

Room 634B, Louisville, Kentucky 40202.

Dated: November 12, 2003.

Dennis Puccinelli,

Executive Secretary.

[FR Doc. 03-29305 Filed 11-21-03; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DS-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request

DOC has submitted to the Office for Management and Budget (OMB) for clearance the following proposal for collection of information under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, Public Law 104-13.

Title: SABIT Alumni Questionnaire.

OMB Number: None.

Type of Request: Regular Submission.

Burden: 1048 hours.

Number of Respondents: 1048.

Avg. Hours Per Response: 1 hour per participant.

Needs and Uses: The Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration, SABIT Office supports technical assistance and training for professionals from Eurasia, while promoting information exchange and U.S.-Eurasian partnerships. Since inception SABIT has trained over 3000 professionals from Eurasia.

The purpose of this questionnaire is to assess the effect the SABIT Program has had on its alumni, in order to make improvements to the program and report results.

Affected Public: SABIT Alumni.

Frequency: At least once per alumnus.

Respondent's Obligation: Voluntary.

Participation is encouraged in order to perpetuate the program for future participants.

OMB Desk Officer: David Rostker, (202) 395-7340.

Copies of the above information collection proposal can be obtained by calling or writing Diana Hynek, Departmental Paperwork Clearance Officer, Department of Commerce, Room 6625, 14th & Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20230; Phone number: (202) 482-0266; E-mail: dHynek@doc.gov.

Written comments and recommendations for the proposed information collection should be sent to David Rostker, OMB Desk Officer, Room 10202, New Executive Office Building, Washington, DC 20503 within 30 days of the publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**.

Dated: November 18, 2003.

Madeleine Clayton,

Management Analyst, Office of the Chief Information Officer.

[FR Doc. 03-29229 Filed 11-21-03; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-570-881]

Notice of Amended Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value: Certain Malleable Iron Pipe Fittings From the People's Republic of China

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

ACTION: Notice of Amended Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value.

EFFECTIVE DATE: November 24, 2003.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Helen Kramer or Ann Barnett-Dahl, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-0405, or 482-3833, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Scope of Investigation

For purposes of this investigation, the products covered are certain malleable iron pipe fittings, cast, other than grooved fittings, from the People's Republic of China. The merchandise is classified under item numbers 7307.19.90.30, 7307.19.90.60 and 7307.19.90.80 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule (HTSUS). Excluded from the scope of this investigation are metal compression couplings, which are imported under HTSUS number 7307.19.90.80. A metal compression coupling consists of a coupling body, two gaskets, and two compression nuts. These products range in diameter from 1/2 inch to 2 inches and are carried only in galvanized finish. Although HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and Bureau of Customs and Border Protection (CBP) purposes, the Department's written description of the scope of this proceeding is dispositive.

Background

On October 20, 2003, the Department of Commerce ("the Department") determined that certain malleable iron pipe fittings from the People's Republic of China ("MPF") are being, or are likely

to be, sold in the United States at less than fair value, as provided in section 735(a) of the Act. *See Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value: Certain Malleable Iron Pipe Fittings from the People's Republic of China*, 68 FR 61395 (October 28, 2003). The Department released disclosure materials to respondents on October 22, 2003, and to the petitioners on October 23, 2003.

On October 27, 2003, we received ministerial error allegations, timely filed pursuant to 19 CFR 351.224(c)(2), from mandatory respondents Jinan Meide Casting Co., Ltd. ("JMC") and Beijing Sai Lin Ke Hardware Co., Ltd. ("SLK"). On October 28, 2003, the petitioners also submitted a timely letter to the Department alleging ministerial errors. On October 30, 2003, the petitioners submitted a response to SLK's comments.

Section 351.224(f) of the Department's regulations defines a ministerial error as an error in addition, subtraction, or other arithmetic function, clerical error resulting from inaccurate copying, duplication, or the like, and any other similar type of unintentional error which the Secretary considers ministerial.

