

filing is December 22, 1999. Parties may also file written testimony in connection with their presentation at the hearing, as provided in § 207.24 of the Commission's rules, and posthearing briefs, which must conform with the provisions of § 207.67 of the Commission's rules. The deadline for filing posthearing briefs is January 24, 2000; witness testimony must be filed no later than three days before the hearing. In addition, any person who has not entered an appearance as a party to the reviews may submit a written statement of information pertinent to the subject of the reviews on or before January 24, 2000. On February 9, 2000, the Commission will make available to parties all information on which they have not had an opportunity to comment. Parties may submit final comments on this information on or before February 11, 2000, but such final comments must not contain new factual information and must otherwise comply with § 207.68 of the Commission's rules. All written submissions must conform with the provisions of § 201.8 of the Commission's rules; any submissions that contain BPI must also conform with the requirements of §§ 201.6, 207.3, and 207.7 of the Commission's rules. The Commission's rules do not authorize filing of submissions with the Secretary by facsimile or electronic means.

In accordance with §§ sections 201.16(c) and 207.3 of the Commission's rules, each document filed by a party to the reviews must be served on all other parties to the reviews (as identified by either the public or BPI service list), and a certificate of service must be timely filed. The Secretary will not accept a document for filing without a certificate of service.

### Determination

The Commission has determined to exercise its authority to extend the review period by up to 90 days pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 1675(c)(5)(B).

**Authority:** These reviews are being conducted under authority of title VII of the Tariff Act of 1930; this notice is published pursuant to § 207.62 of the Commission's rules.

By order of the Commission.

Issued: July 13, 1999.

**Donna R. Koehnke,**  
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 99-18336 Filed 7-16-99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020-02-P

## UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigations Nos. 701-TA-397-400  
(Preliminary) and 731-TA-842-845  
(Preliminary)]

### Certain Crude Petroleum Oil Products From Iraq, Mexico, Saudi Arabia, and Venezuela

**AGENCY:** United States International  
Trade Commission.

**ACTION:** Revised schedule for the subject  
investigations.

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** July 13, 1999.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Fred Ruggles (202-205-3187), Office of Investigations, U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street SW, Washington, DC 20436. Hearing-impaired persons can obtain information on this matter by contacting the Commission's TDD terminal on 202-205-1810. Persons with mobility impairments who will need special assistance in gaining access to the Commission should contact the Office of the Secretary at 202-205-2000. General information concerning the Commission may also be obtained by accessing its internet server (<http://www.usitc.gov>).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** On June 29, 1999, the Commission established a schedule for the conduct of the subject investigations (64 FR 36919, July 8, 1999). Subsequently, the Department of Commerce extended the date for its initiation of the investigations from July 19 to August 9, 1999. The Commission, therefore, is revising its schedule to conform with Commerce's new schedule.

The Commission's new schedule for the investigations is as follows: Requests to appear at the conference must be filed with Fred Ruggles not later than August 9; the conference will be held at the U.S. International Trade Commission Building at 9:30 a.m. on August 12; and the deadline for filing written briefs is August 17, 1999.

For further information concerning these investigations see the Commission's notice cited above and the Commission's rules of practice and procedure, part 201, subparts A through E (19 CFR part 201), and part 207, subparts A and C (19 CFR part 207).

**Authority:** These investigations are being conducted under authority of title VII of the Tariff Act of 1930; this notice is published pursuant to § 207.12 of the Commission's rules.

By order of the Commission.

Issued: July 14, 1999.

**Donna R. Koehnke,**  
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 99-18338 Filed 7-16-99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020-02-P

## INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation No. 731-TA-827  
(Preliminary)]

### Nitrile Rubber From Korea

#### Determination

On the basis of the record<sup>1</sup> developed in the subject investigation, the United States International Trade Commission determines, pursuant to section 733(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1673b(a)), that there is no reasonable indication that an industry in the United States is materially injured or threatened with material injury, or that the establishment of an industry in the United States is materially retarded, by reason of imports from Korea of acrylonitrile-butadiene rubber (nitrile rubber),<sup>2</sup> provided for in subheading 4002.59.00 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States, that are alleged to be sold in the United States at less than fair value (LTFV).

