

of the number of cotton producers and importers voting in the most recent referendum (July 1991), with not more than 20 percent of such request from producers in one state or importers of cotton.

Currently, procedures for the conduct of a sign-up period appear at 7 CFR 1205.10–1205.30. These procedures will be updated as appropriate prior to the beginning of the sign-up period.

Authority: 7 U.S.C. 2101–2118.

Dated: January 9, 2002.

Kenneth C. Clayton,

Acting Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service.

[FR Doc. 02–910 Filed 1–10–02; 8:54 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–02–P

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Rural Utilities Service

Publication of Depreciation Rates

AGENCY: Rural Utilities Service, USDA.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Rural Utilities Service (RUS) hereby announces the depreciation rates for telecommunications plant for the period ending December 31, 2000.

DATES: These rates are effective for the period beginning January 1, 1999 and ending December 31, 2001.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jonathan P. Claffey, Deputy Assistant Administrator, Telecommunications Program, Rural Utilities Service, 1400 Independence Avenue, SW., Room 4056, STOP 1590, Washington, DC 20250–1590. Telephone: (202) 720–9556.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Section 206(a)(3) of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936 requires RUS to annually determine and publish average depreciation rates used by its borrowers for the purposes of depreciating telecommunications plant. The following chart provides those rates, compiled by RUS, for the reporting period ended December 31, 2000:

AVERAGE DEPRECIATION RATES OF RUS BORROWERS BY EQUIPMENT CATEGORY FOR PERIOD ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2000

Telecommunications plant category	Depreciation rate (percent)
1. Land and Support Assets	
a. Motor vehicles	15.00
b. Aircraft	10.00

AVERAGE DEPRECIATION RATES OF RUS BORROWERS BY EQUIPMENT CATEGORY FOR PERIOD ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2000—Continued

Telecommunications plant category	Depreciation rate (percent)
c. Special purpose vehicles	12.00
d. Garage and other work equipment	10.00
e. Buildings	3.01
f. Furniture and office equipment	10.00
g. General purpose computers	18.57
2. Central Office Switching	
a. Digital (a)	8.33
b. Analog & electro-mechanical	10.00
c. Operator systems	8.61
d. Radio systems	9.40
e. Circuit equipment (b)	10.00
3. Information Origination/Termination	
a. Station apparatus	11.90
b. Customer premises equipment	10.00
c. Large private branch exchanges	12.50
d. Public telephone terminal equipment	11.00
e. Other terminal equipment	10.00
4. Cable and Wire Facilities	
a. Aerial cable-Poles	6.50
a. Aerial cable-metal	6.00
b. Aerial cable-fiber	5.00
c. Underground cable-metal	4.96
d. Underground cable-fiber	5.00
e. Buried cable-metal	5.00
f. Buried cable-fiber	5.00
g. Conduit systems	3.00
h. Other	7.12

Dated: January 8, 2002.

Hilda Gay Legg,

Administrator, Rural Utilities Service.

[FR Doc. 02–878 Filed 1–11–02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–15–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–475–824]

Stainless Steel Sheet and Strip in Coils From Italy: Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review

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

ACTION: Notice of final results of antidumping duty administrative review of stainless steel sheet and strip in coils from Italy.

SUMMARY: On August 8, 2001, the Department of Commerce (“the Department”) published the preliminary results of the administrative review of the antidumping duty order on stainless steel sheet and strip in coils from Italy (66 FR 41517). This review covers one manufacturer/exporter of the subject merchandise (Acciai Speciali Terni, S.p.A. (“AST”)). The period of review (“POR”) is January 4, 1999, through June 30, 2000. Based on our analysis of the comments received, we have made changes in the margin calculation. Therefore, the final results differ from the preliminary results. The final weighted-average dumping margin for the reviewed firm is listed below in the section entitled “Final Results of Review.”

EFFECTIVE DATE: January 14, 2002.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Carrie Blozy, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20230; telephone (202) 482–0165.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

The Applicable Statute and Regulations

Unless otherwise indicated, all citations to the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (“the Act”), are references to the provisions effective January 1, 1995, the effective date of the amendments made to the Act by the Uruguay Round Agreements Act (“URAA”). In addition, unless otherwise indicated, all citations to the Department’s regulations are to the regulations codified at 19 CFR part 351 (2000).

