

This section of the FEDERAL REGISTER contains documents other than rules or proposed rules that are applicable to the public. Notices of hearings and investigations, committee meetings, agency decisions and rulings, delegations of authority, filing of petitions and applications and agency statements of organization and functions are examples of documents appearing in this section.

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### Bureau of the Census

#### **Joint Meeting of Members of the Census Advisory Committees (CAC) on the African American, American Indian and Alaska Native, Asian and Pacific Islander, and Hispanic Populations; Notice of Public Teleconference Call Meeting**

Pursuant to the Federal Advisory Committee Act (P.L. 92-463 as amended by P.L. 94-409), we are giving notice of a teleconference call of the joint meeting of the members of the CACs on the African American, American Indian and Alaska Native, Asian and Pacific Islander, and Hispanic Populations. It will include the chairperson of each committee or a designee, the members of the working group advisory committee, and all committee members who wish to participate in the call. The teleconference call meeting is also open to the public. The conference call meeting will convene on November 6, 1995 at the Census Bureau, Federal Building 3, Suitland, Maryland 20233.

The committees are composed of nine members each appointed by the Secretary of Commerce. They provide an organized and continuing channel of communication between the communities they represent and the Bureau of the Census on its efforts to reduce the differential in the count for the 2000 census and on ways that census data can be disseminated to increase/improve the data's usefulness to their communities and other users.

The committees will draw on past experience with the 1990 census process and procedures, results of evaluations and research studies, and the expertise and insight of their members to provide advice and recommendations during the research and development phase on various topics and provide advice and recommendations during the design,

planning, and implementation phases of the 2000 census.

The agenda for the teleconference call meeting that will begin at 1 p.m. Eastern standard time and end at 4 p.m. is:

- (1) Introductory remarks.
- (2) Continued discussions from the Bureau of Labor Statistics on the Supplement on Race and Ethnicity.
- (3) Summary of Discussions on Issues from the Race and Ethnic Targeted Test (RAETT) Working Group Meeting of September 25; Points of Agreement and Further Considerations:
  - a. Multiracial Classification (testing both the multiracial category and the mark more than one approach).
  - b. Combined Race, Hispanic Origin and Ancestry Question.
  - c. Alternative sequencing of race and Hispanic Origin question.
  - d. Terminology.
  - e. Combined Indian (Amer.) or Alaska Native Category, Native Hawaiian Category.
- (4) Advice and/or recommendations on issues for RAETT.
- (5) Summary of teleconference call meeting.

The teleconference call meeting is open to the public and a brief period is set aside on November 6, 1995 for public comment and questions. Those persons with extensive questions or statements must submit them in writing to the Census Bureau official named below at least three days before the meeting.

The conference call meeting is physically accessible to people with disabilities. Requests for sign language interpretation or other auxiliary aids should also be directed to the Census Bureau official named below.

Persons wishing additional information concerning the conference call meeting or who wish to submit written statements may contact Ms. Diana Harley, Decennial Management Division, Bureau of the Census, Room 3587, Federal Building 3, Suitland, Maryland. (Mailing address: Washington, DC 20233). Telephone: (301) 457-4047.

Dated: October 19, 1995.  
 Harry A. Scarr,  
*Deputy Director, Bureau of the Census.*  
 [FR Doc. 95-26433 Filed 10-24-95; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 3510-07-P**

### **International Trade Administration** **[A-588-838]**

#### **Initiation of Antidumping Duty Investigation: Clad Steel Plate From Japan**

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

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** October 25, 1995.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Ellen Grebasch at (202) 482-3773, Dorothy Tomaszewski at (202) 482-0631 or Erik Wurga at (202) 482-0922, Office of Antidumping Investigations, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20230.

#### **INITIATION OF INVESTIGATION:**

##### **The Applicable Statute**

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").

##### **The Petition**

On September 29, 1995, the Department of Commerce ("the Department") received a petition filed in proper form by Lukens Steel Company ("petitioner"), a domestic producer of clad steel plate.

In accordance with section 732(b) of the Act, petitioner alleges that imports of clad steel plate from Japan are being, or are likely to be, sold in the United States at less than fair value within the meaning of section 731 of the Act, and that such imports are materially injuring, or threatening material injury to, a U.S. industry.

Petitioner claims that it has standing to file the petition because it is an interested party, as defined under section 771(9)(C) of the Act.

##### **Determination of Industry Support for the Petition**

Section 732(c)(4)(A) of the Act requires the Department to determine, prior to the initiation of an investigation, that a minimum percentage of the domestic industry supports an antidumping petition. A petition meets these minimum requirements if the domestic producers

or workers who support the petition account for (1) At least 25 percent of the total production of the domestic like product; and (2) more than 50 percent of the production of the domestic like product produced by that portion of the industry expressing support for, or opposition to, the petition.

A review of the production data provided in the petition and other information readily available to the Department indicates that the petitioner accounts for more than 25 percent of the total production of the domestic like product and for more than 50 percent of that produced by companies expressing support for, or opposition to, the petition. The Department received no expressions of opposition to the petition from any domestic producer or workers. Accordingly, the Department determines that the petition is supported by the domestic industry.

