

product is currently available under proprietary trade names such as “Gilphy 36.”⁴

Certain martensitic precipitation-hardenable stainless steel is also excluded from the scope of this order. 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.”⁵

Finally, three specialty stainless steels typically used in certain industrial blades and surgical and medical instruments are also excluded from the scope of this order. These include stainless steel strip in coils used in the production of textile cutting tools (e.g., carpet knives).⁶ 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.” 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.”⁷

Analysis of Comments Received

All issues raised in these reviews are addressed in the “Issues and Decision Memorandum” (“Decision Memo”) from Ronald K. Lorentzen, Acting Director, Office of Policy, Import Administration, to Jeffrey A. May, Acting Assistant Secretary for Import Administration, dated October 15, 2004, which is hereby adopted by this notice. The issues discussed in the Decision Memo include the likelihood of continuation or recurrence of dumping and the magnitude of the margins likely to prevail if the order were to be revoked. Parties can find a complete discussion of all issues raised in this review and the corresponding recommendations in this public memorandum which is on file in room B-099 of the main Commerce Building.

In addition, a complete version of the Decision Memo can be accessed directly on the Web at <http://ia.ita.doc.gov/frn>, under the heading “October 2004.” The paper copy and electronic version of the Decision Memorandum are identical in content.

Final Results of Reviews

We determine that revocation of the antidumping duty order on SSSSC from Japan would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping at the following percentage weighted-average percentage margins:

Manufacturers/Exporters/Producers	Weighted Average Margin (percent)
Kawasaki Steel Corporation	40.18 percent
Nippon Steel Corporation	57.87 percent
Nisshin Steel Co., Ltd. ...	57.87 percent
Nippon Yakin Kogyo	57.87 percent
Nippon Metal Industries	57.87 percent
All Others	40.18 percent

We are issuing and publishing the results and notice in accordance with sections 751(c), 752, and 777(i)(1) of the Act.

Dated: October 15, 2004.

Jeffrey A. May,
Acting Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

[FR Doc. E4-2837 Filed 10-25-04; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DS-S

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[C-351-829]

Hot-rolled Flat-Rolled Carbon-Quality Steel Products from Brazil; Extension of Time Limit for the Final Results of Sunset Review of Countervailing Duty Order

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

ACTION: Notice of Extension of Time Limit for the Final Results of Sunset Review of Countervailing Duty Order: Hot-Rolled Flat-Rolled Carbon-Quality Steel Products from Brazil.

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce (“the Department”) is extending the time limit for its final results in the sunset review of the countervailing duty order on hot-rolled flat-rolled carbon-quality steel products (“hot-rolled steel”) from Brazil. The Department intends to issue the final results of this sunset reviews on or about November 22, 2004.

EFFECTIVE DATE: October 25, 2004.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Hilary Sadler, Esq., Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street & Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-4340.

Extension of Final Results of Review:

On May 3, 2004, the Department initiated a sunset review of the countervailing duty order on hot-rolled steel from Brazil. *See Initiation of Five-Year (Sunset) Reviews*, 69 FR 24118 (May 3, 2004). The Department, in this proceeding, determined that it would conduct an expedited sunset review of this order based on inadequate responses to the notice of initiation from respondent interested parties. The Department’s final results of this review were originally scheduled for August 31, 2004 and were extended on August 31, 2004 to October 15, 2004. *See Certain Hot-Rolled Flat-Rolled Carbon-Quality Steel Products from Brazil; Extension of Final Results of Expedited Sunset Review of the Suspended Countervailing Duty Investigation*, 69 FR 54647 (September 9, 2004). The

⁴ “Gilphy 36” is a trademark of Imphy, S.A.

⁵ “Durphynox 17” is a trademark of Imphy, S.A.

⁶ This list of uses is illustrative and provided for descriptive purposes only.

⁷ “GIN4 Mo,” “GIN5,” and “GIN6” are the proprietary grades of Hitachi Metals America, Ltd.

Department, however, needs additional time to consider issues related to the appropriate countervailing duty rate likely to prevail if the order is revoked which the Department will provide to the International Trade Commission. Thus, the Department intends to issue the final results on or about November 22, 2004, in accordance with sections 751(c)(5)(B) and 751(c)(5)(C)(ii) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended.

Dated: October 15, 2004.

Jeffrey A. May,

Acting Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

[FR Doc. E4-2839 Filed 10-22-04; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DS-S

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

[Docket Number 041013281-4281-01]

NOAA Line Office Strategic Plans

AGENCY: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.

ACTION: Notice and request for comments.

