

in the **Federal Register** of this Notice of Continuation. Pursuant to section 751(c)(2) of the Act, the Department intends to initiate the next five-year review of these orders not later than July 2010.

This five-year (sunset) review and notice are in accordance with section 751(c) and published pursuant to section 777(i)(1) of the Act.

Dated: July 28, 2005.

**Joseph A. Spetrini,**

*Acting Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.*

[FR Doc. E5-4191 Filed 8-3-05; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 3510-DS-S**

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### International Trade Administration

[A-427-814, A-412-818]

#### **Certain Stainless Steel Sheet and Strip in Coils from France and the United Kingdom; Final Results of Sunset Reviews and Revocation of Antidumping Duty Order**

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

**SUMMARY:** On June 1, 2004, the Department of Commerce ("the Department") initiated its first sunset review of the antidumping duty orders on certain stainless steel sheet and strip in coils from France and the United Kingdom. *See Initiation of Five-Year ("Sunset") Reviews*, 69 FR 30874 (June 1, 2004) ("*First Sunset Review*"). Pursuant to section 751(c) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended ("the Act"), the International Trade Commission ("the ITC"), in its first sunset review, determined that revocation of the antidumping duty orders on stainless steel sheet and strip in coils from France and the United Kingdom is not likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time. Therefore, pursuant to section 751(d)(2) of the Act, and section 351.222(i)(1)(iii) of the Department's regulations, the Department is revoking the antidumping duty orders on certain stainless steel sheet and strip in coils from France and the United Kingdom.

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** July 27, 2004.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Martha V. Douthit or Dana Mermelstein, AD/CVD Operations, Office 6, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20230;

telephone: (202) 482-5050 or (202) 482-1391, respectively.

#### **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

##### **Scope of the Orders**

The products subject to these antidumping duty orders are certain stainless steel sheet and strip in coils. Stainless steel is an alloy steel containing, by weight, 1.2 percent or less of carbon and 10.5 percent or more of chromium, with or without other elements. The subject sheet and strip is a flat-rolled product in coils that is greater than 9.5 mm in width and less than 4.75 mm in thickness, and that is annealed or otherwise heat treated and pickled or otherwise descaled. The subject sheet and strip may also be further processed (*i.e.*, cold-rolled, polished, aluminized, coated, etc.) provided that it maintains the specific dimensions of sheet and strip following such processing. The merchandise subject to these orders is classified in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) at subheadings: 7219.13.00.30, 7219.13.00.50, 7219.13.00.70, 7219.13.00.80, 7219.14.00.30, 7219.14.00.65, 7219.14.00.90, 7219.32.00.05, 7219.32.00.20, 7219.32.00.25, 7219.32.00.35, 7219.32.00.36, 7219.32.00.38, 7219.32.00.42, 7219.32.00.44, 7219.33.00.05, 7219.33.00.20, 7219.33.00.25, 7219.33.00.35, 7219.33.00.36, 7219.33.00.38, 7219.33.00.42, 7219.33.00.44, 7219.34.00.05, 7219.34.00.20, 7219.34.00.25, 7219.34.00.30, 7219.34.00.35, 7219.35.00.05, 7219.35.00.15, 7219.35.00.30, 7219.35.00.35, 7219.90.00.10, 7219.90.00.20, 7219.90.00.25, 7219.90.00.60, 7219.90.00.80, 7220.12.10.00, 7220.12.50.00, 7220.20.10.10, 7220.20.10.15, 7220.20.10.60, 7220.20.10.80, 7220.20.60.05, 7220.20.60.10, 7220.20.60.15, 7220.20.60.60, 7220.20.60.80, 7220.20.70.05, 7220.20.70.10, 7220.20.70.15, 7220.20.70.60, 7220.20.70.80, 7220.20.80.00, 7220.20.90.30, 7220.20.90.60, 7220.90.00.10, 7220.90.00.15, 7220.90.00.60, and 7220.90.00.80.

Although the HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the Department's written description of the merchandise subject to these orders is dispositive.

Excluded from the scope of these orders are the following: (1) sheet and strip that is not annealed or otherwise heat treated and pickled or otherwise descaled, (2) sheet and strip that is cut to length, (3) plate (*i.e.*, flat-rolled stainless steel products of a thickness of

4.75 mm or more), (4) flat wire (*i.e.*, cold-rolled sections, with a prepared edge, rectangular in shape, of a width of not more than 9.5 mm), and (5) razor blade steel. Razor blade steel is a flat-rolled product of stainless steel, not further worked than cold-rolled (cold-reduced), in coils, of a width of not more than 23 mm and a thickness of 0.266 mm or less, containing, by weight, 12.5 to 14.5 percent chromium, and certified at the time of entry to be used in the manufacture of razor blades. See Chapter 72 of the HTS, "Additional U.S. Note" 1(d).