#### Scope of the Investigation

The scope of this investigation is all clad<sup>1</sup> steel plate of a width of 600 millimeters ("mm") or more and a composite thickness of 4.5mm or more. Clad steel plate is a rectangular finished steel mill product consisting of a layer of cladding material (usually stainless steel or nickel) which is metallurgically bonded to a base or backing of ferrous metal (usually carbon or low alloy steel) where the latter predominates by weight.

Stainless clad steel plate is manufactured to American Society for Testing and Materials ("ASTM") specifications A263 (400 series stainless types) and A264 (300 series stainless types). Nickel and nickel-base alloy clad steel plate is manufactured to ASTM specification A265. These specifications are illustrative but not necessarily all-inclusive with respect to the domestic like product.

Clad steel plate within the scope of this investigation is classifiable under

<sup>1</sup> Cladding is the association of layers of metals of different colors or natures by molecular interpenetration of the surfaces in contact. This limited diffusion is characteristic of clad products and differentiates them from products metalized in other manners (e.g., by normal electroplating). The various cladding processes include pouring molten cladding metal onto the basic metal, followed by rolling; simple hot-rolling of the cladding metal to ensure efficient welding to the basic metal; any other method of deposition or superimposing of the cladding metal followed by any mechanical or thermal process to ensure welding (e.g., electro-cladding), in which the cladding metal (nickel, chromium, etc.) is applied to the basic metal by electroplating, molecular interpenetration of the surfaces in contact then being obtained by heat treatment at the appropriate temperature with subsequent cold-rolling. See *Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System Explanatory Notes*, Chapter 72, General Note (IV)(C)(2)(e).

the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States ("HTSUS") 7210.90.10.00. Although the HTSUS subheading is provided for convenience and customs purposes, our written description of the scope of this investigation is dispositive.

#### Export Price and Normal Value

Export price was based on petitioner's sale order, with the terms of sale as delivered, which was "lost" to a producer in Japan. Petitioner reduced the price based on the "lost" sale order for ocean freight, marine insurance, U.S. duties, inland freight and credit expense. For purposes of initiation, we disallowed petitioner's adjustment for credit expenses because the Act does not provide for deduction of such expenses from export price.

Petitioner based normal value on constructed value ("CV") in accordance with section 773(a)(4) of the Act because it could not obtain price quotations for subject merchandise in the home market. Petitioner computed CV using its own production experience adjusting for known differences in Japanese labor, electricity and natural gas rates. The adjusted Japanese labor rate was based on 1994 published compensation cost from the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The adjusted electricity and natural gas rates were based on 1993 published OECD energy prices. For SG&A excluding interest costs, the petitioner relied on the Japanese producer's March 1995 consolidated summary financial data that it obtained from a public source. We note that in the calculation of CV, petitioner did not include an amount for interest costs. Because the 1995 financial data showed the Japanese producer to be operating at a loss, profit was figured as zero in the CV calculation.

Based on comparisons of export price to normal value, the calculated dumping margin for clad steel plate from Japan, as revised by the Department, is 118.53 percent *ad valorem*.

#### Fair Value Comparisons

Based on the data provided by the petitioner, there is reason to believe that imports of clad steel plate from Japan are being, or are likely to be, sold at less than fair value.

#### Initiation of Investigation

We have examined the petition on clad steel plate and have found that it meets the requirements of section 732 of the Act, including the requirements concerning allegations of the material injury or threat of material injury to the domestic producers of a domestic like product by reason of the complained-of imports, allegedly sold at less than fair

value. Therefore, we are initiating an antidumping duty investigation to determine whether imports of clad steel plate from Japan are being, or are likely to be, sold in the United States at less than fair value. Unless extended, we will make our preliminary determination by February 15, 1996.

#### Distribution of Copies of the Petition

In accordance with section 732(b)(3)(A) of the Act, a copy of the public version of the petition has been provided to the representatives of the government of Japan. We will attempt to provide a copy of the public version of the petition to each exporter named in the petition.

#### International Trade Commission (ITC) Notification

We have notified the ITC of our initiation, as required by section 732(d) of the Act.

#### Preliminary Determination by the ITC

The ITC will determine by November 13, 1995, whether there is a reasonable indication that imports of clad steel plate from Japan are causing material injury, or threatening to cause material injury, to a U.S. industry. A negative ITC determination will result in the investigation being terminated; otherwise, the investigation will proceed according to statutory and regulatory time limits.

Dated: October 19, 1995.

Susan G. Esserman,  
Assistant Secretary for Import Administration  
[FR Doc. 95-26482 Filed 10-24-95; 8:45 am]  
BILLING CODE 3510-DS-P

[A-588-836],(A-583-824), and (A-570-842)

#### Postponement of Final Antidumping Duty Determinations: Polyvinyl Alcohol From Japan, Taiwan and the People's Republic of China (PRC)

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

EFFECTIVE DATE: October 25, 1995.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Louis Apple, Office of Antidumping Investigations, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-1769.

POSTPONEMENT OF FINAL DETERMINATIONS: On October 2, 1995, the Department of Commerce (the Department) issued affirmative preliminary determinations in the antidumping duty investigations of polyvinyl alcohol from Japan, Taiwan