#### Background

On May 27, 1999, a petition was filed with the Commission and the Department of Commerce by Zeon Chemicals, L.P., Louisville, KY, and Uniroyal Chemical Company, Inc., Middlebury, CT, alleging that an industry in the United States is materially injured and threatened with material injury by reason of LTFV imports of nitrile rubber from Korea. Accordingly, effective May 27, 1999, the Commission instituted antidumping investigation No. 731-TA-827 (Preliminary).

Notice of the institution of the Commission's investigation and of a public conference to be held in connection therewith was given by posting copies of the notice in the Office of the Secretary, U.S. International Trade Commission, Washington, DC, and by publishing the notice in the **Federal Register** of June 4, 1999 (64 FR 30059). The conference was held in

<sup>1</sup> The record is defined in § 207.2(f) of the Commission's rules of practice and procedure (19 CFR 207.2(f)).

<sup>2</sup> For purposes of this investigation, Commerce has defined "nitrile rubber" as the synthetic rubber produced by the copolymerization of butadiene and acrylonitrile, not in latex form, and not containing additives, rubber processing chemicals, and/or other materials used for further processing beyond the copolymerization process.

Washington, DC, on June 17, 1999, and all persons who requested the opportunity were permitted to appear in person or by counsel.

The Commission transmitted its determination in this investigation to the Secretary of Commerce on July 12, 1999. The views of the Commission are contained in USITC Publication 3210 (July 1999), entitled Nitrile Rubber from Korea: Investigation No. 731-TA-827 (Preliminary).

By order of the Commission.

Issued: July 13, 1999.

**Donna R. Koehnke,**

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 99-18334 Filed 7-16-99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020-02-P

## INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation No. TA-201-69]

### Certain Steel Wire Rod

#### Determination

On the basis of the information in the investigation, the Commission—

(1) Was equally divided on the question of whether certain steel wire rod<sup>1</sup> is being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to be a substantial cause of serious injury or the threat of serious injury to the domestic industry producing an article like or directly competitive with the imported article pursuant to section 202(b) of the Trade Act of 1974;<sup>2</sup>

(a) Chairman Lynn M. Bragg, Vice Chairman Marcia E. Miller, and

<sup>1</sup> The imported article covered by this investigation is defined as hot-rolled bars and rods, in irregularly wound coils, of circular or approximately circular solid cross section, having a diameter of 5 mm or more but less than 19 mm, of non-alloy or alloy steel, except such bars and rods of free-machining steel or of alloy steel containing by weight 24 percent or more of nickel. Free-machining steel is any steel product containing by weight one or more of the following elements, in the specified proportions: 0.03 percent or more of lead, 0.05 percent or more of bismuth, 0.08 percent or more of sulfur, more than 0.04 percent of phosphorus, more than 0.05 percent of selenium, and/or more than 0.01 percent of tellurium. Certain steel wire rod is provided for in subheadings 7213.91, 7213.99, 7227.20 and 7227.90.60 of the Harmonized Schedule of the United States (HTS). The scope of this investigation does not cover concrete reinforcing bars and rods, or bars and rods of stainless steel or tool steel, which are provided for in other HTS subheadings.

<sup>2</sup> Section 330(d)(1) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1330(d)(1)) provides that when the Commission is equally divided on the question of injury under section 202(b) of the Trade Act of 1974, "then the determination agreed upon by either group of commissioners may be considered by the President as the determination of the Commission."

Commissioner Stephen Koplan made an affirmative determination;<sup>3</sup>

(b) Commissioners Carol T. Crawford, Jennifer A. Hillman, and Thelma J. Askey made a negative determination. In light of their negative determination, Commissioners Crawford, Hillman, and Askey do not believe any import relief is appropriate in this investigation;

(2) Makes negative findings,<sup>4</sup> pursuant to section 311(a) of the North American Free-Trade Agreement (NAFTA) Implementation Act (19 U.S.C. 3371(a)), with respect to imports of certain steel wire rod from Canada and Mexico.

