

the various states. These data are also useful in comparing the mix of taxes employed by individual states, and in determining the revenue raising capacity of different types of taxes in different state-areas.

Key users of these data include the Bureau of Economic Analysis, the Federal Reserve Board, the Department of Housing and Urban Development who rely on these data to provide the most current information on the financial status of state and local governments. These data are included in the quarterly estimates of National Income and Product Accounts developed by the Bureau of Economic Analysis; and the Department of Housing and Urban Development has used the property tax data as one of nine cost indicators for developing Section 8 rent adjustments. Legislators, policy makers, administrators, analysts, economists, and researchers use these data to monitor trends in public sector revenues. Journalists, teachers, and students use these data as well.

Affected Public: State, local or Tribal Government.

Frequency: Quarterly.

Respondent's Obligation: Voluntary.

Legal Authority: Title 13 U.S.C., Section 182.

OMB Desk Officer: Brian Harris-Kojetin, (202) 395-7314.

Copies of the above information collection proposal can be obtained by calling or writing Diana Hynek, Departmental Paperwork Clearance Officer, (202) 482-0266, Department of Commerce, Room 6625, 14th and Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20230 (or via the Internet at dhynek@doc.gov).

Written comments and recommendations for the proposed information collection should be sent within 30 days of publication of this notice to Brian Harris-Kojetin, OMB Desk Officer either by fax (202-395-7245) or e-mail (bharrisk@omb.eop.gov).

Dated: June 14, 2010.

Glenna Mickelson,

Management Analyst, Office of the Chief Information Officer.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-475-820, A-588-843, A-580-829, A-469-807, A-583-828]

Stainless Steel Wire Rod from Italy, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Spain, and Taiwan: Continuation of Antidumping Duty Orders

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

SUMMARY: As a result of the determinations by the Department of Commerce (the Department) and the International Trade Commission (ITC) that revocation of the antidumping duty orders on stainless steel wire rod (SSWR) from Italy, Japan, the Republic of Korea (Korea), Spain, and Taiwan would likely lead to a continuation or recurrence of dumping and material injury to an industry in the United States, the Department is publishing a notice of continuation of the antidumping duty orders.

EFFECTIVE DATE: June 17, 2010

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION: Holly Phelps or Elizabeth Eastwood, AD/CVD Operations, Office 2, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202) 482-0656 and (202) 482-3874, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On July 1, 2009, the Department published the notice of initiation of the sunset reviews of the antidumping duty orders on SSWR from Italy, Japan, Korea, Spain, and Taiwan pursuant to section 751(c) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act). See *Initiation of Five-year ("Sunset") Review*, 74 FR 31412 (July 1, 2009).

As a result of its reviews, the Department determined that revocation of the antidumping duty orders on SSWR from Italy, Japan, Korea, Spain, and Taiwan would likely lead to a continuation or recurrence of dumping and, therefore, notified the ITC of the magnitude of the margins likely to prevail should the orders be revoked. See *Stainless Steel Wire Rod From Italy, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Spain, and Taiwan: Final Results of the Expedited Sunset Reviews of the Antidumping Duty Orders*, 74 FR 56179 (Oct. 30, 2009).

On May 14, 2010, the ITC published its determination, pursuant to section 751(c) of the Act, that revocation of the

antidumping duty orders on SSWR from Italy, Japan, Korea, Spain, and Taiwan would likely lead to a continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable future. See *Stainless Steel Wire Rod From Italy, Japan, Korea, Spain, and Taiwan*, 75 FR 32503 (June 8, 2010).

Scope of the Orders

The merchandise covered by these orders is SSWR, which comprises products that are hot-rolled or hot-rolled annealed and/or pickled and/or descaled rounds, squares, octagons, hexagons or other shapes, in coils, that may also be coated with a lubricant containing copper, lime, or oxalate. SSWR is made of alloy steels containing, by weight, 1.2 percent or less of carbon and 10.5 percent or more of chromium, with or without other elements. These products are manufactured only by hot-rolling or hot-rolling, annealing, and/or pickling and/or descaling, are normally sold in coiled form, and are of solid cross-section. The majority of SSWR sold in the United States is round in cross-sectional shape, annealed and pickled, and later cold-finished into stainless steel wire or small-diameter bar.

The most common size for such products is 5.5 millimeters or 0.217 inches in diameter, which represents the smallest size that normally is produced on a rolling mill and is the size that most wire-drawing machines are set up to draw. The range of SSWR sizes normally sold in the United States is between 0.20 inches and 1.312 inches diameter. Two stainless steel grades, SF20T and K-M35FL, are excluded from the scope of the orders. The chemical makeup for the excluded grades is as follows:

SF20T	
Carbon	0.05 max
Chromium	19.00/21.00
Manganese	2.00 max
Molybdenum	1.50/2.50
Phosphorous	0.05 max
Lead	added (0.10/0.30)
Sulfur	0.15 max
Tellurium	added (0.03 min)
Silicon	1.00 max

K-M35FL	
Carbon	0.015 max
Nickel	0.30 max
Silicon	0.70/1.00
Chromium	12.50/14.00
Manganese	0.40 max
Lead	0.10/0.30
Phosphorous	0.04 max
Aluminum	0.20/0.35

K-M35FL

Sulfur 0.03 max

The products subject to these orders are currently classifiable under subheadings 7221.00.0005, 7221.00.0015, 7221.00.0030, 7221.00.0045, and 7221.00.0075 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS). Although the HTSUS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, the written description of the scope of these orders is dispositive.

