

section 351.212(b) of the Department's regulations, the Department calculates an assessment rate for each importer of the subject merchandise for each respondent. The Department will issue appropriate assessment instructions directly to CBP within 15 days of publication of the final results of review.

### Cash Deposit Requirements

The following cash deposit rates will be effective with respect to all shipments of LEU from France entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the publication date of the final results, as provided for by section 751(a)(1) of the Act: (1) For Eurodif/COGEMA, the cash deposit rate will be the rate established in the final results of this review; (2) for previously reviewed or investigated companies not listed above, the cash deposit rate will be the company-specific rate established for the most recent period; (3) if the exporter is not a firm covered in this review, a prior review, or the 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 subject merchandise; and (4) if neither the exporter nor the manufacturer is a firm covered by this review, a prior review, or the LTFV investigation, the cash deposit rate shall be the all other rate established in the LTFV investigation, which is 19.95 percent. *See Notice of Amended Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Antidumping Duty Order: Low Enriched Uranium from France*, 67 FR 6680 (February 13, 2002). These deposit rates, when imposed, shall remain in effect until publication of the final results of the next administrative review.

### Notification to Importers

This notice serves as a preliminary reminder to importers of their responsibility under section 351.402(f) of the Department's regulations 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 antidumping duties occurred and the subsequent assessment of double antidumping duties.

This administrative review and notice are issued and published in accordance with sections 751(a)(1) and 777(i)(1) of the Act.

Dated: February 28, 2005.

**Joseph A. Spetrini,**

*Acting Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.*

[FR Doc. E5-920 Filed 3-4-05; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 3510-DS-P**

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### International Trade Administration

[A-580-825]

#### Oil Country Tubular Goods From Korea: Extension of Time Limit for Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review

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

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** March 7, 2005.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Jeff Boord or Nicholas Czajkowski, AD/CVD Operations, Office 6, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-6345 or (202) 482-1395, respectively.

#### Background

On August 31, 2004, the Department of Commerce (the Department) received timely requests to conduct an administrative review of the antidumping duty order on oil country tubular goods from Korea. On September 22, 2004, the Department published a notice of initiation of this administrative review, covering the period of August 1, 2003, through July 31, 2004 (69 FR 56745). The preliminary results are currently due no later than May 3, 2005.

#### Extension of Time Limits for Preliminary Results

Section 751(a)(3)(A) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act), requires the Department to complete the preliminary results of an administrative review within 245 days after the last day of the anniversary month of an order for which a review is requested. However, if it is not practicable to complete the review within these time periods, section 751(a)(3)(A) of the Act allows the Department to extend the time limit for the preliminary results to a maximum of 365 days after the last day of the anniversary month of an order for which a review is requested.

We are currently analyzing a number of complex issues with respect to the basis for normal value which must be addressed prior to the issuance of the preliminary results. Specifically, our

analysis of input cost issues and comparison market issues requires additional time and makes it impracticable to complete the preliminary results of this review within the originally anticipated time limit. Accordingly, the Department is extending the time limit for completion of the preliminary results of this administrative review until no later than August 31, 2005, which is 365 days from the last day of the anniversary month. We intend to issue the final results no later than 120 days after publication of the preliminary results notice.

**Barbara E. Tillman,**

*Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.*

[FR Doc. E5-923 Filed 3-4-05; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 3510-DS-P**

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### International Trade Administration

[A-570-504]

#### Petroleum Wax Candles From the People's Republic of China: Initiation of Anticircumvention Inquiries of Antidumping Duty Order

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

**ACTION:** Notice of Initiation of Anticircumvention Inquiries of Antidumping Duty Order: Petroleum Wax Candles from the People's Republic of China.