Background

On August 8, 2001, the Department published in the **Federal Register** the preliminary results of the administrative review of the antidumping duty order on stainless steel sheet and strip in coils from Italy. *See Stainless Steel Sheet and Strip in Coils From Italy: Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review*, 66 FR 41517 (August 8, 2001). In response to the Department’s invitation to comment on the preliminary results of this review, AST and petitioners filed their case briefs on September 17, 2001, and their rebuttal briefs on October 1, 2001. AST and petitioners, Allegheny Ludlum Corporation, AK Steel Corporation, J&L Speciality Steel, Inc., North American Stainless, United Steelworkers of America, AFL–CIO/CLC, Butler Armco Independent Union, and Zanesville Armco Independent Organization, Inc., submitted requests for a hearing on September 17, 2001. On October 4,

2001, AST and petitioners withdrew their request for a hearing. On November 29, 2001, the Department extended the final results of review by 30 days. *See Notice of Extension of the Time Limit for Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review: Stainless Steel Sheet and Strip in Coils From Italy*, 66 FR 59568 (November 29, 2001).

The Department is conducting this administrative review in accordance with section 751 of the Act.

Period of Review

The POR is January 4, 1999 to June 30, 2000.

Scope of Review

For purposes of this review, the products covered are certain stainless steel sheet and strip in coils ("SSSS"). Stainless steel is an 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. The subject sheet and strip is a flat-rolled product in coils that is greater than 9.5 mm in width and less than 4.75 mm in thickness, and that is annealed or otherwise heat treated and pickled or otherwise descaled. The subject sheet and strip may also be further processed (e.g., cold-rolled, polished, aluminized, coated, etc.) provided that it maintains the specific dimensions of sheet and strip following such processing.

The merchandise subject to this review is currently classifiable in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States ("HTS") at subheadings:

7219.13.0031, 7219.13.0051,
7219.13.0071, 7219.13.0081,¹
7219.14.0030, 7219.14.0065,
7219.14.0090, 7219.32.0005,
7219.32.0020, 7219.32.0025,
7219.32.0035, 7219.32.0036,
7219.32.0038, 7219.32.0042,
7219.32.0044, 7219.33.0005,
7219.33.0020, 7219.33.0025,
7219.33.0035, 7219.33.0036,
7219.33.0038, 7219.33.0042,
7219.33.0044, 7219.34.0005,
7219.34.0020, 7219.34.0025,
7219.34.0030, 7219.34.0035,
7219.35.0005, 7219.35.0015,
7219.35.0030, 7219.35.0035,
7219.90.0010, 7219.90.0020,
7219.90.0025, 7219.90.0060,
7219.90.0080, 7220.12.1000,
7220.12.5000, 7220.20.1010,
7220.20.1015, 7220.20.1060,
7220.20.1080, 7220.20.6005,
7220.20.6010, 7220.20.6015,

7220.20.6060, 7220.20.6080,
7220.20.7005, 7220.20.7010,
7220.20.7015, 7220.20.7060,
7220.20.7080, 7220.20.8000,
7220.20.9030, 7220.20.9060,
7220.90.0010, 7220.90.0015,
7220.90.0060, and 7220.90.0080.

Although the HTS subheadings are provided for convenience and Customs purposes, the Department's written description of the merchandise under review is dispositive.

Excluded from the scope of this review are the following: (1) Sheet and strip that is not annealed or otherwise heat treated and pickled or otherwise descaled, (2) sheet and strip that is cut to length, (3) plate (i.e., flat-rolled stainless steel products of a thickness of 4.75 mm or more), (4) flat wire (i.e., cold-rolled sections, with a prepared edge, rectangular in shape, of a width of not more than 9.5 mm), and (5) razor blade steel. Razor blade steel is a flat-rolled product of stainless steel, not further worked than cold-rolled (cold-reduced), in coils, of a width of not more than 23 mm and a thickness of 0.266 mm or less, containing, by weight, 12.5 to 14.5 percent chromium, and certified at the time of entry to be used in the manufacture of razor blades. *See* Chapter 72 of the HTS, "Additional U.S. Note" 1(d).

