

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**Forest Service****Klamath Provincial Advisory Committee (PAC)****AGENCY:** Forest Service, USDA.**ACTION:** Notice of meeting.

SUMMARY: The Klamath Provincial Advisory Committee will meet on May 6–7, 1999, at the Six Rivers National Forest Conference Room, 1330 Bayshore Way, Eureka, California. On Thursday, May 6, the PAC will meet from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. On Friday, May 7, the meeting will start at 8:00 a.m. and adjourn at 12:00 p.m. Agenda items for the meeting include: (1) Water Rights Adjudication Process in the Upper Klamath Basin; (2) Five County Coho Salmon Planning Effort; (3) Economic Impact of the Northwest Forest Plan on Two Small Communities in Oregon; (4) Subcommittee Reports; and (5) Public Comment Periods. All PAC meetings are open to the public. Interested citizens are encouraged to attend.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Connie Hendryx, USDA, Klamath National Forest, 1312 Fairlane Road, Yreka, California 96097; telephone 530–841–4468 (voice), TDD 530–841–4573.

Dated: April 19, 1999.

Michael P. Lee,*Designated Federal Official.*

[FR Doc. 99–10344 Filed 4–23–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–11–M

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**Forest Service****Olympic Provincial Interagency Executive Committee (PIEC) Advisory Committee****AGENCY:** Forest Service, USDA.**ACTION:** Notice of meeting.

SUMMARY: The Olympic PIEC Advisory Committee will meet on May 13 and 14, 1999. The meeting will begin at 1:00 p.m. on Thursday, May 13 which will be spent in the field visiting one of the Forestry Training Center's demonstration areas. The field trip will conclude approximately 5:00 p.m. The committee will assemble for the field trip at the Forestry Training Center on Industrial Way north of Forks. On Friday the 19th, the meeting will be held in the Olympic Natural Resource Center's conference room and will begin at 8:30 a.m. and continue until 2:00 p.m. Agenda topics are: (1) Introduction of new Forest Supervisor; (2) Forestry Training Center Stewardship Subcommittee report; (3) Olympic

Natural Resource Center Update; (4) National Marine Fisheries Service update on Endangered Species Act listings of fish; (5) Wolf Recovery & Elk Protection update; (6) Status of Forest Roads; (7) Open Forum; and (8) Public Comments. All Olympic Province Advisory Committee Meetings are open to the public. Interested citizens are encouraged to attend.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Direct questions regarding this meeting to Ken Eldredge, Province Liaison, USDA, Olympic National Forest Headquarters, 1835 Black Lake Blvd., Olympia, WA 98512–5623, (360) 956–2323 or Dale Hom, Forest Supervisor, at (360) 956–2301.

Dated: April 14, 1999.

Kathy O'Halloran,*Acting Forest Supervisor, Olympic National Forest.*

[FR Doc. 99–10310 Filed 4–23–99; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**International Trade Administration****[A–588–847]****Preliminary Determination of Critical Circumstances: Certain Cut-To-Length Carbon-Quality Steel Plate From Japan**

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

EFFECTIVE DATE: April 26, 1999.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Wendy J. Frankel at (202) 482–5849 (Japan), Irene Darzenta Tzafolias at (202) 482–0922 (Indonesia and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYR Macedonia)), and James Maeder at (202) 482–3330 (Czech Republic), Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20230.

PRELIMINARY DETERMINATION OF CRITICAL CIRCUMSTANCES:**The Applicable Statute and Regulations**

Unless otherwise indicated, all citations to the statute are references to the provisions effective January 1, 1995, the effective date of the amendments made to the Tariff Act of 1930 (the Act) by the Uruguay Round Agreements Act (URAA). In addition, unless otherwise indicated, all citations to the Department's regulations are references to the provisions codified at 19 CFR Part 351 (1998).

