

three days after the deadline for submission of the rebuttal briefs at the U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20230. Interested parties who wish to request a hearing, or to participate if one is requested, must submit a written request to the Assistant Secretary for Import Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, Room 1870, within 30 days after the date of publication of the preliminary results of this review in the **Federal Register**. Requests should contain the following information: (1) the party's name, address, and telephone number; (2) the number of participants; (3) a list of the issues to be discussed. Oral presentations will be limited to issues raised in the briefs.

The Department will publish the final results of this administrative review, including the results of its analysis of issues raised in any case or rebuttal briefs, within 120 days of publication of this notice. See 19 CFR 351.213(h).

#### Assessment Rates

Upon completion of this review, the Department will determine, and U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) shall assess, antidumping duties on all appropriate entries. In accordance with 19 CFR 351.212(b)(1), we have calculated an importer-specific assessment rate for merchandise subject to this review. If these preliminary results are adopted in the final results of review, we will direct CBP to assess the resulting assessment rates against the entered customs values for the subject merchandise on the importer's entries during the POR.

#### Cash-Deposit Requirements

In conducting recent reviews of CEMEX and GCCC, the Department has observed a pattern of significant differences between the weighted-average margins and the assessment rates it has determined for this respondent in those reviews. This pattern of differences suggests that the collection of a cash deposit for estimated antidumping duty based on net U.S. price may result in the undercollection of estimated antidumping duties at the time of entry, as discussed at Comment 6 of the "Issues and Decision Memorandum for the Administrative Review of Gray Portland Cement and Clinker from Mexico August 1, 2002, through July 31, 2003," dated December 29, 2004. Therefore, we have determined that it is appropriate to continue to require a per-unit cash-deposit amount for entries of subject merchandise produced or exported by CEMEX and GCCC.

The following deposit requirements will be effective for all shipments of the subject merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the publication date of the final results of review, as provided by section 751(a)(1) of the Act: (1) The cash-deposit amount for CEMEX/GCCC will be the amount per metric ton determined in the final results of review; (2) for previously reviewed or investigated companies not mentioned 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 in 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 be 61.85 percent, the all-others rate from the LTFV investigation. See *Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value: Gray Portland Cement and Clinker from Mexico*, 55 FR 29244 (July 18, 1990). 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 preliminary reminder to importers of their responsibility under 19 CFR 351.402(f) to file a certificate regarding the reimbursement of antidumping duties prior to liquidation of the relevant entries during this POR. Failure to comply with this requirement could result in the Secretary's presumption that reimbursement of antidumping duties occurred and the subsequent assessment of double antidumping duties.

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

Dated: August 30, 2005.

**Joseph A. Spetrini,**

*Acting Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.*

[FR Doc. E5-4974 Filed 9-12-03; 8:45 am]

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## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### International Trade Administration

A-201-827

#### Certain Large Diameter Carbon and Alloy Seamless Standard, Line and Pressure Pipe from Mexico: Notice of Final Rescission of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review

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

**SUMMARY:** We have determined that the fourth antidumping duty administrative review of Tubos de Acero de Mexico, S.A. ("TAMSA") should be rescinded.

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** September 13, 2005.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Victoria Cho or George McMahon, AD/CVD Operations, Office 3, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-5075, or (202) 482-1167, respectively.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

##### Background

On August 3, 2004, the Department of Commerce ("the Department") published in the **Federal Register** the notice of "Opportunity to Request Administrative Review" of the antidumping duty order on certain large diameter carbon and alloy seamless standard, line, and pressure pipe ("SLP") from Mexico, for the period August 1, 2003, through July 31, 2004. See *Notice of Opportunity to Request an Administrative Review*, 69 FR 46496 (August 3, 2004).

On August 31, 2004, we received a request from the petitioner<sup>1</sup> to review TAMSA. On September 22, 2004, we published the notice of initiation of this antidumping duty administrative review with respect to TAMSA. See *Initiation of Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Administrative Reviews, Requests for Revocation in Part*, 69 FR 56745 (September 22, 2004). On November 23, 2004, TAMSA submitted a letter certifying that neither TAMSA, nor its U.S. affiliate, Tenaris Global Services USA ("Tenaris"), directly or indirectly, exported or sold for consumption in the United States any subject merchandise during the period of review ("POR").