Flapper valve steel is defined as stainless steel strip in coils containing, by weight, between 0.37 and 0.43 percent carbon, between 1.15 and 1.35 percent molybdenum, and between 0.20 and 0.80 percent manganese. This steel also contains, by weight, phosphorus of 0.025 percent or less, silicon of between 0.20 and 0.50 percent, and sulfur of 0.020 percent or less. The product is manufactured by means of vacuum arc remelting, with inclusion controls for sulphide of no more than 0.04 percent and for oxide of no more than 0.05 percent. Flapper valve steel has a tensile strength of between 210 and 300 ksi, yield strength of between 170 and 270 ksi, plus or minus 8 ksi, and a hardness (Hv) of between 460 and 590. Flapper valve steel is most commonly used to produce specialty flapper valves in compressors.

Also excluded is a product referred to as suspension foil, a specialty steel product used in the manufacture of suspension assemblies for computer disk drives. Suspension foil is described as 302/304 grade or 202 grade stainless steel of a thickness between 14 and 127 microns, with a thickness tolerance of plus-or-minus 2.01 microns, and surface glossiness of 200 to 700 percent Gs. Suspension foil must be supplied in coil widths of not more than 407 mm, and with a mass of 225 kg or less. Roll marks may only be visible on one side, with no scratches of measurable depth. The material must exhibit residual stresses of 2 mm maximum deflection, and flatness of 1.6 mm over 685 mm length.

Certain stainless steel foil for automotive catalytic converters is also excluded from the scope of these orders. This stainless steel strip in coils is a specialty foil with a thickness of between 20 and 110 microns used to produce a metallic substrate with a honeycomb structure for use in automotive catalytic converters. The steel contains, by weight, carbon of no more than 0.030 percent, silicon of no more than 1.0 percent, manganese of no more than 1.0 percent, chromium of

between 19 and 22 percent, aluminum of no less than 5.0 percent, phosphorus of no more than 0.045 percent, sulfur of no more than 0.03 percent, lanthanum of less than 0.002 or greater than 0.05 percent, and total rare earth elements of more than 0.06 percent, with the balance iron.

Permanent magnet iron–chromium–cobalt alloy stainless strip is also excluded from the scope of these orders. This ductile stainless steel strip contains, by weight, 26 to 30 percent chromium, and 7 to 10 percent cobalt, with the remainder of iron, in widths 228.6 mm or less, and a thickness between 0.127 and 1.270 mm. It exhibits magnetic remanence between 9,000 and 12,000 gauss, and a coercivity of between 50 and 300 oersteds.

This product is most commonly used in electronic sensors and is currently available under proprietary trade names such as “Arnokrome III.”<sup>1</sup>

Certain electrical resistance alloy steel is also excluded from the scope of these orders. This product is defined as a non-magnetic stainless steel manufactured to American Society of Testing and Materials (ASTM) specification B344 and containing, by weight, 36 percent nickel, 18 percent chromium, and 46 percent iron, and is most notable for its resistance to high temperature corrosion. It has a melting point of 1390 degrees Celsius and displays a creep rupture limit of 4 kilograms per square millimeter at 1000 degrees Celsius. This steel is most commonly used in the production of heating ribbons for circuit breakers and industrial furnaces, and in rheostats for railway locomotives. The product is currently available under proprietary trade names such as “Gilphy 36.”<sup>2</sup>

Certain martensitic precipitation–hardenable stainless steel is also excluded from the scope of these orders. This high–strength, ductile stainless steel product is designated under the Unified Numbering System (UNS) as S45500–grade steel, and contains, by weight, 11 to 13 percent chromium, and 7 to 10 percent nickel. Carbon, manganese, silicon and molybdenum each comprise, by weight, 0.05 percent or less, with phosphorus and sulfur each comprising, by weight, 0.03 percent or less. This steel has copper, niobium, and titanium added to achieve aging and will exhibit yield strengths as high as 1700 Mpa and ultimate tensile strengths as high as 1750 Mpa after aging, with elongation percentages of 3 percent or less in 50 mm. It is generally

provided in thicknesses between 0.635 and 0.787 mm, and in widths of 25.4 mm. This product is most commonly used in the manufacture of television tubes and is currently available under proprietary trade names such as “Durphynox 17”.<sup>3</sup>