**SUMMARY:** In response to a request from the National Candle Association ("NCA" or "Petitioners"), the Department of Commerce ("the Department") is initiating an anticircumvention inquiry pursuant to section 781(c) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, ("the Act") to determine whether mixed wax candles composed of petroleum wax and varying amounts of either palm or vegetable-based waxes have been subject to a minor alteration such that the addition of the non-petroleum content to these candles results in products that are "altered in form or appearance in minor respects" from the subject merchandise that these mixed wax petroleum candles can be considered subject to the antidumping duty order on petroleum wax candles from the People's Republic of China ("PRC") under the minor alterations provision. *See Notice of Antidumping Duty Order: Petroleum Wax Candles from the People's Republic of China*, 51 FR 30686 (August 28, 1986) ("Order").

In addition, in response to a request from the NCA, the Department is also initiating an anticircumvention inquiry pursuant to section 781(d) of the Act to determine whether mixed wax candles composed of petroleum wax and varying amounts of either palm or vegetable-based waxes are later-developed products that can be considered subject to the antidumping duty order on petroleum wax candles from the PRC under the later-developed merchandise provision.

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** March 7, 2005.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Alex Villanueva, Julia Hancock, or Nicole Bankhead, AD/CVD Operations, Office 9, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, DC, 20230; telephone: (202) 482-3208, (202) 482-1394, and (202) 482-9068, respectively.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

**Background**

On October 8, 2004, Petitioners requested that the Department conduct an anticircumvention inquiry pursuant to section 781(d) of the Act to determine whether candles containing palm or vegetable-based waxes as the majority ingredient and exported to the United States are circumventing the antidumping duty order on petroleum wax candles from the PRC.

On October 12, 2004, Petitioners requested that the Department conduct an anticircumvention inquiry pursuant to section 781(c) of the Act to determine whether candles containing palm or vegetable-based waxes and exported to the United States are circumventing the antidumping duty order on petroleum wax candles from the PRC.

On November 15, 2004, the Candle Corporation of America ("CCA"), a domestic producer, submitted comments in opposition to Petitioners' request that the Department initiate this anticircumvention inquiry. On November 15, 2004, the Department extended the deadline by three weeks for initiating the later-developed merchandise anticircumvention inquiry from November 22, 2004, to December 13, 2004. In addition, on November 15, 2004, the Department extended by three weeks the deadline for initiating the minor alterations anticircumvention inquiry, from November 26, 2004, to December 17, 2004.

On November 16, 2004, Russ Berrie & Company, Inc. ("Russ Berrie"), a domestic importer, submitted comments in opposition to Petitioners' request that

the Department initiate an anticircumvention inquiry.

On December 2, 2004, J.C. Penney Company, Inc., Target Corporation, the National Retail Federation, the MVP Group, the Candle Company, and the World at Large, hereinafter collectively known as the Coalition for Free Trade in Candles ("CFTC"), which represents these domestic importers, submitted comments in opposition to Petitioners' request that the Department initiate an anticircumvention inquiry.

On December 6, 2004, Fine Arts Marketing, Inc.; HomeScents, Inc.; Lava Enterprises Inc.; Makebest Industries, Ltd.; Silk Road Gifts, Inc.; Tag Trade Associates Group, Ltd. and Zodax, Inc., hereinafter collectively referred to as the "Tuttle Importers," submitted comments in these domestic importers' opposition to Petitioners' request that the Department initiate an anticircumvention inquiry.

On December 9, 2004, Petitioners submitted rebuttal comments to the Department in response to comments made by those parties opposing Petitioners' request for the initiation of an anticircumvention inquiry.

On December 10, 2004, Pier 1 Imports (U.S.), Inc. ("Pier 1"), a domestic importer, submitted comments in opposition to Petitioners' request that the Department initiate an anticircumvention inquiry.

On December 13, 2004, the Department extended the later-developed merchandise anticircumvention initiation deadline because additional information was needed for the Department to make a decision within the established time limits to initiate an anticircumvention inquiry. The deadline for initiating the later-developed merchandise anticircumvention inquiry was extended by sixty days from December 13, 2004, to February 11, 2005. Also on December 13, 2004, the Department issued a supplemental questionnaire to Petitioners regarding several areas in the later-developed merchandise anticircumvention request that needed further clarification.