Critical Circumstances

In antidumping (AD) petitions filed on February 16, 1999, petitioners

alleged that certain cut-to-length plate from eight countries (the Czech Republic, Indonesia, Japan, FYR Macedonia, France, India, Indonesia, and the Republic of Korea) is being dumped in the United States and that there is a reasonable basis to believe or suspect that critical circumstances exist with respect to imports from the Czech Republic, Indonesia, Japan, and FYR Macedonia. On March 8, 1999, the Department of Commerce (the Department) initiated investigations to determine whether imports of certain cut-to-length carbon-quality steel plate (CTL plate) from the eight countries subject to AD petitions are being, or are likely to be, sold in the United States at less than fair value (LTFV) (64 FR 12959, March 16, 1999). At that time we also initiated investigations to determine whether critical circumstances exist with respect to imports of CTL plate from the Czech Republic, Indonesia, Japan, and FYR Macedonia.

On April 2, 1999, the International Trade Commission (ITC) determined that imports of CTL plate from the Czech Republic and FYR Macedonia are negligible and, therefore, terminated the investigations regarding these countries. Thus, the issue of critical circumstances with regard to imports from these countries is moot. With respect to imports from Indonesia and Japan, however, the ITC determined that there is a reasonable indication of material injury to the domestic industry from imports of CTL plate from Japan.

In accordance with 19 CFR 351.206(c)(2)(i), because petitioners submitted a critical circumstances allegation at least 20 days before the scheduled date of the preliminary determination, the Department must issue a preliminary critical circumstances determination not later than the date of the preliminary determination. In a policy bulletin issued on October 8, 1998, the Department stated that it may issue a preliminary critical circumstances determination prior to the date of the preliminary determination of dumping, assuming adequate evidence of critical circumstances is available (*See Change in Policy Regarding Timing of Issuance of Critical Circumstances Determinations*, 63 FR 55364). In accordance with this policy, at this time we are issuing a preliminary critical circumstances decision in the investigation of imports of CTL plate from Japan for the reasons discussed below and in the April 8,

1999, Memorandum from Holly A. Kuga to Bernard Carreau regarding: Antidumping Duty Investigation of Certain Cut-To-Length Carbon Quality Steel Plate from Japan—Preliminary Determination of Critical Circumstances (Critical Circumstances Preliminary Determination Memo). However, with respect to imports of CTL plate from Indonesia, at this time, there is insufficient evidence on the record that importers, exporters, or producers knew or should have known, at some time prior to the filing of the petition, that a proceeding concerning Indonesia was likely. Consequently, the appropriate comparison period for determining whether imports have been massive would begin at the time of filing of the petition. Because data for this period are not yet available, the Department will make its preliminary critical circumstances finding by the date of its preliminary determination regarding dumping.

Section 733(e)(1) of the Act provides that the Department will determine that critical circumstances exist if there is a reasonable basis to believe or suspect that: (A)(i) there is a history of dumping and material injury by reason of dumped imports in the United States or elsewhere of the subject merchandise, or (ii) the person by whom, or for whose account, the merchandise was imported knew or should have known that the exporter was selling the subject merchandise at less than its fair value and that there was likely to be material injury by reason of such sales, and (B) there have been massive imports of the subject merchandise over a relatively short period.

History of Dumping and Importer Knowledge

We are not aware of any existing antidumping order in any country on CTL plate from Japan. However, on May 30, 1978, the Department of the Treasury published in the **Federal Register** (T.D. 78-150, 43 FR 22937) a dumping finding on carbon steel plate from Japan, which was revoked based on changed circumstances on April 17, 1986 (51 FR 13039). Thus there has been a history dumping of carbon steel plate from Japan.

Moreover, we examined whether there was importer knowledge. In determining whether there is a reasonable basis to believe or suspect that an importer knew or should have known that the exporter was selling CTL plate at LTFV and thereby causing material injury, the Department must rely on the facts before it at the time the determination is made. The Department normally considers margins of 25

percent or more and a preliminary ITC determination of material injury sufficient to impute knowledge of dumping and the likelihood of resultant material injury.

In the present case, since we have not yet made a preliminary finding of dumping, the most reasonable source of information concerning knowledge of dumping is the petition itself. In the petition, petitioners calculated estimated dumping margins for several Japanese producers, the levels of which ranged from 55 to 59 percent, all exceeding the 25 percent threshold. Therefore, we preliminarily determine that importers knew or should have known that the exporters were dumping the subject merchandise.