Ministerial Error Allegations From the Mandatory Respondents

Comment 1: Surrogate Values for Adhesive Tape and Steel Shavings

JMC alleges that the Department utilized the incorrect values for the adhesive tape and steel shavings factors of production. JMC notes that the Department's Factors Valuation Memorandum calculates a surrogate value of \$4.9585 per kg for adhesive tape, excluding aberrantly high-priced imports from Sweden, and a surrogate value of \$0.1300 per kg for steel shavings, excluding aberrantly high-priced imports from the United Kingdom. However, JMC notes that the Department used values of \$4.9587 and \$0.1329, respectively, in the calculation of the final margin and that the Department apparently failed to exclude the aberrant imports from the Excel spreadsheets. JMC requests that the Department correct these clerical errors.

The petitioners did not comment on this issue.

Department's Position:

We agree with JMC that we made clerical errors with respect to the surrogate values of adhesive tape and steel shavings as a result of inaccurate copying. Accordingly, we have corrected the Excel worksheets for adhesive tape and steel shavings used to

calculate surrogate values for JMC's factors of production (FOP). In addition, we corrected the surrogate value for adhesive tape in the worksheet used for SLK's packing, and the surrogate value for steel shavings in the worksheet used for one of SLK's suppliers.

Comment 2: Indirect Labor Calculation for an SLK Supplier

SLK argues that the Department incorrectly recalculated indirect labor hours in the galvanizing workshop of one of its suppliers by allocating them to the total weight of galvanized fittings produced in the galvanizing workshop. SLK states that both black and galvanized fittings are cleaned in the galvanizing workshop, and argues that the indirect labor hours should be divided by the weight of both types of fittings.

The petitioners argue that the selection of the basis over which to allocate indirect labor is not ministerial, but instead methodological, and urge the Department to deny SLK's request to revise the calculation.

Department's Position:

We agree with SLK that the omission of the weight of the black fittings cleaned in the galvanizing workshop was a ministerial error. The error resulted from SLK's formatting of a worksheet, in which only the galvanized fittings are shown under the heading "Galvanizing and Cleaning." As it was not an intentional choice of methodology, but resulted from an error in copying, we have made the requested correction. For a more detailed discussion, see the memorandum to Richard O. Weible from Helen M. Kramer entitled "Allegations of Ministerial Errors; Final Determination in the Antidumping Duty Investigation of Certain Malleable Iron Pipe Fittings from the People's Republic of China (A-570-881)," dated November xx, 2003 ("Ministerial Errors Memorandum").

Comment 3: Application of Surrogate Freight in Facts Available Scrap Input Valuation

SLK claims that the Department applied a freight factor to recycled scrap in the final determination, contrary to its stated position, because it applied the surrogate value for freight in its facts available steel scrap calculation. SLK argues that the Department applied a factor of 56.83% for recycled scrap as facts available, and applied the surrogate value for freight equally to scrap and recycled scrap.

The petitioners rebut SLK, arguing that the alleged error involves a methodological decision regarding the application of facts available, and is not a ministerial error. The petitioners also argue that SLK's claim is not factually correct, because the Department applied the 56.83 percent facts available factor to **purchased** scrap and pig iron, and not to recycled inputs, as noted in the final determination analysis memorandum for SLK. See Memorandum to the File from Helen Kramer, Case Analyst, entitled "Antidumping Duty Investigation of Certain Malleable Iron Pipe Fittings from the People's Republic of China; Final Determination Analysis for LDR/SLK," (October 20, 2003) at 3. The petitioners conclude that the Department therefore properly applied the freight factor to the full cost of metallic inputs, which includes the cost of freight.

Department's Position:

We agree with the petitioners that the Department's methodology of applying facts available is not a ministerial error within the meaning of 19 CFR 351.224(f) because the Department's decision to apply a surrogate freight value was intentional. We also agree with the petitioners that SLK's claim is not factually correct. We used a combination of petitioners' and two respondents' data to calculate the

percentage by which purchased steel scrap and pig iron inputs should be increased to account for all metallic inputs. This calculation did not include freight. Inasmuch as we are applying facts available to purchased scrap steel which incurs freight expenses, and we did not use the respondents' data on recycled scrap, we do not agree with SLK that we applied surrogate freight to recycled scrap contrary to our stated intention.