SUMMARY: The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) is revising the Strategic Plans of five Line Offices. NOAA recently updated its Strategic Plan for the period 2005-2010 to reflect updated stakeholder priorities, recent external events, and changes to NOAA's operations. The plan establishes the goals for NOAA and the approaches taken to account for results. The following five NOAA Line Offices are now updating their Strategic Plans to be consistent with the new NOAA Strategic Plan: National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service (NESDIS), National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), National Ocean Service (NOS), National Weather (NWS) and the Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR). NOAA is seeking broad public review of the Line Office Strategic Plans. NOAA encourages all stakeholders and users to review the Line Office Plans and provide comments. All comments received will be reviewed and considered in the final drafting of the NOAA Line Office Strategic Plans.

DATES: Public comments on this document must be received at the appropriate mailing or e-mail address (see **ADDRESSES**) on or before 5 p.m., local time, November 30, 2004.

ADDRESSES: Send comments to Dr. James H. Butler, Acting Director, NOAA

Strategic Planning Office, Office of Program Planning and Integration, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Room 15755, 1315 East-West Highway, Silver Spring, MD 20910. Comments may be submitted via e-mail to strategic.planning@noaa.gov. The draft NOAA Line Office Strategic Plans and the New NOAA Strategic Plan have been posted at <http://www.spo.noaa.gov/>, and NOAA will post the final Line Office Strategic Plans at <http://www.spo.noaa.gov/>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Joshua Lott, phone: 301-713-1622, Extension 210, fax: 301-713-0585.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: NOAA is soliciting general comments on each of the five Line Office Plans. All of the plans describe how the Line Offices will execute programs and activities to achieve NOAA's strategic outcomes. The NESDIS plan focuses on providing quality observations and timely access to global environmental data and information in support of the Nation's economy, security, environment, and quality of life. The NMFS plan describes how the Line Office activities directly support achieving NOAA's strategic goal to Protect, Restore, and Manage the Use of Coastal and Ocean Resources through an Ecosystem Approach to Management, and how NMFS' activities also support NOAA's goal to Understand Climate Variability and Change to Enhance Society's Ability to Plan and Respond. The NOS plan lists the Line Office priorities, and focuses on furthering the NOA Ecosystems, Weather and Water, and Commerce and Transportation Mission Goals. The NWS plan explains how the Line Office intends to fulfill its mission of providing weather, water, air quality, space weather, and climate forecasts and warnings for the United States, its territories, adjacent waters, and ocean areas for the protection of life and property and the enhancement of the national economy. Finally, the OAR plan describes how it intends to fulfill its mission of conducting environmental research, providing scientific information and research leadership, and transferring research into products and services to meet evolving economic, social, and environmental needs.

Dated: October 19, 2004.

Mary M. Glackin,

NOAA Assistant Administrator for Program Planning and Integration.

[FR Doc. 04-23853 Filed 10-22-04; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-NW-M

COMMITTEE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TEXTILE AGREEMENTS

Adjustment of Import Limits for Certain Cotton, Wool and Man-Made Fiber Textile Products Produced or Manufactured in the Philippines

October 19, 2004.

AGENCY: Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements (CITA).

ACTION: Issuing a directive to the Commissioner, Bureau of Customs and Border Protection adjusting limits.

EFFECTIVE DATE: October 26, 2004.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Naomi Freeman, International Trade Specialist, Office of Textiles and Apparel, U.S. Department of Commerce, (202) 482-4212. For information on the quota status of these limits, refer to the Quota Status Reports posted on the bulletin boards of each Customs port, call (202) 344-2650, or refer to the Bureau of Customs and Border Protection website at <http://www.cbp.gov>. For information on embargoes and quota re-openings, refer to the Office of Textiles and Apparel website at <http://otexa.ita.doc.gov>.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Authority: Section 204 of the Agricultural Act of 1956, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1854); Executive Order 11651 of March 3, 1972, as amended.

The current limits for certain categories are being adjusted for swing and special shift.

A description of the textile and apparel categories in terms of HTS numbers is available in the **CORRELATION:** Textile and Apparel Categories with the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (see **Federal Register** notice 69 FR 4926, published on February 2, 2004). Also see 68 FR 59923, published on October 20, 2003.

James C. Leonard III,

Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements.

Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements

October 19, 2004.

Commissioner,
*Bureau of Customs and Border Protection,
Washington, DC 20229.*

Dear Commissioner: This directive amends, but does not cancel, the directive issued to you on October 14, 2003, by the Chairman, Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements. That directive concerns imports of certain cotton, wool and man-made fiber textiles and textile products and silk blend and other vegetable fiber