As to the knowledge of likely injury from such dumped imports, the ITC preliminarily found material injury to the domestic industry due to imports of CTL plate from Japan. Therefore, with respect to Japan, we preliminarily find that there is a reasonable basis to believe or suspect that importers knew or should have known that material injury from the dumped merchandise was likely.

Massive Imports

In determining whether there are "massive imports" over a "relatively short time period," the Department ordinarily bases its analysis on import data for at least the three months preceding (the "base period") and following (the "comparison period") the filing of the petition. Imports normally will be considered massive when imports during the comparison period have increased by 15 percent or more compared to imports during the base period. However, as stated in the Department's regulations, at section 351.206(i), if the Secretary finds that importers, exporters, or producers had reason to believe, at some time prior to the beginning of the proceeding, that a proceeding was likely, then the Secretary may consider a time period of not less than three months from that earlier time.

In this case, petitioners argue that importers, exporters, or producers of Japanese CTL plate had reason to believe that an antidumping proceeding was likely before the filing of the petition. The Department examined whether conditions in the industry and published reports and statements provide a basis for inferring knowledge that a proceeding was likely. For Japan, we found that such press reports, particularly throughout the summer of 1998, were sufficient to establish that by the end of August 1998, importers, exporters, or producers knew or should

have known that a proceeding was likely concerning CTL plate from Japan. (See discussion in the Critical Circumstances Preliminary Determination Memo). Accordingly, we examined the increase in import volumes from September 1998 through January 1999 as compared to April 1998 through August 1998 and found that imports of CTL plate from Japan increased by more than 175 percent (see Attachment II to the Critical Circumstances Preliminary Determination Memo). Therefore, pursuant to section 733(e) of the Act and section 351.206(h) of the Department's regulations, we preliminarily determine that there have been massive imports of CTL plate from Japan over a relatively short time.

Conclusion

We preliminarily determine that there is a reasonable basis to believe or suspect that critical circumstances exist for imports of CTL plate from Japan.

Suspension of Liquidation

In accordance with section 733(e)(2) of the Act, upon issuance of an affirmative preliminary determination of sales at LTFV in the Japan investigation, the Department will direct the U.S. Customs Service to suspend liquidation of all entries of CTL plate from Japan, that are entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after 90 days prior to the date of publication in the **Federal Register** of our preliminary determination of sales at LTFV. The Customs Service shall require a cash deposit or posting of a bond equal to the estimated preliminary dumping margins reflected in the preliminary determination of sales at LTFV published in the **Federal Register**. This suspension of liquidation will remain in effect until further notice.

Final Critical Circumstances Determination

We will make a final determination concerning critical circumstances for Japan when we make our final determination regarding sales at LTFV in that investigation, which will be 75 days (unless extended) after the preliminary determination regarding sales at LTFV.

ITC Notification

In accordance with section 733(f) of the Act, we have notified the ITC of our determination. This notice is published pursuant to section 777(i) of the Act.

Dated: April 9, 1999.

Joseph A. Spetrini,

Acting Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

[FR Doc. 99-10418 Filed 4-23-99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DS-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-533-810]

Stainless Steel Bar From India; Notice of Extension of Time Limit for New Shipper Review

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

ACTION: Notice of extension of time limit.

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce is extending the time limit for the preliminary results of the new shipper review of the antidumping duty order on stainless steel bar from India. The period of review is February 1, 1998 through July 31, 1998. This extension is made pursuant to Section 751(a)(2)(B)(iv) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended by the Uruguay Round Agreements Act.

EFFECTIVE DATE: April 26, 1999.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Stephanie Hoffman, Office 1, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington D.C. 20230; telephone (202) 482-4198.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Because this case is extraordinarily complicated, the Department of Commerce ("the Department") is extending the time limit for completion of the preliminary results to not later than August 18, 1999, in accordance with section 751(a)(2)(B)(iv) of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act ("the Act"). See April 19, 1999, Memorandum from Richard W. Moreland to Robert LaRussa on file in the public file of the Central Records Unit, B-099 of the Department.