In addition, on December 13, 2004, the Department extended the minor alterations anticircumvention initiation deadline a second time because additional information was needed Department to make a decision within the established time limits to initiate an anticircumvention inquiry. The deadline for initiating the minor alterations anticircumvention inquiry was extended by sixty days from December 17, 2004, to February 15, 2005. Also, on December 13, 2004, the Department issued a supplemental

questionnaire to Petitioners addressing several areas in the minor alterations anticircumvention request that needed further clarification.

On December 17, 2004, Petitioners requested an extension of three weeks to respond to the Department's supplemental questionnaires. On December 20, 2004, the Department granted Petitioners an extension of fifteen days from December 27, 2004, to January 14, 2005, to respond to the Department's supplemental questionnaires. On January 14, 2005, Petitioners submitted a response to the supplemental questionnaires issued by the Department.

On January 24, 2005, the CFTC requested that the Department extend the deadline for initiating the anticircumvention inquiry by one month from February 11, 2005, to March 11, 2005.

On January 25, 2005, Petitioners submitted samples of candles, which were referenced in the supplemental questionnaire response filed on January 14, 2005.

On January 27, 2005, Petitioners submitted comments in opposition to the CFTC's request to extend the deadline for initiating the anticircumvention inquiry.

On January 28, 2005, CCA submitted comments in response to Petitioners' supplemental questionnaire response.

On January 31, 2005, the Department extended the later-developed merchandise anticircumvention initiation deadline a third time because domestic interested parties needed additional time to respond to Petitioners' supplemental response. The deadline for initiating the later-developed merchandise anticircumvention inquiry was extended by ten days from February 11, 2005, to February 22, 2005. Also, on January 31, 2005, the Department extended the anticircumvention initiation deadline for the minor alterations anticircumvention inquiry by ten days from February 15, 2005, to February 25, 2005. In addition, on January 31, 2005, the Department granted CFTC and other interested parties an extension of ten days from January 28, 2005, to February 7, 2005, to submit factual information rebutting, clarifying, or corroborating factual information submitted by Petitioners to respondents on January 18, 2005.

Also on January 31, 2005, Russ Berrie requested that the Department extend the deadline for initiation. In its submission, Russ Berrie noted that it had submitted interim comments rebutting Petitioners' supplemental response in case in which the

Department did not extend the deadline as previously requested by the CFTC.

On February 2, 2005, CFTC submitted comments in response to Petitioners' supplemental questionnaire responses.

On February 7, 2005, Petitioners submitted rebuttal comments in response to comments made by interested parties regarding Petitioners' supplemental response. On February 7, 2005, Silk Road Gifts, Ltd. ("Silk Road"), a domestic importer, submitted comments in response to Petitioners' supplemental response. Also on February 7, 2005, CFTC submitted additional comments and samples of candles.

On February 11, 2005, the Department placed a memorandum on the file regarding the ex parte meeting the Department had with counsel for Petitioners on February 10, 2005.

On February 16, 2005, the Department placed a memorandum on the file regarding the ex parte meeting Acting Assistant Secretary Joseph Spetrini had with members of the Coalition for Free Trade in Candles on February 15, 2005.

On February 18, 2005, the Department extended the initiation deadline of the anticircumvention inquiry by three days from February 22, 2005, to February 25, 2005. Additionally, on February 18, 2005, Qindao Kingking Applied Chemistry Co., Ltd.; Shonfeld's (USA), Inc.; Alef Judaica, Inc.; and Amscan, Inc. submitted comments in response to Petitioners' supplemental questionnaire response.

On February 24, 2005, a memorandum to the file was placed by the Department regarding the ex parte meeting that the Acting Assistant Secretary Joseph Spetrini had with counsel for Petitioners on February 23, 2005. Additionally, on February 24, 2005, Petitioners filed further rebuttal comments.