#### Recommendations With Respect To Remedy

Vice Chairman Marcia E. Miller and Commissioner Stephen Koplan recommend:

(1) That the President impose an additional duty on imports of certain steel wire rod that are the subject of this investigation, as follows:

First year: 15.0 percent *ad valorem*;  
Second year: 13.0 percent *ad valorem*;  
Third year: 11.0 percent *ad valorem*; and  
Fourth year: 9.0 percent *ad valorem*;

(2) That the additional duty apply to imports of certain steel wire rod from beneficiary countries of the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act;

(3) That the additional duty not apply to certain specialty steel wire rod items, specifically, tire cord quality wire rod, pipe wrap quality wire rod, and valve spring quality wire rod;

(4) Having made negative findings with respect to imports of certain steel wire rod from Canada and Mexico under section 311(a) of the NAFTA Implementation Act, that such imports be excluded from the additional duty; and

(5) That the additional duty not apply to any imports of certain steel wire rod entered duty-free from beneficiary countries under the Andean Trade Preference Act, or to imports of certain steel wire rod from Israel.

Chairman Lynn M. Bragg recommends:

(1) That the President impose a duty, in addition to the current rate of duty, for a four-year period, on all imports of steel wire rod that are the subject of this investigation without exclusion except as provided below, as follows:

<sup>3</sup> Chairman Lynn M. Bragg made an affirmative determination of threat of serious injury. Vice Chairman Marcia E. Miller and Commissioner Stephen Koplan made an affirmative determination of serious injury. Commissioners Carol T. Crawford, Jennifer A. Hillman, and Thelma J. Askey made a negative determination.

<sup>4</sup> Chairman Lynn M. Bragg dissenting with respect to Canada. Only Commissioners making an affirmative determination, i.e., Chairman Bragg, Vice Chairman Marcia E. Miller, and Commissioner Stephen Koplan, were required to make findings with respect to imports of certain steel wire rod from Canada and Mexico.

First year: 7 percent *ad valorem*;  
Second year: 6.5 percent *ad valorem*;  
Third year: 6.0 percent *ad valorem*; and  
Fourth year: 5.5 percent *ad valorem*;

(2) That the additional duty described above apply to imports of steel wire rod from Canada under section 311(a) of the NAFTA Implementation Act;

(3) Having made a negative finding with respect to imports of steel wire rod from Mexico under section 311(a) of the NAFTA Implementation Act, that such imports be excluded from the increase in duty described above;

(4) That the additional duty described above apply to imports of steel wire rod entered duty-free from beneficiary countries under the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act, but that it not apply to imports of steel wire rod entered duty-free from beneficiary countries under the Andean Trade Preference Act or imports of steel wire rod from Israel.

#### Background

Following receipt of a properly filed petition on January 12, 1999, by counsel on behalf of Atlantic Steel Industries, Inc., Atlanta, GA; Birmingham Steel Corp., Birmingham, AL; Connecticut Steel Corp., Wallingford, CT; Co-Steel Raritan, Perth Amboy, NJ; GS Industries, Inc., Georgetown, SC; Keystone Steel & Wire Co., Peoria, IL; North Star Steel Co., Minneapolis, MN; North Star Steel Texas Inc., Beaumont, TX; Northwestern Steel & Wire Co., Sterling, IL; the Independent Steel Workers Alliance, Bartonville, IL; and the United Steelworkers of America AFL-CIO, Pittsburgh, PA, the Commission instituted investigation No. TA-201-69, Certain Steel Wire Rod, under section 202 of the Trade Act of 1974 to determine whether certain steel wire rod is being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to be a substantial cause of serious injury, or the threat thereof, to the domestic industry producing an article like or directly competitive with the imported article.

Notice of the institution of the Commission's investigation and of the scheduling of public hearings to be held in connection therewith was given by posting copies of the notice in the Office of the Secretary, U.S. International Trade Commission, Washington, DC, and by publishing the notice in the **Federal Register** of January 27, 1999 (64 F.R. 4123). The hearing in connection with the injury phase of the investigation was held on April 15, 1999, and the hearing on the question of remedy was held on June 8, 1999. Both hearings were held in Washington, DC; all persons who requested the opportunity were permitted to appear in person or by counsel.