warning that the Department would reject Camesa's second submission of home market sales data (see the above discussion of *Comment 2*) until our preliminary results were issued.

Interested parties were given five days after the filing of case briefs in which to respond to the arguments of other parties, in accordance with § 351.309(d) of the Department's regulations.

Finally, the petitioner's comments did not raise unusually complex issues. Camesa did not indicate to the Department, prior to its April 13th submission, that it was having difficulty responding to the petitioner's arguments within the allotted time period, nor has it explained how in particular it was overburdened or denied a reasonable opportunity for responding.

We determine that the following dumping margins exist:

Manufacturer/exporter	Period	Margin (percent)
Aceros Camesa, S.A. de C.V.	3/1/97–2/28/98	0.00

The Department shall determine, and the customs service shall assess, antidumping duties on all appropriate entries. We will instruct customs to liquidate the entries made during the POR without regard to antidumping duties since no margins were determined to exist in this review. The Department will issue appraisement instructions directly to the U.S. Customs Service.

Furthermore, the following deposit requirements will be effective, upon publication of this notice of final results of review, for all shipments of steel wire rope from Mexico entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the publication date, as provided for by section 751(a)(1) of the Act: (1) The cash deposit rate for Camesa will be the rate stated 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, or the original 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 111.68 percent, the all others rate established in the less-than-fair-value (LTFV) investigation.

These deposit requirements, when imposed, shall remain in effect until publication of the final results of the next administrative review.

This notice serves as a final 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 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 notice also serves as the only reminder to parties subject to administrative protective order (APO) of their responsibility concerning the disposition of proprietary information disclosed under APO in accordance with § 351.306 of the Department's regulations. Timely notification of 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 administrative review and notice are in accordance with section 751(a)(1) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1675(a)(1)), section 771(i) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1677f(i)), and 19 CFR 351.213.

Dated: July 6, 1999.

Robert S. LaRussa,

Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

[FR Doc. 99–19166 Filed 7–26–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–122–047]

Revocation of Antidumping Finding: Elemental Sulphur From Canada

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

ACTION: Notice of revocation of antidumping finding: Elemental sulphur from Canada.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to section 751(c) of the Tariff Act from 1930, as amended (''the Act''), the United States International Trade Commission (''the Commission'') determined that revocation of the antidumping finding on elemental sulphur from Canada is not likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time (64 FR 2232 (January 13, 1999)). Therefore, pursuant to 19 CFR 351.222(i)(1)(iii), the Department of Commerce (''the Department'') is publishing notice of the revocation of the antidumping finding on elemental sulphur from Canada. Pursuant to section 751(c)(6)(A)(iv) of the Act, the effective date of revocation is January 1, 2000.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Scott E. Smith or Melissa G. Skinner, Office of Policy for Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th and Constitution Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482–6397 or (202) 482–1560, respectively.

EFFECTIVE DATE: January 1, 2000.

Background

On August 3, 1998, the Department initiated, and the Commission instituted, a sunset review (63 FR 41227 and 63 FR 41280, respectively) of the antidumping finding on elemental sulphur from Canada pursuant to section 751(c) of the Act. As a result of the review, the Department found that revocation of the antidumping finding would likely lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping and notified the Commission of the magnitude of the margin likely to prevail were the finding to be revoked (*see Final Results of Expedited Sunset Review: Elemental Sulphur from Canada*, 63 FR 67647 (December 8, 1998).

On January 13, 1999, the Commission determined, pursuant to section 751(c) of the Act, that revocation of the antidumping finding on elemental sulphur would not be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time (*see Elemental Sulphur from Canada*, 64 FR 2232 (January 13, 1999) and USITC Pub. 3152, Inv. No. AA1921–127 (January 1999)).

Scope

The merchandise covered by this determination is elemental sulphur from Canada. This merchandise is classifiable under Harmonized Tariff Schedule

(HTS) subheadings 2503.10.00, 2503.90.00, and 2802.00.00. Although the HTS subheadings are provided for convenience and for customs purposes, the written description of the scope of this finding remains dispositive.