Ministerial Error Allegations from the Petitioners

Comments 1 and 2: Deductions from U.S. Price

The petitioners argue that the Department made ministerial errors in the calculation of SLK's net U.S. price by not deducting the variable "OTHDIS1" added after the preliminary determination for an additional discount, and the variable "INLFPWU," representing the cost of trucking the subject merchandise from the Chicago rail station to LDR's warehouse for certain sales.

SLK did not comment on this issue.

Department's Position:

We agree with the petitioners that these were ministerial errors. The omission of these variables from the adjustments to U.S. price was not a methodological decision, but rather errors in copying. For this amended final determination, we have therefore recalculated net U.S. price by deducting these variables from the gross price. See Ministerial Errors Memorandum at 4.

Amended Final Determination

In accordance with 19 CFR 351.224(e), we are amending the final determination of the antidumping duty investigation of MPF from the PRC to correct these ministerial errors. The revised final weighted-average dumping margins are as follows:

Exporter/manufacturer	Original weighted-average margin (Percent)	Revised weighted-average margin (Percent)
Jinan Meide Casting Co., Ltd	11.35	11.31
Beijing Sai Lin Ke Hardware Co. Ltd.	14.32	15.92
Langfang Pannext Pipe Fitting Co., Ltd.	7.35	7.35
Chengde Malleable Iron General Factory	10.96	11.18
SCE Co., Ltd.	10.96	11.18
PRC-Wide	111.36	111.36

Continuation of Suspension of Liquidation

In accordance with section 735(c)(1)(B)(ii) of the Act, we are directing the Bureau of Customs and

Border Protection (CBP) to continue to suspend liquidation of all imports of MPF from the PRC. CBP shall require a cash deposit or the posting of a bond equal to the weighted-average amount by which the normal value exceeds the

export price, as indicated in the chart above. These suspension of liquidation instructions will remain in effect until further notice.

ITC Notification

In accordance with section 735(d) of the Tariff Act, we have notified the International Trade Commission of our amended final determination. This determination is issued and published in accordance with sections 735(d), 735(e) and 777(i)(1) of the Act.

Dated: November 17, 2003.

James J. Jochum,

Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

[FR Doc. 03-29306 Filed 11-21-03; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DS-S

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**International Trade Administration**

[A-570-890]

Notice of Request for Information and Extension of Time: Wooden Bedroom Furniture From the People's Republic of China

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

ACTION: Notice of request for information and extension of time.

EFFECTIVE DATE: November 24, 2003.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20230. Inquiries regarding any information on this notice may be addressed by calling Import Administration at 202-482-3902, via fax at 202-482-9089, and via email to the following address: bedroomfurniture@ita.doc.gov.

The Petition

On October 31, 2003, the Department of Commerce ("Department") received an antidumping duty petition ("Petition") filed by the American Furniture Manufacturers Committee for Legal Trade and its individual members ("the Committee") and the Cabinet Makers, Millmen, and Industrial Carpenters Local 721 ("Local 721") ("collectively, Petitioners"). The Petitioners are domestic producers of wooden bedroom furniture.

Scope of the Petition

The following language describes the imported merchandise from the People's Republic of China ("PRC") that Petitioners intend to be included in the scope of the investigation:

The merchandise subject to this investigation is wooden bedroom

furniture (*i.e.*, subject merchandise). Wooden bedroom furniture is generally, but not exclusively, designed, manufactured, and offered for sale in coordinated groups, or bedrooms, in which all of the individual pieces are of approximately the same style and approximately the same material and/or finish. The subject merchandise are made substantially of wood products, including both solid wood and also engineered wood products made from wood particles, fibers, or other wooden materials such as plywood, oriented strand board, particleboard, and fiberboard; with or without wood veneers, wood overlays, or laminates; with or without non-wood components or trim such as metal, marble, leather, glass, plastic, or other resins; and whether or not assembled, completed, or finished.