Finally, three specialty stainless steels typically used in certain industrial blades and surgical and medical instruments are also excluded from the scope of these orders. These include stainless steel strip in coils used in the production of textile cutting tools (*i.e.*, carpet knives).<sup>4</sup> This steel is similar to AISI grade 420 but containing, by weight, 0.5 to 0.7 percent of molybdenum. The steel also contains, by weight, carbon of between 1.0 and 1.1 percent, sulfur of 0.020 percent or less, and includes between 0.20 and 0.30 percent copper and between 0.20 and 0.50 percent cobalt. This steel is sold under proprietary names such as “GIN4 Mo.”<sup>5</sup> The second excluded stainless steel strip in coils is similar to AISI 420–J2 and contains, by weight, carbon of between 0.62 and 0.70 percent, silicon of between 0.20 and 0.50 percent, manganese of between 0.45 and 0.80 percent, phosphorus of no more than 0.025 percent and sulfur of no more than 0.020 percent. This steel has a carbide density on average of 100 carbide particles per 100 square microns. An example of this product is “GIN5” steel. The third specialty steel has a chemical composition similar to AISI 420 F, with carbon of between 0.37 and 0.43 percent, molybdenum of between 1.15 and 1.35 percent, but lower manganese of between 0.20 and 0.80 percent, phosphorus of no more than 0.025 percent, silicon of between 0.20 and 0.50 percent, and sulfur of no more than 0.020 percent. This product is supplied with a hardness of more than Hv 500 guaranteed after customer processing, and is supplied as, for example, “GIN6”.

### Background

On July 27, 1999, the Department published in the **Federal Register** antidumping duty orders on certain stainless steel sheet and strip in coils from France and the United Kingdom. See *Notice of Amended Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Antidumping Duty Order; Stainless Steel Sheet and Strip in Coils from France*, 64 FR 40562 (July 27, 1999), and *Notice of Antidumping Duty*

*Order; Stainless Steel Sheet and Strip in Coils from the United Kingdom*, 64 FR 40555 (July 27, 1999). On June 1, 2004, the Department initiated, and the ITC instituted, sunset reviews of the antidumping duty orders on certain stainless steel sheet and strip in coils from France and the United Kingdom. See *First Sunset Review, and Stainless Steel Sheet and Strip in Coils from France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Korea, Mexico, Taiwan, and the United Kingdom*, 69 FR 30958 (June 1, 2004). As a result of its review, the Department found that revocation of the antidumping duty orders would likely lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping, and notified the ITC of the magnitude of the margin likely to prevail were the orders to be revoked. See *Final Result of Expedited Sunset Review of Antidumping Duty Order*, 69 FR 60357 (October 8, 2004), and *Stainless Steel Sheet and Strip in Coils from the Republic of Korea, Taiwan, and the United Kingdom; Final Result of Expedited Sunset Review of Antidumping Duty Orders*, 69 FR 67892 (November 22, 2004). On July 18, 2005, the ITC determined, pursuant to section 751(c) of the Act, that revocation of the antidumping duty orders on certain stainless steel sheet and strip in coils from France and the United Kingdom would not be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time. See *USITC Publication 3788, Investigation Nos. 701–TA–381–382 and 731–TA–797–804 (Review)* (July 2005), and *Certain Stainless Steel Sheet and Strip in Coils from France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Korea, Mexico, Taiwan, and the United Kingdom*, 70 FR 41236 (July 18, 2005).

### Determination

As a result of the determination by the ITC that revocation of these antidumping 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) of the Act, is revoking the antidumping duty orders on certain stainless steel sheet and strip in coils from France and the United Kingdom. Pursuant to section 751(d)(2) and 19 CFR 351.222(i)(2)(i), the effective date of revocation is July 27, 2004 (*i.e.*, the fifth anniversary of the date of publication in the **Federal Register** of the order).

The Department will notify U.S. Customs and Border Protection (“CBP”) to discontinue suspension of liquidation and collection of cash deposits on entries of the subject merchandise entered or withdrawn from warehouse

<sup>1</sup> “Arnokrome III” is a trademark of the Arnold Engineering Company.

<sup>2</sup> “Gilphy 36” is a trademark of Imphy, S.A.

<sup>3</sup> “Durphynox 17” is a trademark of Imphy, S.A.

<sup>4</sup> This list of uses is illustrative and provided for descriptive purposes only.

<sup>5</sup> GIN 4 Mo”, “GIN5” and “GIN6” are the proprietary grades of Hitachi Metals America Ltd.

on or after July 27, 2004, the effective date of revocation of these orders. 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.

This five-year sunset review and notice are in accordance with section 751(d)(2) and published pursuant to section 777(i)(1) of the Act.

Dated: July 28, 2005.