Flapper valve steel is also excluded from the scope of this review. This product is defined as stainless steel strip in coils containing, by weight, between 0.37 and 0.43 percent carbon, between 1.15 and 1.35 percent molybdenum, and between 0.20 and 0.80 percent manganese. This steel also contains, by weight, phosphorus of 0.025 percent or less, silicon of between 0.20 and 0.50 percent, and sulfur of 0.020 percent or less. The product is manufactured by means of vacuum arc remelting, with inclusion controls for sulphide of no more than 0.04 percent and for oxide of no more than 0.05 percent. Flapper valve steel has a tensile strength of between 210 and 300 ksi, yield strength of between 170 and 270 ksi, plus or minus 8 ksi, and a hardness (Hv) of between 460 and 590. Flapper valve steel is most commonly used to produce specialty flapper valves in compressors.

Also excluded is a product referred to as suspension foil, a specialty steel product used in the manufacture of suspension assemblies for computer disk drives. Suspension foil is described as 302/304 grade or 202 grade stainless steel of a thickness between 14 and 127 microns, with a thickness tolerance of plus-or-minus 2.01 microns, and surface glossiness of 200 to 700 percent Gs. Suspension foil must be supplied in coil widths of not more than 407 mm, and

with a mass of 225 kg or less. Roll marks may only be visible on one side, with no scratches of measurable depth. The material must exhibit residual stresses of 2 mm maximum deflection, and flatness of 1.6 mm over 685 mm length.

Certain stainless steel foil for automotive catalytic converters is also excluded from the scope of this review. This stainless steel strip in coils is a specialty foil with a thickness of between 20 and 110 microns used to produce a metallic substrate with a honeycomb structure for use in automotive catalytic converters. The steel contains, by weight, carbon of no more than 0.030 percent, silicon of no more than 1.0 percent, manganese of no more than 1.0 percent, chromium of between 19 and 22 percent, aluminum of no less than 5.0 percent, phosphorus of no more than 0.045 percent, sulfur of no more than 0.03 percent, lanthanum of less than 0.002 or greater than 0.05 percent, and total rare earth elements of more than 0.06 percent, with the balance iron.

Permanent magnet iron-chromium-cobalt alloy stainless steel strip is also excluded from the scope of this order. This ductile stainless steel strip contains, by weight, 26 to 30 percent chromium, and 7 to 10 percent cobalt, with the remainder of iron, in widths 228.6 mm or less, and a thickness between 0.127 and 1.270 mm. It exhibits magnetic remanence between 9,000 and 12,000 gauss, and a coercivity of between 50 and 300 oersteds. This product is most commonly used in electronic sensors and is currently available under proprietary trade names such as "Arnokrome III."²

Certain electrical resistance alloy steel is also excluded from the scope of this review. This product is defined as a non-magnetic stainless steel manufactured to American Society of Testing and Materials ("ASTM") specification B344 and containing, by weight, 36 percent nickel, 18 percent chromium, and 46 percent iron, and is most notable for its resistance to high temperature corrosion. It has a melting point of 1390 degrees Celsius and displays a creep rupture limit of 4 kilograms per square millimeter at 1000 degrees Celsius. This steel is most commonly used in the production of heating ribbons for circuit breakers and industrial furnaces, and in rheostats for railway locomotives. The product is currently available under proprietary trade names such as "Gilphy 36."³

¹ Due to changes to the HTS numbers in 2001, 7219.13.0030, 7219.13.0050, 7219.13.0070, and 7219.13.0080 are now 7219.13.0031, 7219.13.0051, 7219.13.0071, and 7219.13.0081, respectively.

² "Arnokrome III" is a trademark of the Arnold Engineering Company.

³ "Gilphy 36" is a trademark of Imphy, S.A.

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."⁴

Also excluded are three specialty stainless steels typically used in certain industrial blades and surgical and medical instruments. These include stainless steel strip in coils used in the production of textile cutting tools (e.g., carpet knives).⁵ 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."⁶ 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"⁷ 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."⁸

Analysis of Comments Received

All issues raised in the case and rebuttal briefs by parties to this administrative review are addressed in the "Issues and Decision Memorandum" ("Decision Memorandum") from Joseph A. Spetrini, Deputy Assistant Secretary, Group III, Import Administration, to Faryar Shirzad, Assistant Secretary for Import Administration, dated January 7, 2002, which is hereby adopted by this notice. A list of the issues which parties have raised and to which we have responded, all of which are in the Decision Memorandum, is attached to this notice as an Appendix. 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 the Central Records Unit, room B-099, of the main Department building. In addition, a complete version of the Decision Memorandum can be accessed directly on the Web at <http://ia.ita.doc.gov>. The paper copy and electronic version of the Decision Memorandum are identical in content.