On May 6, 2005, the Department published in the **Federal Register**, *Certain Large Diameter Carbon and Alloy Seamless Standard, Line and Pressure Pipe from Mexico: Notice of*

<sup>1</sup> The petitioner is United States Steel Corporation.

*Intent to Rescind Administrative Review*, 70 FR 23988 (May 6, 2005), and invited comments from interested parties. The Department did not receive comments from any interested party.

### Scope of the Order

The products covered are large diameter seamless carbon and alloy (other than stainless) steel standard, line, and pressure pipes produced, or equivalent, to the American Society for Testing and Materials ("ASTM") A-53, ASTM A-106, ASTM A-333, ASTM A-334, ASTM A-589, ASTM A-795, and the American Petroleum Institute ("API") 5L specifications and meeting the physical parameters described below, regardless of application, with the exception of the exclusions discussed below. The scope of this order also includes all other products used in standard, line, or pressure pipe applications and meeting the physical parameters described below, regardless of specification, with the exception of the exclusions discussed below. Specifically included within the scope of this order are seamless pipes greater than 4.5 inches (114.3 mm) up to and including 16 inches (406.4 mm) in outside diameter, regardless of wall-thickness, manufacturing process (hot finished or cold-drawn), end finish (plain end, beveled end, upset end, threaded, or threaded and coupled), or surface finish.

The seamless pipes subject to this order are currently classifiable under the subheadings 7304.10.10.30, 7304.10.10.45, 7304.10.10.60, 7304.10.50.50, 7304.31.60.50, 7304.39.00.36 7304.39.00.40, 7304.39.00.44, 7304.39.00.48, 7304.39.00.52, 7304.39.00.56, 7304.39.00.62, 7304.39.00.68, 7304.39.00.72, 7304.51.50.60, 7304.59.60.00, 7304.59.80.30, 7304.59.80.35, 7304.59.80.40, 7304.59.80.45, 7304.59.80.50, 7304.59.80.55, 7304.59.80.60, 7304.59.80.65, and 7304.59.80.70 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States ("HTSUS").

Specifications, Characteristics, and Uses: Large diameter seamless pipe is used primarily for line applications such as oil, gas, or water pipeline, or utility distribution systems. Seamless pressure pipes are intended for the conveyance of water, steam, petrochemicals, chemicals, oil products, natural gas and other liquids and gasses in industrial piping systems. They may carry these substances at elevated pressures and temperatures and may be subject to the application of external heat. Seamless carbon steel pressure pipe meeting the ASTM A-106 standard

may be used in temperatures of up to 1000 degrees Fahrenheit, at various American Society of Mechanical Engineers ("ASME") code stress levels. Alloy pipes made to ASTM A-335 standard must be used if temperatures and stress levels exceed those allowed for ASTM A-106. Seamless pressure pipes sold in the United States are commonly produced to the ASTM A-106 standard.

Seamless standard pipes are most commonly produced to the ASTM A-53 specification and generally are not intended for high temperature service. They are intended for the low temperature and pressure conveyance of water, steam, natural gas, air and other liquids and gasses in plumbing and heating systems, air conditioning units, automatic sprinkler systems, and other related uses. Standard pipes (depending on type and code) may carry liquids at elevated temperatures but must not exceed relevant ASME code requirements. If exceptionally low temperature uses or conditions are anticipated, standard pipe may be manufactured to ASTM A-333 or ASTM A-334 specifications.

Seamless line pipes are intended for the conveyance of oil and natural gas or other fluids in pipe lines. Seamless line pipes are produced to the API 5L specification.

Seamless water well pipe (ASTM A-589) and seamless galvanized pipe for fire protection uses (ASTM A-795) are used for the conveyance of water.