#### Scope of Order

The products covered by this order are certain scented or unscented petroleum wax candles made from petroleum wax and having fiber or paper-cored wicks. They are sold in the following shapes: tapers, spirals, and straight-sided dinner candles; round, columns, pillars, votives; and various wax-filled containers. The products were classified under the Tariff Schedules of the United States ("TSUS") 755.25, Candles and Tapers. The product covered are currently classified under the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States ("HTSUS") item 3406.00.00. Although the HTSUS subheading is provided for convenience purposes, our written description remains dispositive. See

*Order; see also Notice of Final Results of the Antidumping Duty New Shipper Review: Petroleum Wax Candles from the People's Republic of China*, 69 FR 77990 (December 29, 2004).

#### Initiation of Minor Alterations Anticircumvention Proceeding

Section 781(c)(1) of the Act provides that the Department may find circumvention of an antidumping duty order when products which are of the class or kind of merchandise subject to an antidumping duty order have been "altered in form or appearance in minor respects \* \* \* whether or not included in the same tariff classification."

Based on the language contained in the petition, the antidumping duty order, and the fact that the domestic "like product" determinations of the ITC are not dispositive, the Department finds that there is sufficient basis to initiate an anticircumvention inquiry pursuant to section 781(c) of the Act to determine whether the addition of vegetable and/or palm-based wax results in a minor alteration, and thus, a change so insignificant as to render the petroleum based, mixed candle subject to the antidumping duty order on petroleum wax candles from the PRC.<sup>1</sup>

#### Scope of the Minor Alterations Anticircumvention Proceeding

Petitioners argue that it is almost impossible to specify in this application all or most all PRC producers and importers of mixed wax petroleum wax candles containing varying amounts of palm or other vegetable-based waxes because of the continuously increasing quantity of imports of these candles into the United States. Additionally, Petitioners argue that an application requesting an anticircumvention inquiry and a resulting determination finding circumvention limited to only a few companies and specific candles would have little to no effect in preventing circumvention of the order.

The Department recognizes that Petitioners have limited information available to them at this time regarding the production, exportation and importation of mixed wax petroleum wax candles containing varying amounts of palm or other vegetable-based waxes. Specifically, we agree that obtaining subject and non-subject import data from the only tariff classification for all candles and the unknown number of companies producing and exporting to the United

<sup>1</sup>The various comments submitted by interested parties will be considered by the Department in its final determination.

States mixed wax petroleum wax candles containing varying amounts of palm and/or vegetable-based waxes is difficult. However, we also note that Petitioners have provided a list of companies importing and, to a certain extent, identified those companies producing/exporting mixed wax petroleum wax candles varying amounts of palm and/or vegetable-based waxes based on that companies' scope ruling request submitted to the Department. See *Petitioners' Minor Alterations Supplemental Response* (January 14, 2005) at Appendix I. In addition, Petitioners have provided, where available, specific model/product/SKU numbers for consideration in this anticircumvention inquiry using the data from the companies' scope ruling requests previously submitted to the Department. See *Petitioners' Minor Alterations Submission* (October 12, 2004) at Appendix 1.

We are initiating this anticircumvention inquiry on particular PRC exporters, as identified by Petitioners in Appendix 1 of their January 14, 2005, submission. However, within 45 days of the date of initiation of this inquiry, if the Department receives sufficient evidence that other PRC manufacturers are involved in the production of mixed wax petroleum wax candles containing varying amounts of palm and/or vegetable-based waxes for export to the United States, we will consider examining such additional manufacturers.

The Department will not order the suspension of liquidation of entries of any additional merchandise at this time. However, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.225(l)(2), if the Department issues a preliminary affirmative determination, we will then instruct U.S. Customs and Border Protection ("CBP") to suspend liquidation and require a cash deposit of estimated duties on the merchandise.