The subject merchandise includes (1) wooden beds such as loft beds, bunk beds, and other beds; (2) wooden headboards for beds (whether stand-alone or attached to side rails), wooden footboards for beds, wooden side rails for beds, and wooden canopies for beds; (3) night tables, night stands, dressers, commodes, bureaus, mule chests, gentlemen's chests, bachelor's chests, lingerie chests, wardrobes, vanities, chessers, chifforobes, and wardrobe-type cabinets; (4) dressers with framed glass mirrors that are attached to, incorporated in, sit on, or hang over the dresser; (5) chests-on-chests¹, highboys², lowboys³, chests of drawers⁴, chests⁵, door chests⁶, chiffoniers⁷, hutches⁸, and armoires⁹;

¹ A chest-on-chest is typically a tall chest-of-drawers in two or more sections (or appearing to be in two or more sections), with one or two sections mounted (or appearing to be mounted) on a slightly larger chest; also known as a tallboy.

² A highboy is typically a tall chest of drawers usually composed of a base and a top section with drawers, and supported on four legs or a small chest (often 15 inches or more in height).

³ A lowboy is typically a short chest of drawers, not more than four feet high, normally set on short legs.

⁴ A chest of drawers is typically a case containing drawers for storing clothing.

⁵ A chest is typically a case piece taller than it is wide featuring a series of drawers and with or without one or more doors for storing clothing. The piece can either include drawers or be designed as a large box incorporating a lid.

⁶ A door chest is typically a chest with hinged doors to store clothing, whether or not containing drawers. The piece may also include shelves for televisions and other entertainment electronics.

⁷ A chiffonier is typically a tall and narrow chest of drawers normally used for storing undergarments and lingerie, often with mirror(s) attached.

⁸ A hutch is typically an open case of furniture with shelves that typically sits on another piece of furniture and provides storage for clothes.

⁹ An armoire is typically a tall cabinet or wardrobe (typically 50 inches or taller), with doors, and with one or more drawers (either exterior below

(6) desks, computer stands, filing cabinets, book cases, or writing tables that are attached to or incorporated in the subject merchandise; and (7) other bedroom furniture consistent with the above list.

The scope of the petition excludes (1) seats, chairs, benches, couches, sofas, sofa beds, stools, and other seating furniture; (2) mattresses, mattress supports (including box springs), infant cribs, water beds, and futon frames; (3) office furniture, such as desks, stand-up desks, computer cabinets, filing cabinets, credenzas, and bookcases; (4) dining room or kitchen furniture such as dining tables, chairs, servers, sideboards, buffets, corner cabinets, china cabinets, and china hutches; (5) other non-bedroom furniture, such as television cabinets, cocktails tables, end tables, occasional tables, wall systems, book cases, and entertainment systems; (6) bedroom furniture made primarily of wicker, cane, osier, bamboo or rattan; (7) side rails for beds made of metal if sold separately from the headboard and footboard; and (8) bedroom furniture in which bentwood parts predominate.¹⁰

Imports of subject merchandise are classified under statistical category 9403.50.9040 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States ("HTSUS") as "wooden * * * beds" and under statistical category 9403.50.9080 of the HTSUS as "other * * * wooden furniture of a kind used in the bedroom." In addition, wooden headboards for beds, wooden footboards for beds, wooden side rails for beds, and wooden canopies for beds may also be entered under statistical category 9403.50.9040 of the HTSUS as "parts of wood" and framed glass mirrors may also be entered under statistical category 7009.92.5000 of the HTSUS as "glass mirrors * * * framed." This investigation covers all wooden bedroom furniture meeting the above description, regardless of tariff classification. Although the HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, our written description of the scope of this proceeding is dispositive.

Domestic Like Product

Pursuant to Section 771(10) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended ("the

or above the doors or interior behind the doors), shelves, and/or garment rods or other apparatus for storing clothes. Bedroom armoires may also be used to hold television receivers and/or other audio-visual entertainment systems.

¹⁰ As used herein, bentwood means solid wood made pliable. Bentwood is wood that is brought to a curved shape by bending it while made pliable with moist heat or other agency, and then set by cooling or drying. See Customs' Headquarters' Ruling Letter 043859, dated May 17, 1976.