We are issuing and publishing this notice in accordance with sections 751(a)(2)(B) and 777(i)(1) of the Act.

Dated: April 20, 1999.

Richard W. Moreland,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

[FR Doc. 99-10419 Filed 4-23-99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DS-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-122-085]

Preliminary Results of Full Sunset Review: Sugar and Syrups From Canada

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

ACTION: Notice of preliminary results of full sunset review: Sugar and Syrups from Canada.

SUMMARY: On October 1, 1998, the Department of Commerce ("the Department") initiated a sunset review of the antidumping duty order on sugar and syrups from Canada (63 FR 52683) pursuant to section 751(c) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended ("the Act"). On the basis of a notice of intent to participate filed on behalf of the domestic industry and adequate substantive comments filed on behalf of the domestic industry and a respondent interested party, the Department is conducting a full review. As a result of this review, the Department preliminarily finds that revocation of the antidumping duty order is not likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Scott E. Smith or Melissa G. Skinner, Office of Policy for Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-6397 or (202) 482-1560, respectively.

Effective Date: April 26, 1999.

Statute and Regulations

This review is being conducted pursuant to sections 751(c) and 752 of the Act. The Department's procedures for the conduct of sunset reviews are set forth in *Procedures for Conducting Five-year ("Sunset") Reviews of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Orders*, 63 FR 13516 (March 20, 1998) ("Sunset Regulations"). Guidance on methodological or analytical issues relevant to the Department's conduct of sunset reviews is set forth in the Department's Policy Bulletin 98:3—*Policies Regarding the Conduct of Five-year ("Sunset") Reviews of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Orders*; Policy Bulletin, 63 FR 18871 (April 16, 1998) ("Sunset Policy Bulletin").

Scope

The merchandise subject to this antidumping duty order is sugar and syrups from Canada produced from sugar cane and sugar beets. The sugar is refined into granulated or powdered sugar, icing, or liquid sugar.¹ The subject merchandise is currently classified under Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States ("HTSUS") item numbers 1701.99.0500, 1701.99.1000, 1701.99.5000, 1702.90.1000, and 1702.90.2000. Although the subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description remains dispositive.

On March 24, 1987, the Department revoked the order, in part, with respect to Redpath Sugar Ltd. ("Redpath") (52 FR 9322, March 24, 1987). On January 7, 1988, the Department revoked the order, in part, with respect to Lantic Sugar, Ltd. ("Lantic") (53 FR 434, January 7, 1988). In 1996, the Department determined that Rogers Sugar, Ltd. ("Rogers") was the successor in interest to British Columbia Sugar Refining Company, Ltd. ("BC Sugar").² In its substantive response, the United States Beet Sugar Association ("the USBSA") stated that there are three companies in Canada that constitute the Canadian domestic industry: Lantic, Redpath, and Rogers. Further, all three companies, or their predecessors, were involved in the original investigation. Because the order was revoked for Lantic and Redpath, only Rogers is currently subject to the order.

Background

On October 1, 1998, the Department initiated a sunset review of the antidumping duty order on sugar and syrups from Canada (63 FR 52683), pursuant to section 751(c) of the Act. On October 16, 1998, the Department received a Notice of Intent to Participate on behalf of a domestic interested party, the USBSA, within the applicable deadline (October 16, 1998) specified in section 351.218(d)(1)(i) of the *Sunset Regulations*. The USBSA claimed interested party status under section 771(9)(E) of the Act as a trade association whose members produce sugar in the United States and indicated that, although not the original petitioners, it had participated in several administrative reviews. We received complete substantive responses

¹ This order excludes icing sugar decorations as determined in the U.S. Customs Classification of January 31, 1983 (CLA-2 CO:R:CV:G).

² See *Sugar and Syrups from Canada; Final Results of Changed Circumstances Antidumping Duty Administrative Review*, 61 FR 51275 (October 1, 1996).