and establishment-level linkages for multi-location companies across states.  
- Product-level codes from the Economic Census and other economic programs.  
- Non-profit indicators from the Economic Census.  
- Foreign-ownership information from the Economic Census and the COS, including the names, addresses, and EINs of multi-location companies with indications of foreign ownership, together with the foreign country codes.  

The Census Bureau will provide only data that are free of Federal Tax Information.

**Improve or Creation of Products by Use of Data for Statistical Purposes**

The BLS will use these shared data exclusively for authorized statistical purposes, as defined in section 502(9) of CIPSEA. As a result, a number of benefits will accrue to the Federal government from this data-sharing initiative. These benefits include the improvement of existing data products or creation of new data products. For example, the sampling frames for BLS' Producer Price Index and International Price Program can be enhanced. The BLS will use the Census Bureau’s product-level codes and the associated data to augment the sampling frames and improve sampling strategies of these two programs.

The comparability and accuracy of Federal economic statistics will be improved, through the use of more consistent industry classifications. In addition, certain statistical products such as BLS’ Business Establishment List will benefit from improved coverage provided by the additional Census Bureau data. The BLS will also benefit from better consistent macroeconomic statistics provided by the Census Bureau and the BLS in conducting its national accounts programs.

**Legal Authority Regarding Confidentiality and Data Access**

The sharing of confidential Census Bureau business data is authorized under Title 13, U.S.C., sections 8(b), 23(c), and 402; and CIPSEA. The Census Bureau data are confidential under Title 13, U.S.C., sections 8, 214. The BLS data are protected under CIPSEA, Subtitle A; the Trade Secrets Acts, 18 U.S.C., section 1905, and BLS Commissioner’s Order No. 1–06, “Confidential Nature of BLS Statistical Data.”

Subtitle A of CIPSEA addresses confidential information protection afforded data that are acquired by Federal agencies for exclusively statistical purposes under a pledge of confidentiality. In accordance with the requirements of section 512 of CIPSEA, the BLS will use the shared data, which was acquired under a pledge of confidentiality, for exclusively statistical purposes. BLS will ensure that all confidential data will be protected and will be accessible only to authorized personnel with a work-related “need to know.”

In addition, the BLS employees and agents who will have authorized access to confidential Census Bureau data are required to obtain Census Bureau Sworn Special Status. They will be sworn to observe the provisions of Title 13, U.S.C., section 9, and will be advised of the penalties for improper disclosure under Title 13, U.S.C., section 214, and section 513 of CIPSEA. Under both provisions, the penalties are imprisonment for no more than five years, a fine of no more than $250,000, or both. These BLS employees and agents must also have suitable background clearances and must complete an annual Title 13 Awareness Training.

To ensure the adequate safeguarding of confidential business data, the Census Bureau will also conduct annual security reviews. The BLS will permit access for the purpose of conducting these reviews by appropriately sworn employees.

Pursuant to section 524(d) of CIPSEA, the Census Bureau and BLS intend to enter into a written agreement for this data sharing action, after taking into consideration comments received in response to this notice.


Robert M. Groves,

Director, Bureau of the Census.

[FR Doc. 2012–1804 Filed 1–26–12; 8:45 am]

**DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**

**International Trade Administration**

[A–489–815]

**Light-Walled Rectangular Pipe and Tube From Turkey: Extension of Time Limits for Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review**

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

**DATES:** Effective Date: January 27, 2012.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Mark Flessner or Robert James, AD/CVD Enforcement Office 7, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–6312 and (202) 482–0649, respectively.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

**Background**


**Extension of Time Limit for Preliminary Results**

Section 751(a)(3)(A) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), requires the Department to complete the preliminary results of an administrative review within 245 days after the last day of the anniversary month of an order for which a review is requested. However, if it is not practicable to complete the review within this time period, section 751(a)(3)(A) of the Act allows the Department to extend the time limit for the preliminary results to a maximum of 365 days after the last day of the anniversary month of an order for which a review is requested.

The Department has determined it is not practicable to complete this review within the statutory time limit because of significant issues that require additional time to evaluate. These include complicated issues involving Noksel’s sales terms, use of multiple currencies in both markets, duty drawback claims, and certain movement expenses. The Department requires additional time to analyze sufficiently information submitted by the respondent in this administrative review. Accordingly, the Department is extending the time limit for completion of the preliminary results of this administrative review until no later than May 30, 2012, which is 120 days from the January 31, 2012, deadline and less than 365 days after the last day of the anniversary month of the order for which this review was requested. The final results continue to be due 120 days after publication of the preliminary results.