Seamless pipes are commonly produced and certified to meet ASTM A-106, ASTM A-53, API 5L-B, and API 5L-X42 specifications. To avoid maintaining separate production runs and separate inventories, manufacturers typically triple or quadruple certify the pipes by meeting the metallurgical requirements and performing the required tests pursuant to the respective specifications. Since distributors sell the vast majority of this product, they can thereby maintain a single inventory to service all customers.

The primary application of ASTM A-106 pressure pipes and triple or quadruple certified pipes in large diameters is for use as oil and gas distribution lines for commercial applications. A more minor application for large diameter seamless pipes is for use in pressure piping systems by refineries, petrochemical plants, and chemical plants, as well as in power generation plants and in some oil field uses (on shore and off shore) such as for separator lines, gathering lines and metering runs. These applications constitute the majority of the market for the subject seamless pipes. However,

ASTM A-106 pipes may be used in some boiler applications.

The scope of this order includes all seamless pipe meeting the physical parameters described above and produced to one of the specifications listed above, regardless of application, with the exception of the exclusions discussed below, whether or not also certified to a non-covered specification. Standard, line, and pressure applications and the above-listed specifications are defining characteristics of the scope of this review. Therefore, seamless pipes meeting the physical description above, but not produced to the ASTM A-53, ASTM A-106, ASTM A-333, ASTM A-334, ASTM A-589, ASTM A-795, and API 5L specifications shall be covered if used in a standard, line, or pressure application, with the exception of the specific exclusions discussed below.

For example, there are certain other ASTM specifications of pipe which, because of overlapping characteristics, could potentially be used in ASTM A-106 applications. These specifications generally include ASTM A-161, ASTM A-192, ASTM A-210, ASTM A-252, ASTM A-501, ASTM A-523, ASTM A-524, and ASTM A-618. When such pipes are used in a standard, line, or pressure pipe application, such products are covered by the scope of this order.

Specifically excluded from the scope of this order are:

- A. Boiler tubing and mechanical tubing, if such products are not produced to ASTM A-53, ASTM A-106, ASTM A-333, ASTM A-334, ASTM A-589, ASTM A-795, and API 5L specifications and are not used in standard, line, or pressure pipe applications.
- B. Finished and unfinished oil country tubular goods ("OCTG"), if covered by the scope of another antidumping duty order from the same country. If not covered by such an OCTG order, finished and unfinished OCTG are included in this scope when used in standard, line or pressure applications.
- C. Products produced to the A-335 specification unless they are used in an application that would normally utilize ASTM A-53, ASTM A-106, ASTM A-333, ASTM A-334, ASTM A-589, ASTM A-795, and API 5L specifications.
- D. Line and riser pipe for deepwater application, *i.e.*, line and riser pipe that is (1) used in a deepwater application, which means for use in water depths of 1,500 feet or more; (2) intended for use in and is actually used for a specific

deepwater project; (3) rated for a specified minimum yield strength of not less than 60,000 psi; and (4) not identified or certified through the use of a monogram, stencil, or otherwise marked with an API specification (e.g., "API 5L").

With regard to the excluded products listed above, the Department will not instruct U.S. Customs and Border Protection to require end-use certification until such time as petitioner or other interested parties provide to the Department a reasonable basis to believe or suspect that the products are being utilized in a covered application. If such information is provided, the Department will require end-use certification only for the product(s) (or specification(s)) for which evidence is provided that such products are being used in a covered application as described above. For example, if, based on evidence provided by petitioner, the Department finds a reasonable basis to believe or suspect that seamless pipe produced to the A-335 specification is being used in an A-106 application, it will require end-use certifications for imports of that specification. Normally, the Department will require only the importer of record to certify to the end-use of the imported merchandise. If it later proves necessary for adequate implementation, the Department may also require producers who export such products to the United States to provide such certification on invoices accompanying shipments to the United States.

Although the HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the merchandise subject to this scope is dispositive.