Changes Since the Preliminary Results

Based on our analysis of comments received, we have made one change in the margin calculation:

- We recalculated home market imputed credit expenses based on the weighted average of the revised short-term interest rate (i.e., exclusive of foreign currency borrowings) as of September 30, 2000, and the short-term interest rate as of September 30, 1999.

This change is discussed in the relevant section of the Decision Memorandum. We have made no other changes to the margin calculation.

Final Results of Review

We determine that the following weighted-average percentage margin exists for the period January 4, 1999 through June 30, 2000:

Manufacturer/exporter/reseller	Margin (percent)
AST	0.66

Assessment

The Department shall determine, and the Customs Service shall assess,

⁸ "GIN6" is the proprietary grade of Hitachi Metals America, Ltd.

antidumping duties on all appropriate entries. In accordance with 19 CFR 351.212(b), we have calculated importer-specific ad valorem duty assessment rates. Where the importer-specific assessment rate is above *de minimis*, we will instruct Customs to assess duties on all entries of subject merchandise by that importer. We will direct the Customs Service to assess the resulting percentage margins against the entered Customs values for the subject merchandise on each of that importer's entries under the relevant order during the review period (see 19 CFR 351.212(a)).

Cash Deposit Requirements

The following cash deposit requirements will be effective upon publication of these final results for all shipments of the subject merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the publication date of these final results of administrative review, as provided by section 751(a)(1) of the Act: (1) The cash deposit rate for the reviewed company will be the rate listed above; (2) for previously investigated companies not listed above, the cash deposit rate will continue to be the company-specific rate published for the most recent period; (3) if the exporter is not a firm covered in this review, a prior review, or the original less than fair value ("LTFV") investigation, but the manufacturer is, the cash deposit rate will be the rate established for the most recent period for the manufacturer of the merchandise; and (4) the cash deposit rate for all other manufacturers or exporters will continue to be the "all others" rate of 11.23 percent, which is the all others rate established in the LTFV investigation. These deposit requirements, when imposed, shall remain in effect until publication of the final results of the next administrative review.

Notification to Interested Parties

This notice also serves as a final reminder to importers of their responsibility under 19 CFR 351.402(f)(2) to file a certificate regarding the reimbursement of antidumping duties prior to liquidation of the relevant entries during this review period. Failure to comply with this requirement could result in the Secretary's presumption that reimbursement of the antidumping duties occurred and the subsequent assessment of double antidumping duties.

This notice also serves as a reminder to parties subject to administrative protective orders ("APOs") of their

⁴ "Durphynox 17" is a trademark of Imphy, S.A.

⁵ This list of uses is illustrative and provided for descriptive purposes only.

⁶ "GIN4 Mo" is the proprietary grade of Hitachi Metals America, Ltd.

⁷ "GIN5" is the proprietary grade of Hitachi Metals America, Ltd.

responsibility concerning the disposition of proprietary information disclosed under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 351.305, that continues to govern business proprietary information in this segment of the proceeding. Timely written notification of the return/destruction of APO materials or conversion to judicial protective order is hereby requested. Failure to comply with the regulations and the terms of an APO is a sanctionable violation.

This determination is issued and published in accordance with sections 751(a)(1) and 777(i)(1) of the Act.

Dated: January 7, 2002.

Faryar Shirzad,

Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

Appendix—Issues in Decision Memorandum

Comment 1: Classification of U.S. Sales

Comment 2: CEP Offset

Comment 3: Major Inputs from Affiliated Suppliers

Comment 4: Home Market Short-Term Interest Rate

Comment 5: U.S. Insurance Revenue

[FR Doc. 02–887 Filed 1–11–02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–583–827]

Static Random Access Memory Semiconductors From Taiwan: Notice of Revocation of Antidumping Duty Order and Termination of Antidumping Duty Administrative Reviews and New Shipper Review

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

SUMMARY: Based on the finding of the U.S. International Trade Commission, the Department of Commerce is revoking the antidumping duty order covering static random access memory semiconductors from Taiwan and terminating the antidumping duty administrative and the new shipper reviews.

