

Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, 1951 Constitution Ave., NW., Room 210—SIB, Washington, DC 20240, or electronically to jtreleas@osmre.gov.

Dated: September 17, 1997.

**Richard G. Bryson,**

*Chief, Division of Regulatory Support.*

[FR Doc. 97-25358 Filed 9-23-97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-05-M

## INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation No. 337-TA-382]

### Certain Flash Memory Circuits and Products Containing Same; Notice of Rescission of Limited Exclusion Order and Cease and Desist Order

**AGENCY:** U.S. International Trade Commission.

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** Notice is hereby given that the U.S. International Trade Commission has rescinded the limited exclusion order and the cease and desist order previously issued in the above-captioned investigation.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Carl P. Bretscher, Esq., Office of the General Counsel, U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20436, telephone (202) 205-3107.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The authority for the Commission's action is contained in section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. § 1337), and in section 210.76 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (19 CFR § 210.76).

On June 2, 1997, the Commission issued a limited exclusion order and a cease and desist order in the investigation based upon a finding that respondents Samsung Electric Company, Ltd. and Samsung Semiconductor, Inc. (collectively, "Samsung") had violated section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. § 1337), by importing, selling for importation, and/or selling after importation certain flash memory circuits that infringed claims 1, 2, or 4 of complainant SanDisk Corporation's ("SanDisk") U.S. Letters Patent 5,418,752 and/or claim 27 of complainant's U.S. Letters Patent 5,172,338.

On August 22, 1997, Samsung and SanDisk filed a joint petition to rescind the limited exclusion order and the cease and desist order on the basis of a settlement agreement they had reached.

Samsung and SanDisk asserted that their settlement agreement constituted "changed conditions of fact or law" sufficient to justify rescission of the orders under Commission rule 210.76(a), 19 C.F.R. § 210.76(a).

Having reviewed the parties' submissions, the Commission determined that the petition and settlement agreement satisfy the requirements of rule 210.76(a). The Commission therefore issued an order rescinding the cease and desist order and the limited exclusion order previously issued in the investigation.

Copies of the Commission's order and all other nonconfidential documents filed in connection with this investigation are or will be available for inspection during official business hours (8:45 a.m. to 5:15 p.m.) in the Office of the Secretary, U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20436, telephone (202) 205-2000. Hearing impaired persons are advised that information on this matter can be obtained by contacting the Commission's TDD terminal at (202) 205-1810.

Issued: September 18, 1997.

By order of the Commission.

**Donna R. Koehnke,**

*Secretary.*

[FR Doc. 97-25357 Filed 9-23-97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020-02-P

## INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation No. 701-TA-373 and Nos. 731-TA-769 Through 775 (Preliminary)]

### Stainless Steel Wire Rod From Germany, Italy, Japan, Korea, Spain, Sweden, and Taiwan

#### Determinations

On the basis of the record<sup>1</sup> developed in the subject investigations, the United States International Trade Commission determines, pursuant to section 703(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. § 1671b(a)), that there is a reasonable indication that an industry in the United States is materially injured or threatened with material injury by reason of imports from Italy of stainless steel wire rod,<sup>2</sup> provided for in

<sup>1</sup>The record is defined in sec. 207.2(f) of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (19 CFR § 207.2(f)).

<sup>2</sup>For purposes of these investigations, stainless steel wire rod is defined as articles of stainless steel that are hot-rolled or hot-rolled annealed and/or pickled and/or descaled rounds, squares, octagons, hexagons or other shapes, in coils, that may also be coated with a lubricant containing copper, lime, or

subheading 7221.00.00 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States, that are alleged to be subsidized by the Government of Italy.

Further, the Commission determines, pursuant to section 733(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. § 1673b(a)), that there is a reasonable indication that an industry in the United States is materially injured or threatened with material injury by reason of imports from Germany, Italy, Japan, Korea, Spain, Sweden, and Taiwan of stainless steel wire rod that are alleged to be sold in the United States at less than fair value (LTFV).

#### Commencement of Final Phase Investigations

Pursuant to section 207.18 of the Commission's rules, as amended in 61 FR 37818 (July 22, 1996), the Commission also gives notice of the commencement of the final phase of its investigations. The Commission will issue a final phase notice of scheduling which will be published in the **Federal Register** as provided in section 207.21 of the Commission's rules upon notice from the Department of Commerce (Commerce) of affirmative preliminary determinations in the investigations under sections 703(b) or 733(b) of the Act, as appropriate, or, if the preliminary determinations are negative, upon notice of affirmative final determinations in those investigations under sections 705(a) or 735(b) of the Act, as appropriate. Parties that filed entries of appearance in the preliminary phase of the investigations need not enter a separate appearance for the final phase of the investigations. Industrial users, and, if the merchandise under investigation is sold at the retail level, representative consumer organizations have the right to appear as parties in Commission antidumping and countervailing duty investigations. The Secretary will prepare a public service list containing the names and addresses of all persons, or their representatives, who are parties to the investigations.

oxalate. Stainless steel wire rod is made of alloy steel containing, by weight, 1.2 percent or less of carbon and 10.5 percent or more of chromium, with or without other elements. Stainless steel wire rod is manufactured only by hot-rolling or hot-rolling, annealing, and/or pickling and/or descaling, is normally sold in coiled form, and is of solid cross section. Most stainless steel wire rod sold in the United States is round in cross-sectional shape, annealed and pickled, and later cold-finished into stainless steel wire or small-diameter bar, with the most common size of stainless steel wire rod being 5.5 millimeters (0.217 inches) in diameter. Stainless steel wire rod grades SF20T and K-M35FL are excluded from the scope of these investigations.