Determination

As a result of the determination by the Commission that revocation of this antidumping finding is not likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States, the Department, pursuant to section 751(d)(2) of the Act, will revoke the antidumping finding on elemental sulphur from Canada. Pursuant to section 751(c)(6)(A)(iv) of the Act, this revocation is effective January 1, 2000. The Department will instruct the U.S. Customs Service to discontinue suspension of liquidation and collection of cash deposit rates on entries of the subject merchandise entered or withdrawn from warehouse on or after January 1, 2000 (the effective date). The Department will complete any pending administrative reviews of this order and will conduct administrative reviews of subject merchandise entered prior to the effective date of revocation in response to appropriately filed requests for review.

Dated: July 21, 1999.

Robert S. LaRussa,

Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

[FR Doc. 99–19163 Filed 7–26–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–588–835]

Oil Country Tubular Goods, Other Than Drill Pipe From Japan: Notice of Extension of Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review

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

ACTION: Notice of extension of time limits for preliminary results of antidumping duty administrative review.

EFFECTIVE DATE: July 27, 1999.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Thomas Gilgunn, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20230; telephone: (202) 482–0648.

The Applicable Statute

Unless otherwise indicated, all citations to the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act) are to the provisions effective January 1, 1995, the effective date of the amendments made to the Act by the Uruguay Round Agreements Act. In addition, unless otherwise indicated, all citations to the Department's regulations are to 19 CFR part 351 (1998).

Extension of Time Limits for Preliminary Results

The Department of Commerce has received a request to conduct an administrative review of the antidumping duty order on oil country tubular goods from Japan. The Department initiated this antidumping administrative review for Sumitomo Metal Industries Ltd. on September 29, 1998 (63 FR 51893) and for Okura and Company on October 29, 1999 (63 FR 58009). The review covers the period August 1, 1997 through July 31, 1998.

Because of the complexity of certain issues, it is not practicable to complete these reviews within the time limits mandated by section 751(a)(3)(A) of the Act. Therefore, in accordance with that section, the Department is extending the time limits for the preliminary results to August 31, 1999 (*See* Memorandum from Joseph A. Spetrini to Robert S. LaRussa, Re: Extension of Preliminary Results). This extension of time limits is in accordance with section 751(a)(3)(A) of the Act.

Dated: July 9, 1999.

Edward C. Yang,

Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for AD/CVD Enforcement III.

[FR Doc. 99–19165 Filed 7–26–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–588–068]

Continuation of Antidumping Finding: Prestressed Concrete Steel Wire Strand From Japan

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

ACTION: Notice of continuation of antidumping finding: Prestressed concrete steel wire strand from Japan.

SUMMARY: On December 30, 1998, the Department of Commerce (''the Department''), pursuant to sections 751(c) and 752 of the Tariff Act from 1930, as amended (''the Act''), determined that revocation of the antidumping finding on prestressed concrete steel wire strand from Japan would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping (64 FR 857 (January 6, 1999)). On January 27, 1999, the International Trade Commission (''the Commission''), pursuant to section 751(c) of the Act, determined that revocation of the antidumping finding on prestressed concrete steel wire strand from Japan would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time (64 FR 4123 (January 27, 1999)). Therefore, pursuant to 19 CFR 351.218(e)(4), the Department is publishing notice of the continuation of the antidumping finding on prestressed concrete steel wire strand from Japan.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Scott E. Smith or Melissa G. Skinner, Office of Policy for Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th and Constitution Ave., NW, Washington, D.C. 20230; telephone: (202) 482–6397 or (202) 482-1560, respectively.

EFFECTIVE DATE: February 3, 1999.

Background

On September 1, 1998, the Department initiated, and the Commission instituted, a sunset review (63 FR 46410 and 63 FR 46477, respectively) of the antidumping finding on prestressed concrete steel wire strand from Japan pursuant to section 751(c) of the Act. As a result of this review, the Department found that revocation of the antidumping finding would likely lead to continuation or recurrence of dumping and notified the Commission of the magnitude of the margin likely to prevail were the finding to be revoked (*see Final Results of Expedited Sunset Review: Steel Wire Strand from Japan,* 64 FR 857 (January 6, 1999)).

On January 27, 1999, the Commission determined, pursuant to section 751(c) of the Act, that revocation of the antidumping finding on prestressed concrete steel wire strand from Japan would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time (*see Prestressed Concrete Steel Wire Strand from Japan,* 64 FR 4123 (January 27, 1999) and USITC Pub. 3156, Inv. No. AA1921–188 (Review) (February 1999)).

Scope

The merchandise covered by this determination is steel wire strand, other than alloy steel, not galvanized, which