EFFECTIVE DATE: January 14, 2002.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Irina Itkin or Elizabeth Eastwood, AD/CVD Enforcement Group I, Office II, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution

Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–0656 or (202) 482–3874, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The Department of Commerce (the Department) published the notice of its final less-than-fair-value determination on static random access memory semiconductors (SRAMs) from Taiwan on February 23, 1998. *See Notice of Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value: Static Random Access Memory Semiconductors From Taiwan*, 63 FR 8909 (Feb. 23, 1998). On April 9, 1998, the U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC) made its final affirmative determination that a U.S. industry was being materially injured by reason of imports of the subject merchandise. The Department published the notice of its amended final affirmative less-than-fair-value determination on SRAMs from Taiwan on April 16, 1998. *See Notice of Amended Final Determination and Antidumping Duty Order of Sales at Less Than Fair Value: Static Random Access Memory Semiconductors From Taiwan*, 63 FR 18883 (April 16, 1998). Finally, the Department published the amended antidumping order covering the subject merchandise on April 22, 1998. *See Notice of Amended Antidumping Duty Order of Sales at Less Than Fair Value: Static Random Access Memory Semiconductors From Taiwan*, 63 FR 19898 (April 22, 1998).

Following publication of the amended antidumping duty order, the Taiwan Semiconductor Industry Association, an interested party, challenged the ITC's final affirmative determination of material injury in an action in the U.S. Court of International Trade (CIT). In two subsequent decisions, the CIT remanded the case to the ITC. *See Taiwan Semiconductor Industry Association, et al. v. United States*, 59 F. Supp. 2d 1324, 1336 (CIT 1999); *see also Taiwan Semiconductor Industry Association v. United States*, 93 F. Supp. 2d 1283 (CIT 2000). On the second remand, the ITC determined that an industry in the United States is not being materially injured, nor is it threatened with material injury, by reason of imports of the subject merchandise. The CIT affirmed the ITC's second remand determination on August 29, 2000. *See Taiwan Semiconductor Industry Association et al. v. United States*, 118 F. Supp. 2d 1250 (CIT 2000).

The domestic industry (Micron Technology) appealed the CIT decision to the CAFC. The CAFC issued a decision on September 21, 2001, affirming the CIT's decision upholding the ITC's second remand determination. *See Taiwan Semiconductor Industry Association*, 266 F. 3d 1339 (CAFC 2001). On November 5, 2001, the ITC filed a petition for rehearing at the CAFC. The CAFC denied this petition and issued its mandate on December 11, 2001.

Because this decision is now final, the ITC issued its final negative injury determination on December 28, 2001. *See Static Random Access Memory Semiconductors From Taiwan; Notice of Final Decision Affirming Remand Determination*, 67 FR 345 (January 3, 2002). Accordingly, we are revoking the order with respect to SRAMs from Taiwan. In addition, we are terminating the antidumping duty administrative reviews and the new shipper review of this order.

Scope of the Order

The products covered by this order are synchronous, asynchronous, and specialty SRAMs from Taiwan, whether assembled or unassembled. Assembled SRAMs include all package types. Unassembled SRAMs include processed wafers or die, uncut die and cut die. Processed wafers produced in Taiwan, but packaged, or assembled into memory modules, in a third country, are included in the scope; processed wafers produced in a third country and assembled or packaged in Taiwan are not included in the scope. The scope of this order includes modules containing SRAMs. Such modules include single in-line processing modules, single in-line memory modules, dual in-line memory modules, memory cards, or other collections of SRAMs, whether unmounted or mounted on a circuit board. The scope of this order does not include SRAMs that are physically integrated with other components of a motherboard in such a manner as to constitute one inseparable amalgam (*i.e.*, SRAMs soldered onto motherboards). The SRAMs within the scope of this order are currently classifiable under subheadings 8542.13.8037 through 8542.13.8049, 8473.30.10 through 8473.30.90, 8542.13.8005, and 8542.14.8004 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS). Although the