4. There are no known regulatory alternatives which would accomplish the objectives of the Javits-Wagner-O'Day Act (41 U.S.C. 46—48c) in connection with the commodities and services deleted from the Procurement List.

After consideration of the relevant matter presented, the Committee has determined that the commodities and service listed below are no longer suitable for procurement by the Federal Government under 41 U.S.C. 46–48c and 41 CFR 51–2.4.

Accordingly, the following commodities and service are hereby deleted from the Procurement List:

Commodities

Cover, Bed

7210-01-116-7856 7210-01-120-0679 7210-01-120-8019 7210-01-116-7855 7210-01-120-8018 7210-01-120-8009 7210-01-120-8017 7210-01-120-8014 7210-01-120-8016 7210-01-116-7853 7210-01-124-8303 7210-01-118-4085 7210-01-120-8022 7210-01-120-8021 7210-01-122-5015 7210-01-123-5149 7210-01-125-9250 7210-01-120-8015 7210-01-120-8012 7210-01-120-8011 7210-01-116-7859 7210-01-123-5148 7210-01-116-7858 7210-01-116-7860 7210-01-120-8020 7210-01-116-7857 7210-01-116-7854 7210-01-120-8013 7210-01-124-7626

Service

Grounds Maintenance

7210-01-120-8010

U.S. Army Reserve Center, 1816 East Main Street, Albemarle, North Carolina

Beverly L. Milkman,

Executive Director.

[FR Doc. 98–29154 Filed 10–29–98; 8:45 am] BILLING CODE 6353–01–P

COMMITTEE FOR PURCHASE FROM PEOPLE WHO ARE BLIND OR SEVERELY DISABLED

Deletion to the Procurement List; Correction

In the document appearing on page 56905 FR Doc. 98–28468, in the issue of October 23, 1998, in the second and third column, a Cap, Garrison with multiple NSNs, each denominated by a National Stock Number (NSN), is listed as deleted from the Procurement List, effective November 23, 1998. This notice is corrected to delete only the following NSNs from the Procurement List:

Cap, Garrison

8405-01-232-5330 8405-01-232-5331 8405-01-232-5332 8405-01-232-5333 8405-01-232-5334 8405-01-232-5335 8405-01-232-5336 8405-01-232-5337 8405-01-232-5338 8405-01-232-5339 8405-01-232-5340 8405-01-232-5341 8405-01-232-5342 8405-01-232-5343 8405-01-232-5344 8405-01-232-5345 8405-01-232-5346 8405-01-232-5347 8405-01-232-5348 8405-01-232-5349 8405-01-232-5350 8405-01-232-5351 8405-01-232-5352 8405-01-232-5353 8405-01-232-5354 8405-01-232-5355

Beverly L. Milkman,

Executive Director.

[FR Doc. 98–29152 Filed 10–29–98; 8:45 am]

CENSUS MONITORING BOARD

Notice of Public Meeting

SUMMARY: This notice, in compliance with PL 105–119, sets forth the meeting date, time and place for the third business meeting of the full Census Monitoring Board. The meeting agenda will include an examination of ongoing preparations by the Census Bureau for the 2000 Decennial Census.

DATES: The meeting will take place at 10:00 AM, Friday, November 6, 1998. **LOCATION:** The meeting will be held in Room 2203, Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, DC 20515.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Contact Michael Miguel, Census Monitoring Board. Phone: 301–457– 5080.

Fred T. Asbell,

Executive Director, Congressional Members.

Mark Johnson,

Executive Director, Presidential Members.
[FR Doc. 98–29176 Filed 10–29–98; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 1179–00–M

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request

The Department of Commerce has submitted to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for clearance the following proposal for collection of information under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. Chapter 35).

Agency: Bureau of the Census. Title: Annual Survey of Government Employment.

Form Number(s): E-1, E-2, E-3, E-4, E-6, E-7, E-9.

OMB Approval Number: 0607–0452. Type of Request: Reinstatement, without change.

Burden: 21,437 hours.

Number of Respondents: 20,244. Avg Hours Per Response: 1 hour and 4 minutes.

Needs and Uses: The Census Bureau conducts the Annual Survey of Government Employment every year in March to collect data on the employment, payrolls, and hours worked by part-time employees of state and local governments for one pay period. Data are collected from all agencies, departments, and institutions of the fifty state governments and from a sample of all local governments (counties, cities, townships, school districts, and special districts).

Data collection is primarily accomplished through the use of mail canvass questionnaires that are tailored to the type of government, agency of institution being surveyed. Special data reporting arrangements exists with many state governments and some local governments to facilitate data reporting in ways that help minimize reporting burden.

Results from this survey are used directly in a variety of Federal programs: By the Bureau of Economic Analysis to develop the public sector components of the National Income and Product Accounts and to develop personal income statistics; by the Department of Housing and Urban Development for the allocation of

operating subsidies to local housing authorities; and by the Bureau of Labor Statistics to benchmark the government component in their monthly employment and earnings statistics program. Other users include state and local government executives and legislators, policy makers, economists, researchers, and the general public.

We are requesting that the survey be reinstated, with change after a brief lapse in clearance. The current OMB cleared expired September 30, 1998. Since the collection will not be conducted again until March 1999, this will not present a problem.