**Background**

On July 30, 1997, a petition was filed with the Commission and the Department of Commerce by counsel on behalf of Al Tech Specialty Steel Corp., Dunkirk, NY; Carpenter Technology Corp., Reading, PA; Republic Engineered Steels, Massilon, OH; Talley Metals Technology, Inc., Hartsville, SC; and the United Steelworkers of America, AFL-CIO/CLC, alleging that an industry in the United States is materially injured and threatened with material injury by reason of subsidized imports of stainless steel wire rod from Italy, and by reason of LTFV imports of such merchandise from Germany, Italy, Japan, Korea, Spain, Sweden, and Taiwan. Accordingly, effective July 30, 1997, the Commission instituted preliminary countervailing duty investigation No. 701-TA-373 (Preliminary) and preliminary antidumping investigations Nos. 731-TA-769 through 775 (Preliminary).

Notice of the institution of the Commission's investigations 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 August 6, 1997 (62 FR 42263). The conference was held in Washington, DC, on August 21, 1997, and all persons who requested the opportunity were permitted to appear in person or by counsel.

The Commission transmitted its determinations in these investigations to the Secretary of Commerce on September 15, 1997. The views of the Commission are contained in USITC Publication 3060 (September 1997), entitled "Stainless Steel Wire Rod from Germany, Italy, Japan, Korea, Spain, Sweden, and Taiwan: Investigation No. 701-TA-373 and Nos. 731-TA-769 through 775 (Preliminary)."

Issued: September 19, 1997.

By order of the Commission.

**Donna R. Koehnke,**  
*Secretary.*

[FR Doc. 97-25355 Filed 9-23-97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020-02-P

**DEPARTMENT OF LABOR****Office of the Secretary****Advisory Council on Employee Welfare and Pension Benefit Plans; Extending the Time for Receipt of Nominations for Vacancies Until October 15, 1997**

Section 512 of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (ERISA), 88 Stat. 895, 29 U.S.C. 1142, provides for the establishment of an "Advisory Council on Employee Welfare and Pension Benefit Plans" (the Council), which is to consist of 15 members to be appointed by the Secretary of Labor (the Secretary) as follows: Three representatives of employee organizations (at least one of whom shall be representative of an organization whose members are participants in a multiemployer plan); three representatives of employers (at least one of whom shall be representative of employers maintaining or contributing to multiemployer plans); one representative each from the fields of insurance, corporate trust, actuarial counseling, investment counseling, investment management and accounting; and three representatives from the general public (one of whom shall be a person representing those receiving benefits from a pension plan). No more than eight members of the Council shall be members of the same political party.

Members shall be persons qualified to appraise the programs instituted under ERISA. Appointments are for terms of three years. The prescribed duties of the Council are to advise the Secretary with respect to the carrying out of his or her functions under ERISA, and to submit to Secretary with respect to the carrying out of his or her functions under ERISA, and to submit to the Secretary, or his or her designee, recommendations with respect thereto. The Council will meet at least four times each year, and recommendations of the Council to the Secretary will be included in the Secretary's annual report to the Congress on ERISA.

The terms of five members of the Council expire Friday, November 14, 1997. The groups or fields represented are as follows: employee organizations (multiemployer plans), investment counseling, actuarial counseling, employers and the general public (pensioners). In addition, this year nominations also are being sought for individuals interested in an appointment to fill one year of a unexpired three-year term of a Council member who died while serving on the Council. That unexpired term calls for

naming an employee organization (multiemployer) representative.

Accordingly, notice is hereby given that any person or organization desiring to recommend one or more individuals for appointment to the ERISA Advisory Council on Employee Welfare and Pension Benefit Plans to represent any of the groups or fields specified in the preceding paragraph, may submit recommendations to Sharon Morrissey, Executive Secretary, ERISA Advisory Council, Frances Perkins Building, U.S. Department of Labor, 200 Constitution Avenue, NW., suite N-5677, Washington, DC 20210. This notice is being issued to extend the period in which recommendations can be delivered or mailed. The new date for receipt of recommendations is on or before October 15, 1997. Nominations for a particular category of membership should come from organizations or individuals within that category. A summary of the candidate's qualifications should be included with the nomination.

Signed at Washington, DC, this 19th day of September, 1997.

**Olena Berg,**

*Assistant Secretary of Labor, Pension and Welfare Benefits Administration.*

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BILLING CODE 4510-29-M

**DEPARTMENT OF LABOR****Employment Standards Administration****Wage and Hour Division; Minimum Wages for Federal and Federally Assisted Construction; General Wage Determination Decisions**

General wage determination decisions of the Secretary of Labor are issued in accordance with applicable law and are based on the information obtained by the Department of Labor from its study of local wage conditions and data made available from other sources. They specify the basic hourly wage rates and fringe benefits which are determined to be prevailing for the described classes of laborers and mechanics employed on construction projects of a similar character and in the localities specified therein.

The determinations in these decisions of prevailing rates and fringe benefits have been made in accordance with 29 CFR Part 1, by authority of the Secretary of Labor pursuant to the provisions of the Davis-Bacon Act of March 3, 1931, as amended (46 Stat. 1494, as amended, 40 U.S.C. 276a) and of other Federal statutes referred to in 29 CFR part 1, Appendix, as well as such additional