This notice is issued and published in accordance with section 351.213(d)(4) of the Department’s regulations and
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
International Trade Administration

Large Residential Washers From the Republic of Korea: Initiation of Countervailing Duty Investigation

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

DATES: Effective Date: January 27, 2012.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Justin Neuman or Dana Mermelstein, AD/CVD Operations, Office 6, Import Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–0486 or (202) 482–1391, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:
The Petition

On December 30, 2011, the Department of Commerce (the Department) received a countervailing duty (CVD) petition concerning imports of large residential washers (washing machines) from the Republic of Korea (Korea) filed in proper form by Whirlpool Corporation (the petitioner), a domestic producer of washing machines. See "Large Residential Washers from the Republic of Korea and Mexico: Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Petitions on Behalf of Whirlpool Corporation," dated December 30, 2011 (Korea CVD Petition). On January 5 and 6, 2012, the Department issued additional requests for information and clarification of certain areas of the Korea CVD Petition. Based on the Department’s requests, the petitioner timely filed additional information pertaining to the Korea CVD Petition on January 9, 2012 (First Supplement to the AD/CVD Petitions). The Department made an additional request for information on January 9, 2012, to which the petitioner timely filed additional information pertaining to the Korea CVD Petition on January 11, 2012 (Second Supplement to the AD/CVD Petitions).

In accordance with section 702(b)(1) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, (the Act), the petitioner alleges that producers/exporters of washing machines in Korea received countervailable subsidies within the meaning of sections 771(5) of the Act, and that imports from these producers/exporters materially injure, or threaten material injury to, an industry in the United States. The Department finds that the petitioner has filed this CVD petition on behalf of the domestic industry because it is an interested party as defined in section 771(9)(C) of the Act, and the petitioner has demonstrated sufficient industry support with respect to the CVD investigation that it is requesting the Department to initiate (see “Determination of Industry Support for the CVD Petition” below).

Consultations

Pursuant to section 702(b)(4)(A)(ii) of the Act, the Department held consultations in Washington, DC with the Government of Korea (GOK) with respect to the Korea CVD Petition on January 12, 2012. See Memorandum to The File, “Consultations with the Government of Korea Regarding the Countervailing Duty Petition on Large Residential Washers from Korea,” dated January 17, 2012, a public document on file in the Central Records Unit (CRU), Room 7046 of the main Department of Commerce building.

Period of Investigation

The period of investigation (POI) is calendar year 2011, i.e., January 1, 2011, through December 31, 2011. See 19 CFR 351.204(b)(2).

Scope of the Investigation

The products covered by this investigation are washing machines from Korea. For a full description of the scope of this investigation, please see the “Scope of the Investigation” Appendix to this notice.

Comments on Scope of the Investigation

During our review of the Korea CVD Petition, we discussed the scope with the petitioner to ensure that it is an accurate reflection of the products for which the domestic industry is seeking relief. Moreover, as discussed in the preamble to the regulations (See Antidumping Duties: Countervailing Duties; Final Rule, 62 FR 27296, 27323 (May 19, 1997)), we are setting aside a period for interested parties to raise issues regarding product coverage. The Department encourages all interested parties to submit such comments by the close of business February 8, 2012. 20 calendar days from the signature date of this notice. All comments must be filed on the records of the simultaneously initiated Korea (A–580–868) and Mexico (A–201–841) antidumping duty investigations as well as the Korea CVD investigation. All comments and submissions to the Department must be filed electronically using Import Administration’s Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Centralized Electronic Service System (IA ACCESS). 1 An electronically filed document must be received successfully in its entirety by the Department’s electronic records system, IA ACCESS, by the time and date noted above. Documents excepted from the electronic submission requirements must be filed manually (i.e., in paper form) with the Import Administration’s APO/Dockets Unit, Room 1870, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20230, and stamped with the date and time of receipt by the deadline noted above.

Determination of Industry Support for the Petition

Section 702(b)(1) of the Act requires that a petition be filed on behalf of the domestic industry. Section 702(c)(4)(A) of the Act provides that a petition meets this requirement if the domestic producers or workers who support the petition account for: (i) At least 25 percent of the total production of the domestic like product; and (ii) more than 50 percent of the production of the domestic like product produced by that portion of the industry expressing support for, or opposition to, the petition. Moreover, section 702(c)(4)(D) of the Act provides that, if the petition does not establish support of domestic producers or workers accounting for more than 50 percent of the total production of the domestic like product, the Department shall: (i) Poll the industry or rely on other information in order to determine if there is support for the petition, as required by subparagraph (A); or (ii) determine industry support using a statistically valid sampling method to poll the industry.

Section 771(4)(A) of the Act defines the “industry” as the producers as a whole of a domestic like product. Thus, to determine whether a petition has the requisite industry support, the statute directs the Department to look to producers and workers who produce the