Affected Public: State, local, or tribal government, Federal government.

Frequency: Annually. Respondent's Obligation: Voluntary. Legal Authority: Title 13 USC, Section

OMB Desk Officer: Nancy Kirkendall, (202) 395 - 7313.

Copies of the above information collection proposal can be obtained by calling or writing Linda Engelmeier, DOC Forms Clearance Officer, (202) 482-3272, Department of Commerce, Room 5327, 14th and Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20230.

Written comments and recommendations for the proposed information collection should be sent within 30 days of publication of this notice to Nancy Kirkendall, OMB Desk Officer, Room 10201, New Executive Office Building, Washington, DC 20503.

Dated: October 21, 1998.

Linda Engelmeier,

Departmental Forms Clearance Officer, Office of the Chief Information Officer.

[FR Doc. 98-29107 Filed 10-29-98; 8:45 am] BILLING CODE 3510-07-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration [A-588-824]

Corrosion-Resistant Carbon Steel Flat Products from Japan; Initiation of Anticircumvention Inquiry on **Antidumping Duty Order**

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

ACTION: Notice of Initiation of Anticircumvention Inquiry; Cut-to-Length Carbon Steel Plate from Japan.

SUMMARY: In response to a request from USS-POSCO Industries ("UPI"), the Department of Commerce (the Department) is initiating an anticircumvention inquiry to determine whether imports of boron-added hot-

dipped and electrolytic corrosionresistant carbon steel sheet, falling within the physical dimensions outlined in the scope of the order, are circumventing the antidumping duty order on corrosion-resistant carbon steel flat products from Japan (58 FR 44163, August 19, 1993).

EFFECTIVE DATE: October 30, 1998. FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Maria Dybczak, or Rick Johnson, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC, 20230; telephone: (202) 482–1398, or (202) 482–3818, respectively.

Applicable Statute

Unless otherwise stated, 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). In addition, unless otherwise stated, all citations to the Department's regulations are references to the regulations as codified at 19 CFR part 351 (April 1998).

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION:

Background

On September 11, 1998, petitioner USS-POSCO Industries ("UPI") requested that the Department conduct an anticircumvention inquiry pursuant to section 781(c) of the Tariff Act to determine whether imports of boronadded Japanese hot-dipped and electrolytic corrosion-resistant steel sheet, falling within the physical dimensions outlined in the scope of the order, are circumventing the antidumping duty order on corrosionresistant carbon steel sheet from Japan. See Antidumping Duty Orders: Certain Corrosion Resistent Carbon Steel Flat Products from Japan, 58 FR 44163 (August 19, 1993).

Petitioner alleges that Japanese exporters have been circumventing the order by exporting hot-dipped and eletrolytically zinc coated sheet to which small amounts of boron (0.0020 and 0.0025 percent by weight based on laboratory tests of two samples) have been added. Carbon steel sheet, as defined by the HTSUS, has a maximum boron content of less than 0.0008% by weight. If the boron content is even slightly higher, the products enter the U.S. as a hot-dipped or electrolytic alloy rather than carbon steel sheet, thereby circumventing the order.

Petitioner argues that import statistics indicate that imports of hot-dipped and electrolytic alloy sheet to West Coast

ports have risen from 25,256 NT in 1996 to 50,478 NT for the first 6 months of 1998, while imports of the carbon sheet equivalent have decreased from 16,013 NT in 1996 to 5,975 NT for the first six months of 1998. In addition, petitioner alleges that the addition of boron is generally immaterial (if not detrimental) to the performance characteristics of the merchandise, and that other than the addition of boron, the overall characteristics of the alloy vis-a-vis the carbon product are virtually identical. In fact, petitioner claims that, in some circumstances, the addition of boron could, in fact, hamper the product's formability. Petitioner also states that it has never received a customer inquiry for any product with boron added for any application.

On September 29, 1998, in response to the Department's request for additional information, the petitioner submitted an amendment to the request for an anticircumvention inquiry. The petitioner identified the source of one of the samples tested. Provided with the supplemental response was an affidavit of Petitioner's Senior Metallurgical Engineer. The Senior Engineer evaluated the Japanese boron-added product, and concluded that the sample exhibited the same physical properties as a non-boron product of similar specification. In addition, the evaluator concluded that the "physical properties exhibited by the sample were not a result of the boron addition." See Petitioner's September 29, 1998 submission, Affidavit of Senior Metallurgical Engineer, page 1. UPI secured a second sample from a

different customer, and claims that it also "exhibited the physical characteristics one would expect to achieve using a steel with identical chemical analysis in all respects except the addition of boron." See Petitioner's September 29, 1998 submission, Affidavit of Karl W. Heralla, page 2.

The petitioner maintains that during the last three years, in discussions between UPI's sales and marketing staff and with their customers (which were identified in Exhibit 4 of the petition), UPI has "been expressly or implicitly told that their customers do not need boron-and often do not know if boron is present" in the merchandise in question. See Petitioner's September 29, 1998 submission, Affidavit of Karl W. Heralla, page 2.

In its request to initiate an anticircumvention inquiry, petitioner stated its belief that Nippon Steel Corporation, NKK Corporation, and Nisshin Steel Corporation are producers of the subject merchandise with boron added. In addition, petitioner further