Continuation of the Orders

As a result of these determinations by the Department and the ITC that revocation of the antidumping duty orders would likely lead to a continuation or recurrence of dumping and material injury to an industry in the United States, pursuant to section 751(d)(2) of the Act, the Department hereby orders the continuation of the antidumping duty orders on SSWR from Italy, Japan, Korea, Spain, and Taiwan. U.S. Customs and Border Protection will continue to collect antidumping duty cash deposits at the rates in effect at the time of entry for all imports of subject merchandise.

The effective date of the continuation of the orders will be the date of publication in the **Federal Register** of this notice of continuation. Pursuant to section 751(c)(2) of the Act, the Department intends to initiate the next five-year reviews of the orders not later than 30 days prior to the fifth anniversary of the effective date of continuation.

These five-year (sunset) reviews and this notice are in accordance with section 751(c) of the Act and published pursuant to section 777(i)(1) of the Act.

Dated: June 10, 2010.

Ronald K. Lorentzen,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A-570-909]

Certain Steel Nails from the People's Republic of China: Final Results of the First New Shipper Review

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

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce ("Department") is conducting a new

shipper review of the antidumping duty order on certain steel nails from the People's Republic of China ("PRC"). See *Notice of Antidumping Duty Order: Certain Steel Nails From the People's Republic of China*, 73 FR 44961 (August 1, 2008) ("Order"). Based upon our analysis of the comments and information received, we made changes to the dumping margin calculations for the final results. See Memorandum to the File from Tim Lord, Case Analyst, through Alex Villanueva, Program Manager, Analysis of the Final Results of the First New Shipper Review of Certain Steel Nails from the People's Republic of China: Qingdao Denarius Manufacture Co., Ltd. ("Qingdao Denarius") ("Final Analysis Memorandum") (June 10, 2010). The final dumping margin is listed below in the section entitled "Final Results of the Review."

EFFECTIVE DATE: June 17, 2010.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Tim Lord, 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) 482-7425.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Case History

On January 15, 2010, the Department published in the **Federal Register** the preliminary results of this new shipper review of the antidumping duty order on certain steel nails from the PRC. See *Certain Steel Nails from the People's Republic of China: Notice of Preliminary Results of the New Shipper Review*, 75 FR 2483 (January 15, 2010) ("Preliminary Results"). Since the *Preliminary Results*, the following events have occurred.

On February 12, 2010, the Department issued a memorandum that uniformly extended all Import Administration deadlines by seven days. See Memorandum to the Record from Ronald Lorentzen, DAS for Import Administration, regarding Tolling of Administrative Deadlines as a Result of the Government Closure During the Recent Snowstorm, dated February 12, 2010. On April 21, 2009, the Department published the extension of the time limit for completion of the final results of this new shipper review by 60 days. See *Certain Steel Nails from the People's Republic of China: Extension of Time Limit for the Final Results of the First New Shipper Review*, 75 FR 14423 (March 25, 2010).

On January 13, 2010, the Department issued a supplemental questionnaire to Qingdao Denarius, in which we asked

for documentation to support that Qingdao Denarius' U.S. customer during the period of review ("POR") re-sold the subject merchandise bought from Qingdao Denarius for a profit. On January 26, 2010, Qingdao Denarius submitted its response. Qingdao Denarius and Petitioner submitted their case briefs on February 16, 2010, and March 8, 2010, respectively, and on March 18, 2010 Qingdao Denarius and Petitioner submitted rebuttal briefs.

Scope of the Order

The merchandise covered by this proceeding includes certain steel nails having a shaft length up to 12 inches. Certain steel nails include, but are not limited to, nails made of round wire and nails that are cut. Certain steel nails may be of one piece construction or constructed of two or more pieces. Certain steel nails may be produced from any type of steel, and have a variety of finishes, heads, shanks, point types, shaft lengths and shaft diameters. Finishes include, but are not limited to, coating in vinyl, zinc (galvanized, whether by electroplating or hot-dipping one or more times), phosphate cement, and paint. Head styles include, but are not limited to, flat, projection, cupped, oval, brad, headless, double, countersunk, and sinker. Shank styles include, but are not limited to, smooth, barbed, screw threaded, ring shank and fluted shank styles. Screw-threaded nails subject to this proceeding are driven using direct force and not by turning the fastener using a tool that engages with the head. Point styles include, but are not limited to, diamond, blunt, needle, chisel and no point. Finished nails may be sold in bulk, or they may be collated into strips or coils using materials such as plastic, paper, or wire. Certain steel nails subject to this proceeding are currently classified under the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States ("HTSUS") subheadings 7317.00.55, 7317.00.65 and 7317.00.75.

Excluded from the scope of this proceeding are roofing nails of all lengths and diameter, whether collated or in bulk, and whether or not galvanized. Steel roofing nails are specifically enumerated and identified in ASTM Standard F 1667 (2005 revision) as Type I, Style 20 nails. Also excluded from the scope of this proceeding are corrugated nails. A corrugated nail is made of a small strip of corrugated steel with sharp points on one side. Also excluded from the scope of this proceeding are fasteners suitable for use in powder-actuated hand tools, not threaded and threaded, which are currently classified under HTSUS