**Joseph A. Spetrini,**

*Acting Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.*

[FR Doc. E5-4174 Filed 8-3-05; 8:45 am]

**Billing Code: 3510-DS-S**

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### International Trade Administration

#### Notice To Establish an Advisory Committee on Travel and Tourism

*Summary:* In accordance with the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, 5 U.S.C. App. 2, and the General Services Administration (GSA) rule of Advisory Committee Management, 41 CFR part 102-3 and after consultation with GSA, the Secretary of Commerce has determined that the establishment of the U.S. Travel and Tourism Advisory Board is in the public interest, in connection with the performance of duties imposed on the Department by law. This is a renaming of the original board established in 2003 under the name U.S. Travel and Tourism Promotion Advisory Board pursuant to the Department of Commerce and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2003, section 210 (Public Law 108-7). This also expands the duties of the Board to include the activities that are authorized under 15 U.S.C. 1512, set forth below.

Under the newly established U.S. Travel and Tourism Advisory Board, the Secretary of Commerce shall in consultation with the Board design, develop and implement an international promotional campaign, which seeks to encourage foreign individuals to travel to the United States for the purposes of engaging in tourism related activities. Also, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. 1512 which provides the Department of Commerce the province and duty to foster, promote and develop foreign and domestic commerce, the Board shall advise the Secretary of Commerce on the development, creation and implementation of a national tourism strategy and shall provide a means of

ensuring regular contact between the government and the travel and tourism sector. The Board shall advise the Secretary on government policies and programs that affect the United States travel and tourism industry and provide a forum for discussing and proposing solutions to industry related problems.

The U.S. Travel and Tourism Advisory Board will consist of no more than 15 members appointed by the Secretary of Commerce to assure a balanced representation among the travel and tourism industry sector. The U.S. Travel and Tourism Advisory Board will function solely as an advisory body, and in compliance with the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act. Its charter will be filed under the Act, fifteen days from the date of publication of this notice.

#### FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Interested persons are invited to submit comments regarding the establishment of this committee to Lindsey Dickinson, Director, Office of Advisory Committees, U.S. Department of Commerce, Room 4043, Washington, DC 20230.

Dated: July 29, 2005.

**Lindsey Dickinson,**

*Director, Office of Advisory Committees.*

[FR Doc. E5-4142 Filed 8-3-05; 8:45 am]

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## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### International Trade Administration

[C-408-046]

#### Sugar from the European Community; Final Results of the Full Sunset Review of the Countervailing Duty Order

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

**SUMMARY:** On September 1, 2004, the Department of Commerce ("the Department") initiated a sunset review of the countervailing duty ("CVD") finding on sugar from the European Community ("the Community") pursuant to section 751(c) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended ("the Act"). See *Notice of Initiation of Five-year ("Sunset") Review*, 69 FR 53408 (September 1, 2004). On the basis of a notice of intent to participate filed on behalf of the domestic interested parties and adequate substantive comments filed on behalf of the domestic interested parties and the Community, the Department conducted a full sunset review of the countervailing duty finding on sugar from the Community. As a result of this sunset review, the

Department finds that revocation of the CVD finding would likely lead to continuation or recurrence of countervailable subsidies at the level indicated in the "Final Results of Review" section of this notice.

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** August 4, 2005.

#### FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Tipten Troidl, AD/CVD Operations, Office 3, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street & Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-1767.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

##### Background

On September 1, 2004, the Department initiated a sunset review of the CVD finding on sugar from the Community. See *Notice of Initiation of Five-year ("Sunset") Review*, 69 FR 53408 (September 1, 2004). On March 25, 2005, the Department published the preliminary results of the full sunset review of the CVD finding on sugar from the Community. See *Sugar From the European Community; Preliminary Results of Full Sunset Review of the Countervailing Duty Finding*, 70 FR 15293 (March 25, 2005) ("Preliminary Sunset Results"), and the accompanying Issues and Decision Memorandum for the Five-year ("Sunset") Review of the Countervailing Duty Finding on Sugar from the European Community; Preliminary Results, dated March 25, 2005 ("Preliminary Results Decision Memorandum").<sup>1</sup> In our *Preliminary Sunset Results*, we found that benefits from the export restitution payment program would likely continue or recur were the order revoked.

On May 9, 2005, the Department received a case brief from the United States Beet Sugar Association, the American Sugar Refiners' Association, the American Sugar Cane League, the Sugar Cane Growers Cooperative of Florida, the Florida Sugar Cane League, Rio Grande Valley Sugar Growers, Inc., Hawaii Sugar Farmers, and the American Sugarbeet Growers Association, (collectively "domestic interested parties"). The Department did not receive a case or rebuttal brief from the Community.

##### Scope of the Finding

Imports covered by this countervailing duty finding are shipments of sugar from the European Community. During the investigation,

<sup>1</sup> For a full discussion of the history of this finding prior to the *Preliminary Sunset Results*, see the March 25, 2005, Preliminary Results Decision Memorandum.