#### Initiation of Later-Developed Merchandise Anticircumvention Proceeding

Section 781(d)(1)(A) of the Act provides that the Department may find circumvention of an antidumping duty order when merchandise is developed after an investigation is initiated ("later-developed merchandise").

Based on the language contained in the petition and the antidumping duty order, and the fact that the domestic like product determinations of the International Trade Commission ("ITC") is not dispositive, the Department finds that there is sufficient basis to initiate an anticircumvention inquiry pursuant to section 781(d) of the Act to determine whether candles produced through the

addition of vegetable and/or palm-based wax to petroleum wax are later-developed products that can be considered subject to the antidumping duty order on petroleum wax candles from the PRC under the later-developed merchandise provision.<sup>2</sup>

The Department recognizes that the ITC's final injury determination states that "commercial production of candles generally uses "natural" waxes (paraffins, microcrystallines, stearic acid, and beeswax) in various combinations." See *Candles from the People's Republic of China*, Investigation No. 731-TA-282 (Final), USITC Publication 1888 (August 1986) at 2 ("ITC Final Determination"). In addition, we note that the *ITC Final Determination* defined petroleum wax candles "as those composed of over 50 percent petroleum wax," and noted that such candles "may contain other waxes in varying amounts, depending on the size and shape of the candle, to enhance the melt-point, viscosity, and burning power." *Id.* However, because the Department did not address the proportion of these waxes that would be indicative of petroleum wax candles, there is no clear basis for the Department to make a conclusive determination that candles with non-petroleum waxes in a different proportion are not later-developed merchandise. Consequently, we are initiating this inquiry under section 781(d) of the Act.

In addition, parties may submit comments regarding the appropriateness of our later-developed analysis as provided in this notice, no later than thirty days from the date of publication of this notice. Rebuttal comments are due no later than forty days from the date of publication of this notice.

The Department will not order the suspension of liquidation of entries of any additional merchandise at this time. However, in accordance with 19 CFR 351.225(l)(2), if the Department issues a preliminary affirmative determination, we will then instruct CBP to suspend liquidation and require a cash deposit of estimated duties on the merchandise.

We intend to notify the ITC in the event of an affirmative preliminary determination of circumvention, in accordance with 781(e)(1) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.225(f)(7)(i)(C). The Department will, following consultation with interested parties, establish a schedule for questionnaires and comments on the issues. The

<sup>2</sup> The Department recognizes that certain parties submitted comments addressing certain factors as required by section 781(d) of the Act, however the Department will address these comments in the final determination.

Department intends to issue its final determinations within 300 days of the date of publication of this initiation. This notice is published in accordance with sections 781(c) and 781(d) of the Act and 19 CFR 351.225(i).

Dated: February 25, 2005.

**Joseph A. Spetrini,**

*Acting Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.*

[FR Doc. E5-918 Filed 3-4-05; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 3510-DS-S**

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### International Trade Administration

[A-570-851]

#### **Certain Preserved Mushrooms From the People's Republic of China: Preliminary Results and Partial Rescission of Fifth Antidumping Duty Administrative Review**

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

**SUMMARY:** The Department of Commerce ("the Department") is conducting the fifth administrative review of the antidumping duty order on certain preserved mushrooms from the People's Republic of China ("PRC") covering the period February 1, 2003, through January 31, 2004. We have preliminarily determined that sales have been made below normal value. If these preliminary results are adopted in our final results of this review, we will instruct U.S. Customs and Border Protection ("CBP") to assess antidumping duties on entries of subject merchandise during the period of review ("POR"), for which the importer-specific assessment rates are above *de minimis*.

Interested parties are invited to comment on these preliminary results. We will issue the final results no later than 120 days from the date of publication of this notice.

**DATES:** *Effective Date:* March 7, 2005.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Amber Musser or Brian C. Smith, AD/CVD Operations, Office 9, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-1777, or (202) 482-1766, respectively.