#### Rescission of Fourth Administrative Review

On May 6, 2005, the Department published in the **Federal Register** its intent to rescind the administrative review. See *Certain Large Diameter Carbon and Alloy Seamless Standard, Line and Pressure Pipe: Notice to Intent to Rescind Administrative Review*, 70 FR 23988 (May 6, 2005). In that notice we stated that, based on our shipment data query and examination of entry documents, (see Memorandum dated February 24, 2005, entitled "Request for U.S. Entry Documents—Certain Large Diameter Carbon and Alloy Seamless Standard, Line and Pressure Pipe from Mexico, Customs Case Number A-201-827" and Memorandum dated April 14, 2005, entitled "Memorandum to File: Customs Data Entry Results") we should treat TAMSA as a non-shipper and, in accordance with section 351.213(d)(3) of

the Department's regulations, rescind this review. We invited interested parties to comment on our intent to rescind the administrative review. No comments were submitted.

Consequently, the Department continues to treat TAMSA as a non-shipper for the purpose of this review. Therefore, in accordance with section 351.213(d)(3) of the Department's regulations, and consistent with our practice, we are rescinding this review because TAMSA was the only company for which a review was requested and we have determined that TAMSA did not have entries of subject merchandise manufactured, produced or exported by TAMSA during the POR. See, e.g., *Polychloroprene Rubber from Japan: Notice of Rescission of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review*, 66 FR 45005 (August 27, 2001).

We are issuing this notice in accordance with section 751(a)(1) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, and section 351.213(d) of the Department's regulations.

Dated: September 6, 2005.

**Barbara E. Tillman,**

*Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.*

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## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### International Trade Administration

[A-588-837]

#### Large Newspaper Printing Presses and Components Thereof, Whether Assembled or Unassembled, From Japan: Preliminary Results of Changed Circumstances Review

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

**SUMMARY:** On May 10, 2005, the Department of Commerce (the Department) self-initiated a changed circumstances review to consider information contained in a recent Federal court decision, *Goss International Corp. v. Tokyo Kikai Seisakusho, Ltd.*, 321 F.Supp.2d 1039 (N.D. Iowa 2004) (*Goss Int'l*). As detailed in our "Notice of Initiation of the Changed Circumstances Review," evidence was presented in that court proceeding demonstrating that Tokyo Kikai Seisakusho, Ltd. (TKS) intentionally provided false information regarding its sale to the Dallas Morning News (DMN), the subject of the Department's 1997-1998 administrative review. After consideration of

comments and information provided for this review, we preliminarily determine that it is appropriate to take the following course of action in order to protect the integrity of the Department's proceedings: (1) Revise TKS' margin for the 1997-1998 review to apply a rate of 59.67 percent based on adverse facts available; (2) rescind the revocation of the antidumping duty order for TKS because TKS no longer qualifies for revocation based on three consecutive administrative reviews resulting in zero dumping margins; and (3) reconsider the revocation of the order under the sunset review provision of the statute (section 751(c) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act)). If these preliminary results are confirmed in the final results, the Department will revise TKS' margin for the 1997-1998 review, rescind the revocation of the antidumping duty order for TKS, and initiate a new sunset review to reconsider the revocation of this order. Interested parties are invited to comment on these preliminary results.

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** September 13, 2005.

#### FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

David Goldberger or Kate Johnson, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20230; telephone (202) 482-4136 and (202) 482-4929, respectively.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

##### Background

On September 4, 1996, the Department published in the **Federal Register** an amended final determination and antidumping duty order on large newspaper printing presses and components thereof, whether assembled or unassembled, from Japan (LNPPs) (61 FR 46621) (*Amended Final and Order*). One of the producers/exporters covered by the order was TKS. Its rate from the less-than-fair-value investigation was 56.28 percent. The Department conducted administrative reviews of TKS for the following periods: September 1, 1997-August 31, 1998, September 1, 1998-August 31, 1999, and September 1, 1999-August 31, 2000. The administrative review for the 2000-2001 review period was rescinded. A zero margin was found for TKS in the 1997-1998, 1998-1999, and 1999-2000 review periods. On January 16, 2002, the antidumping duty order was revoked with respect to TKS (see *Large Newspaper Printing Presses and Components Thereof, Whether Assembled or Unassembled, From Japan: Final Results of Antidumping*