than five percentage points different from and more than 25 percent of the weighted-average dumping margin calculated in the preliminary determination (9.79%). Accordingly, the error alleged by respondent is a significant ministerial error within the meaning of 19 CFR 351.224(g)(1).

Comment 2: FYG alleges that the Department double counted molding. FYG argues that the Department deducted an amount from U.S. price to