#### **Background**

On February 19, 1999, the Department published in the **Federal Register** an amended final determination and antidumping duty order on certain

preserved mushrooms from the PRC. See *Notice of Amendment of Final Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value and Antidumping Duty Order: Certain Preserved Mushrooms from the People's Republic of China*, 64 FR 8308 (February 19, 1999).

On February 3, 2004, the Department published a notice of opportunity to request an administrative review of the antidumping duty order on certain preserved mushrooms from the PRC. See *Antidumping or Countervailing Duty Order, Finding, or Suspended Investigation; Opportunity To Request Administrative Review*, 69 FR 5125 (February 3, 2004). On February 5 and 27, 2004, the Department received timely requests from Dingyuan Import & Export Corporation ("Dingyuan"), Gerber Food (Yunnan) Co., Ltd., Gerber Food (Yunnan) Co., Ltd., ("Gerber"), Guangxi Hengxian Pro-Light Foods, Inc. ("Guangxi Hengxian"), Primera Harvest (Xiangfan) Co., Ltd. ("Primera Harvest"), Shantou Hongda Industrial General Corporation, ("Shantou Hongda"), Shandong Jiufa Edible Fungus Corporation, Ltd. ("Jiufa"), and Xiamen International Trade & Industrial Co., Ltd. ("XITIC") for an administrative review pursuant to 19 CFR 351.213(b).

On February 27, 2004, the petitioner<sup>1</sup> requested an administrative review pursuant to 19 CFR 351.213(b) of 19 companies,<sup>2</sup> which it claimed were

<sup>1</sup> The petitioner is the Coalition for Fair Preserved Mushroom Trade which includes the following domestic companies: L.K. Bowman, Inc., Monterey Mushrooms, Inc., Mushrooms Canning Company, and Sunny Dell Foods, Inc.

<sup>2</sup> The petitioner's request included the following companies: (1) China Processed Food Import & Export Company ("COFCO") and its affiliates China National Cereals, Oils, & Foodstuffs Import & Export Corporation ("China National"), COFCO (Zhangzhou) Food Industrial Co., Ltd. ("COFCO Zhangzhou"), Fujian Zishan Group Co. ("Fujian Zishan"), Xiamen Jiahua Import & Export Trading Co., Ltd. ("Xiamen Jiahua"), and Fujian Yu Xing Fruit & Vegetable Foodstuff Development Co. ("Yu Xing"); (2) Gerber; (3) Green Fresh Foods (Zhangzhou) Co., Ltd. and its affiliate Zhangzhou Longhai Lubao Food Co., Ltd.; (4) Guangxi Hengxian; (5) Guangxi Yizhou Dongfang Cannery ("Guangxi Yizhou"); (6) Guangxi Yulin Oriental Food Co., Ltd. ("Guangxi Yulin"); (7) Nanning Runchao Industrial Trade Co., Ltd. ("Nanning Runchao"); (8) Primera Harvest; (9) Raoping Xingyu Foods Co., Ltd. ("Raoping Xingyu") and its affiliate Raoping Yucun Canned Foods Factory ("Raoping Yucun"); (10) Shanghai Superlucky Import & Export Company, Ltd. ("Superlucky"); (11) Shantou Hongda; (12) Shenxian Dongxing Foods Co., Ltd. ("Shenxian Dongxing"); (13) Shenzhen Qunxingyuan Trading Co., Ltd. ("Shenzhen Qunxingyuan"); (14) Tak Fat Trading Co. ("Tak Fat") and its affiliate Mei Wei Food Industry Co., Ltd. ("Mei Wei"); (15) Xiamen Zhongjia Imp. & Exp. Co., Ltd. ("Zhongjia"); (16) XITIC and its affiliate Inter-Foods D.S. Co., Ltd.; (17) Zhangzhou Hongning Canned Food Factory; (18) Zhangzhou Jingxiang Foods Co., Ltd.; and (19) Zhangzhou Longhai Minhui Industry and Trade Co., Ltd. ("Minhui").